

**Oracle® JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental  
Accounting and Reporting**

User's Guide

Release 9.1.2

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Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting User's Guide, Release 9.1.2

Part No. E29215-06

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**Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting User's Guide,  
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# Preface

## Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 9.1.2 of the *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting User's Guide*.

This guide contains the information needed to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting.

See Related Information Sources on page x for more Oracle E-Business Suite product information.

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## Structure

- 1 Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting**
- 2 Setting Up**
- 3 Environmental Accounting**
- 4 Environmental Reporting**
- A Forms and Navigator Paths**

This appendix lists each form available for use in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application, as well as the associated

navigator path for each form.

## **B Tables Used by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting Glossary**

### **Related Information Sources**

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration Guide
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book Implementation Guide
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting Implementation Guide
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals Implementation Guide
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Implementation Guide
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management Implementation Guide

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at <http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html> for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

### **Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle E-Business Suite Data**

Oracle **STRONGLY RECOMMENDS** that you never use SQL\*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle E-Business Suite data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL\*Plus to modify Oracle E-Business Suite data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle E-Business Suite tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle E-Business Suite form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle E-Business Suite data using anything other than Oracle E-Business Suite, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle E-Business Suite.

When you use Oracle E-Business Suite to modify your data, Oracle E-Business Suite automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle E-Business Suite also keeps

track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL\*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.



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# Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting

## Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting enables organizations to track their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other environmental data against reduction targets and facilitates environmental reporting for both voluntary and legislated emissions reporting schemes.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) enables organizations to record environmental data such as energy consumed or energy generated at facilities or locations within the enterprise. The EAR application automatically calculates corresponding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from the use of sources of emissions. Capturing environmental data helps companies monitor emissions against pre-established targets or thresholds to identify opportunities for cost and emission reduction. Recording this data also helps organizations comply with mandatory or voluntary global environmental reporting needs.

As an extension to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, EAR provides built-in applications to capture environmental data, calculate GHG emissions and pre-built dashboards and reports to:

- Record, account, track, and report activities that impact the environment.
- Participate in voluntary GHG monitoring and disclosure programs (such as the Carbon Disclosure Project).
- Identify opportunities to improve energy efficiencies and reduce GHG emissions.
- Recognize and adopt early voluntary actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

- Fulfill mandatory GHG reporting requirements enforced by global and local legislations.
- Enhance shareholders confidence as an environmentally conscious organization.

Key features of EAR that allow you to achieve the above benefits are:

- Store date effective energy and emission factors for location specific GHG accounting.
- Maintain an emissions audit trail in the Environmental Ledger for a time based analysis, reporting, and statutory auditing requirements.
- Classify GHG emissions data as Scope 1, 2, or 3 and by standard industry codes. Refer to the Setting Up chapter for more information on Scopes.
- Configure the organization hierarchy to meet specific analysis and reporting needs of the enterprise.
- Report emissions data using Oracle Business Intelligence dashboards.
- Define Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for tracking an enterprise's sustainability performance.

## Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting

The following sections provide a brief description of the greenhouse gas effect, regulations for GHG accounting and reporting, and the GHG Protocol.

### Greenhouse Gas Effect and Global Warming

The Earth reflects the infrared radiation that it receives from the sun. Certain gases called greenhouse gases, in the higher layers of the Earth's atmosphere absorb some of the reflected radiation and radiate it back to the Earth's lower atmospheric layers, which help keep the planet at a temperature that is suitable for life. This process by which some thermal radiation is absorbed and then re-radiated by atmospheric gases back to a planet to keep it warm is called the greenhouse gas effect. Carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, and ozone represent the major greenhouse gases.

The concentration of the green house gases is increasing because of increased industrialization and burning of fossil fuels. These activities increase the thermal radiation absorption by the greenhouse gases, thereby increasing the Earth's temperature which results in global warming.

### Global Requirement for Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting

Increasing awareness of the environmental dangers of global warming has encouraged

both developed and developing nations to agree on standards for accounting and reporting greenhouse gases.

The Kyoto Protocol developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) aims at fighting global warming caused by increasing atmospheric concentrations of the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexa fluoride and two groups of gases, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons.

## **Regulations for GHG Emissions Accounting and Reporting**

Many countries now have their own laws that mandate greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting. For example, in the United States of America, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a rule 40 CFR part 98 that mandates greenhouse gases (GHG) reporting from large GHG emissions sources.

In California, the Assembly Bill 32: Global Warming Solutions Act was introduced by the California State Law that fights climate change by establishing a comprehensive program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sources throughout the state. This bill requires that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) develops regulations and mechanisms to reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

In Australia, the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (the NGER Act) introduced a national framework for the reporting and declaration of information about GHG emissions, GHG projects, and energy use and production of corporations.

The United Kingdom introduced the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme that aims at improving energy efficiency and cutting emissions in large public and private sector organizations. The scheme is designed to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions not already covered by Climate Change Agreements (CCAs) and the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

## **Voluntary Emissions Reporting**

Today, many environmentally and socially aware organizations are voluntarily participating in emissions disclosure projects. For example, many organizations across the globe are participating in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) that was introduced in the United Kingdom. Through CDP, major economies measure and disclose their greenhouse gas emissions, climate change strategies, and water usage.

## **GHG Protocol – Global Standard for GHG Accounting and Reporting**

An increasing number of industries and organizations are now adopting environmental emissions accounting and reporting tools, and applications based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol to understand their emissions profiles and potential GHG liabilities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) was convened by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and is used as an international accounting tool to measure, account, and manage greenhouse gas

emissions. The GHG Protocol also serves as an accounting framework for all GHG standards and programs globally.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) application is based on the standards prescribed by the GHG Protocol. EAR lets you maintain location specific energy factors to determine the energy content in gigajoules (GJ) and GHG emissions in kilograms (KG) of carbon dioxide equivalents based on the usage of environmental sources that cause GHG emissions. This information is stored in the Environmental Ledger and is used for reporting through pre-built Oracle Business Intelligence Dashboards and Reports.

**Note:** Although the Environmental Ledger stores GHG emissions in kilograms (KG), EAR enables you to choose a desired Unit of Measure, such as a ton (T), for reporting and viewing GHG emissions in the pre-built Oracle Business Intelligence dashboards. For more information, see: *Configuring the Emissions Reporting Unit of Measure Used in Dashboards*, page 4-1.

## Recording and Reporting Other Environmental Data

You can also configure the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) application to capture and analyze environmental data that is useful to an organization for tracking multiple environmental metrics. Metrics include:

- **Printer Cartridges Recycled:** Track the number of recycled printer cartridges over a year.
- **Water Pumped:** Track the liters of water being pumped through a manufacturing plant.
- **Passengers Traveling:** Track fuel usage and compare the usage with the number of Passengers travelled or services provided.
- **Rail Distance:** Compare fuel usage to the distance freight is hauled. Combine this with a measure for the locomotive size and fuel efficiency.
- **Freight Weight or Volume:** Compare fuel usage to the weight or volume of freight hauled. Combine this with a measure for the locomotive size and fuel efficiency.
- **Tree Planting:** Account for the number of trees planted in a given time period.

EAR enables you to compete in the global market and facilitates transforming your organization into an environmentally responsible organization.

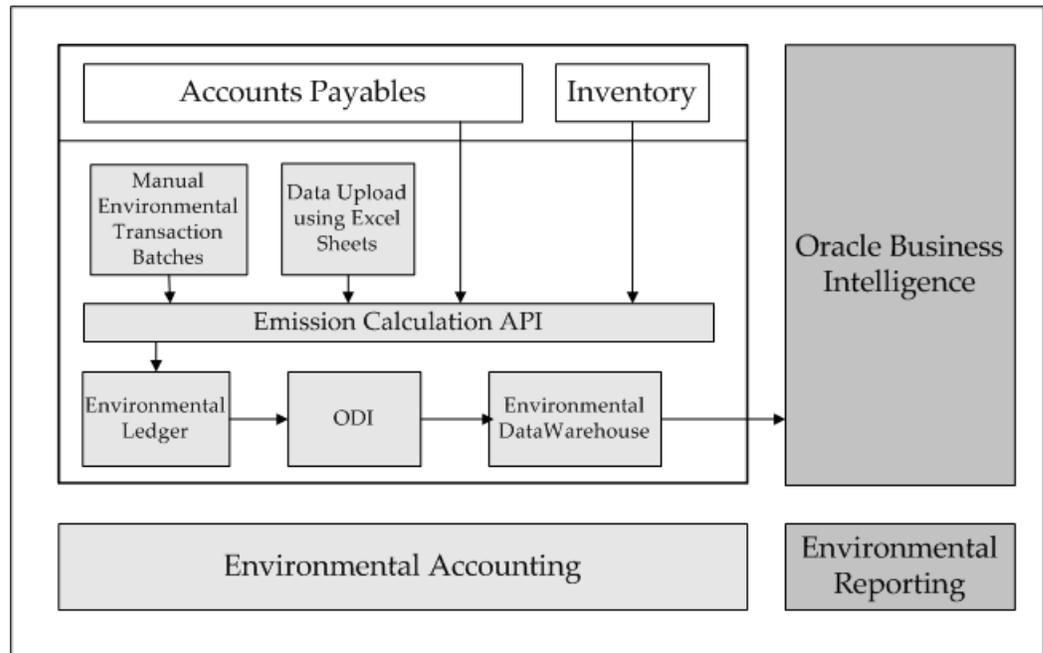
## Technology Overview

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting uses the following Oracle technologies:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne
- Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE)
- Oracle Data Integrator (ODI)

## Environmental Accounting and Reporting

The following diagram provides an overview of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application's architecture:



JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payables and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management and enables you to perform environmental accounting for various transactions. EAR integrates with Accounts Payables (AP) and captures source usage data related to Accounts Payables vouchers and suppliers of products that have environmental impact. You can also perform environmental accounting related to AP Vouchers. EAR also integrates with Inventory Management, and captures usage data using the miscellaneous transactions involving issue of items with environmental impact to assets. The usage data is collected by the Emission Calculation business function, which calculates the energy and carbon equivalent emissions by applying

energy and emission factors and stores the information in the Environmental Ledger. The Environmental Ledger stores the GHG emissions in kilograms (Kgs) of CO2 equivalents and the energy in gigajoules (GJ) for each source. Depending upon the date range of the transaction, energy and emissions are equally apportioned across all the days that fall in the specified effective data range.

EAR leverages Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) to transfer the data from the Environmental Ledger to the Environmental Data Warehouse. The Oracle Business Intelligence application uses the data for environmental reporting through the pre-built dashboards and reports.

EAR integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management and enables you to identify transactions involving the issue of items with environmental impact to an asset. You can also define assets within EAR if you are not using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management application. Refer to the "Defining GHG Assets and Subcontractors" topic of the Setting Up chapter for more information.

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## Setting Up

### JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting Setup Overview

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) setup steps span several applications within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. To set up EAR, perform the following steps:

- Activate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting System. See: *Activating the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting System*, page 2-2
- Set up the following JD Edwards EnterpriseOne prerequisite modules that are necessary to run the EAR application:
  - JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administration
  - JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book
  - JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting
  - JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
  - JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payables
  - JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets

Depending on your individual requirements, there may be additional, EAR related setup steps required within each of the above prerequisite modules. If this is the case, then the details are provided in *Setting Up in Other Applications*, page 2-4.

- Perform the EAR setup steps described in *Setting Up in JD Edwards Environmental Accounting and Reporting*, page 2-8..

- Set up Oracle Data Integrator for data extraction, transformation, and loading from source systems. See: *Setting Up in Oracle Data Integrator.*, page 2-93
- Set up Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE). OBIEE enables the rapid identification of issues and opportunities by providing reports, such as emissions summaries and trends. See: *Setting Up in OBIEE*, page 2-94.

## Activating the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting System

This topic provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system activation and describes how to activate the Environmental Accounting and Reporting system.

### Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting System Activation

Before you can enter and process environmental item data, you must activate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system. When you activate Environmental Accounting and Reporting, the system creates links between the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems provided by Oracle. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system code is 79A. To activate system 79A, a record containing the following data must exist in the OneWorld System Control File table (F99410):

- The Data Item field contains SY79A.
- The Use Module field contains Yes.

You activate system 79A using the EnterpriseOne System Control program (P99410). The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system stores system constants in the F99410 table.

### ***Forms Used to Activate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting System***

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
WorkWith EnterpriseOne System Control	W99410A	Enter P99410 in the Fast Path field and then press Enter.	Access forms to activate JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
EnterpriseOne System Control - Revisions	W99410B	On the Work With EnterpriseOne System Control form, select the row containing the data item SY79A, and click Select.	Activate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system.

**To activate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting System:**

1. Navigate to the EnterpriseOne System Control - Revisions form.
2. Verify that the value SY79A is in the Data Item field. The Data field displays a code that identifies and defines a unit of information. It is an alphanumeric code up to 8 characters long that does not allow blanks or special characters such as %, &, and +. You can create new data items using system codes 55–59. You cannot change the alias.
3. Verify that the system constant description associated with SY79A, Use Environmental Accounting and Reporting Module, appears in the Alpha Description field. The field displays a description of the data items. Enter text in uppercase and lowercase. The system uses this name to search for similar data items. To enter an alpha description you must follow the following conventions:
  - Dates: Begin all date fields with the word Date.
  - Amounts: Begin all amount fields with the word Amount.
  - Units: Begin all unit, quantity, and volume fields with the word Units.
  - Name: Begin all 30-byte description fields with the word Name.
  - Prompt: Begin any Y/N prompting field with the word Prompt.
  - Address Number: Begin all address numbers (employee, customer, owner) with the word Address Number.
4. In the Module Existence option, select Yes.
5. Click OK

## Setting Up in Other Applications

Before using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) application, you must ensure that the following prerequisite setup steps have been performed in other applications of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administration. See: Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administration, page 2-5.
  - Global User Defined Codes (UDCs)
  - Next Unique Keys
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book. See: Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book, page 2-6.
  - Address Book records for all suppliers.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting. See: Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting, page 2-6
  - Business Units and Companies
  - General Accounting Constants
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management. See: Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, page 2-6.
  - Next Numbers
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management. See: Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management, page 2-7.
  - Inventory Items
  - Branch/Plant Constants
  - Document Types
  - Unit of Measure Conversions
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable. Refer to the "Entering Address Book Records" topic of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book Implementation Guide for more information. Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, page 2-8
  - Suppliers

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management Assets. See: Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management, page 2-8.
  - Assets (Optional)
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools. See: Setting Up JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Default Location and Printers, page 2-8.
  - Default Location and Printers

### **Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administration:**

Set up the following in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administration:

1. Set up global user-defined codes (UDC). Refer to the "Working with User Defined Codes" of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 System Administration Guide for more information.
2. Set up Next Unique Keys. Unique keys are system generated unique identifiers which help identify a specific record within the table.

**Important:** Avoid changing unique keys after implementation. To prevent changes, only allow system administrators to access the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administration application.

### **To set up next unique keys**

3. Navigate to the Next Unique Number application (Fast path – P00022).
4. Query for Table Name = F79A\*. The Grid displays tables with the following table names:
  - F79A03 - GHG Source
  - F79A09 - GHG Energy Rates
  - F79A10 - GHG Rates
  - F79A11 - GHG Ledger
  - F79A14 - GHG Ledger Energy & Emissions Recalculation Error Workfile
  - F79A41 - GHG KPI
  - F79A43 - GHG KPI List Member
  - F79AU11- GHG Ledger Work Table

- F79A70 - GHG Hierarchy
  - F79A71 - GHG Organizations
  - F79A72 - GHG Organization Member
  - F79A73 - GHG Organization Control
  - F79A74 - GHG Interest
  - F79A75 - GHG Organization Name
  - F79A76 - GHG Org to JDE BU Mapping
  - F79ADC - GHG Defined Codes
5. For any missing tables, click <ADD>
  6. Enter the Table Name and Unique ID = 1
  7. For existing tables, select and enter a Unique Key ID = 1.
  8. Click Save.

### **Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book:**

Set up address book records for all suppliers. Refer to the "Entering Address Book Records" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book Implementation Guide* for more information.

### **Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting:**

Set up the following in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting:

1. Set up business units and companies. Refer to the "Setting Up Organizations", "Setting Up Business Units", and "Setting Up Companies" topics of the *JDEdwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting Implementation Guide* for more information.
2. Set up General Accounting constants. Refer to the "Setting Up Constants for General Accounting", "Setting Up Organizations" and "Setting Up Companies" topics of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting Implementation Guide* for more information.

### **Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management:**

Set up Next Numbers in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management:

Refer to the "Setting Up Next Numbers" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals Implementation Guide* for more information.

1. Navigate to the Work with Next Numbers application (Fast path - P0002).
2. Click Add. The Set Up Next Numbers by System form appears.
3. In the System field, enter 79A.
4. Enter the following information:

Use	Next Number
Document Number	Desired Starting No.
Batch Number	Desired Starting No.

**Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management:**

Set up the following in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management:

1. Set up inventory items.  
Refer to the "Entering Item Information" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Implementation Guide* for more information.
2. Set up branch/plant constants.  
Refer to the "Defining Branch/Plant Constants" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Implementation Guide*, for more information.
3. Set up document types.  
Refer to the "Setting Up Document Type Information" topic in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Implementation Guide*, for more information.
4. Verify Standard Units of Measure. The EAR system requires that certain UM Conversions exist.

**To verify that the UM Conversions data is available**

5. Navigate to the Work with Standard Units of Measure form (P41003).
6. Query to verify that a conversion exists for:
  - KG to TM (Kilograms to Metric Tons)
  - LT to KL (Liters to Kiloliters)
7. If they do not exist, click Add. The Standard Units of Measure Revisions form

appears.

8. Enter the following values:

From Unit of Measure	Conversion Factor	To Unit of Measure
KL	1000	LT
TM	1000	KG

9. Click OK to save.

### **Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable:**

Set up suppliers.

Refer to the "Entering Supplier Information" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide* for more information.

### **Setting Up in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management:**

Set up assets. This is optional.

Refer to the "Setting Up Capital Asset Management" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management Implementation Guide* for more information.

### **Setting Up JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Default Location and Printers:**

Set up default location and printers.

Refer to the "Working with Report Printing Administration" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Development Tools: Report Printing Administration Technologies Guide*.

## **Setting Up in JD Edwards Environmental Accounting and Reporting**

You must perform the following setup steps in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application:

- Setting Up Environmental Defined Codes (P79ADC), page 2-9
- Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting (P0004A), page 2-10
- Setting Up EAR Category Codes (P0004A), page 2-17
- Setting Up Organizations (P79A71), page 2-19

- Setting Up Environmental Company Constants (P79A77), page 2-33
- Mapping an Environmental Organization to a Business Unit (P79A76), page 2-37
- Defining UM Classifications (P79A37), page 2-41
- Defining Sources (P79A03), page 2-44
- Defining Emission Factors (P79A10), page 2-49
- Setting Up Carbon Permit Management (P79A80), page 2-54
- Defining Energy Factors (P79A10), page 2-56
- Defining Source UM Conversions (P79A39), page 2-63
- Defining Environmental Assets and Subcontractors (P79A08), page 2-65
- Defining Items (P79A04), page 2-68
- Setting Up Suppliers (P79A02), page 2-72. This is an optional step, unless you plan to create vouchers.
- Defining KPIs (P79A40), page 2-76
- Defining an Organization Hierarchy (P79A70), page 2-85

After completing the setup steps above, perform the following two steps in order to generate EAR reports:

- Setting Up in Oracle Data Integrator, page 2-93
- Setting Up in OBIEE, page 2-94

## Setting Up Environmental Defined Codes (P79ADC)

The Environmental - Defined Code Values Revisions form enables you to create and maintain defined codes with descriptions that exceed the lengths in standard JDE User Defined Codes and enables you to meet the reporting requirements as prescribed by the GHG Protocol. You must set the defined codes for the following:

- Activity Type
- Source
- Parent Source
- Organization Category Code 01 to 30

**To set environmental defined codes:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Defined Codes form.
2. Click Add. The Environmental - Defined Code Values Revisions appears.
3. Enter a Code and a Description for the code.
4. Optionally, enter required comments.
5. Click Ok.

## Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting (P0004A)

Many programs in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system use User Defined Codes (UDCs) to process information. You can change or delete the predefined data if it is not hard-coded, and can add UDCs to suit your own needs. You must not change the product code, code type, or description name for the UDCs in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system. In addition to standard User Defined Codes, special User Defined Codes must be defined for EAR processing. User Defined Codes and User Defined Values are codes and values defined by users to enable flexibility when configuring the system and for validation purposes. User Defined Codes have a one to many relationship with User Defined Values.

**To define user defined codes:**

1. Navigate to the Work With User Defined Codes.
2. Select the Product Code for the product that you want to set User Defined Codes.
3. Select the User Defined Codes for which you want to set code values.
4. Enter the Description 01 and Description 02 for the codes.
5. Select Y (yes) for Special Handling if the code value requires special handling.
6. Select Y (yes) for Hard Coded if you want to prevent any updates to the code value.
7. Click Ok.

You must set up the following User Defined Codes for running the JD Edwards Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) application:

**Actual/Estimate (79A/G2)**

A number of EAR transactions can be estimated based on extrapolation of other

information from similar sites / facilities. These are normally related to small facilities and are limited to a specified percentage of total emissions. These transactions must be identified when they are entered. All transactions are deemed Actual unless Estimate assigned. For example, greenhouse gas transactions created through Procurement (A/P) and Inventory Issue are recorded into the GHG Ledger as actual transactions. In addition, you can create actual and estimated transactions directly in the GHG Ledger.

#### **Asset Type (79A/AT) and Asset Sub Type (79A/AS)**

Optionally set up assets that consume an emissions-producing source as environmental assets. Use asset types and subtypes for reporting purposes.

#### **Calculation Method (79A/GM)**

Set up calculation method used in providing the factors for calculating the emissions and energy usage. For example you can set up the following codes:

- 1 - Default Method: National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Methods
- 2 - Facility Specific: Industry Sampling
- 3 - Facility Specific: Industry Sampling and Analysis
- 4 - Direct Monitoring: On Periodic Basis

#### **Control Type (79A/CT)**

Set up the following control type codes to define the various types of organizational control:

- EQU: Equity Control: Equity control is based on each party percentage of equity stakes. For example, Joint Venture A has 3 interested parties; Party A has 40% equity, Party B has 50% equity and Party C has 10% equity.
- FIN: Financial Control: Financial Control is established based on which party has financial responsibility. Only one party can have financial control over a facility or organization.
- OPM: Operational Control: Operational control is established based on which party influences operations procedures. For example, Occupational Health & Safety, and operational management.

#### **Division Codes (79A/AD)**

Set up division codes for various industry sectors. For example, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, forestry, and construction. Each industry division can have zero or more Industry Codes.

#### **Emission Date to Use (79A/ED)**

The Emission Date to Use is always the date on the Accounts Payable voucher. This

is hard coded and cannot be changed.

**Warning:** Do not define a blank (null) value for this UDC.

### **Emission Type (79A/GT)**

Set up emission types to define the types of gas emissions that result from consuming or producing a source. For example, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), perfluoroethane (C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). EAR provides seeded emission types.

### **Energy Type (79A/ET)**

The Energy Type code enables users to categorize sources by energy type. The following energy type codes are hardcoded in the system:

- FUEL - Fuel
- ELECTRICITY - Electricity
- HEAT - Heat
- COOLING - Cooling
- STEAM - Steam

You can also create new energy type codes based on your needs.

### **Hierarchy Type (79A/HT)**

An organization can have multiple hierarchies for reporting. For example, Financial Hierarchy, Operational Hierarchy, and Legal Structure hierarchy. You can create hierarchy type codes to indicate the type of hierarchy to use for reporting.

### **Industry Codes (79A/AC)**

Set up industry codes as standard codes that reflect the industry that an organization and a facility can be associated with. An industry code can vary in length from 1 to 6 characters. There are standard codes defined specifically for different regions. ANZSIC Codes are defined by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. An Industry Code can belong to only one Industry Division.

### **Interest Type (79A/GI)**

You can set up codes to define interest types for an organization. For example, you can set codes to indicate that an organization has a statutory reporting or financial interest in an organization.

### **Item Type (79A/IT)**

Item Type code indicates how the usage is recorded for an item. The following item type codes are seeded in the system:

- I - Record Usage via Inventory
- V – Record Usage via Voucher Entry

For example, set the item Diesel as I or V in the following scenarios:

- Item Type = I: When Diesel is issued to plant equipment, inventory issue transactions are generated in Inventory and environmental transactions are created in EAR.
- Item Type = V: When a fleet of vehicles consumes Diesel from a fuel pump, drivers use a fuel card to pay for the fuel. The Diesel is itemized on a fuel card invoice that is processed via Procurement and subsequently Voucher Matched. To capture the environmental transactions at this point, the supplier related to the fuel card statement must be set up with an EAR Item Type of V. This ensures that the EAR process does not prevent the transaction from being generated during Accounts Payable processing.

**Warning:** Do not define a blank (null) value for this UDC.

#### **KPI Action (79A/KA)**

The KPI Action defines the action that is performed by the related KPI calculation in Reporting. The following KPI action codes are seeded in the system:

- Sum: Adds the related quantity (Qty) defined by the KPI Type for the granular period, normally 1 month.
- Average: Averages the related Qty defined by the KPI Type for the most granular period, normally 1 month. For example, KPI Electricity Usage per Employee on-site requires average of daily count, for the period of a month to be compared with sum of total electricity used for the month.
- Minimum
- Maximum

**Warning:** Do not define a blank (null) value for this UDC.

#### **KPI List Type (79A/KL)**

The following codes for KPI List Type are seeded in the system:

- DEN: Denominator
- NUM: Numerator

**Warning:** Do not define a blank (null) value for this UDC.

### KPI Type (79A/KT)

Set up KPI Type codes to define the source of the quantity used in the KPI. You can set the following codes:

- Usage: Usage quantity from transactions converted to Standardized Usage UM. This is seeded in the system.
- Energy: Energy quantity in gigajoules (GJ) from environmental transactions.
- Emissions: CO2-e Emission Quantity in kilograms (Kgs) from environmental transactions.
- Value: Value in domestic currency from environmental transactions.

**Warning:** Do not define a blank (null) value for this UDC.

### Ledger Type (79A/GL)

Set up the following codes to classify ledger entries:

- AA- Actuals
- TG- Targets

### Legislation (79A/LG)

You can set up Legislation codes to define government entities that require carbon permits. For example, set up a code for a certain city that requires permits. For more information about carbon permits, refer to Setting Up Carbon Permit Management (P79A80), page 2-54.

### Measurement Criterion (79A/GC)

Set up Measurement Type to indicate the reliability of information that is related to the transactions. For example, the Measurement Criteria for a Paper voucher is 'A', i.e. very reliable. The following measurement criteria are seeded in the EAR application:

---

Number	Code	Meaning
1	A	Supplier Voucher

---

2	AA	Indirect measurement at consumption point
3	AAA	Direct measurement at consumption point
4	BBB	Simplified consumption measurement

### Organization Size (79A/FS)

You can set up organization size codes to indicate the size of an organization. For example, you can set up the organization size codes as following:

- S- Small
- M- Medium
- L- Large

### Organization Type (79A/OT)

Set up Organization type codes to indicate the organization type. For example, Aggregate Facility, Sub Facility, Group, Organization, Joint Venture, and Partnership.

**Important:** You can only assign business units to organizations of type Facility. An 'F' in the special handling code of the organization indicates the organization is a Facility.

### Plant Business Unit (79A/GB)

Business Units also known as Cost Centers are used in General Ledger Accounting. These represent distribution centers, which could represent a facility, sub-facility, or cost centers for functions operating out of one location. The following plant business unit codes are seeded in the system:

- L- Asset location
- R- Responsible Business Unit

**Warning:** Do not define a blank (null) value for this UDC.

### Reason Code (79A/GR)

Set reason codes to be able to select reasons for recalculation of usages and

emissions. For example, COR: emission Correction.

### **Scope (79A/SC)**

Set up emission scope codes to classify a source under one of the following scopes specified by the GHG Protocol:

- Scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by an organization. For example, vehicles and equipment, stationary sources, onsite landfills, and waste water treatment plants.
- Scope 2: Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the generation of electricity, heat or steam purchased by the organization.
- Scope 3: Greenhouse gas emissions from sources not owned or directly controlled by the organization but are related to the organization activities. For example, employee transportation contracted waste disposal.

**Tip:** You can set up other scopes not related to emitting greenhouse gases. For example, set up a Scope 0 to track non-pollutants such as water, recycling batteries, or tree planting.

### **Source Type (79A/GF)**

Set the following codes to indicate whether a source in a transaction is consumed or produced:

- C- Consumed / Purchased: Used for a source that is consumed or purchased by a facility.
- P- Produced / Generated: Used for a source that when captured, generated, or produced releases energy that can be used for final consumption by operations that are internal or external to the facility.

### **Supplier Type (79A/GS)**

Supplier type codes determine whether Accounts Payable vouchers require Environmental information to be entered at time of data entry. The following supplier type codes are seeded in the system:

- Mandatory Supplier (M)
- Optional Supplier (O)

**Warning:** Do not define a blank (null) value for this UDC.

### **Transport Type (79A/TT)**

Set up transport types to identify the various diesel engine types. You must enter

emission factors for diesel engines by the engine type as each type has a different emission value. For example, EURO1, EURO2, EURO3.

## Setting Up EAR Category Codes (P0004A)

Category codes are a type of UDC that you customize to manage the tracking and reporting requirements of your business. In EAR, use Category Codes to further segment your sources for tracking and reporting purposes. You might want to further categorize your Scope 3 sources into employee transportation and contracted waste disposal. For example, you decide to set up category code 01 to store a Scope 3 source's greenhouse gas emission classification. Use the User Defined Codes form to set up category codes for EMP (employee transportation) and WST (contracted waste disposal). Then, when you assign a category code to a source record, you can assign EMP or WST for category code 01.

**Note:** When setting up EAR category codes, create a blank record on the User Defined Codes form. This provides a default if you do not need to assign a category code to a source.

You can change the category code description, but you should not change the product code and code type. For example, you can change the description of UDC table 79A/01 from Category Code 01 to Employee Transportation. You can also change the characteristics for your category codes. For example, you can change the Code Length (size, up to 10 characters). If you change the category code description or any of the characteristics for a category code, your system administrator must change the data dictionary edit rule and how the data dictionary is mapped so that the changes appear on your data entry forms.

You use the Sources Revision program (P79A03) to assign category codes to sources. If you assign a category code to your sources and then decide to change the description or a characteristic of the category code, you must manually change the existing sources. See: Defining Sources (P79A03), page 2-44.

### To add an EAR Category Code value:

1. Navigate to the Category Codes form.
2. In the Product Code field, enter the code for Greenhouse Gas Accounting, 79A.
3. In the User Defined Codes field, enter the code type for a particular Category Code.  
EAR provides 10 pre-defined EAR Category Code types, numbered 01 through 10, each with a pre-defined blank record.
4. Click Find.

**Category Code 01 - Work With User Defined Codes** i ? ?

Select  Find  Add  Delete  Close  Row  Form  Report  Tools

Product Code  Greenhouse Gas Accounting  
 User Defined Codes  Category Code 01

Records 1 - 1 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				N

5. Click Add. Select the blank row below any existing code values.
6. Optional. In the Codes field, enter a category code value for the selected EAR Category Code.
7. Required. In the Description 01 field, enter a description of the category code value.
8. Optional. In the Special Handling field, enter special handling instructions, if needed.
9. Optional. In the Hard Coded field, enter 'Y' for yes if selecting this category code value within other EAR forms triggers custom code (EAR Category Code values are not hard coded in the standard version of the software). Enter 'N' for no.

**Category Code 01 - User Defined Codes** i ? ?

OK  Find  Delete  Cancel  Row  Tools

Product Code \*  Greenhouse Gas Accounting  
 User Defined Codes \*  Category Code 01  
 Code

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Codes	Description 1 *	Special Handling	Hard Coded
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMP	Employee Transportation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

10. To add another category code value, select the blank row below the new code value and repeat the above steps.

11. When you finish defining category code values, click OK.

## Setting Up Organizations (P79A71)

An Environmental Organization can be defined as a single undertaking or an enterprise or any entity that performs activities or a series of activities that emit greenhouse gases and/or produces, or consumes energy at a single site and is attributable to a single industry sector. An organization can have multiple hierarchies for reporting, for example, government reporting hierarchy, operational hierarchy, or legal structure hierarchy. In addition an organization can be a division, company subsidiary, or operation.

The Work With Environmental Organizations form enables you to create organization entities that are required for hierarchical reporting of emission information. These entities can be facilities, sub-facilities, aggregate facilities and so on for reporting aggregation and government agencies that may be interested in data related to an organization. An organization also needs to identify the multiple parties involved in an organization. The involvement of a party could be from a control or reporting perspective. Control can be either operational, financial, or equity. Under the GHG Protocol, reporting organizations are recommended to select one of the following control options:

- Operational control is established based on which party influences operation procedures. For example, Occupational Health and Safety, and operational management. Only one party can have operational control over a facility or organization.
- Financial Control is established based on which party has financial responsibility. Only one party can have financial control over a facility or organization.
- Equity control is based on each party percentage of equity stakes, e.g. Joint Venture A has 3 interested parties; Party A has 40% equity, Party B has 50% equity and Party C has 10% equity.

Organizations who subcontract services and activities may not have operational control over the subcontractor and may not need to report their activities as part of their usage. For example, electricity companies that move electricity poles and pylons for road construction projects manage their own jobs and are not controlled by the organization that manages the road construction project.

The GHG Protocol requires organizations to record the following, with effective dates:

- Equity percentage of each participant in a facility.
- Type of control for each facility.
- Method used for reporting details to various parties.

- Subcontractor activities that generate emissions exceeding specific, government-specified limits. Report the subcontractor to the governing entity.

Record the above information using effective dates, since the information can change over time.

## Prerequisites

- Set up the company's mailing address in the Address Book Revisions program (P01012). Refer to "Entering Address Book Records" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.1 Implementation Guide*.

### To set up an organization:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.

**Organizations - Work With Environmental Organizations** i ? k2

Select Find Add Copy Delete Close Form Row Tools

Organization Code

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid DEMO

Org Id	Organization Code	Name	Organization Type	Organization Type Description	Size	Facility Size	Indu Cod
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	24	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, UK	Environmental Agency, UK	GOV	Government Agency	L	Large Facility
<input type="radio"/>	29	UK DATACENTERS	UK Data Centers	MAN	Management Unit	L	Large Facility
<input type="radio"/>	25	AIR RESOURCES BOARD, CA	Air Resources Board, CA, US	GOV	Government Agency	L	Large Facility
<input type="radio"/>	21	AIRLINK	Airlink	FAC	Facility	M	Medium Facility 490
<input type="radio"/>	17	AMSTERDAM FACILITY	Amsterdam Facility	FAC	Facility	M	Medium Facility
<input type="radio"/>	11	AUSTIN DATACENTER	Austin Data Center	FAC	Facility	M	Medium Facility
<input type="radio"/>	4	AUSTRALIA	Australia	MAN	Management Unit	L	Large Facility
<input type="radio"/>	13	BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	Birmingham Office	FAC	Facility	M	Medium Facility
<input type="radio"/>	20	BROKEN HILL MINING	Broken Hill Mining	FAC	Facility	M	Medium Facility 080
<input type="radio"/>	9	CALIFORNIA OFFICE	California Office	FAC	Facility	L	Large Facility

2. Click Add. The Environmental - Organization Revisions form appears and defaults to the Organizations tab.

3. In the Organization Code field, enter a required code for the organization.
4. Select the type of the organization from user-defined code table 79A/OT. Valid options are:
  - Aggregate Facility: This is a logical facility that acts as a container for many smaller facilities.
  - Facility: This is a main container for collecting emission transactions.
  - Government Agency
  - Joint Venture
  - Management Unit
  - Organization
  - Partnership
  - Sub-facility
5. In the Size field, enter a required value for the size of the company from user-defined code table 79A/FS. Valid values are Large, Medium, and Small. Facility specific reporting requirements apply according to the size of a facility, which is determined by facility-level thresholds.

**Note:** The amount of pollution created determines the size of the

company, not the physical size, market value, or quantity of goods produced.

6. Select the Industry Code and the Company number for the company. Industry Code is the standard industry code for the organization.

**Note:** The Size, Industry Code, Company Number, CEO Name, Effective Date range, Latitude, Longitude, Location and Category Codes are used in Business Intelligence Analysis and Reporting.

7. Enter the Name of the CEO of the company.
8. Enter the Effective Date From and Date To as the date range in which the company is effective. These dates are automatically populated if you do not enter a value. The Date From field defaults to the current date. The Date To field defaults based on the CENTCHG DD (Century Change Year) item and reflects the last day of the year defined in that field.
9. Click the Address tab.
10. Optionally, select an address in the Address Number field. To select an address:
  1. Click Search in the Address Number field. The Address Book Master Search form appears. Search by Name or Type and select the address number. Click Select. When you select an Address Number, the details appear in the Address Details region if the details have been entered previously. or,
  2. Enter address details if you do not select an Address Number or if the Address Number selected has no details.

**Note:** Selecting the Address by Effective Date option in JDE's Address Book Constants enables the Previous and Next buttons in the Address tab. Use the Previous and Next buttons to enter address details for multiple addresses with different effective dates.

11. Select the Location tab.
12. Enter the Latitude, Longitude and the Location of the organization. Latitude and Longitude provide the GPS coordinates for the organization. Location is the location of the organization. This information is used for BI reporting.
13. Select the Cat Code tab.
14. Enter the Organization Codes for the organization. You can enter up to 30

organization codes.

15. Click Ok to save.

The system creates an Org Id. Org Id is the unique identifier for the organization.

### To import organizations from Real Estate Management

If companies, business units, floors, and units are defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Real Estate Management, then you can import them into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) and use them to create organizations.

#### Example

The following example shows how EAR uses imported Real Estate Management information to create organizations. Notice that three new organizations are created in EAR from the single record of imported Real Estate Management information.

#### *Information Imported from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Real Estate Management*

Company ID	Company Name	BU ID	BU Name	Floor ID	Floor Name	Unit ID	Unit Name
00001	Oracle USA	1441	Oracle HQ	1	Floor 1	100	Unit 100

#### *Organizations Created in EAR from the Imported JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Real Estate Management Information*

Organization Code	Organization Name
00001 1441	Oracle HQ
00001 1441 1	Oracle HQ – Floor 1
00001 1441 1 100	Oracle HQ – Floor 1 – Unit 100

**Note:** Note that if the Floor data does not exist, then that space is left null. In the above example, if Floor 1 is not defined, the Organization Code created is 00001|1441||100.

During the organization creation process, the Import Organizations from Real Estate Management program automatically maps the new organization to the business unit used to create the organization. For more information about the mapping process, refer to Mapping an Environmental Organization to a Business Unit (P79A76), page 2-37.



**Processing Options**

OK Cancel

✓ ✗

Organization	Organization Size	Floors/Units	Hierarchy	Process
1. Organization Date From		01/01/2012		
2. Organization Date To		12/31/2012		
3. Organization Type for LOD 1		CRP		
4. Organization Type for LOD 2		AGG		
5. Organization Type for LOD 3		ORG		
6. Organization Type for LOD 4		FAC		
7. Organization Type for LOD 5		SUB		
8. Organization Type for LOD 6		SUB		
9. Organization Type for LOD 7		SUB		
10. Organization Type for LOD 8		SUB		
11. Organization Type for LOD 9		SUB		

- Organization tab
  - Organization Date From/To - The date range for which the organizations created from Real Estate Management are valid.
  - Organization Type for LOD 1, 2, etc. - Specify the type of the organization from user-defined code table 79A/OT. When importing from Real Estate Management, LOD 1 represents the company, LOD 2 represents the business unit, LOD 3 represents the floor, and LOD 4 represents the unit. If LOD 3 or 4 is not defined, then the Organization Type defaults from the parent LOD for the floor and unit.
- Organization Size tab - Provide the default size of the organization from user-defined code table 79A/FS. Valid values are Large, Medium, and Small. The size defaults to Medium if no size is defined for a particular LOD. For floors and units, the size defaults from the parent LOD.
- Floors/Units tab - Specify whether or not to create organizations based on floor and unit information.

- Hierarchy tab - Select the top level Hierarchy Code to use from the list of existing Hierarchy Codes.

For more information about hierarchies, refer to *Defining an Organization Hierarchy (P79A70)*, page 2-85.

- Processing tab - Select whether to run the batch in proof or final mode. Proof mode enables you to run the batch and determine if there are any data issues, without committing any data to the database. Final mode commits the data to the database where possible. Any errors encountered during the batch run are displayed.

3. Double click a version of the Import Organizations from Real Estate Management program or select a version to run it.

The Version Prompting form displays.

4. In the Version Prompting form, choose whether to receive prompts for data selection and data sequencing. Click Submit.
  5. The Data Selection form opens if you chose to receive prompts for data selection. Define the rules for selecting Real Estate Management data. Click OK.
  6. The Data Sequencing form opens if you chose to receive prompts for data sequencing. The sequenced columns selected by default display. After updating the data sequencing, if necessary, click OK.
    - To change the sequencing, select a column to change, then click the Up or Down menu buttons to change the sequencing order.
    - To change the sort order, click the Sort Order button for a column to change to Ascending or Descending.
    - To add additional columns, select the Show Available Columns link.
  7. The Processing Options form opens. Change processing options as needed, then click OK.
  8. The Printer Selection form opens. Set the printing options as needed, then click OK.
- The Import Organizations from Real Estate Management program processes. Once the process completes, open and view the report from the Recent Reports menu.

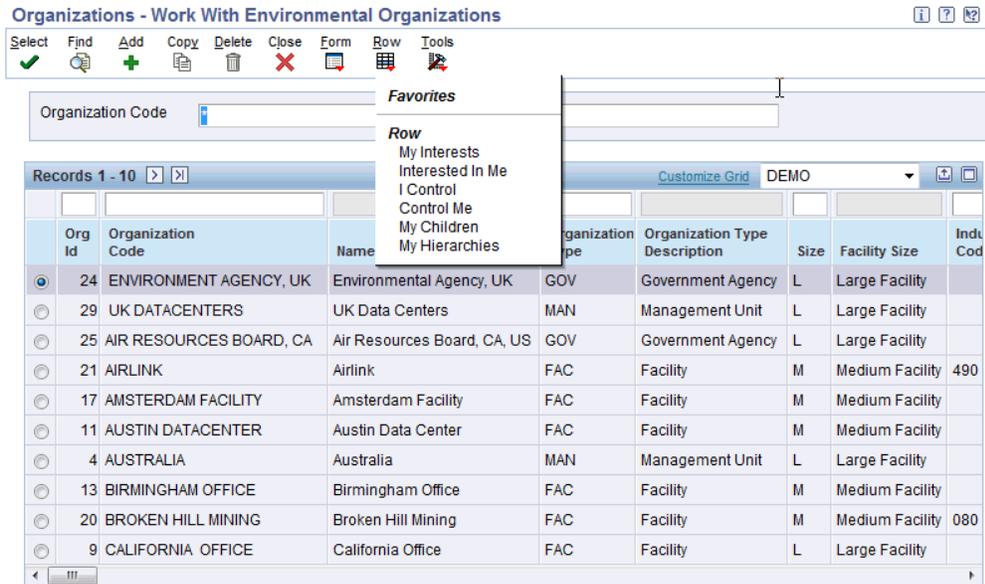
**Import Organizations from Real  
Estate Management**

FINAL

Organization Code	Organization Name	Organization Type	Size	Comments/ Remark
70000/DFM04	Lean Manufacturing Center 01	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;Hierarchy import error, parent ORG not found;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
70000/DFM05	Lean Manufacturing Center 01	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;Hierarchy import error, parent ORG not found;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
70000/DFM06	Lean Manufacturing Center 01	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;Hierarchy import error, parent ORG not found;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
70000/DFM02	Lean Manufacturing Center 02	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;Hierarchy import error, parent ORG not found;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
70000/DFM03	Lean Manufacturing Center 03	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;Hierarchy import error, parent ORG not found;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
70862/70862	Balance Sheet	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
70862/708620	Consolidated Operations	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
70862/1441SUMMER	Brenda's RE Property	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
72106/72106BU1	Outbound Consignment Physical	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
74532/745	Simulation & Co., BU	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
74532/746	Simulation & Co., -BU2	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75000/75000	Japanese Company Balance Sheet	CRP	L	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;; ORG/BU date overlap issue.
75000/75002	Yokohama Branch	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75000/75003	Osaka Branch	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75000/75001	Tokyo Branch	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75007/737	Reku Business Unit	FAC	S	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75391/75-110	Cutting	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75391/75-120	Machining	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75391/75-140	Finishing	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75391/75-701	Assembly	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping
75391/75-702	Test/Inspect	SUB	M	::UPD ORG;;INS Hierarchy;;INS ORG/BU Mapping

### To enter My Interests:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.
2. Select the organization for which you want to create interests.



3. Select My Interests from the Row menu. The Environmental - My Interests form appears. The organization you select and its type, display in the Interested Organization/ Type field.
4. Enter the following information for the organization:
  - Organization Code as the code for the organization in which the organization is interested in.
  - Organization Type, Organization Type Description, Org Date From and Org Date To fields default to those defined for the selected organization.
5. Enter the Interest Type that the organization has in the selected organization. The Interest Type Description displays.
6. Enter Interest % as the percentage of interest that the organization has in the selected organization.
7. Enter Date From and Date To as the effective date range for the organization's interest in the selected organization.
8. Org Id is the unique identifier for the selected organization.
9. Interested Org Id is the unique identifier for the interested organization.
10. Click Ok.

### **To enter organizations Interested In Me:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.
2. Select the organization for which you want to create interests in the current organization.
3. Select Interested in Me from the Row menu. The Environmental – Interested in Me form appears. The organization you select and its type, displays in the Interested Organization/ Type field.
4. Enter the Organization Code as the code for the organization that is interested in the current organization. The Organization Type, Organization Type Description, Org Date From and Org Date To fields default to those defined for the selected organization.
5. Select the Interest Type that the selected organization has in the current organization. The Interest Type description displays.
6. Enter Interest % as the percentage of interest that the selected organization has in the current organization.
7. Enter Date From and Date To as the effective date range for the selected organization's interest in the current organization. Multiple date ranges can be entered for the same organization relationship and Control Type, but should not overlap.
8. Interested Org Id is the identification number for the interested organization. This information defaults in automatically based on the Organization Code entered.
9. Interest Id is the identification number for the interest. This information defaults in automatically based on the Interest Type entered.
10. Click Ok.

### **To add or edit organizations or facilities I Control:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.
2. Select the controlling organization.
3. Select I Control from the Row menu. The Environmental - Organizations I Control form appears. The Controlling Organization/ Type display.
4. Enter the code for the organization that the current organization controls in the Organization Code field. The Organization Type, Organization Type Description, Org Date From and Org Date To fields default to the values defined for the selected

organization.

5. Select the Control Type that the current organization has in the selected organization. Required. The Control Type Description displays.
6. Enter Control % as the percentage of interest that the organization has in the selected organization. You must enter 100%, if you select Operational control.
7. Enter Date From and Date To as the effective date range for the current organization's control in the selected organization. These dates are automatically populated if you do not enter a value. The Date From field defaults to the current date. The Date To field defaults based on the CENTCHG DD (Century Change Year) item and reflects the last day of the year defined in that field.
8. Org Id displays the identification code of the organization selected.
9. Control Id displays the code for the Control Type selected.
10. Click Ok.

**To add or edit organizations or facilities that Control Me:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.
2. Select the controlled organization.
3. Select Control Me from the Row menu. The Environmental - Organizations Controlling Me form displays. The Controlled Organization / Type display.
4. Enter the code for the organization that controls the current organization in the Organization Code field. The Organization Type, Organization Type Description, Org Date From and Org Date To fields default to the values defined for the selected organization.
5. Select the Control Type that the selected organization has in the current organization. Required. The Control Type Description displays.
6. Enter Control % as the percentage of interest that the selected organization has in the organization.
7. Enter Date From and Date To as the effective date range for the selected organization's control in the organization.
8. Controlling Org Id is the identification number of the controlling organization.
9. Org Id displays the identification code of the organization selected.

10. Click Ok.

**To view or add My Children:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.
2. Select the organization for which you want to view the child organizations in its hierarchy.
3. Select My Children from the Row menu. The Environmental - My Children form displays and lists all of the selected organization's children (and relevant Hierarchy) in the hierarchy level. The selected organization and its type display in the Parent Organization / Type field.
4. The following fields display:
  - Hierarchy Code is the code for the organization hierarchy.
  - Hierarchy Name is the name of the organization hierarchy.
  - Child Organization Code is the code for the child organization.
  - Hierarchy Id is the identification number for the organization hierarchy.
  - Child Org Id is the identification number for the child organization.
  - Org Member Hierarchy Id is the number which uniquely identifies an organization hierarchy.
5. To add a child organization, select a Hierarchy Code and the Child Organization Code.
6. Click Ok to save.

**To view My Hierarchy:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.
2. Select the organization for which you want to view the hierarchy.
3. Select My Hierarchies from the Row menu. The Environmental - My Hierarchies form displays.
4. The following fields display:
  - Hierarchy Code is the code for the hierarchy.

- Hierarchy Name is the name for the hierarchy.
- Immediate Parent Organization Code is the code for the parent organization.
- Hierarchy Id is the identification number for the hierarchy.
- Parent Org Id is the identification code for the parent organization.
- Org Member Hierarchy Id is a unique identifier for the relationship between the parent and child organizations within the hierarchy.

### **To add or edit Organization Targets:**

Use this page to define energy, emission, usage and cost targets for use in the organization OBIEE dashboard reports.

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Organizations form.
2. Click the organization record for which you want to add or edit targets.
3. Select Organization Targets from the Row menu. The Organizations - Environmental - Organization Targets form displays.
4. Required. Select the Target Type from user-defined code table 79A/TG. Choose one of the following hard-coded target types:
  - Energy
  - Emission
  - Cost
  - Usage
5. Specify sources for the target type. Either select All Sources or select a Parent Group Source.
 

The sources specified appear in the Included Sources table below. If the parent group source specified includes no child sources, then no sources are listed in the Included Sources table. The selected parent group source is, in effect, the only included source in this case.
6. Required. Enter a Target Value.
7. Required. For a Usage target type, enter the Target UM (unit of measure) for the target value.

The Target UM defaults as follows for the other target types:

- For the Energy target type, the default UM is GJ (Gigajoules).
- For the Emission target type, the default UM is KG (Kilograms).
- For the Cost target type, the currency defaults from the first company found in the organization.

**Caution:** The business units within the organization should share a common currency. If the business units within the organization use different currencies, the comparison of cost to target will not be accurate.

8. Required. Enter Start Date and End Date for the target type.
9. Click Save.

## Related Topics

Understanding the Targets Dashboard, page 4-19

Target Usage Recalculation Report (R79A004), page 3-27

## Setting Up Environmental Company Constants (P79A77)

Constants provide a basic framework for how your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting system works based on your business needs. You must set up company constants for the organizations for which you want to track usage transactions and emissions. The Environmental Company Constants Revisions form enables you to add Company Constants.

## Prerequisites

- Set up the company in the Company Names and Numbers application (P0010).

See:

- "Entering Address Book Records", *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book Implementation Guide*
- "Setting Up Organizations", *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals Implementation Guide*

### To set up EAR company constants:

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Company Constants form.

**Work With Environmental Company Constants**

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Tools

Company \*

Records 1 - 10

Co	Name	Date From	Date To	F P	Measurement Criterion	Close Off Periods	Current Year
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 00001	Financial/Distribution Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	R A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00020	Marketing Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	R A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00050	Project Management Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	R A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00060	Financial Reporting Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	R A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00070	French Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	J A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00075	German Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	R A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00077	Canadian Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	R A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00104	A U.K. Sales Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	J A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00105	A French Sales Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	J A		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> 00150	Property Management Company	01/01/2000	12/31/2040	R A		<input type="checkbox"/>	

- Click Add. The Environmental - Company Constants Revisions form displays.

**Environmental - Company Constants Revisions**

OK Cancel Tools

Company \* 00006 Atlas Copco Rocket Ships

Date - From 05/31/2011 To

Date Pattern \* R 12 periods, Jan 1 - Dec 31

Measurement Criterion A (only applied to Environmental Ledger entries created via A/P)

**Close Off**

Close Off Periods

Current Year / Period 00 Close Off Date

**Plant Equipment Business Unit**

Use Plant Equipment BU  Responsible BU  Site Location

- In the Company field, search for a company for which you want to define EAR constants. The Company Master Search form appears. Select a company from the list of companies available and click Select.
- Enter Date From and optionally a Date To as the date range for the Company and related Business Units set up in the Business Unit Master to create environmental Ledger transactions. Set the From Date to the earliest date in which historical environmental data is loaded. If left blank, the Date To field defaults to the last day of the year defined in the CENTCHG DD (Century Change Year) item field.

5. Select the Date Pattern as the period and year that you want the application to allocate to the environmental transactions. Click Search in the Date Pattern field. The Select User Defined Code form appears. Select the required Date pattern. If you set the Date Pattern, then the Environmental Company Constants application allocates the period and year to the environmental transactions regardless of the financial year that applies to the organization's accounting transactions.
6. Select the Measurement Criterion for the company. Click Search in the Measurement Criterion field. The Select User Defined Code form appears. Select the required measurement criterion. This is required only for Environmental Ledger entries created using the Accounts Payables application. Refer to "Setting Up UDCs" topic for more information.
7. In the Close Off region, select the Close Off checkbox if you want the application to prevent Ledger transactions being generated on or prior a specific date. If you select the checkbox the following fields are enabled:
  - Current Year / Period
  - Close Off Date displays
8. In the Plant Equipment Business Unit region, select the Use Plant Equipment BU if you want to specify a business unit as the 'destination business unit' during inventory processing. The destination business unit also holds the link to the state and country based on which the GHG calculation are applied. Select:
  - Responsible Business Unit, if you want the application to use the state and country of the business unit of the equipment in environmental calculations.
  - Site Location, if you want the application to use the state and country of the current location of the equipment in environmental calculations.
9. Click Ok to save.

**To view environmental company constants:**

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Company Constants form.
2. The following fields display for a company for which constants are defined.
  - Co is the code for the company.
  - Name is the name of the company.
  - Date From and Date To is the effective date range for the company.
  - Fiscal Pattern (FP) is the date pattern that you wish to use for this company.

- Measurement Criterion indicates the reliability of information that is related to the transactions.
- Close Off Period displays as checked if Ledger transactions for the company are prevented from being generated on or prior a specific date.
- Current Year displays the current year.
- Current Period displays the current period.
- Close Off Date is a date after which ledger transactions are prevented for the company. It is also the last day of the fiscal year and period, as selected in the Current Year and Current Period fields.
- Use PE BU displays as checked if a destination business unit is specified for all transactions of the company.
- Plant BU displays as:
  - L- Asset location
  - R- Responsible Business Unit
- Plant Business Unit.
- Cur Code is the code for the currency used by the company in its transactions.
- Address Number is the address code of the company.

**To update company constants:**

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Company Constants form.
2. Select the Company for which you want to update information.
3. Click Select. The Environmental - Company Constants Revisions form appears.
4. You can edit the following fields:
  - Date To
  - Date Pattern
  - Measurement Criterion
  - Close Off Periods (including Current Year / Period and Close Off Date)

- Use Plant Equipment BU
5. Click Ok to save.

## Mapping an Environmental Organization to a Business Unit (P79A76)

You must attach an organization that is defined as a facility, sub-facility, aggregate facility and so on, to a business unit involved in business processes of the organization to accurately define the content for Business Intelligence (BI) analysis and reporting. An organization can have a number of business units allocated, but the effective dates of a mapping must not overlap with an existing mapping. A business unit can only be attached to one organization.

### Mapping an EAR organization to a business unit:

You can map an organization to a business unit using the Work With Business Units by Environmental Organization Facility form. To map an organization to a business unit:

1. Navigate to the Work With Business Units by Environmental Organization Facility form.

Organizations to JDE Business Unit Mapping - Work With Business Units by Environmental Organization Facility

Select Find Add Close Form Tools

Organization Code \*

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid DEMO

Org Id	Organization Code	Organization Type	Organization Type Description	Business Unit	Business Unit Description	Industr Code	Date From	Date To	Co	Descrip Compr
10	NEW YORK PLANT	FAC	Facility	29	New York Plant ...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	NEW YC
9	CALIFORNIA OFFICE	FAC	Facility	30	California Office ...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	CALIFOI
11	AUSTIN DATACENTER	FAC	Facility	50	Austin Data Cent...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	AUSTIN
12	SEATTLE DATACENTER	FAC	Facility	51	Seattle Datacent...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	SEATTL
13	BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	FAC	Facility	52	Birmingham Offic...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	BIRMINC
14	MANCHESTER PLANT	FAC	Facility	53	Manchester Plant...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	MANCH
15	LONDON DATA CENTER	FAC	Facility	54	London Datacent...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	LONDO
16	GLASGOW DATA CENTER	FAC	Facility	55	Glasgow Data C...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	GLASGC
17	AMSTERDAM FACILITY	FAC	Facility	56	Amsterdam Facili...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	AMSTEF
18	UTRECHT FACILITY	FAC	Facility	57	Utrecht Facility ...		01/01/00	31/12/40	00020	UTRECI

2. To add a business unit mapping to an organization, click Add. The Environmental Organization Mapping to Business Unit Revisions form appears.

3. Select the Organization Code of the organization to which you want to map business units. The ID, Organization Type, Industry Code, and Location fields display for the organization.
4. Enter the From and To as the effective date range for the organization-business unit mapping.
5. Select the code for the Business Unit to map. The Name of the Business Unit, Industry Code, Industry Code Description, Company and Company Name display. You can edit the Industry Code.
6. Select the Date From and Date To as the effective date range for the business unit-company mapping.
7. Org Id is the identification number for the EAR organization.
8. Click Ok.
9. To delete a business unit mapping, select a record and click Delete.

### Viewing Existing Mappings:

You can view the existing Organization to Business Unit mapping using the Work with Business Units by Environmental Organization Facility form. To view exiting mappings:

1. Navigate to the Work With Business Units by Environmental Organization Facility form.
2. Click Find. The form displays a list of all organizations mapped to business units. You can also enter the Organization Code of the organization for which you want to view the business unit mapping and click Find.
3. Select a record and click Select to view the business units mapped to an organization.

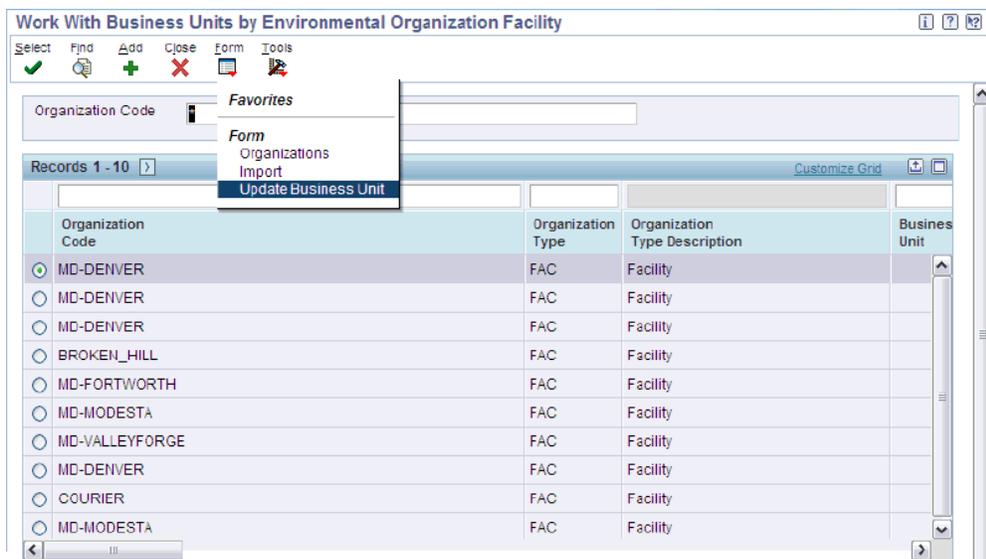
4. The Environmental Organization Mapping to Business Unit Revisions form displays the following information
  - Organization Code, ID, Organization Type, Industry Code, and Location display for the selected organization.
  - From and To fields display the effective dates for the Organization- Business Unit mapping. You can edit these fields.
  - Business Unit is the code for the business unit that is mapped to the company.
  - Business Unit Name is the name of the business unit that is mapped to the company.
  - Industry Code is the industry code for the organization. You can edit this field.
  - Industry Code Description is a brief description of the industry code.
  - Company is the code for the company of the organization that is mapped to the business unit.
  - Company Name is the name of the company of the organization that is mapped to the business unit.
  - From Date is the start date of the effective date range for the business unit-company mapping.
  - To Date is the end date of the effective date range for the business unit-company mapping. You can edit this field.
  - Org Id is the code for the organization of the company.
  - Date From and Date To is the effective date range for the business unit-company mapping.
5. To view the details of an organization, select the organization and select Organizations option in the Form menu. The Work With Environmental Organizations form appears. Refer to the "Setting Up Organizations" topic for field descriptions.
6. To import organization to business unit mappings, click Import. The Environmental Organization Mapping to Business Unit Import form appears. Enter the following information and click Ok.
  - Business Unit is the code for the business unit that the organization is mapped.
  - Organization Code is the identification code for the organization.

- Industry Code is the code for the industry under which the organization is classified.
- Date From and Date To is the effective date range for the mapping.
- Org Id is the identification number for the organization.

### Updating the Organization to Business Unit Mapping:

You can also update Business Unit mappings for an organization. To update a mapping:

1. Navigate to the Work With Business Units by Environmental Organization Facility.
2. Select Update Business Unit from the Form menu. The Update Business Unit With Environmental Organization Facility form appears.



3. In the Header region, enter Organization Code/Ty to view business unit mappings of a specific organization. When you enter the Organization Code/ Ty, then the following fields display:
  - Industry code is the industry code for the organization.
  - Apply Date From and To as the effective range for the organization to business unit mapping.
4. Click Find. The Details region displays a list of all business units mapped to the organization and also the unmapped business units. Information displays for each business unit to organization mapping as described in the "Viewing Existing Mappings" topic.

5. Select the unmapped business unit or business units that you want to map to the organization.
6. Click Update BU Facility. The Organization Code field displays the Organization Code of the organization selected in the Header region of the form.
7. Click Save.

## Defining UM Classifications (P79A37)

Set up the unit of measure (UM) classifications to maintain a standard unit of measure for measuring the usage quantities for a single source or a group of related sources to facilitate calculations and reporting of the source usages and emissions by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) application. The Environmental Unit of Measure Classification form enables you to define the broad classifications for sources, with a base unit of measure. The EAR dashboards require all transactions for a source in the same unit of measure for consistent reporting. For example, you can define a classification called Electricity to classify all sources that provide electricity and set up KWh (kilowatt hour) as a standard UM for the classification. If you enter the usage data of any source that falls under the Electricity Classification, then the application converts the UM the usage is recorded in, into the standard UM of KWh to further calculate the usage quantities and emissions. You must set up units of measure user defined codes before defining UM classification.

### Defining Unit of Measure Classifications:

You can define UM classifications in the Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications form.

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications form.
2. Click Add. Environmental – Unit of Measure Classification Revisions form displays.

Unit of Measure Classification	UM Classification Description	Standardized Usage UM	Standardized Usage UM Description
WEIGHT	Weight in Kilograms	KG	Kilograms

3. Enter a unique code to identify the classification name in the Unit of Measure Classification field.
4. Enter a brief description for the classification in the UM Classification Description field.

5. In the Standardized Usage UM field, select a Standard UM for the classification. All sources which use the classification are converted into the selected standard UM. The description of the selected UM displays in the Standardized Usage UM Description field.
6. Click Ok to save.

### **Viewing and Editing UM classifications:**

You can also view and edit using the Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications form. To view or edit UM classifications:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications form and click Find. A list of available UM classifications display. To view the details of a specific UM classification, enter the classification in the Unit of Measure Classification field and click Find.
2. The following information displays:
  - Unit of Measure Classification is the name of the classification.
  - UM Class Description is the description of the UM classification.
  - Standardized Usage UM is the standard UM for the classification.
  - Program Id is the identification number of the program.
  - Work Stn Id is the identification number for the workstation of the user.
  - User Id is the identification number of the user who has edited the UM classification.
  - Date Updated is the date when the UM classification was updated.
  - Time of Day is the time when the UM classification was updated.
3. To edit a UM Classification, select the Unit of Measure Classification and click Select. The Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Revisions form appears. You can edit the following fields:
  - UM Classification Description.
  - Standardized Usage UM.

### **Viewing Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Audit:**

To view the Unit of Measure Classification audit report using the Audit Inquiry option:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications form.
2. Select Audit Inquiry from the Form menu. The Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Audit form appears.

**Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Audit**

Unit of Measure Classification: \*

Date Range - From:  To:

Records 1 - 21 Customize Grid   

	Unit of Measure Classification	Date Updated	Time of Day	A C	UM Classification Description	Standardized Usage UM	Program ID	User ID	Work Stn ID
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ELECTRICITY	09/28/2011	121416	A	Electricity Consumed in Kilowatts	KW	P79A37	KB7479704	DEN60148JE
<input type="radio"/>	FLIGHTS	09/28/2011	121417	A	Flights	FS	P79A37	KB7479704	DEN60148JE
<input type="radio"/>	GAS	09/28/2011	121416	A	Gases in Cubic Metres	M3	P79A37	KB7479704	DEN60148JE
<input type="radio"/>	LIQUID	09/28/2011	121416	A	Liquids in Kilolitres	KL	P79A37	KB7479704	DEN60148JE
<input type="radio"/>	PEOPLE	09/28/2011	121417	A	People Head Count	HE	P79A37	KB7479704	DEN60148JE
<input type="radio"/>	SOLID	09/28/2011	121417	A	Solid in Metric Tonnes	TM	P79A37	KB7479704	DEN60148JE
<input type="radio"/>	TIME	09/28/2011	121417	A	Time	HR	P79A37	KB7479704	DEN60148JE

3. Enter the following criteria to search for specific records and click Find:
  - Unit of Measure Classification to view the changes made to a specific unit of measure classification.
  - Date From and Date To to view the changes made to a unit of measure classification of a specific effective date range.
4. The details region of the form displays records of all the changes made to the selected UM classification. The following fields display for each record:
  - Unit of Measure Classification
  - Date Updated is the date on which the unit of measure classification is updated.
  - Time of Day is the time when the unit of measure is updated.
  - A C indicates if the audit record has been created due to an add (A), change (C) or delete (D).
  - UM Classification Description is a brief description of the UM classification.
  - Standardized Usage UM is the standard unit of measure used for the UM classification.
  - Program Id is the identification number of the program.

- User Id is the identification number of the user who edited the UM classification.
- Work Stn Id is the identification number for the workstation of the user.

### **Viewing Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Audit History:**

To view the Unit of Measure Classification audit report using the Audit History option:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications form. Select the UM Classification that you want to view the change history.
2. Select Audit History from the Row menu. The Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Audit form appears.
3. The Details region of the form displays records of all the changes made to the selected UM classification. The following fields display for each record:
  - Unit of Measure Classification
  - Date Updated is the date on which the unit of measure classification was updated.
  - A C indicates if the audit record has been created due to an add (A), change (C) or delete (D).
  - UM Classification Description is a brief description of the UM classification.
  - Standardized Usage UM is the standard unit of measure used for the UM classification.
  - Program Id is the identification number of the program.
  - User Id is the identification number of the user who edited the UM classification.
  - Work Stn Id is the identification number for the workstation of the user.

## **Defining Sources (P79A03)**

You must define any source that causes the release of emissions, consumption or production of energy, as an emission Source. Such sources release greenhouse gases and particulates that can be classified as greenhouse gases. You can attribute a source to one of the following scopes based on the GHG Protocol:

- Scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by an organization. For example, vehicles and equipment, stationary sources, onsite

landfills, and waste water treatment plants.

- Scope 2: Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the purchase of electricity.
- Scope 3: Greenhouse gas emissions from sources not owned or directly controlled by the organization but are related to the organization activities. For example, employee transportation, and contracted waste disposal.

Additionally, you can configure pollutants produced from the facility operations and track environment inventories and KPI Metrics. Sources can be any of the following:

- Emission Source Activity, for example, Combustion of Diesel Fuel in Post 2004 Vehicle.
- Tracked Usage. For example, Water, and square feet area.
- Pollutant. For example, Marsh Salination and Sulphuric Acid contamination.
- Environmental Event. For example, tree planting by hours, or number of trees.
- KPI Metric. For example, Occupied Rooms (for Hotel and Motel chain).

A Source cannot be deleted in any of the following scenarios:

- An Energy Factor exists for the Source.
- An Emission Factor exists for the Source.
- An Environmental Ledger Transaction exists in the Environmental Ledger that has not been reversed or voided.

If a Source does not have applicable energy factors, then an entry is not required. If a Source does not have applicable emission factors, then an entry with zero emissions must be entered. This is regardless of whether the Source is a KPI Metric or a Source configured to only track environmental Usage. You can define and manage the sources required by your organization using the Work With Environmental Sources form. You must define UM classifications before defining sources.

### **Apportion Usage**

The Environmental - Source Revisions form provides the Apportion Usage option that you can set to:

- Checked: If you set to checked, then during Accounts Payable data entry, you can apportion the total usage quantity of a source over each day in a date range.
- Unchecked: If you set to unchecked, then during Inventory Issue, Accounts Payable Entry, or Environmental Ledger Entry, the environmental date can default to the relevant transaction date, if an environmental date is not entered. The source usage quantity is applied to a single environmental date.

## Adding Environmental Sources:

You can define environmental sources using the Work With Environmental Sources form. To define sources:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Sources form.
2. Click Add. The Environmental - Source Revisions form appears.

The screenshot shows the 'Environmental - Source Revisions' form. The 'Source' tab is selected. The form contains the following fields and values:

- Source \*: LPG
- Source Description: LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS
- Date To Apply \*: ID (with Invoice Date label)
- Default Emission Scope \*: 1 (with Scope 1 (Direct) label)
- Apportion Usage:
- Unit of Measure Classification \*: GAS (with a dropdown menu showing 'Gases in Cubic Metres')

3. In the Source tab, enter a name for the source in the Source field. Required.
4. Optionally, enter a description for the emission source in the Description field.
5. Select the Date to Apply as the date to apply for the environmental transaction. This is always the Invoice Date. Required.
6. Select the Default Emission Scope as the scope that must be used while entering transactions for the source. Required.
7. Select the Apportion Usage as checked or unchecked. If you select checked, then during AP entry the source usage quantity is apportioned to each day in a date range. For example, quarterly electricity bill. Default is unchecked.
8. Select the Unit of Measure Classification for the source. This is used for reporting purposes and is used in rules for which sources can be included in a KPI List. Required.
9. In the Reporting tab, enter Parent Group Source, Parent Source, Protocol Source, Activity Type, and Energy Type for the emission source. This is required for environmental reporting. By providing a parent group source, you can generate reports for a group of related sources. Optional.
10. In the Category Codes tab, optionally, enter Category Codes 1-10 for additional

reporting requirements.

11. Click Ok to save.

### Viewing and Editing Emission Sources:

You can view and edit emission sources using Work With Environmental Sources form:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Sources form.

Source	Source Description	Date To Apply	Date To Apply Description	Default Emission Scope	Emission Scope Description	Apportionment Usage	Unit of Measure Classification	UM C Desc
TFE3D	TRANSPORT FUEL EURO III DIESE...	ID	Invoice Date	1	Scope 1 (Direct)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUIDS	LIQUI
AREA	AREA	ID	Invoice Date	0	No Scope	<input type="checkbox"/>	AREA	AREA
BLCL	COAL	ID	Invoice Date	1	Scope 1 (Direct)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOLIDS	SOLID
ELEC	ELECTRICITY	ID	Invoice Date	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ELECTRICITY	ELEC
ELNW	ELECTRICITY - NSW	ID	Invoice Date	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ELECTRICITY	ELEC
GSAT	GASOLINE (AIR TRANSPORT)	ID	Invoice Date	1	Scope 1 (Direct)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUIDS	LIQUI
KMTV	KILOMETERS TRAVELLED (BUSIN...	ID	Invoice Date	3	Scope 3 (Non-Re...	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISTANCE	DIST/
NEMP	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	ID	Invoice Date	0	No Scope	<input type="checkbox"/>	CAPITA	CAPIT
NTFO	NON-TRANSPORT FUEL OIL	ID	Invoice Date	1	Scope 1 (Direct)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUIDS	LIQUI
TFDO	TRANSPORT FUEL - GENERAL - D...	ID	Invoice Date	1	Scope 1 (Direct)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUIDS	LIQUI

2. Click Find to view details of all sources or enter a name in the Emission Source field and click Find to search for a specific source. The following fields display for each source:
  - Source is the name of the emission source.
  - Source Description is a brief description of the emission source.
  - Date to Apply is the date applied for the environmental transaction.
  - Date to Use defaults to the invoice date.
  - Default Emission Scope is the default scope for the source.
  - Emission Scope Description is the description for the source.
  - Apportionment Usage displays as checked if the source usage quantity of the source can be apportioned for each day in a date range during transaction data entry.

- Unit of Measure Classification is the UM classification for the source.
  - Unit of Measure Classification Description is a description of the UM classification.
  - Parent Source, Parent Source Description, Protocol Source, Protocol Source Description, Parent Group Source, and Cat 1-10 provide the reporting details for source.
  - Energy Type is the type of energy of the source.
  - Activity Type is the activity type for the source usage.
  - Activity Description is the description for the activity type.
  - Cat Code 01- 10 provide fields for additional reporting data. See: Setting Up EAR Category Codes (P0004A), page 2-17
  - Source Id is a unique identifier that identifies the Source (system generated)
3. To view details of a specific source and edit information, select a source in the Emission Source field.
  4. Click Select. The Environmental - Source Revisions form displays. Refer to the "Adding Environmental Sources" topic for field descriptions. You can edit the following fields:
    - Source Description
    - Default Emission Scope
    - Apportion Usage
    - Parent Group Source
    - Parent Source
    - Protocol Source
    - Activity Type
    - Energy Type
    - Category codes
  5. To view suppliers for a specific source, select a source and select the Suppliers option of the Form menu. The Work With Environmental Suppliers form appears.

Refer to the "Setting up Suppliers" topic for detailed field descriptions.

6. To add energy factors for a source, select a source and select Energy Factor from the Row menu. The Environmental - Energy Factor Revisions form appears. Refer to the "Defining Energy Factors" for detailed field descriptions.
7. To add emission factors for a source, select a source and select Emission Factor from the Row menu. The Environmental - Emission Factor Revisions form appears. Refer to the "Defining Emission Factors" for more information.
8. To import Sources, select the Import option from the Form menu. The Environmental - Source Import form displays. Enter the Source information as described in the "Adding Environmental Sources" topic and click Ok.

### **Viewing Environmental Source Audit History**

The Environmental - Source Audit History form enables you to view all updates that are made to Sources. You can view an audit trail for all the updates for a specific source and for a specific effective date range. To view the source audit history:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Sources form.
2. Select Audit from the Form menu or the Row menu. The Environmental - Source Audit History form appears.
3. Select the Source for which you want to view the audit history if you have selected the Audit option from the Form menu. If you have selected the Audit option from the Row menu, then source id defaults to the source that you selected in the Work with Environmental Sources form.
4. Select the Date From and Date To to view audit history for a source for a specific effective date range.
5. Click Find. The Details region of the form displays the records of all the changes made to the selected source. Refer to the "Viewing and Editing Emission Sources" topic for detailed field descriptions.

## **Defining Emission Factors (P79A10)**

An Emission Factor is the factor used to calculate the amount of an Emission Type produced (typically a gas) by consuming or producing an Emission Source. For example, according to the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER), in the energy industry burning one ton of black coal produces 27.0 gigajoules (GJ) of energy. One gigajoules of energy produced by burning black coal produces 88.2 kilograms (Kgs) (emission factor) of Carbon Dioxide, 0.03 kilograms of Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-e) for Emission Type Methane and 0.2 kilograms of Carbon Dioxide equivalent

(CO2-e) for Emission Type Nitrous Oxide. The following information can be derived from the example:

- The Emission Source is black coal.
- The Emission Types are Carbon Dioxide, Methane and Nitrous Oxide.
- The NGER factors are normalized to Kgs/GJ of CO2-e for emissions regardless of the emission type.
- The emission factors are:
  - CO2: 88.2 kgs/GJ of CO2-e
  - Methane: 0.03 kgs/GJ of CO2-e
  - Nitrous Oxide: 0.2 kgs/GJ of CO2-e

The Emission Factors specify the calculation factors applicable to each type of Emission Source and can be applied to either actual usage or energy (GJ). An emission factor is used to define the various factors that are applicable to a Source that can be defined:

- By Geography. For example, globally, by country, by state within a country, or county within a state or country.
- By Organization. For example, organization wide, within a manufacturing organization or a facility, depending on its hierarchy.
- By supplier. For example, if companies A and B are providing the same source, and if B is adding an additive that increases the efficiency of the source, then the energy factor for the source provided by B is different from that of the source by A. This is applicable only for transactions that are captured by invoices or the supplier whose transactions are identifiable and data is by the EAR Ledger.

Emission Factors are by Emission Type so calculation methods may differ between the Emission types associated with a source. There may be multiple entries for one emission type based on organization and geographical area.

When an Organization is defined in an Emission Factor it must be an organization mapped to a JD Edwards Business Unit and represent an Aggregate Facility, Facility or Sub-Facility. When no Organization or Business Unit is specified, then emission Factor applies to all organizations. You must define emission sources before defining emission factors.

### **Adding Emission Factors:**

You can define emission factors using the Work With Environmental Emission Factors form. To define emission factors:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Emission Factors form.

2. Click Add. The Environmental - Emission Factor Revisions form displays.

	Emission *	Emission Scope	Emission *	Emission	
	Scope	Description	Type	Type Description	County
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Scope 1 (Direct)	C2HF5	HFC-125	Campbell

3. Select the Source for which you want to enter an emission factor. Required.
4. In the Emission Scope field, enter a required value for the emission from user-defined code table 79A/SC. The Emission Scope description displays. Values include:
  - 0 – KPI Metric
  - 1 – Direct Emission, e.g. Plant Equipment diesel usage
  - 2 – Indirect Emissions, e.g. Electricity
  - 3 – Non-reporting
5. Enter the Emission Type as the type of gas emission. Required.
6. Enter the County, State, and Country if the emission source is linked to a specific geographical area.
7. Enter the code for the Organization to which you want to apply the factor to. The organization must be a facility. If you do not enter an organization code, then the factor applies to all organizations. Optional.
8. Enter the Business Unit to which you want to associate the emission factor. If you do not enter the business unit, then the emission factor is applicable to all business units. The Business Unit Name displays. Optional.
9. Optionally, enter the Address number.

If you want to set up an emission factor by location, you must associate it to an Address number.

**Warning:** This is a required step when the source supplier provides

a ratified emission factor that differs from the default factor applied to other suppliers.

10. In the Calc Method field, enter a value for the method used to derive the emission factor from user-defined code table 79A/GM. Options are:
  - 1 – Default Method; provided by legislative agencies, where reporting is mandatory.
  - 2 – Facility Specific industry sampling.
  - 3 – Facility Specific industry sampling and analysis.
  - 4 – Direct monitoring on periodic basis.
11. When you enter the Calc Method the Calculation Method Description displays.
12. Enter Date From as the start date for the effective date range for the energy factor.
13. Enter Date To as the end date for the effective date range for the energy factor.
14. Enter the Usage Quantity as the proportion of one unit of source to which the calculation factor must be applied.
15. Enter the Usage UM as the UM in which the usage quantity of the source is measured.
16. Enter the Emission Factor as a factor to be applied to each Usage Qty and Unit of Measure to calculate CO<sub>2</sub>-e emissions.
17. Enter the CO<sub>2</sub>-e Usage Qty as a proportion of one unit of source to which the CO<sub>2</sub>-e emission factor is applied.
18. Enter the CO<sub>2</sub>-e UM as the unit of measure of the related CO<sub>2</sub>-e Usage Quantity. For example, LT for Liters of Water.
19. Enter the CO<sub>2</sub>-e Emission Factor to calculate the Emissions data in CO<sub>2</sub>-e Kgs.
20. Enter Cal Source as a free format text to enter reference of where the emission factor is defined. For example, Department of Climate Change – NGA Factors.
21. The Emission Factor Id identification code for the Emission Factor selected.
22. The Org Id is the identification code for the selected organization.
23. Click Ok to save.

**Note:** An emission factor cannot exist with a date overlap where the following Energy attributes are the same:

- Source
- Emission Scope
- Emission Type
- Organization Id
- Business Unit
- Address No
- County, State & Country

### Viewing and Editing Emission Factors:

You can view and edit emission factors using the Work With Environmental Emission Factors form. To view and edit emission factors:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Emission Factors form.

**Work With Environmental Emission Factors** [?] [i]

Select Find Add Close Form Tools

Scope  Scope 1 (Direct) Address No

Source   Date Range

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid [i]

	Source	Source Description	Emission Scope	Emission Scope Description	Emission Type	Emission Description
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e
<input type="radio"/>	ELE	ELECTRICITY	2	Scope 2 (Indirect)	CO2E	CO2-e

2. Enter any of the following criteria to search for specific records. These fields are described in detail in "Adding Emission Factors" above.
  - Emission Scope.

- Source.
  - Address No.
  - Date Range.
3. Click Find.
  4. To edit an emission factor for a source, select a record in the details region and click the Select menu option. The Environmental - Emission Factor Revisions form appears. Refer to "Adding Emission Factors" above for detailed information. You can edit the following fields:
    - County
    - State
    - Country
    - Date To
    - Usage Quantity
    - Usage UM
    - Emission Factor
    - CO2-e Usage Qty
    - CO2-e UM
    - CO2-e Emission Factor
    - Calc Source
  5. To add suppliers, select the Suppliers option from the Form menu. The Work With Environmental Suppliers form appears. Refer to "Setting Up Suppliers" topic for detailed field descriptions.
  6. To import emission factors, select the Import option from the Form menu. The Environmental - Emission Factor Import form appears. Enter the emission factor information in the grid as described in the "Adding Emission Factors" topic.

## Setting Up Carbon Permit Management (P79A80)

Carbon Permit Management enables a company to participate in emissions trading (sometimes referred to as cap-and-trade). Some governments use a market-based

approach to control pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants. These governments set a limit or cap on the amount of a pollutant that may be emitted. This limit or cap is allocated or sold to firms in the form of emissions permits, which represent the right to emit or discharge a specific volume of the specified pollutant.

Companies are required to hold a number of permits (or carbon credits) equivalent to their emissions. Liable entities must have procedures in place to ensure that they purchase or surrender the correct amount of permits for each relevant year. Typically, in carbon tax and emission trading schemes, significant penalties apply for not surrendering the correct amount of permits by the compliance date. Companies must establish processes to actively manage the trading of permits, such as funding purchases when needed and understanding which permits to use to meet their liabilities. Use the Carbon Permit Management windows in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting to track carbon permits by organization. Create carbon permit reports using the Carbon Permit tab in the Emissions Dashboard (see: Understanding the Emissions Dashboard, page 4-2).

## Prerequisites

- Define which value in the Unit of Measure (00/UM) UDC table represents metric tons in the Carbon Permit Management forms. You can specify the seeded value of TM or another unit of measure value. To define this value, navigate to Environmental Accounting and Reporting > Setup > Carbon Permit Management. Right click on the Carbon Permit Management link, then click Values. In the Processing Options form, enter the unit of measure used to represent metric tons.
- Define values for the Legislation (79A/LG) UDC. Refer to Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting (P0004A), page 2-10.

### To set up Carbon Permit Management:

1. Navigate to the Carbon Permit Management - Work with Carbon Permit Management form.
2. Click Add. The Carbon Permit Management - Carbon Permit Management Revisions form displays.
3. Select the Organization Code for which you want to set up carbon permits. Required.
4. In the Date From and To fields, enter the date range for which the carbon permits for this organization are valid. Required.
5. In the Legislation field, select the legislation requiring the carbon permits. Required.
6. In the Reporting Deadline field, enter the date that the report is due to the

governing body. Required.

7. In the Permits Owned field, enter the number of permits owned by the organization. Optional.
8. In the Allowances field, enter the number of free allowances granted to the organization. Optional.  
  
The number of free carbon permit allowances depends on the specific regulations of the governing body.
9. In the Estimated Permit Cost field, enter the expected cost per permit. Optional.
10. In the CO2-e Quantity Per Permit field, enter the fixed amount of CO2 emissions that constitutes a carbon permit. Required.
11. In the Included Scopes table, search for and select each scope specified by the GHG Protocol that requires carbon permit management reporting.  
  
You must enter at least one scope.
12. Click OK to save.

## Related Topics

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting (P0004A), page 2-10

Understanding the Emissions Dashboard, page 4-2

## Defining Energy Factors (P79A10)

An Energy Factor is a factor used to calculate the amount of energy consumed or produced by an Emission Source. Therefore, using the example above in Emission Factors, consuming 20,000 tons of black coal for a purpose other than for the production of electricity or coke, produces the following amount of energy:

$$\text{Energy Consumed} = 20,000 \times 27 = 540,000 \text{ GJ}$$

An energy factor is used to define the various factors that are applicable to a Source that can be defined:

- By Geography. For example, globally, by country, by state within a country, or county within a state or country.
- By Organization. For example, organization wide, within a manufacturing organization or a facility, depending on its hierarchy.
- By supplier. For example, if companies A and B are providing the same source, and

if B is adding an additive that increases the efficiency of the source, then the energy factor for the source provided by B is different from that of the source by A. This is applicable only for transactions that are captured by invoices or by the supplier whose transactions are identifiable and data is by the Environmental Ledger.

A Source can have zero or more energy factors associated with it. For example, Electricity Usage per KWh produces 0.0036 GJ of Energy.

You must define sources and map organization to a business unit to be able to define emission factors.

### Adding Energy Factors:

To define energy factors:

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Energy Factors form.
2. Click Add. The Environmental - Energy Factor Revisions form displays.

Emission * Scope	Emission Scope Description	County	State	Country	Organization Code
1	Scope 1 (Direct)	Campbell	AL	AR	ARROW

3. Select the Source for which you want to enter an energy factor. Required.
4. Select the Emission Scope. Required. Values include:
  - 0 – KPI Metric
  - 1 – Direct Emission, e.g. Plant Equipment diesel usage
  - 2 – Indirect Emissions, e.g. Electricity
  - 3 – Non-reporting
5. The Emission Scope Description displays.
6. Enter the County, State, and Country for the source if the emission source is linked to a specific geographical area. If you do not enter the county, state, and country, then the energy factor is applicable to all geographical areas. Optional.
7. Enter the code for the Organization to which you want to apply the factor to.

Optional. If you do not enter the organization, then the energy factor is applicable to all organizations.

8. Enter the Business Unit to which you want associate the energy factor. If you do not enter the business unit, then the energy factor is applicable to all business units. The Business Unit Name displays. Optional.
9. Optionally, enter the Address number.

If you want to set up an energy factor by location, you must associate it to an Address number.

**Warning:** This is a required step when the source supplier provides an energy factor that differs from the default factor applied to other suppliers. If you do not enter the business unit, then the energy factor is applicable to all business units.

10. Alpha Name is the associated description of the address number.
11. In the Calc Method field, enter a value for the method used to derive the energy factor from user-defined code table 79A/GM. Options are:
  - 1 – Default Method; provided by government agencies, where reporting is mandatory or using published factors in voluntary reporting.
  - 2 – Facility Specific industry sampling
  - 3 – Facility Specific industry sampling & analysis
  - 4 – Direct monitoring on periodic basis
12. When you select the Calc Method, the Calculations Method Description displays.
13. Enter Date From as the start date for the effective date range for the energy factor. These dates are automatically populated if you do not enter a value. The Date From field defaults to the current date. The Date To field defaults based on the CENTCHG DD (Century Change Year) item and reflects the last day of the year defined in that field.
14. Enter Date To as the end date for the effective date range for the energy factor.
15. Enter Usage Quantity as the proportion of one unit of source to which the calculation factor must be applied.
16. Enter the Usage UM as the UM in which the usage quantity of the source is measured.

17. Enter the Energy Factor as a factor to be applied to each Usage Qty and Unit of Measure to calculate GJ of Energy. For example, 1 KWh = .0036 GJ.
18. Enter Calc Source as a free format text to enter reference of where the energy factor was defined. For example, Department of Climate Change – NGA Factors. The Energy Factor Id defaults based on the Energy Factor selected.
19. The Org Id is the identification code for the organization selected
20. Click Ok to save.

### Viewing and Editing Energy Factors:

To view and edit energy factors:

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Energy Factors form.

Source	Source Description
<input checked="" type="radio"/> LFBNT	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - BIODIESEL (NON-TRANSPORT)
<input type="radio"/> LFBO	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - BIOFUELS - OTHER
<input type="radio"/> LFCO	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - CRUDE OIL (INCL. CONDENSATES)
<input type="radio"/> LFDO	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - DIESEL OIL (NON-TRANSPORT)
<input type="radio"/> LFENT	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - ETHANOL (NON-TRANSPORT)
<input type="radio"/> LFFO	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - FUEL OIL (NON-TRANSPORT)
<input type="radio"/> LFGA	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - GASOLINE - AIRCRAFT
<input type="radio"/> LFGNA	LIQUID FUEL FOR STATIONARY USE - GASOLINE / PETROL NON-AIRCRAFT

2. Enter any of the following criteria to search for specific records:
  - Emission Scope to search for energy factors of a specific scope.
  - Source to search for energy factors for a specific source.
  - Address No. to search for energy factors using the address number.
  - Date Range to search for energy factors that are effective in a specific date range.
3. Click Find. The following fields display:

- Source is the code for the emission source.
- Source Description is the description for the source.
- Emission Scope is the scope of the emission source.
- Emission Scope Description is a brief description of the scope.
- County, State, and Country provide the geographical location of the source.
- Organization Code is the organization where the transactions for the source occur.
- Business Unit is the code for the business unit mapped to which the energy factor is associated to.
- Business Unit name is the name of the business unit.
- Supplier Number is the address book number for the supplier.
- Supplier Name is the name of the supplier.
- Calc Method is the method using which the energy factor is defined.
- Date From and Date To is the effective date range of the energy factor.
- Usage Quantity defines the proportion of one unit of the source to which the energy factor is applied.
- Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the usage quantity is measured.
- Energy Factor is the factor to be applied to each Usage Qty and Unit of Measure to calculate GJ of Energy.
- Calc Source provides the reference of where the energy factor was defined.
- Program Id is the identification number for the program.
- User Id is the unique identifier of the user that updated the record.
- Work Stn Id is the unique identifier for the workstation of the user that updated the record.
- Date Updated is the date when the energy factor is updated.
- Energy Factor Id is the identification code for the energy factor.
- Source Id is the identification code for the source.

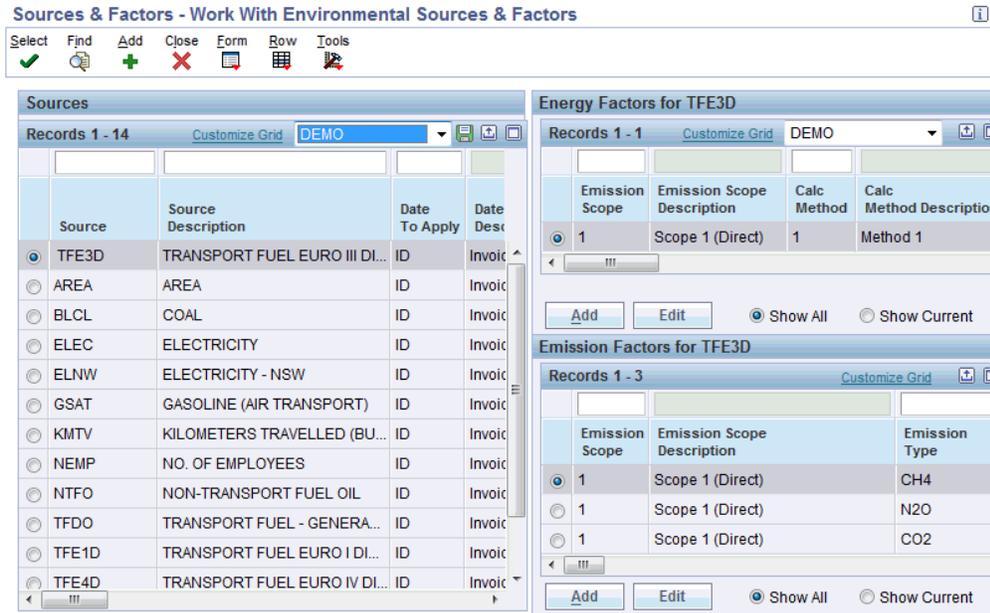
- Org Id is the identification number for the environmental organization.
4. To edit the details of an energy factor, select a source and click the Select menu option. The Environmental - Energy Factor Revisions form appears. Refer to the "Adding Energy Factors" topic for field descriptions. You can edit the following fields:
    - County
    - State
    - Country
    - Calc Method
    - Date To
    - Usage Quantity
    - Usage UM
    - Energy Factor
    - Calc Source
  5. To add suppliers, select the Suppliers option from the Form menu. The Work With Environmental Suppliers form appears. Refer to "Setting Up Suppliers" topic for more information.
  6. To import energy factors, select the Import option from the Form menu. The Environmental - Energy Factor Import form appears. Enter the energy factor information in the grids as described in the "Adding Energy Factors" topic and click Ok.

## Viewing Sources and Factors (P79A09)

The Work with Environmental Sources & Factors form provides consolidated information on emission sources and their related emission and energy factors. You can add or edit sources and factors using this form.

### **To view emission sources and factors:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Sources & Factors form.



2. Click Find. The left pane of the form displays a list of all emission sources. To add sources, click Add. Refer to the "Defining Sources" topic for field descriptions and information on how to add sources.
3. Select a source for which you want to view the energy and emission factors. The right pane of the form displays a list of energy and emission factors for the selected emission source. To add or edit energy or emission factors, click Add or Edit in the respective sections of the form. Refer to the "Defining Energy Factors" and "Defining Emission Factors" topics for field descriptions and information on how to add and edit factors.
4. To add suppliers for a source, select the source and select the Suppliers option from the Form menu. The "Work With Environmental Suppliers" form appears. Refer to the "Setting up Suppliers" topic for information on how to add suppliers.
5. To import sources, select the Import Sources option from the Form menu. The Environmental - Source Import form appears. Enter the source information in the grids as described in the "Defining Sources" topic.
6. To import energy factors, select Import Energy from the Form menu. The Environmental - Energy Factor Import form appears. Enter the energy factor information in the grids as described in the "Defining Energy Factors" topic.
7. To import emission factors, select Import Emissions from the Form menu. The Environmental - Emission Factor Import form appears. Enter the emission factor information in the grids as described in the "Defining Emission Factors" topic.

8. To view the audit history for the changes made to a source, select Audit from the Form or Row menus. The Environmental - Source Audit History form appears. Refer to the "Defining Sources" topic for more information on source audits.

## Defining Source UM Conversions (P79A39)

Set up Source UM Conversion to allow UM conversions for sources that are required to be recorded in the energy and emission calculations. Sources may normally be used, consumed, or generated in a unit of measure (UM) different from that of the base energy unit of measure. Sources may not be linked to an inventory item and even where the conversions exist, the UM conversion would not be a unit of measure that is ideal for warehousing, procurement, or distribution areas. Setting up UM conversions for sources facilitates the conversion of the recorded source usage UM to the base unit of measure of their energy and emission factors and provides for energy and emission calculations. The Source Unit of Measure Conversion is used in the energy calculation and emission calculation after matching the respective energy or emission factor. For example, gases like ethane are purchased in Kg or bottles but related source energy factors are based on cubic meters. Hence, you must set up a conversion for Kg into cubic meters to be able to perform emission and energy calculations in GJ and Kg respectively, based on the usage quantity of ethane.

### Inverse UM Conversion

The EAR application also provides for inverse conversion factors for sources to facilitate the energy and emission calculations. For example, consider that you set up a source UM conversion for a Source A, of cubic meters to liters.

Source UM conversion from cubic meters to liters = Conversion 0.89

Source UM conversion from liters to cubic meters = Not defined

If a transaction is entered for A with a usage of 100 liters and CO<sub>2</sub>-e emission factor is in cubic meters then the EAR application converts 100 liters to cubic meters based on conversion defined for liters to cubic meters. As a factor for this conversion is not defined, the application uses the factor available for cubic meters to liters conversion and inverts the factor and applies the conversion rate as  $1/.89 = 1.123596$  and performs the emission calculations.

### Setting Up UM Conversion for a Source:

You can set the UM conversion for a source using the Work With Environmental Source UM Conversion form. To set the UM conversion for a source:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Source UM Conversion form.

Environmental - Source UM Conversion Revisions

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Source \* NGC NATURAL GAS FOR STATIONARY USE - COMPRESSED

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	From *	From UM	Description	D	Conversion *	To *	To UM	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		BA	Bar Absolute (Pressure)			.5000000	BG	Bar Gauge (Pressure)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									

2. Click Add. The Environmental - Source UM Conversion Revisions form appears.
3. In the Source field, select the emission source for which you want to set up the UM conversion. Required.
4. In the From UM field, select the unit of measure that you want to convert. Required. The description of the selected UM displays in the From UM Description field.
5. Enter the Conversion Factor that must be applied to From UM to convert into To UM.
6. In the To UM field, enter the unit of measure that you want the From UM to convert into. Required. The description of the selected UM displays in the To UM Description field.
7. Click Ok to save.

### Viewing and Editing Source UM Conversions:

You can view and edit source UM conversions using the Work With Environmental Source UM Conversion form. To view and edit source UM conversions:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Source UM Conversion form and click Find. A list of existing source UM conversions displays. To search for a specific UM conversion, enter a UM in the Unit of measure conversion field and search.
2. The following information displays:
  - Emission Source is the name of the source for which the UM conversion is defined.
  - Emission Source Description is a brief description of the emission source.
  - A is the base quantity of the From UM being converted. This defaults to 1. (i.e. 1 LT = .001 KL)
  - From UM is the UM that is converted to another UM.

- From UM Description is the description of the UM that is converted.
  - D is the qualifier for the conversion. This defaults to '='.
  - Conversion Factor is the factor applied on From UM to convert into To UM.
  - To UM is the UM that From UM converts into.
  - To UM Description is a brief description of the UM that From UM converts into.
  - Inverse Conversion is a factor that is applied for the inverse conversion of the unit of measures.
3. To edit a UM conversion select the record to edit and click the Select menu option. The Environmental - Source UM Conversion Revisions form appears.
  4. Enter a new value in the Conversion Factor field.
  5. Click Ok to save.

## Defining Environmental Assets and Subcontractors (P79A08)

Plant Equipment Assets that consume fuels that create emissions are set up as environmental assets with an associated Transport Type. Reporting obligations in certain countries stipulate that for certain size facilities, the emissions and energy from major contractors are to be identified. In such cases, you can associate an asset to a subcontractor. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting & Reporting (EAR) system enables you to set up and maintain plant equipment assets that consume fuel, including assets configured to track sub-contractors. A Subcontractor can own zero or more Assets. An Asset can belong to either a Subcontractor or an Organization. Plant equipment assets must already be configured in Plant Equipment Management system as assets.

### Prerequisites

- Plant equipment assets must already be configured in Plant Equipment Management system as assets. Refer to the "Setting Up Equipment" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management Implementation Guide* for more information.
- Sub-contractors must already exist in the Address Book. Refer to:
  - Entering Supplier Master Information, *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Accounts Payable Implementation Guide*.

- Entering Address Book Records, *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

### Adding Assets:

To add assets:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Plant Equipment and Subcontractors form.
2. Click Add. The Environmental - Plant Equipment and Subcontractors Revisions form displays.

**Environmental - Plant Equipment and Subcontractors Revisions**

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Unit Number \* 6 DC Test

Records 1 - 2								Customize Grid
	Address Number	Generator	Transport Type	Asset Type	Asset Sub Type	Beg Eff *	End Eff	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EURO1			05/31/2011	05/31/2012	
<input type="radio"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>						

3. Select the Unit Number as the asset that you want to define as an environmental asset. Required.
4. Select the Address Number for the asset. Optional. If you enter the address number, then it must represent a Subcontractor and the Asset is a fictitious asset number in the Plant Equipment Management system setup.
5. Select the Generator checkbox if the asset generates emissions.
6. Select the Transport Type as the engine type for the asset type to identify the correct emission source to determine the correct factor to use in the energy and emissions calculation. Optional.
7. Optionally, select Asset Type and Asset Sub Type as the type of asset for additional reporting requirements. Refer to "Setting up User Defined codes" topic.
8. Enter Beg Eff Date as the start date for the effective date range of the asset. If you do not enter a value, the date defaults to the current date.
9. Enter End Eff Date as the end date for the effective date range of the asset. If you do not enter a value, the date defaults based on the CENTCHG DD (Century Change Year) item and reflects the last day of the year defined in that field.

10. Click Ok to save.

## Viewing and Editing Plant Equipment and Subcontractors:

To view plant equipment and subcontractors

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Plant Equipment and Subcontractors form.

Unit Number	Transport Type	Generator	Sub Contractor Number	Sub Contractor Name	Asset Type
1001	EURO1	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1003	EURO1	<input type="checkbox"/>	4343	Parts Emporium	
1005	GTRAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	4343	Parts Emporium	
1005	P2004	<input type="checkbox"/>			
24694		<input type="checkbox"/>			
24791	P2004	<input type="checkbox"/>			
24820		<input type="checkbox"/>			
24900		<input type="checkbox"/>			
31181		<input type="checkbox"/>			
34633	EURO4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4347	S&J Contracting	

2. Enter an asset number in the Unit Number field to search for a specific asset.
3. Click Find. A list of assets display. The following fields display for an asset:
  - Unit Number is the alpha numeric identification number of the asset.
  - Transport Type is the engine type for the asset.
  - Gen displays as checked if the engine generates emissions.
  - Subcontractor Number is the address number of the subcontractor for the asset.
  - Subcontractor Name.
  - Asset Type and Asset Sub Type are the type and sub type of the asset and used for reporting requirements.
  - Beg Eff Date and End Eff Date is the effective date range for the asset.
  - Asset Number is the unique identification number for an asset.

4. To edit an asset, select the asset and click the Select menu option. The Environmental - Plant Equipment and Subcontractors Revisions form appears. Enter the asset information as described in the "Adding Assets" topic. You can edit the following fields:
  - Address Number
  - Transport Type
  - Asset Subtype
  - End Eff Date
5. To import assets, select the Import option from the Form menu. The Environmental - Plant Equipment and Subcontractor Import form appears. Enter the asset information in the grids as described in the "Adding Assets" topic.

## Defining Items (P79A04)

You must define items as Environmental Items to be able to identify their emission sources and record their usages and emissions in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application. Environmental Items must exist in the Item Master and can be an inventory item, e.g. Diesel fuel or a non-stock item and Electricity.

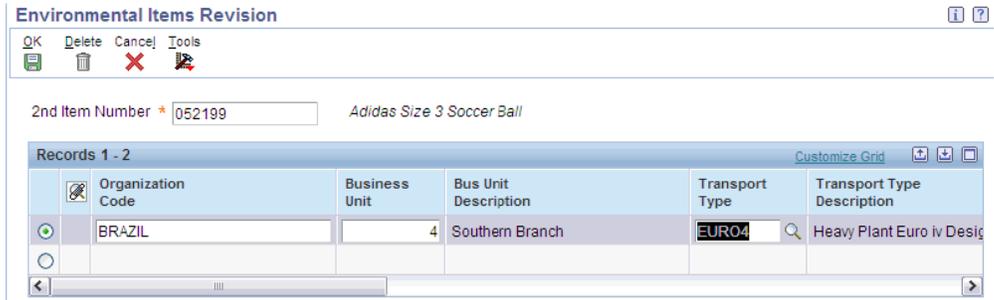
### Prerequisites

- Items must exist in the Item Master (P4101).

#### **Adding Items:**

To define items

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Items form.
2. Click Add. The Environmental Items Revision form appears.



3. Select the item that you want to set up as item in the 2nd Item Number field. The Item Description displays.
4. Optionally, select the organization in the Organization Code field that you want to associate the supplier to. You can only select organizations that are mapped to a business unit. You can allocate an organization in order to define a different business process for the same item. For example, Organization 'A' may use the Inventory Issue for the Item whereas; Organization 'B' may alternatively process the Item through Procurement. If you leave the field blank, then the item is associated to all organizations.
5. Optionally, select the Business Unit that you want to associate the item to. You can allocate a business unit in order to define a different business process for the same item. For example, business unit 'B' may use the Inventory Issue for the Item whereas; business unit 'C' may alternatively process the environmental item through Procurement. If you do not associate an item to a business unit, then the item applies to all business units. The Bus Unit Description displays.

**Note:** You can select Organization, Business unit, or both.

6. Select the Transport Type for the item. The Transport Type Description displays. Optional.
7. Select a Source for the item. The Source description displays. Required.
8. Select a Emission Scope for the item. The Emission Scope Description displays. Required.
9. Required. Select the Item Type from user-defined code table 79A/IT:
  - I – Record Usage via Inventory if you want to record the item usage by inventory issue transactions.
  - V – Record Usage at Voucher Entry if you want to record the item usage using A/P processing.

10. 3rd Item Number is a 25-digit, free-form, user defined alphanumeric item number for the item.
11. Short Item Number is an 8-digit computer-assigned number for the item.
12. Enter the Beg Eff Date and End Eff Date as the effective date range for the item. If you do not enter the Beg Eff Date, then it defaults to the system date. These dates are automatically populated if you do not enter a value. The Beg Eff Date field defaults to the current date. The End Eff Date field defaults based on the CENTCHG DD (Century Change Year) item and reflects the last day of the year defined in that field
13. Org Id is the identification code for the EAR Organization.
14. Click Ok to save.

### Viewing and Editing Items:

To view and edit items:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Items form.

2nd Item Number	Item Description	Transport Type	Business Unit	Business Unit Description
0012	QASRM New Item 1			
0012	QASRM New Item 1			
0012	QASRM New Item 1			
001R	Mountain Bike, Red			
31525	Motor Oil			
5000	Lubricant Process			
5001	Oil			
5001I	Refined Oil			
5001I	Refined Oil	GTRAN		

2. Enter any of the following search criteria to search for specific records:
  - 2nd Item Number is the identification number for the item.
  - Organization Code to search for all items associated to a specific organization.
  - Business Unit to search for all items associated to a specific business unit.

**Note:** An item can display multiple times with different transport types and effective date ranges that do not overlap.

3. Click Find. The following fields display:
  - 2nd Item Number is the identifier for the environmental item.
  - Item Description is a brief description of the item.
  - Transport Type is the transport type for the item.
  - Business Unit is the business unit to which you want to associate the item.
  - Business Unit Description is a brief description of the business unit.
  - Organization Code is the code for the organization to which the item is associated.
  - Source is the source for the environmental item.
  - Source Description is a brief description of the emission source.
  - Emission Scope is the scope for the emission source.
  - Emission Scope Description is the description of the emission scope.
  - Item Type displays as:
    - I – Record Usage via Inventory if the item usage is recorded by inventory issue transactions.
    - V – Record Usage at Voucher Entry if the item usage is recorded using AP processing.
  - Beg Eff Date and End Eff Date displays the effective date range for the item.
  - 3rd Item Number is the item number.
  - Short Item Number is a short name for the item.
  - Org Id is the identification code for the EAR organization.
4. To view details for an item, select the record for the item and click the Select menu option. The Environmental Items Revision form appears. Refer to the "Adding Items" topic for field descriptions. You can edit the following fields:

- Source
  - Emission Scope
  - Item Type
  - Date To
5. To import items, select Import from the Form menu. The Environmental Items Import form appears. Enter the item information in the grid as described in the "Adding Items" topic and click Ok.

## Setting Up Suppliers (P79A02)

If you plan to create vouchers, you must set up suppliers as Environmental Suppliers that provide products or services whose usage transactions are used by the EAR application for energy and emission calculations. You can allocate source and emission scope to an Environmental Supplier that are applied to the transactions created in the Environmental Ledger upon the supplier's use within the AP Voucher Entry application.

### Prerequisites

- All suppliers must already exist in the Address Book (P0100041) and Supplier Master (P04012) before setting them up as Environmental suppliers.

### Adding Suppliers:

To set up suppliers

1. Navigate to the EAR Work With Environmental Suppliers.
2. Click Add. The Environmental - Supplier Revisions form appears.

**Suppliers - Environmental - Supplier Revisions**

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Supplier \* 151474 Consolidated Energy

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid DEMO

	Supplier *	Supplier Name	Business Unit	Business Unit Description	Supplier Type	Supplier Description	Default Source	Source Description	Emission Scope
<input type="checkbox"/>	151474	Consolidated Energy			M	Mandatory Supplier	ELEC	ELECTRICITY	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	151474	Consolidated Energy...	29	New York Plant	M	Mandatory Supplier	ELEC	ELECTRICITY	2

3. Select the Supplier that you want to set up as an environmental supplier. The following fields display:
  - Supplier Number is the address book number for the supplier.
  - Supplier Name is the name of the supplier.
  
4. Optionally, select the Business Unit to which you want to associate the supplier. You can allocate a business unit in order to define a different business process for the same Supplier. For example, for business unit 'A' a supplier may be required to be mandatory as a provider of electricity, but for business Unit 'B' the supplier may perform activities, for example, move power lines which is not under the organization's direct operational control. The Business Unit Description displays.
  
5. Select the Supplier Type from the user-defined table 79A/GS. The Supplier Type Description displays. Select:
  - Mandatory, if you want the Usage quantity entered for all AP Vouchers related to the supplier.
  - Optional, if you do not want the Usage quantity entered for all AP vouchers related to the supplier. A warning displays during AP voucher processing that no environmental information is entered.
  
6. Optionally, select the Default Source for the supplier. The Source Description displays.
  
7. Optionally, select the Emission Scope for the emission source. The Emission Scope Description displays.
  
8. Select the Item Type as:
  - I – Record Usage via Inventory if you want to record the source usage by inventory issue transactions. Default.

- V- Record Usage at Voucher Entry if you want to record the source usage using A/P processing.

The Item Type Description displays.

**Note:** The supplier's Item Type enables the supplier to automatically override an environmental item's Item Type of 'I'. Environmental items with an Item Type of 'I' capture emissions using Inventory Issue transactions.

For example, an Inventory Issue transaction occurs when the environmental item Diesel with an Item Type of 'I' is issued to plant equipment. The Inventory Issue generates emission transactions for Diesel that are captured in JDE.

In another scenario within the same company, fleet vehicles consume Diesel from a fuel pump at a supplier and a fuel card is used to pay for the Diesel. The Diesel is itemized on a fuel card invoice. The invoice is processed using Procurement and subsequently Voucher Matched. Voucher Matching triggers the creation of emissions transactions for Diesel in JDE. To enable this, set the Item Type to 'V' for the supplier related to the fuel card statement. The supplier's Item Type 'V' overrides Diesel's Item Type 'I', ensuring that emissions transactions are generated during A/P processing.

**Important:** If bulk fuel is consumed only through Inventory Issues, then the supplier of that bulk fuel must have an Item Type of 'I'. This supplier cannot process invoices related to bulk fuel purchases.

9. Enter the Beg Eff Date and End Eff Date as the effective date range for the supplier.
10. Click Ok to save.

### **Viewing and Editing Suppliers:**

To view and edit suppliers:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental Suppliers form.

### Suppliers - Work With Environmental Suppliers

Select Find Add Copy Close Form Tools

Supplier \*

Records 1 - 4 Customize Grid DEMO

Supplier Number	Supplier Name	Business Unit	Business Unit Description	Supplier Type	Supplier Type Description	Source	Source Description	Emission Scope
151474	Consolidated En...			M	Mandatory Supplier	ELEC	ELECTRICITY	2
151474	Consolidated En...	29	New York Plan...	M	Mandatory Supplier	ELEC	ELECTRICITY	2
151634	Acme Fuel Oil ...			M	Mandatory Supplier	TFDO	TRANSPORT FUEL - GENERAL ...	1
151634	Acme Fuel Oil ...	29	New York Plan...	M	Mandatory Supplier	TFDO	TRANSPORT FUEL - GENERAL ...	1

2. Enter a Supplier to search for information for a specific supplier.
3. Click Find. The following information displays:
  - Supplier Number is the address book number of the supplier.
  - Supplier Name is the name of the supplier.
  - Business Unit is the code for the business unit to which the supplier is associated to.
  - Business Unit Description is a brief description of the business unit.
  - Supplier Type is the type of supplier. Displays as Mandatory or Optional.
  - Supplier Type Description is a brief description of the supplier type.
  - Default Source is the source associated to the supplier.
  - Source Description is a brief description of the emission source.
  - Emission Scope is the scope for the emission source.
  - Emission Scope Description is a description of the emission scope.
  - Item Type displays as Mandatory or Optional.
  - Beg Eff Date and End Eff Date is the effective date range for the supplier.
4. To edit a supplier, select a supplier and click the Select menu option. The Environmental - Supplier Revisions form appears. Enter the supplier information as described in the "Adding Suppliers" topic. You can edit the following fields:
  - Supplier Type

- Default Source
  - Emission Scope
  - Item Type
  - End Eff Date
5. To import Suppliers, select Import from the Form menu. The Environmental - Suppliers Import form appears. Enter the supplier information in the grid as described in the "Adding Suppliers" topic

## Defining KPIs (P79A40)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in reporting dashboards enable you to assess business performance. For programs designed to reduce usage or emissions, you can track a KPI over a time period to evaluate if the program is effective or is producing the expected results. For example, Fuel Emissions per KM travelled, Fuel Usage per KM travelled, Electricity Usage per Employee Onsite, and Electricity Usage per Occupied Room in a hotel.

A KPI is configured using the Environmental KPIs – KPI Revisions form in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application with a numerator and a denominator. The numerator / denominator have an associated KPI Type, KPI Action and UM.

KPI Type defines the source of the quantity used in the KPI. The following KPI Types are available in the EAR application:

- Usage: Usage quantity from environmental transactions converted to Standardized Usage UM.
- Energy: Energy quantity in gigajoules (GJ) from environmental transactions.
- Emissions: CO2-e Emission Quantity in kilograms (KG) from environmental transactions.
- Value: Value in domestic currency from environmental transactions.

KPI Action defines the action that is performed by the related KPI calculation in Reporting. The following KPI actions are available in the EAR application:

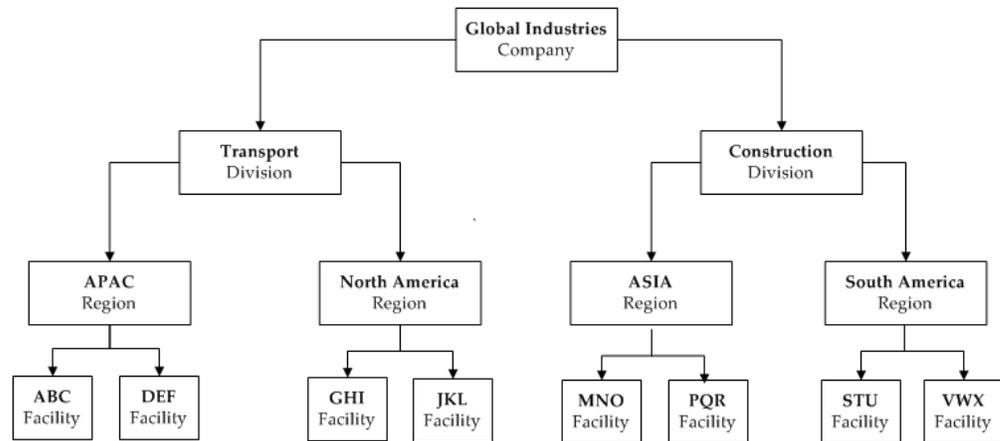
- Sum: Adds the related Qty defined by the KPI Type for the granular period, normally one month.
- Average: Averages the related Qty defined by the KPI Type for the most granular period, normally one month. For example, KPI Electricity Usage per Employee on-site requires average of daily count, for the period of a month to be compared

with sum of total electricity used for the month.

- Maximum is the maximum related Qty defined by the KPI Type for the most granular period, normally one month.
- Minimum is the minimum related Qty defined by the KPI Type for the most granular period, normally one month.

There must be at least one emission source assigned to the Numerator List and Denominator List. If the List's KPI Type is 'Usage', then all of the emission sources in the list must have the same Unit of Measure Classification. The following example explains how the EAR application calculates the metric values using the various KPI actions:

Consider that a company by the name Global Industries has a metric defined as, Quantity of Electricity per Full-time-equivalent (FTE) Employee. This metric is needed for each facility within the company. The company requires the analysis of this metric per month by facility with the ability to aggregate up a time period hierarchy (from month to quarter to year) and also aggregate up an organization hierarchy (from facility to region to division to company).



For the metric the following data is required:

- Electricity (kWh)
- FTE employee headcount (employee)

The unit of measure for this metric is kWh per FTE.

Data is collected in the following way:

- Electricity activity information is sourced from utility bills. The bills arrive quarterly

for a 90/91 day billing period.

- Employee headcount is sourced from Human Resources department.

Also, consider that the company has the following single organization hierarchy and has the levels, Company, Division, Region and Facility.

A time period hierarchy exists as Year, Quarter, and Month.

With all the data captured for the company the following section describes how the various KPI actions (Sum, Average, Minimum, and Maximum) are applied to determine this metric in different scenarios. When the metric is to be shown at a level other than facility and month, the aggregation chosen for the numerator and denominator is applied. The chosen aggregations are applied in the BI Server using the metadata definitions in the BI repository.

For the ABC facility in the Year 2008 and Quarter 1 consider that the following data exists:

---

<b>KWh</b>	<b>FTE</b>
152	30
165	30
177	31

---

The metric values are calculated as follows:

---

<b>Action</b>	<b>Numerator Value</b>	<b>Denominator Value</b>	<b>Metric Value</b>
Sum	$152+165+177 = 494$	$30+30+31 = 91$	$494/91 = 5.43$
Average	$(152+165+177) / 3 = 164.67$	$(30+30+31) / 3 = 30.33$	$164.67 / 30.33 = 5.43$
Minimum	Min (152, 165, 177) = 152	Min (30, 30, 31) = 30	$152/30 = 5.07$
Maximum	Max (152, 165, 177) = 177	Max (30, 30, 31) = 31	$177/31 = 5.71$

---

For the Transport division in the Year 2008 and Month 1 consider that the following data exists:

<b>KWh</b>	<b>FTE</b>
152	30
45	9
456	33
234	17

The metric values are calculated as follows:

<b>Action</b>	<b>Numerator Value</b>	<b>Denominator Value</b>	<b>Metric Value</b>
Sum	887	89	$887 / 89 = 9.97$
Average	221.75	22.25	$221.75 / 22.25 = 9.97$
Minimum	45	9	$45 / 9 = 5.00$
Maximum	456	33	$456 / 33 = 13.82$

For the South America region, in the Year 2009 and quarter 3 consider that the following data exists:

<b>KWh</b>	<b>FTE</b>
425	56
469	56
436	56
82	23
91	23
93	23

The metric values are calculated as follows:

Action	Numerator Value	Denominator Value	Metric Value
Sum	1,596	237	6.73
Average	266	39.5	6.73
Minimum	82	23	3.56
Maximum	469	56	4.04

## Prerequisites

- Define KPI Types
- Define Action Types

### To add KPIs:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental KPIs form.
2. Click Add. The Environmental KPI Revisions form appears.

**KPIs - Environmental - KPI Revisions**

OK Delete Cancel Tools

KPI Code: KPI3 Kilometers Traveled per Fuel Oil Consumed

Numerator Type: USAGE Numerator Action: SUM

Denominator Type: USAGE Denominator Action: SUM

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid DEMO

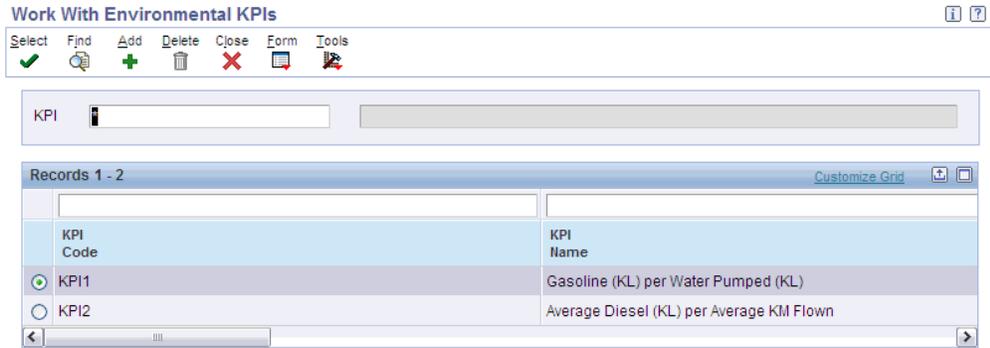
KPI List Type	KPI List Type Description	Source	Source Description	Unit of Measure Classification	Unit of Measure Description	Source Id	KPI List Id	KPI Id
NUM	Numerator	KMTV	KILOMETERS TRAVELLED (BUSINESS)	DISTANCE	DISTANCE	6	11	6
DEN	Denominator	TFDO	TRANSPORT FUEL - GENERAL - DIE...	LIQUIDS	LIQUIDS	2	12	6

3. Enter a Code and a Name for the KPI. Required.
4. Select a Numerator Type from the user-defined table 79A/KT as the type of formula value to be used as the numerator in the formula. Required. Valid options are:
  - Emissions: CO2-e Emissions in kilograms (Kgs)
  - Energy: Energy in gigajoules (GJ)

- Usage: Transaction Usage
  - Value: Transaction Value
5. Select a Numerator Action Type from the user-defined table 79A/KA as the type of algebraic function for which the numerator is used in the formula. Required. Valid options are:
    - AVERAGE: Average
    - MAX: Maximum
    - MIN: Minimum
    - SUM: Sum
  6. Select the Denominator Type and Denominator Action for the KPI. Required. See Steps 4 and 5 for valid options available.
  7. Select the KPI List Type from the user-defined table 79A/KL as Numerator or Denominator. Required. The KPI List Type Description displays.
  8. Select one or more Sources that need to be included in the KPI for the selected Numerator or Denominator. Required. Note: All sources selected in the numerator or denominator must have the same UM classification, if the related numerator or denominator type is usage. The Source Description displays. When you select the emission source, the following fields display the default values defined for the source:
    - Unit of Measure Classification
    - Unit of Measure Classification Description
    - Source Id
  9. Click Ok to save.

**To view and edit KPIs:**

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental KPIs.



2. Enter the KPI Code to search for a specific KPI.
3. Click Find. The following fields display:
  - KPI Code is the identification code for the KPI.
  - KPI Description is a brief description of the KPI.
4. To edit a KPI, select the KPI Code and click the Select menu option. The Environmental - KPI Revisions form displays. Refer to the "Adding KPIs" for detailed field descriptions. You can edit the following fields:
  - KPI List Type
  - Source

### To view the KPI Audit History:

The Work With Environmental KPI Audit History form enables you to view all updates that are made to KPIs. You can view an audit trail for all the updates for a specific KPI and for a specific date range. To view the KPI Audit History:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental KPIs form.
2. Select KPI audit. The Work With Environmental KPI Audit History form appears.
3. Enter the following search criteria to view audit history for a specific KPI:
  - KPI code to view audit history for a specific KPI.
  - Date Updated and To fields to view change records in a specific date range. Optional.
4. Click Find. The following fields display in addition to the KPI information fields that display in the Work With Environmental KPIs form:

- Date Updated is the date when the emission factor is updated.
- Time Updated is the time when the emission factor is updated.
- A C indicates if the audit record has been created due to an add (A), change (C) or delete (D).
- Program Id is the program used to update the KPI.
- User Id is the identification for the user who updated the KPI.
- Work Stn Id is the identification number for the workstation of the user.
- KPI Id is the identification number for the KPI.

### **To view the KPI List Audit History:**

The Work With Environmental KPI List Member Audit History form enables you to view all updates that are made to KPI List members. You can view an audit trail for all the updates to KPI Lists based on a specific KPI and for a specific date range. To view the KPI List Audit History:

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental KPIs form.
2. Select KPI Audit List. The Work With Environmental KPI Audit List History form appears.
3. Enter the following search criteria to view audit history for a specific KPI.
  - KPI code to view audit history for a specific KPI. When you select a KPI Code, the KPI id displays.
  - Date Range From and To fields to view change records in a specific date range. Optional.
4. Click Find. The following fields display:
  - KPI List Id is the identification number for the KPI list.
  - KPI Id is the identification number for the KPI.
  - KPI Code is the code for the KPI.
  - Date Updated is the date when the KPI is updated.
  - Time Updated is the time when the KPI is updated.
  - A C indicates if the audit record has been created due to an add (A), change (C)

or delete (D).

- Source Id is the identification code for the source.
- Source is the name of the source.
- KPI List Type is the type of the KPI list.
- KPI List Type Description is a description of the KPI List Type.
- Program Id is the identification number of the program.
- User Id is the identification number of the user who edited the KPI list member.
- Work Stn Id is the identification number for the workstation of the user.

### **To add KPI targets:**

Use this page to define energy, emission, usage and cost targets for use in the KPI OBIEE dashboard reports.

1. Navigate to the Work With Environmental KPIs form.
2. Click the KPI record for which you want to add or edit targets.
3. Select KPI Targets from the Row menu. The KPIs - Environmental - KPI Targets form displays.
4. Select an organization in which to apply the KPI target.
5. Select the Target Type from user-defined code table 79A/TG. Choose one of the following hard-coded target types:
  - Energy
  - Emission
  - Cost

**Warning:** The Usage target type is not allowed for KPI targets.

6. Enter a Target Value.
7. The Target UM (unit of measure) defaults as follows for the target types:
  - For the Energy target type, the default UM is GJ (Gigajoules).

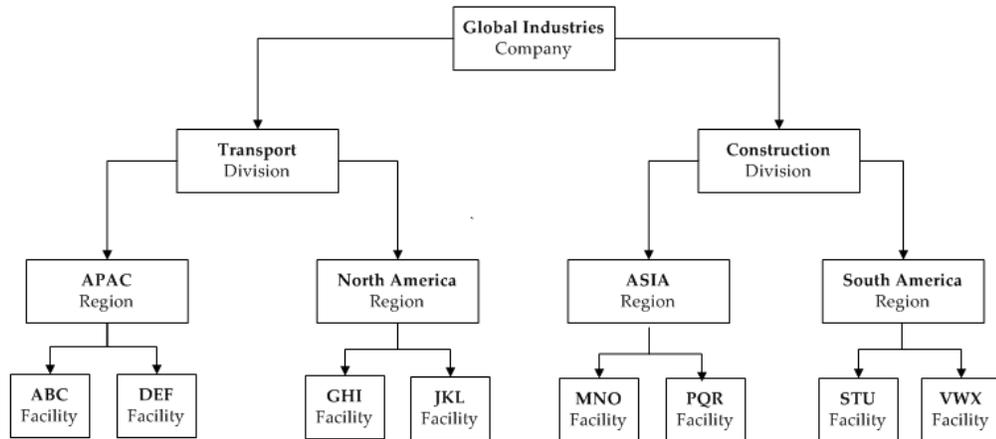
- For the Emission target type, the default UM is KG (Kilograms).
  - For the Cost target type, the currency defaults from the company of the first business unit encountered for the organization.
8. Required. Enter the Start Date and End Date for the target type.
  9. Click Save.

## Defining an Organization Hierarchy (P79A70)

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application enables you to build multiple hierarchies for various business requirements, such as legal, reporting, and operations. A hierarchy must be defined with meaningful levels and branches to correctly represent the various levels of your organization. The levels define parent-child relationships and a child can only have one parent within a hierarchy. You must create a balanced organization hierarchy to be able to view reports in the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) dashboards. A balanced hierarchy implies that each level within the hierarchy includes logical relationships between each level. Although you can add any number of levels to a hierarchy, OBIEE supports a maximum of 12 levels for reporting. The EAR Organization Hierarchy - GHG Organization Hierarchy form enables you to view, add, edit and delete hierarchies.

Following is an example of a hierarchy:

A company called Global Industries has an organizational hierarchy that has the levels, Company, Division, Region, and Facility. The following diagram represents the organization hierarchy:



**Note:** Business Units cannot be included in the Organization Hierarchy in Environmental Accounting and Reporting but during extraction to Business Intelligence (BI) reporting the Organization to Business Unit mappings is used to add these as the bottom layer in the reporting hierarchy in BI reporting.

## Prerequisites

- Set up organizations. Refer to Setting Up Organizations (P79A71), page 2-19.

### Creating an Organization Hierarchy:

To create an organization hierarchy:

1. Navigate to the Environmental Organization Hierarchy form.
2. To create a hierarchy, click Add from the menu. The Environmental - Organization Hierarchy Revisions form displays.

### Organization Hierarchy - Environmental - Organization Hierarchy Revisions

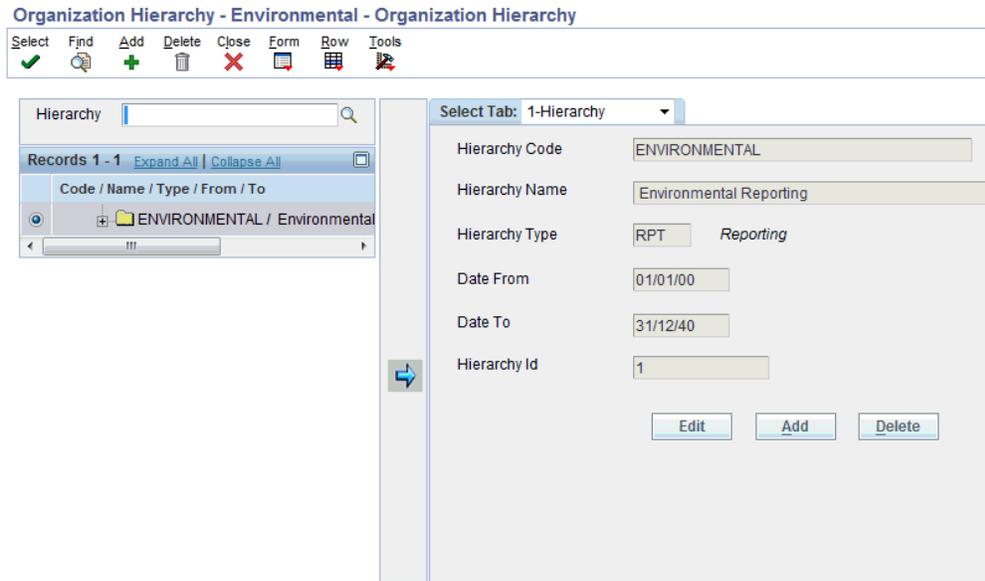
OK	Cancel	Tools
		
Hierarchy Code *	<input type="text" value="ENVIRONMENTAL"/>	
Hierarchy Name *	<input type="text" value="Environmental Reporting"/>	
Hierarchy Type *	<input type="text" value="RPT"/>	<i>Reporting</i>
Date From *	<input type="text" value="01/01/00"/>	
Date To *	<input type="text" value="31/12/40"/>	

3. Enter a value in each of the following required fields:
  - Hierarchy Code - enter a unique value.
  - Hierarchy Name - enter a descriptive name for the organization hierarchy.
  - Hierarchy Type - select one of the following Hierarchy Types from the user-defined table 79A/HT:
    - FIN - Financial
    - OPR - Operational
    - RPT - Reporting
  - Date From and Date To - enter the effective date range for the hierarchy.
4. Click Ok to save.

#### Viewing Existing Hierarchies:

To view existing hierarchies:

1. Navigate to the Environmental Organization Hierarchy form.
2. Click Find. The left pane of the form displays a list of existing hierarchies.

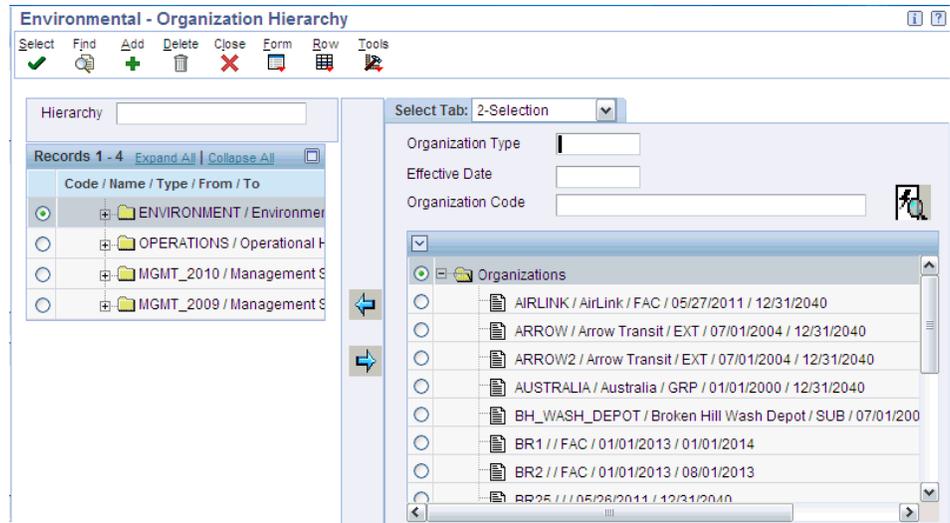


3. To view the details of a hierarchy, select the hierarchy record from the list of existing hierarchies or enter the name of the hierarchy in the Hierarchy field and search. The information for the selected hierarchy displays in the right pane of the form and is categorized under the following tabs:

- Hierarchy: The following fields display:
  - Hierarchy Code is the specific code for the hierarchy that you define.
  - Hierarchy Name is the name of the hierarchy.
  - Hierarchy Type is the type of the hierarchy.
  - Date From and Date To is the effective date range for the hierarchy.
  - Hierarchy Id is the identification code number for the hierarchy.

To edit information for the hierarchy or add a new hierarchy, click Edit or Add. The Environmental – Organization Hierarchy Revisions form appears. Refer to the "Adding Organizations to a Hierarchy" topic for detailed information. To delete the hierarchy, click Delete. Refer to the "Deleting a Hierarchy" topic for detailed information.

- Selection: When you select the Selection tab, a list of available organizations displays. You can select an organization and click the left arrow that adds the organization below the selected hierarchy or organization in the tree. You can also search for specific organizations to add using search criteria. Refer to the "Adding Organizations to a Hierarchy" topic.



- Organization: The Organization tab displays the details of the EAR organization, when you select an EAR organization on the left pane of the form. The following fields display:
  - Code is the code for the organization.
  - Type is the type of the organization
  - Size is the size of the organization.
  - Industry Code is the standard industry code for the organization.
  - Business No. is the contact number of the organization.
  - CEO Name is the name of the CEO of the organization.
  - From and To is the effective date range for the organization.
  - Line 1, Line 2, Line 3, Line 4, City, County, State and Country provide the address of the EAR organization.

To edit information for the organization or add a new organization, click Edit or Add. The Environmental Organization Revisions form appears. Refer to the "Setting Up Environmental Organizations" topic for detailed information.

- My Interests: When you select an EAR organization on the left pane of the form, the My Interests tab displays the details of the organizations that the selected organization is interested in. You can click Edit to access the Environmental - My Interests form and add organizations of interest. Refer to the "Setting Up EAR Organizations" topic for detailed information.

- Interested in Me: When you select an EAR organization on the left pane of the form, the Interested in Me tab displays the details of the organizations interested in the selected. You can click Edit to access the Environmental-Interested in Me form and add interested organizations. Refer to the "Setting Up EAR Organizations" topic for detailed information.
  - I control: When you select an EAR organization on the left pane of the form, the I Control tab displays the details of the organizations controlled by the selected organization. You can click Edit, to access the Environmental- Organizations I Control form to add organizations to control for the selected organization. Refer to the "Setting Up EAR Organizations" topic for detailed information.
  - Controlling Me: When you select an EAR organization on the left pane of the form, the Controlling Me tab displays the details of the organizations that control the selected organization. You can click Edit, to access the Environmental - Organizations Controlling Me form to add organizations controlling the selected organization. Refer to the "Setting Up EAR Organizations" topic for detailed information.
  - My Children tab displays a list of child organizations for an organization hierarchy. You can click Edit to access the Environmental- My Children form to add or edit child organizations to the organization hierarchy.
  - My Hierarchies tab displays a list of hierarchies that the selected EAR organization belongs to.
4. To import new hierarchies, select Import Hierarchies from the Form menu. The Environmental - Organization Hierarchy Import form displays. Enter the following required and optional grid data and click Ok:
- Hierarchy Code is the identification code for the hierarchy. Required. Enter a unique value.

	Hierarchy * Code	Hierarchy * Name
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	MA CORP	MA Corp
<input type="checkbox"/>		

- Hierarchy Name is the name of the hierarchy. Required.
- Hierarchy Type is the type of the hierarchy. Required.

- Date From and Date To is the effective date range for the hierarchy. Required. These dates are automatically populated if you do not enter a value. The Date From field defaults to the current date. The Date To field defaults based on the CENTCHG DD (Century Change Year) item and reflects the last day of the year defined in that field.
- Hierarchy Id is the identification code for the hierarchy. Optional.
- User Id is the identification number of the user who imports the grid data. Optional.
- Program Id is the identification number of the program. Optional.
- Work Stn Id is the identification number for the workstation of the user. Optional.
- Date Updated is the date when the grid data is imported. Optional.
- Time of Day is the time when the grid data is imported. Optional.

The information is imported and displays in the Environmental Organization Hierarchy form.

5. To import organization relationships into a hierarchy, click Import Relationships. The Environmental – Hierarchy Relationship Import form appears. Enter the following grid data and click Ok:
  - Select the Hierarchy Code for the hierarchy to which you want to import the organization relationship information.

Hierarchy Code	Parent Organization Code	Child Organization Code	Hierarchy Id	Parent Organization Code
MA	BRAZIL	BROKEN_HILL		

- Select the Parent Organization Code.
- Select the Child Organization Code.
- Click Ok. The following fields display:
  - Parent Org Id is the parent organization identification code.
  - Child Org Id is the child organization identification code.

- Org Member Hierarchy Id is the unique identifier which identifies the relationship between the Parent and Child Org Ids.

The organization relationship is imported and displays in the Environmental Organization Hierarchy form.

### **Adding Organizations to a Hierarchy:**

To add organizations to a hierarchy:

1. Navigate to the Environmental - Organization Hierarchy form. The left pane displays a list of existing hierarchies display.
2. Select the hierarchy to which you want to add organizations. The hierarchy details display on the right pane of the form.
3. Select the Selection tab. A list of available organizations display.
4. Select the organization that you want to add to the hierarchy and click the left arrow. This adds the organization below the selected hierarchy or organization in the tree.
5. Search for specific organizations to add to the hierarchy by entering the following criteria:
  - Organization Type.
  - Effective Date .
  - Organization Code.

### **Deleting a Hierarchy:**

To delete a hierarchy:

1. Navigate to the Environmental - Organization Hierarchy form. The left pane displays a list of existing hierarchies display.
2. Select the hierarchy you want to delete and click Delete.

### **Editing a Hierarchy:**

To edit a hierarchy:

1. Navigate to the Environmental - Organization Hierarchy form.
2. Select the hierarchy record from the list of existing hierarchies or enter the name of the hierarchy in the Hierarchy field and search.

3. Click Select menu option. The Environmental - Organization Hierarchy Revisions form displays. Edit the effective date range for the hierarchy by entering new dates in the Date From and Date To fields.
4. Click Ok to save.

## Setting Up in Oracle Data Integrator

Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting uses Oracle Data Integrator to transfer data from the JDE to the Business Intelligence Data Warehouse tables. This transfer occurs by running ETL (Extract, Transform, and Load) programs in Oracle Data Integrator.

For detailed information on the installation steps, refer to the *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting Installation Notes for Business Intelligence and Data warehouse*.

### To install ODI:

1. Install Oracle Data Integrator 11g (11.1.1.5.0).
2. Create ODI repository and users. The Repository Creation Utility (RCU) is used to create the ODI repository and user.
3. Create database objects in data warehouse schema.
4. Set up the ODI topology and import ODI run time scenarios. Refer to *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting Installation Notes for Business Intelligence and Data Warehouse* for more information.
5. Populate Calendar. Populate the calendar for BI reports. SQL scripts are provided to populate Gregorian or Australian calendar.
6. Populate the UOM and UOM Conversion Factor for reporting and viewing emissions in the BI dashboards and reports. A provided SQL Script populates the reporting UOM.
7. Once you have completed the setup steps listed above, you can run the ghgdeincr.bat ETL on forms or ghgdeincr.sh ETL on UNIX environment to populate data from JD Edwards tables to data warehouse tables. The ETL populates the data in incremental mode so that only the new or updated transactions are loaded into the data warehouse tables. You must define the Organization Hierarchy for a specific user, user group or application, to view the dashboard reports.

## Setting Up in OBIEE

You must define the Calendar and the Organization Hierarchy for a specific user, user group or application, to view the dashboard reports. Refer to the *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting Installation Notes for Business Intelligence and Data warehouse* for more information.

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# Environmental Accounting

## Environmental Accounting Overview

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Account Payable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management and enables you to capture the environmental source usage for various transactions. Using the usage information captured during transactions or entered manually, EAR calculates the related environmental emissions through the application of Energy and Emission Factors. An Emission Factor is the factor used to calculate the amount of an Emission Type produced (typically a gas) by consuming or producing an Emission Source. Emission calculation techniques range from usage of emission factors to direct monitoring. Following are the most common techniques used for emission calculation:

- Calculations based on the purchased quantities of commercial fuels, such as natural gas and heating oil, using published emission factors. This method is used for Scope 1 emissions. Refer to the "Defining Sources" of the Setting Up chapter for information on types of emission sources.
- Calculations based on metered electricity consumption and supplier-specific, local grid, or other published emission factors. This method is used for Scope 2 emissions.
- Calculations based on activity data such as fuel use or passenger miles and published or third-party emission factors.

### Data Collection

EAR enables you to collect and account for environmental source usage by using the following programs:

- Standard Voucher Entry (P0411)
- Batch Voucher Processing (R04110ZA)

- Speed Voucher Entry (P0411SV)
- Voucher Match (P4314)
- Voucher Logging (P0411)
- Multi Company Single Supplier (P041016)
- Inventory Issue (P4112)

### **Data Processing and Calculation**

The Environmental Ledger stores the collected usage data and calculates the relevant emissions using seeded formulas based on the energy and emission factors set up for the emission sources. Emission factors are defined in kgs/GJ of CO<sub>2</sub>-e. The following example explains how the emissions are calculated:

Consider that a Facility uses purchased electricity for its operations and the operations result in the emission of carbon dioxide. If the Facility uses 100,000 Kwh of purchased electricity, then the emissions are calculated as follows:

Emission Source: Purchased Electricity

Emission Factor for Electricity = 0.9 Kg CO<sub>2</sub>-e /KWh

Emission Scope: Indirect

Emission Types: Carbon dioxide

The consumption of 1,00,000 Kwh of Purchased Electricity produces the following emissions:

Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> = (100,000 x 0.9) = 90,000 Kgs of CO<sub>2</sub>-e

### **Location Specific Emission Calculations**

The EAR application enables you to select location specific energy and emission factors for environmental accounting of transactions that are related to emission sources. For example, the emission source electricity is location specific, and can have different factors dependant on the state in which the facility is consuming the electricity. Refer to the "Defining Emission Factors" topic in the Setting Up chapter for information.

### **Data Transfer to the Environmental Data Warehouse**

EAR leverages the ETL (Extract, Transform, and Load) tools of Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) to transfer the data from the Environmental Ledger to the Environmental Data warehouse. The Oracle Business Intelligence application uses the data for environmental reporting through the pre-seeded dashboards and reports.

## **Environmental Accounting using Standard Voucher Entry (P0411)**

While entering standard vouchers, if a supplier is associated with a source that produces emissions, the Standard Voucher Entry program enables you to enter source

usage quantities and helps you account the usage of environmental sources and emissions.

**To enter the environmental usages:**

1. Navigate to the Standard Voucher Entry - Supplier Ledger Inquiry form.
2. Click Add. The Standard Voucher Entry - Enter Voucher - Payment Information form appears.

Standard Voucher Entry - Enter Voucher - Payment Information

Document No/Typ/Co: 00001    Batch No: 32139    Prev Doc:

Company \*: 00001    World Wide Company

Supplier Number \*: 46201    Ballard & Associates    Business Unit: 4

Invoice Number:     Discount %    Default Payment Terms:

Invoice Date: 20/04/10    G/L Date \*: 06/05/10    Service/Tax Date: 06/05/10

Currency: USD    Exchange Rate:    Base: USD     Foreign

Pay Itm	Gross Amount	Taxable Amount	Tax Amount	Tax Rate/Area	Tax Ex	Due Date	Remark
001	5,000.00						
002							

Gross:    Disc:    Tax:    Taxable:

3. Enter the data for the voucher in the Header and Detail regions data as described in the "Understanding Standard Vouchers" topic of the Processing Accounts Payable Vouchers chapter in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.1 Implementation Guide*.
4. Enter the Gross Amount as the amount involved in the voucher transaction.
5. Click Ok. The G/L Distribution form opens. Enter the following information:
  - Account Number.
  - Usage Quantity as the quantity of the source used.
  - Item No.
  - Asset ID.
6. Check the Zero Usage checkbox if you want to record zero usage quantities. If you do not enter any value in the Usage Quantity field, then this field is enabled.

7. The following fields display:
  - Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the source is measured.
  - Source is the name of the source.
  - Emission Scope is the scope defined for the source.
  - Enter the Environmental Measurement Criterion as the criterion used for the measurement of the usage quantity of the source. If you do not enter a value, then the field defaults to the AP Measurement Criterion set up in Environmental Company Constants for the company.
  - Date defaults to the one specified for the source. "Refer to Defining Emission Sources" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information.
  - County, State, and Country fields default to the values specified in the effective address book record for the AP voucher's business unit. You can edit these fields. The combination of County, State, and Country are used to determine the applicable factor where the factors differ by County, State, and Country. The AP voucher uses the business unit from the General Ledger distribution account.
  - Energy field displays the calculated energy value of the transaction.
  - Emissions CO2-e is the calculated emissions value for the transaction.
8. Click Ok. The transaction is stored in the Environmental Ledger.

## Environmental Accounting Using Accounts Payable Batch Voucher Processing

Batch voucher processing is a method of converting batch voucher entries from a system external to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software so that the vouchers can be processed as JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions. You can upload batch vouchers from outside sources such as PC data entry, third-party or customer systems, or electronic data interchanges (EDI).

If the Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) system is activated, then all EAR transactions are processed along with all Accounts Payable transactions during batch voucher processing. This includes posting EAR batch vouchers to the general ledger and purging successfully processed EAR voucher records if Accounts Payable batch voucher processing is set up to perform these tasks.

**Note:** The following Accounts Payable programs and reports have EAR-specific columns that are only used when the EAR system is

activated:

- P0411Z1 (Batch Voucher Entry program) - the Batch Voucher Entry program enables you to enter source usage quantities. After the Batch Voucher Entry program processes the data, the EAR-specific data is stored in F79A11Z1 (the EAR Ledger interface table). Alternatively, you can use EDI or third party software to load data directly into F79A11Z1.
- R04110ZA (Batch Voucher Processor Report) - includes a column for EAR-specific errors. This column only appears on the Batch Voucher Processor Report if the EAR system is activated. R04110ZA processes the data in F79A11Z1 (along with the data in F0411Z1 and F0911Z1) and posts the data to Accounts Payable (F0411), the Environmental Ledger (F79A11), and the General Ledger (F0911).

## Related Topics

Processing Batch Vouchers, *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Accounts Payable Implementation Guide*

Activating the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting System, page 2-2

## Environmental Accounting using Speed Voucher Entry (P0411SV)

If a supplier is associated with a source that produces emissions, the Speed Voucher Entry program enables you to enter source usage quantities and helps you account the usage of environmental sources and emissions. The Speed Voucher program enables you to enter both voucher and G/L distribution information.

### **To enter the environmental usages:**

1. Navigate to the Speed Voucher Entry form.

**Speed Voucher Entry - Speed Voucher Entry** ❌ ⓘ ?

OK Delete Cancel Row Form Tools

Supplier Number	56644	A+ High Tech Components	Prev Doc	
Company *	00001	World Wide Company	Doc No/Type/Co	
Invoice Number			PO No/Type/Co	
Invoice Amount		Service/Tax Date	20/04/10	<input type="checkbox"/> % Discount
Invoice Date	20/04/10	Tax Expl Code		Business Unit
G/L Date	20/04/10	Tax Rate/Area		Payment Terms
Due Date	05/05/10	Tax Amount		Pay Status
Approver No		Taxable Amount		Cat Code 07
Payment Remark				Batch Number
Amt to Distr				
Currency Code	USD	Exchange Rate		Base USD <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign

**Records 1 - 2** Customize Grid

Account Number	Account Description	Amount	Explanation -Remark-
4.1001			

Amount  Remaining

2. Enter the data for the voucher in the Header and Detail regions as described in the "Entering Speed Vouchers" topic of the Processing Accounts Payable Vouchers chapter in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.1 Implementation Guide*.
3. Enter the voucher detail section with the G/L distribution information.
4. Enter the following environmental data for the voucher:
  - Account Number
  - Amount as the amount involved in the voucher transaction.
  - Usage Quantity as the quantity of the source used. Usage UM displays the unit of measure in which the usage quantity is measured.
  - Asset ID as the identification number for the asset.
5. Select the Zero Usage checkbox if you want to record zero usage quantities. If you do not enter any value in the Usage Quantity field, then this field is enabled.
6. Enter the Measurement Criterion as the criteria used for measurement of the usage quantity of the source. If you do not enter a value, then the field defaults to the AP Measurement Criterion set up in Environmental Company Constants for the company.

7. The following fields display:
  - Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the usage quantity is measured.
  - Source is the code for the source. The value displayed is the default source code for the supplier address book within the specified date range. If the supplier is not set up with a default emission source, then select the source. The Source Description displays.
  - Emission Scope is the scope defined for the source. Refer to the "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic for more information.
  - Environmental BU is the business unit mapped to the organization.
  - County, State, and Country fields default to the values specified in the effective address book record for the AP voucher's business unit. You can edit these fields. The combination of County, State, and Country are used to determine the applicable factor where the factors differ by County, State, and Country. The AP voucher uses the business unit from the General Ledger distribution account.
  
8. Click Ok. The transaction is stored in the Environmental Ledger.

## Environmental Accounting using Voucher Match (P4314)

When you perform voucher match for the payment of an item which is an environmental source, you can enter the usage quantities and calculate the total energy usage and the resulting emissions from its usage using the Voucher Match program. You can perform the following voucher matches:

- Two-way voucher match: In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, two-way matching is the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the supplier's invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
- Three-way voucher match: In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, three-way matching is the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

Refer to the "Entering Manual Payments with Voucher Match" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide* for detailed information on voucher matching.

## Prerequisites

- Create a voucher for an item which is an environmental source.

### To enter the environmental usage data:

1. Navigate to the Voucher Match Supplier Ledger Inquiry form.
2. Click Add. The Voucher Match form appears. Enter the voucher information in the Header and Details regions as described in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide*.
3. Select the receipts or orders to match using the options provided in the Forms menu. A list of receipts or orders display depending on the option you choose.
4. Select the required receipt or order. The following information displays in the voucher details:
  - Usage Quantity displays the source usage quantity that is entered on the purchase order or receipt. Enter the applicable quantity if it does not match the quantity from the purchase order or receipt. You can also enter zero value in this field.
  - Transaction Qty is the quantity involved in the transaction.
  - Item No is the identification code for the item.
  - Asset ID is the identification number for the asset.
  - Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the usage quantity is measured.
  - Source is the code for the source. This defaults from the item code definition or from the Address Book of the Supplier. Refer to the "Defining Sources" topic in the Setting Up chapter for information on setting up sources.
  - Source Description is a brief description of the emission source.
  - Emission Scope is the scope defined for the source. This value defaults from the item code or supplier definition. If the scope is not defined at the supplier level, then the scope is obtained from the source.

**Voucher Match - Voucher Match** i ? k2

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

**Voucher Match** **Supplier Classification Codes**

Order Number  OP  00020 Branch/ Plant  29  
 Voucher Num.  25875 PV  00020 Batch  32144  
 Supplier  151634 Acme Fuel Oil  
 Invoice Num.  1616165 Co.  00020  
 Gross Amount  75,000.00 Tax  Taxable Amt.   
 Invoice Date  21/02/12 Discount Amt.  Retained Amt.   
 G/L Date  21/02/11 Remaining   
 Currency  USD Exchange Rate  Base  USD  Foreign

**Records 1 - 2** Customize Grid > Basic

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	O P	Change Order	Item Number	Supplier	Quantity To Voucher	Tr. UoM	Amount To Voucher	Due Date	Descri
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	000	65688	151634	50000	LT	75,000.00	22/03/12	1.50

5. Enter the Measurement Criterion as the measurement type to be applied to the Usage. This value defaults to the AP Measurement Criterion set up in Environmental Company Constants if left blank. You can edit this field. Refer to the "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information.
6. Date is the date used for recording the usage data. This defaults to the Emission Date to Use defined for the source.
7. The County, State, and Country fields display the details of the area where the source was consumed. The fields default to the values specified in the effective address book record for the AP voucher's business unit. You can edit this field. The combination of County, State, and Country are used to determine the applicable factor where the factors differ by county, State, and Country.
8. Energy (GJ) field displays the calculated energy value of the transaction.
9. Emission CO2-e (Kg) displays the calculated emissions for the transaction.
10. Click Ok. The transaction is stored in the Environmental Ledger.

## Environmental Accounting using Voucher Logging (P0411)

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system provides the Voucher logging feature that enables you to enter a voucher but defer distribution to a G/L expense account. If you do not know the G/L account to which to distribute a voucher, then you can enter a logged (preliminary) voucher. You can review and redistribute the voucher to the correct G/L accounts. This is useful when you want to quickly enter a voucher when you receive the supplier's invoice and maintain accurate accounts payable

information. While entering a logged voucher for the payment of an item which is an environmental source, you can enter the usage quantities using the Enter Voucher - Payment Information form. The transaction is stored in the Environmental Ledger.

**To enter the environmental usage data:**

1. Navigate to the Voucher Logging - Supplier Ledger Inquiry form.
2. Click Add. The Enter Voucher - Payment Information form appears. Enter the voucher information in the Header and Details regions as described in the "Setting Processing Options for Standard Voucher Entry" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide*.
3. Click Ok. The transaction is stored in the Environmental Ledger.

## **Environmental Accounting using Multi Company Single Supplier Voucher Entry (P041016)**

You can create a voucher that consists of expenses incurred by multiple internal companies and is to be distributed to different GL offset and bank accounts using the Multi Company Single Supplier form. The difference between a standard voucher and a voucher for multiple companies is that you do not include a company on a multiple company voucher. While entering a multi company single supplier voucher for the payment of an item which is an environmental source, you can enter the usage quantities using the Multi Company - Single Supplier form. The transaction is stored in the Environmental Ledger.

**To enter the environmental usage data:**

1. Navigate to the Multi Company Single Supplier- Supplier Ledger Inquiry form.
2. Click Add. Multi Company - Single Supplier form appears. Enter the voucher information in the Header and Details regions as described in the "Entering Vouchers for Multiple Companies and a Single Supplier" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide*.

**Multi Company Single Supplier - Multi Company - Single Supplier** ❌ ⓘ ?

OK Delete Cancel Row Tools  
    

Doc No/Type/Co  Batch No 32150 Prev Doc

Supplier Number \* 151634 *Acme Fuel Oil*

Invoice Number  Payment Terms N10

Invoice Date 20/04/12 G/L Date \* 20/04/12  ServTax Date

PO No/Type/Co   Discount %

Remark

Currency Code  Exchange Rate  Base   Foreign

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid   

Usage Quantity	Usage UM	Zero Usage	Source
10.00000000	KG	<input type="checkbox"/>	TFDO
		<input type="checkbox"/>	

3. Enter the following information:

- Account Number
- Usage Quantity displays the source usage quantity that is entered on the purchase order or receipt. Enter the applicable quantity if it does not match the quantity from the purchase order or receipt. You can also enter zero value in this field.
- Select Zero Usage Y/N as Y if you to want to register that the Usage Quantity is a valid zero value and a Zero Usage Environmental Ledger transaction must be generated. If you enter zero in the Usage Quantity field, then this field is enabled.
- Amount is the amount involved in the transaction.
- Item No is the identification number of the item.
- Asset Id is the identification number of the asset.
- Enter the Measurement Criterion as the measurement type to be applied to the Usage. This value defaults to the Accounts Payable Measurement Criterion set up in Environmental Company Constants if left blank. You can edit this field. Refer to the "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information.

4. The following information displays in the voucher detail line:

- Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the source is measured.

- Source is the code for the source. This defaults from the item code definition or from the Address Book of the Supplier. Refer to the "Defining Sources" topic in the Setting Up chapter for information on setting up sources.
  - Source Description is a brief description of the emission source.
  - Emission Scope is the scope defined for the source. This value defaults from the item code or supplier definition. If the scope is not defined at the supplier level, then the scope is obtained from the source.
  - Date is the date used for recording the usage data. This defaults to the Emission Date to Use defined for the source.
  - Environmental BU is the business unit mapped to the organization.
  - The County, State, and Country fields display the details of the area where the source was consumed. The fields default to the values specified in the effective address book record for the Accounts Payable voucher's business unit. You can edit this field. The combination of County, State, and Country are used to determine the applicable factor where the factors differ by County, State, and Country. The AP voucher uses the business unit from the General Ledger distribution account.
  - Energy (GJ) field displays the calculated energy value of the transaction.
  - Emission CO2-e (Kg) displays the calculated emissions for the transaction.
5. Click Ok. The transaction is stored in the Environmental Ledger.

## Environmental Accounting Using Inventory Issues (P4112)

Environmental source usage transactions generate automatically from Inventory Issues based upon the use of an item that is additionally set up as an environmental Item with the associated Emission Source and Emission Factors. The usage transactions are stored in the Environmental Ledger. To generate the source transactions you must:

- Set the Item Type code to I- Record Usage via Inventory to indicate that the usage transactions must be recorded during inventory transactions. Refer to the "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic for more information on setting up the Item Type code.
- Define an Equipment (asset) number for the inventory issue transaction. The equipment number determines the business unit to use in specifying the state and country of the source transaction. A warning message displays if an environmental item is used without an equipment number.

Refer to the "Understanding Inventory Issues" topic in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Implementation Guide* for detailed information on inventory transactions.

### Work With Inventory Issues

Document Number	Do Ty	Doc Co	G/L Date	Transaction Explanation	Branch/Plant	Transaction Date	Batch Number
723	II	44100	31/10/00	Inventory Issue	44500	31/05/00	12687
749	II	00001	08/02/01	Inventory Issue	110	08/02/01	16545
750	II	00001	08/02/01	Inventory Issue	110	08/02/01	16595
751	II	00001	08/02/01	Inventory Issue	110	08/02/01	16598
789	II	00001	27/02/01	Inventory Issue	110	27/02/01	17079
820	II	00001	23/05/01	Inventory Issue	110	23/05/01	18626
821	II	00001	23/05/01	Inventory Issue	130	23/05/01	18627
822	II	00001	23/05/01	Inventory Issue	120	23/05/01	18628
823	II	00001	23/05/01	Inventory Issue	130	23/05/01	18634
866	II	00001	02/07/03	Inventory Issue	550	02/07/03	21301
872	II	00001	08/07/03	Destructive Testing	550	08/07/03	21334
882	II	00001	10/07/03	Inventory Issue	550	10/07/03	21405
887	II	00010	15/01/04	Inv Issue	10510	15/01/04	22252
889	II	00001	22/01/04	Issue	310	22/01/04	22331

## Viewing the Environmental Ledger (P79A11)

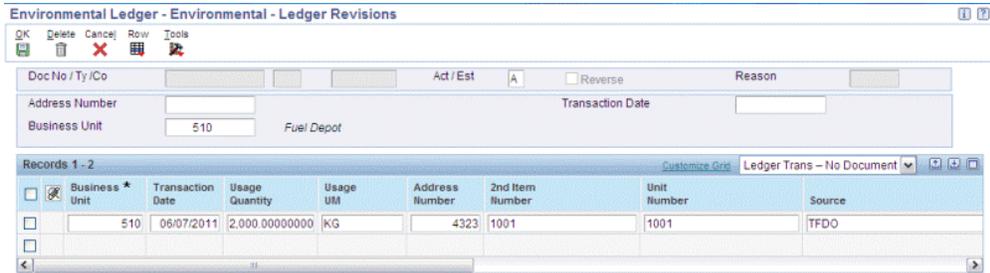
The Environmental Ledger stores all the environmental transactions that are created through Accounts Payables and Inventory, as actual transactions. It can also be used to manually enter environmental transactions. All the OBIEE analysis and reports are generated from the transactions stored in the Environmental Ledger.

### Prerequisites

- Perform environmental transactions in Accounts Payables or Inventory.

#### To view transactions in the Environmental Ledger:

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Ledger form.



2. Enter any of the following search criteria to narrow your search for transactions:
  - Document No / Ty / Co to search for transactions based on the document identification number, document type (Payables Voucher, Inventory Issue or Environmental Document) and the company name.
  - Batch to search for transactions using the transactions batch number.
  - Ledger Type to search for transaction using the ledger type. The seeded option is Actual, but additional values can be added based on your business needs.
  - Act/Est to search for transactions using the transaction type.
  - Business Unit to search for transactions of a specific business unit.
  - Date Range to search for transactions of a specific data range.
  - Source to search for transactions involving a specific source.
  - Scope to search for transactions involving a source of a specific scope type.
  
3. Click Find. The following fields displays for each transaction based on the search criteria you select.
  - Batch is the transaction batch number.
  - Document Number is the identification number of the document.
  - Document Type is the type of the document and displays as the document type for a voucher transaction, PL for Logged Vouchers, I for an Inventory Issue transaction, or GG for an Environmental Document.
  - Document Company is the company involved in the transaction.
  - Pay Itm is a number that identifies the pay item for a voucher.
  - Pay Ext is a code to designate an adjusting entry to a pay item on a voucher or invoice.

- Line Number is a number that identifies multiple occurrences, such as line number on a purchase order or other document.
- Environmental Date is the date on which the usage is recorded in the EAR application.
- Emission Scope is the scope of the source used in the transaction.
- Emission Scope Description is the description of the source scope.
- Source is the name of the source.
- Source Description is a description of the source.
- Usage Quantity is the quantity of the source used in the transaction.
- Usage UM is the base unit of measure defined for the source.
- Energy (GJ) is the energy associated with the source usage transaction.
- Emission CO<sub>2</sub>-e Kg is the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted as a result of the source usage transaction.
- Src Type displays as C for consumed sources or P for purchased or generated sources.
- Act/Est displays as Act for actual transactions and Est for estimate transactions.
- Address Number displays the address number of the Business Unit where the usage has occurred.
- Alpha name is the associated description of the address number.
- PN is a number indicating the current accounting period.
- FY is the fiscal year of the transaction.
- Century is the century of the fiscal year.
- Trans Date is the transaction date of the document.
- Transaction Explanation is a brief description of the transaction.
- Business Unit is the identification code for the business unit that reports the usage of the environmental source.
- Business Unit Description is a description of the business unit.

- Environmental Business Unit is the identification code for the business unit where the source usage occurs.
- Environmental Business Unit Description is description of the Environmental Business Unit.
- 2nd Item Number and Item Description fields display the item number and its description.
- 3rd Item Number is the item number.
- Unit Number is the asset number to which the source was issued to. This displays only for an inventory issue transaction.
- Unit No Description is the description of the asset. This displays only for an inventory issue transaction.
- Trans Qty is the quantity of the source issued to an asset. This displays only for an inventory issue transaction.
- Calc Method is the method used to derive the energy or emission factor. Refer to the "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information.
- Method Description is a short description of the Calc Method.
- Measurement Criterion is the code for the measurement type used for indicating the source usage. Refer to the "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information.
- UM is the unit of measure in which the source usage is recorded.
- County, State, and Country provide the location of the environmental organization.
- Reverse or Void displays as R for a reversed transactions and V for voided transactions.
- Reason displays the reason for the recalculation of emissions or energy. Refer to the "Setting Up Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information.
- Reason Description is the description of the Reason.
- LT is the ledger type code for the transaction and displays AA for Actuals and TG for Targets.

- LT Description is the description of the ledger type code.
- Short Item No is the item number for the source.
- Key ID is a unique number used to identify a record in a file.
- Base Value is the amount involved in the transaction.
- Base Curr is the currency in which the transaction is expressed.
- Program Id is the identification number of the program used in creating the transaction.
- Work Stn Id and User Id identify the workstation and person who created the transaction.
- Date Updated is the day when the transaction was updated.
- Time of Day is the time when the transaction was updated.
- Source Id is the identification number for the environmental source.

## Viewing the Environmental Ledger Audit data

You can also navigate to the Work With Environmental Ledger Audit from the Environmental Ledger, that stores all changes to the environmental transactions including void, reverse, recalculation, and measurement criterion update transactions.

### To view the environmental audit ledger:

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Ledger form.

Document Number	Do Ty	Doc Co	Pay Ext	Pay Itm	Line Number	Business Unit	Business Unit Description	Environmental Date	Date Updated	Time of Day	Address Number	Alp Nar
1	GG	00249			1.000	580	Depot 580 - Foreign US	07/01/2008	05/25/2011	131544		
1	GG	00249			1.000	580	Depot 580 - Foreign US	07/01/2008	05/25/2011	203614		
1	GG	00249			1.000	580	Depot 580 - Foreign US	07/01/2008	05/30/2011	103447		
1	GG	00249			1.000	580	Depot 580 - Foreign US	07/01/2008	05/30/2011	103447		
1	GG	00249			2.000	580	Depot 580 - Foreign US	07/01/2008	05/25/2011	131544		
1	GG	00249			2.000	580	Depot 580 - Foreign US	07/01/2008	05/26/2011	114429		

2. Select a record in the grid.
3. Select Audit from the Row menu option. The Work With Environmental Ledger

Audit displays all the changes to that transaction of the Environmental Ledger.

## Entering Transactions in the Environmental Ledger (P79A11)

You can enter environmental actual and estimated transactions directly into the Environmental Ledger when you cannot create transactions using Accounts Payable or Inventory. For example, you can create transactions directly in the Environmental Ledger to account for electricity produced, record the travel summary from a travel agent, and account fuel usage from remote sites.

### **To enter transactions in the Environmental Ledger:**

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Ledger form.
2. Click Add. The Environmental - Ledger Revisions displays.
3. Select the Address Number or the Business Unit where the transaction has occurred.
4. Enter the Transaction Date for source usage transaction.
5. Enter the Usage Quantity as the quantity of the source used in the transaction.
6. Enter the Source as the name of the emission source.
7. Click in the next line to enter another usage transaction or click Ok. The fields in the details region display the transaction information and the calculated energy and emission values. Refer to the "Viewing the Environmental Ledger" topic for field descriptions.

### **To enter transactions into the Environmental Ledger using a Web Service:**

Through the use of web services and file transfer exchanges, external third party systems can integrate with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR), enabling them to streamline their business processes. EAR hosts an inbound service, `processEnvironmentalLedger`, that enables these third party systems to enter transactions into the Environmental Ledger.

For more information on Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), see:

Oracle SOA Home page, accessed from  
"<http://www.oracle.com/us/technologies/soa/index.htm>".

Oracle SOA Suite User Guides, accessed from My Oracle Support > Oracle Fusion Middleware Documentation Library.

While invoking the `processEnvironmentalLedger` service, provide the following Web Service Security and Parameter inputs:

- EnterpriseOne User ID
- EnterpriseOne Password

Access to the web service is controlled based on the security roles established during implementation of EAR.

***Input Parameters***

<b>Parameter Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Description</b>
Usage Quantity	Number	No	The quantity of the source used in the transaction.
Usage UM	String	No	The unit of measure of the source used in the transaction.
Source	String	Yes	The name of the emission source.
Emission Scope	String	No	Specify the emission scope code. Defaults if left blank.
Source Type	String	No	Specify the source type code. Defaults if left blank.
Transaction Explanation	String	No	Explanation of the transaction.
Actual Estimate	String	No	Defaults if left blank.
Energy	Number	No	Energy type code. Automatically calculated if left blank.
Emission	Number	No	Emission type code. Automatically calculated if left blank.

<b>Parameter Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Description</b>
Environmental Date	Date	No	Defaults to the system date if left blank.
Transaction Date	Date	No	The date the source was used. Defaults to the system date if left blank.
Supplier Number	Number	No	Supplier number.
Business Unit	String	Yes	The business unit where the transaction has occurred.
2nd Item Number	String	No	The alphanumeric item number used for the transaction.
3rd Item Number	String	No	Another alphanumeric item number used for the transaction.
Unit Number	String	No	An asset number used for transaction.
Measurement Criterion	String	No	A code to indicate the reliability of information related to the EAR transactions.
Environmental Business Unit	String	No	The business unit where the transaction has occurred. Defaults to the transaction business unit if left blank.
Reverse Void	Character	No	This field determines if the transaction is Reverse or Void.
Reason	String	No	Reason code.

<b>Parameter Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>Description</b>
County	String	No	County where the transaction took place. Defaults if left blank.
State	String	No	State where the transaction took place. Defaults if left blank.
Country	String	No	Country where the transaction took place. Defaults if left blank.
Document Number	Number	No	Defaults if left blank.
Document Type	String	No	Defaults if left blank.
Document Company	String	No	Defaults if left blank.
Pay Item	String	No	A number that identifies the pay item for a voucher or an invoice.
Pay Ext	Number	No	A code to designate an adjusting entry to a pay item on a voucher or invoice.
Emission Ledger Type	String	No	Defaults if left blank.
Short Item Number	Number	No	A numeric item number used for a transaction.
Base Value	Number	No	Value in base currency used for a transaction.

## Voiding or Reversing Documents (P79A11)

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) application enables you to void a document or a transaction batch created for environmental source usage transactions. When you void a transaction due to incorrect usage entry, the related transactions exist with the original entry and also with the negative entry and both entries display the "Reverse or Void" flag and the environmental reason, if applicable. This leaves the payment in Accounts Payable. You must void the payment in Accounts Payable, not in EAR. Refer to the "Voiding Automatic Payments and Vouchers" topic of the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide* for more information on voiding payments and vouchers.

**Note:** You can only reverse an inventory transaction. You must void incorrect environmental source usage transactions.

### To void a document or a batch:

1. Navigate to the Work with Environmental Ledger form.
2. Select a record in the details region.
3. Select Void Document to void a document or Void Batch to void a batch. The Void Environmental Ledger Entry appears. The following fields display:
  - Document Type/No/Co.
  - Void Date is the date the document is voided.
4. Optionally, enter a reason for voiding the document / batch.
5. Click Ok.
6. To add information for a transaction in the Environmental Ledger, select Environmental Text from Row menu. The Environmental Ledger - Environmental - Explanation Text form appears. Enter required text and click Ok.
7. To add attachments to a transaction in the Environmental Ledger, select Attachment from the Row menu. You can attach Text, File, URL, OLE, Template and so on for a transaction.

## Environmental Measurement Criterion Update (P79A11C)

The Environmental Measurement Criterion Update enables you to review and update environmental ledger transactions with an Environmental Measurement Criterion that classifies the usage quantity entered for the transaction. For example, while entering an

inventory issue transaction, the measurement criteria may not be known. Once the measurement criterion is established, the update can be run for the inventory issue ledger transactions for accurate energy and emissions calculations.

Currently under the GHG Protocol the following Measurement Criteria can be applied:

- A : Supplier Voucher
- AA: Indirect measurement at consumption point
- AAA: Direct measurement at consumption point
- BBB: Simplified consumption measurement

The Measurement Criterion that can be applied can be maintained in User Defined Codes. Refer to the "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Environmental Accounting and Reporting" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information. The Environmental Measurement Criterion is used in environmental uncertainty assessment.

**To apply a new measurement criterion to transactions:**

1. Navigate to the Environmental - Measurement Criterion Revision form.

Measurement Criterion	Measurement Criterion Description	Document Number	Do Ty	Doc Co	Pay Itm	Pay Ext	Line Number	Date	Source	Source Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Supplier Invoice	4	GG	00001			3.000	10/01/2008	TFDO	TRANSPORT FUE
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Supplier Invoice	4	GG	00001			5.000	10/01/2008	TFDO	TRANSPORT FUE
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Supplier Invoice	4	GG	00001			8.000	10/01/2008	TFDO	TRANSPORT FUE
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Supplier Invoice	4	GG	00001			10.000	10/01/2008	TFDO	TRANSPORT FUE
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Supplier Invoice	4	GG	00001			12.000	10/01/2008	TFHDV	TRANSPORT FUE

2. Enter the following criteria to search for transactions for which you want to apply the new measurement criterion:

- Source
- Date From and To
- Business Unit
- Trans Business Unit
- Organization Code

- Batch Number
3. Click Find. A list of transactions matching the search criteria display. Information for each transaction displays in the fields as described in the "Viewing the Environmental Ledger (P79A11) " topic.
  4. Enter a New Measurement Criterion.
  5. Select the required transactions and click Apply. The Measurement Criterion field for the selected transactions displays the new measurement criterion.
  6. Click Commit to save the transactions with the new measurement criterion.
  7. Click Cancel to discard any changes made to the transactions.

## Usage by Business Unit and by Organization Report (R79A001)

Usage by Business and by Organization report lists the total usage quantity for each source in a specified period, printing usage quantity for the prior three periods for comparison, by Business Unit, and by Facility.

### **To run the Usage by Business Unit or Usage by Organization reports:**

1. Navigate to the Usage by Business Unit / Usage by Organization reports respectively.
2. Select the Version line to run and select Processing Options from the Row exit. The Processing Options form appears.
3. In the Default tab, enter the Usage Month as the number of months prior to the current period the report must use, to compare the source usage quantities with. For example, if you want to compare the usage quantities of the last three months with the current period for a facility or business unit, then enter 3. If you leave the field blank or enter a zero, then the application defaults the prior month of the current date.
4. Enter the Usage Year as the number of years prior to the current year the report must use, to compare the source usage quantities with. For example, if you want to compare the usage quantities of the last four years with the current year for a facility or business unit, then enter 4. If you leave the field blank or enter a zero, then the application defaults the prior year of the current date.
5. Select the Process tab.
6. Select the Total Emission Source Usage By as:

- 1 to summarize by Organization to generate the report by organization.
  - Blank to summarize by Business Unit to generate the report by business unit.
7. Click Ok.
  8. Ensure your report version is selected and click Select on the Work with Batch Version – Available Versions form.
  9. Click Submit to run the report.

## Energy & Emission Recalculation Report (R79A002)

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting (EAR) application is designed to calculate the emissions and energy usage values based on the relevant factors defined in the application while entering transactions. The specified factors are considered to be correct and complete when the calculation is performed. However, there may be situations where the factors may be incorrect due to which calculations produce incorrect results.

The Energy and Emission Recalculation report provides a report of all transactions that have energy or emissions quantities that differ from the current calculated energy and emissions, highlighting any transactions that have had retrospective changes applied to Factors.

### **To run the Energy and Emission Recalculation report:**

1. Navigate to the Energy & Emission Recalculation report.
2. Select the Version line you wish to run and from the Row exit select Processing options. The Processing Options form appears.
3. In the Default tab, enter the following:
  - Environmental Date Range for which you want to run the report.
  - Source to run the report for a specific source. Optional.
  - Emission Scope to run the report for a source of a specific scope. Optional.
4. Select the Process tab and select the Processing Mode as:
  - Blank - to run the report in "proof" mode. This generates the report of those transactions that have energy or emission quantities that differ from the current calculated amounts without actually updating the data.
  - 1 - to run the report in "final" mode. This generates the report of those

transactions that have energy or emission quantities that differ from the current calculated amounts and also update the transactions in the Environmental Ledger.

5. Click Ok.
6. Ensure your report version is selected and click Select on the Work with Batch Version – Available Versions form.
7. Click Submit to run the report.

## **Inventory Issue Integrity Report (R79A003)**

The Inventory Issue Integrity report provides a list of all transactions of inventory issue of environmental items that do not have an entry in the Environmental Ledger.

The following are examples of why an entry may not be generated in the Environmental Ledger for inventory issue transactions of environmental items:

- A plant equipment asset is not configured as an Environmental Plant Equipment Asset before recording the inventory issue transactions.
- A new item that has been added to item master to reflect a fuel source is not added to the environmental items list before matching procurement transactions matching or inventory issues.
- New projects are configured for a new company that is not set up in Environmental Company constants.

### **To run the Inventory Issue Integrity report:**

1. Navigate to the Inventory Issue Integrity report.
2. Select the Version line to run and from the Row exit select Processing options. The Processing Options form appears.
3. In the Default tab enter the following data:
  - Select G/L Date to use for selecting transactions. Optional.
  - Date Range for which you want to run the report.
  - Document Type to run the report for transactions of a specific document type. Optional.
4. Select the Process tab and select the Processing Mode as:

- Blank to run in "proof" mode to generate the report of those inventory issue transactions that do not have entries in the Environmental Ledger without actually creating the environmental ledger transaction records.
  - 1 to run in "final" mode to generate the report of those inventory issue transactions that do not have entries and also automatically create transactions for them in the environmental ledger.
5. Click Ok.
  6. Ensure your report version is selected and click Select on the Work with Batch Version – Available Versions form.
  7. Click Submit to run the report.

## Target Usage Recalculation Report (R79A004)

The Target Usage Recalculation report converts the usage entered in each Environmental Ledger transaction to the organization's target unit of measure for the Usage target type (see: To add or edit Organization Targets, page 2-32). This enables comparisons between organization actual and target usages, no matter what unit of measure is used when entering transactions.

The report output displays the usage in the original unit of measure entered in the transaction, plus the usage in the target usage unit of measure.

### To run the Target Usage Recalculation report:

1. Navigate to the Target Usage Recalculation report.
2. Select the Version line to run and from the Row exit select Processing options. The Processing Options form appears.
3. In the Default tab enter the following data:
  - Select a Date From and Date To to use for selecting transactions within a date range. Required.
  - Search for and select an Organization Code if you want to run the report for transactions within only one organization. Optional.
4. Select the Process tab and select the Processing Mode as:
  - Blank to run in "proof" mode. This recalculates the usage using the target unit of measure without actually adding the recalculated values to the environmental ledger transaction records.

- 1 to run in "final" mode. This generates a report of transactions recalculated into the target usage unit of measure and also automatically adds the recalculated values to the environmental ledger transaction records.

5. Click Ok.
6. Ensure your report version is selected and click Select on the Work with Batch Version – Available Versions form.
7. Click Submit to run the report.

R79A004 Oracle - J.D. Edwards 08/29/2013 13:48:48

Process Mode FINAL GHG Target Usage Recalculation Report Page - 1

PO Date 01/01/2000 To 12/31/2040

Doc Num/Type/Comp	Organization Code	Source	Date	Usage Quantity	CO2-e UM	Target CalcQuantity	UM	Remark
294/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	07/31/2008	5,000.00000000	KW	5,000.00000000	KW	
301/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	07/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500.00000000	KW	
294/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	07/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500.00000000	KW	
301/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	07/31/2008	5,000.00000000	KW	5,000.00000000	KW	
301/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	08/31/2008	3,500.00000000	KW	3,500.00000000	KW	
294/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	08/31/2008	3,500.00000000	KW	3,500.00000000	KW	
301/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	09/30/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500.00000000	KW	
294/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	09/30/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500.00000000	KW	
294/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	10/31/2008	900.00000000	KW	900.00000000	KW	
301/GG/00249	GATI	ELE	10/31/2008	900.00000000	KW	900.00000000	KW	
301/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	07/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
301/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	07/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
294/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	07/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
294/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	07/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
294/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	08/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
301/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	08/31/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
301/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	09/30/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
294/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	09/30/2008	4,500.00000000	KW	4,500,000.00000000	W	
301/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	10/31/2008	60,800.00000000	KW	60,800,000.00000000	W	
294/GG/00249	KOLAR	ELE	10/31/2008	60,800.00000000	KW	60,800,000.00000000	W	
303/GG/00249	KOLAR	LFDO	07/01/2008	3,000.00000000	KL			W UM Conversion does not Exist

## Related Topics

Understanding the Targets Dashboard, page 4-19

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# Environmental Reporting

## Environmental Reporting Overview

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting includes the following dashboards, which report source usage, emissions data, carbon disclosure, and Key Performance Indicators (KPI) measures for organizations:

- Emissions
- Energy
- Metrics
- Reporting
- Summary
- Test Dashboard
- Transactions
- Usage

## Configuring the Emissions Reporting Unit of Measure Used in Dashboards

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting enables you to choose and configure a unit of measure for report emissions in the dashboards. Initially, the emissions UOM defaults to KG (Kilograms), with a UOM Conversion of 1. To view the emissions data using a different reporting UOM in the dashboards:

1. Define the desired UOM and the UOM Conversion Factor with respect to KG (Kilograms) in the data warehouse table `GHG_SOURCE_APPLICATIONS_W`. For more information, refer to the section titled "Setting Up Data Warehouse" in *JD*

*Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting Installation Notes for Business Intelligence and Data warehouse.*

2. Clear the existing data in the Environmental Data Warehouse and clear the Oracle Business Intelligence cache.
3. Re-run the ETLs.

For example, to report emissions in Tons, update the data in the column 'CO2\_E\_UOM' to 'T' and data in the column 'CONVERSION\_FACTOR' to 0.001 in the Data Warehouse table GHG\_SOURCE\_APPLICATIONS\_W.

## Understanding the Emissions Dashboard

The Emissions dashboard displays a summary of emissions by scope and by source for the whole organization in the default organization hierarchy. The summary is shown by year and by month for a selected year. You can set up reporting thresholds for emissions for your organization. When the emissions are below the threshold, then a green indicator appears on the report. When the emissions are above the threshold, then a red indicator appears on the report.

### To view the Emissions page:

1. Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Emissions. The Emissions page appears.
2. The following reports display in the Summary tab:
  - Emissions History: A graphical representation of the history of the carbon emissions by the organization.
  - Emissions by Year report: Displays emissions for a selected year for an organization. Select a Year for which you want to view the emissions. The following sub reports appear for the organization:
    - Emissions by Scope by Year: A tabular representation of the emissions of the organization by scope for the selected year.
      - Year Number
      - Emission Scope is the scope of the emissions by the organization.
      - CO2-e Quantity is the quantity of emissions by the organization.
      - CO2-e UM is the unit of measure in which the emissions are measured.

### Emissions by Scope by Year

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Year Number	Emission Scope	CO2-e Quantity	CO2-e UOM
Year 2008	1	298,698,974	KG
	2	286,071	KG
	3	0	KG
Year 2009	1	439,006,377	KG
	2	937,504	KG
	3	0	KG
Year 2011	2	4,500	KG
Year 2012	2	4,500	KG

- Emissions by Source by Year report: A tabular representation of the emissions of the organization by source for the selected year.
  - Year Number
  - Emission Scope is the scope of the emissions by the organization.
  - Source Description is a brief description of the source of emissions.
  - Source Code is the code for the source of the emissions.
  - CO2-e Quantity is the quantity of emissions by the organization.
  - CO2-e UM is the unit of measure in which the emissions are measured.

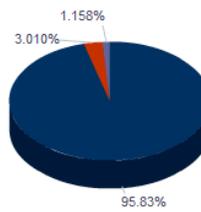
Emissions by Source by Year

Year Number	Emission Scope	Source Description	Source Code	CO2-e Quantity	CO2-e UOM
Year 2008	0	Kilometers Travelled	KM_KPI	0	KG
		Passengers Flown	PASS_FLOWN	0	KG
		Water Pumped	WATER_PUMP	0	KG
		Water Recycled	WATER_REC	0	KG
	1	Liquid Fuel For Stationary Use - Diesel Oil (Non-Transport)	LFDO	293,649,361	KG
		Transport Fuel - General - Gasoline Aircraft	TFGA	2,953,987	KG
		Transport Fuel - General - Natural Gas Heavy Duty Vehicle	TFHDV	2,095,625	KG
	2	Electricity	ELE	286,071	KG
	3	Business Travel - Domestic	TAD	0	KG
	Year 2009	0	Kilometers Travelled	KM_KPI	0
Passengers Flown			PASS_FLOWN	0	KG
Water Pumped			WATER_PUMP	0	KG
Water Recycled			WATER_REC	0	KG
1		Liquid Fuel For Stationary Use - Diesel Oil (Non-Transport)	LFDO	413,304,810	KG
		Transport Fuel - General - Gasoline Aircraft	TFGA	19,252,252	KG
		Transport Fuel - General - Natural Gas Heavy Duty Vehicle	TFHDV	6,449,315	KG
2		Electricity	ELE	937,504	KG
3		Business Travel - Domestic	TAD	0	KG

3. The following reports display in the Emissions by Scope Tab:

- Emissions by Scope report: A graphical representation of the emissions of the organization by scope for the selected year. This report displays 3 graphs, one for each scope. The emission data also displays in a tabular report with the following fields:
  - Year Number
  - Source Description is a brief description of the source of emissions.
  - Quantity is the quantity of emissions by the organization.
  - CO2-e UM is the unit of measure in which the emissions are measured.

## Scope 1 CO2-e Emissions



Liquid Fuel For Stationary Use - Diesel Oil (Non-Transport), KG

Transport Fuel - General - Gasoline Aircraft, KG

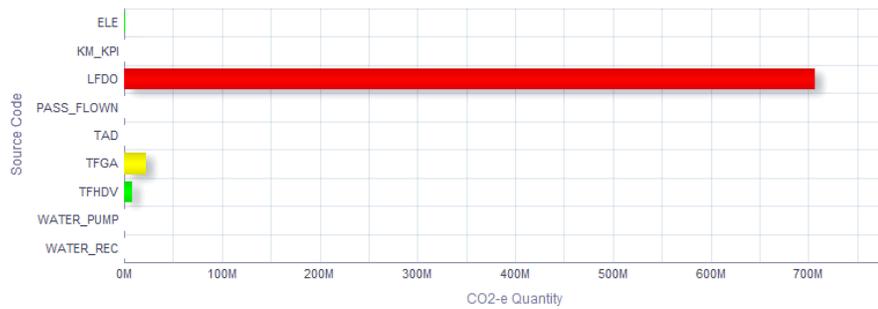
Transport Fuel - General - Natural Gas Heavy Duty Vehicle, KG

Year Number	Source Description	CO2-e Quantity	CO2-e UOM
Year 2008	Liquid Fuel For Stationary Use - Diesel Oil (Non-Transport)	293,649,361	KG
	Transport Fuel - General - Gasoline Aircraft	2,953,987	KG
	Transport Fuel - General - Natural Gas Heavy Duty Vehicle	2,095,625	KG
Year 2009	Liquid Fuel For Stationary Use - Diesel Oil (Non-Transport)	413,304,810	KG
	Transport Fuel - General - Gasoline Aircraft	19,252,252	KG
	Transport Fuel - General - Natural Gas Heavy Duty Vehicle	6,449,315	KG

4. The following reports appear in the Emissions by Source Tab:

- Emissions by Source report: A graphical representation of the emissions of the organization by source. You can select the year and an emission for which you want to view the emissions. The emission data also appears in a tabular report, which includes the following fields:
  - Year Number
  - Emission Scope is the scope of the emissions by the organization
  - Source Description is a brief description of the source of the emissions.
  - Source code is the code for the emission source.
  - CO2-e Quantity is the quantity of emissions by the organization.
  - CO2-e UM is the unit of measure in which the emissions are measured.

#### Emissions by Source by Year



5. Click the Carbon Permits tab.
6. In the Legislation field, select those governing bodies for which you want to generate reports. Click Apply.

A report displays for each legislation, listing the organizations within the legislation and the CO2-equivalent quantity for each scope within each organization. You can sort the report using the following parameters:

- Reporting Deadline
- Permit effective dates
- CO2-equivalent quantity per permit
- Estimated permit cost
- Allowances (free permit allowances granted)
- Permits owned
- Total allocated permits (permits owned plus allowances)
- Permits required
- Permits to be purchased
- Permits for sale
- Total potential cost/revenue

For more information about carbon permit management, refer to *Setting Up Carbon Permit Management (P79A80)*, page 2-54.

**ORACLE Business Intelligence** Search All

**Emissions** Home

Summary Emissions by Scope Emissions by Source **Carbon Permits**

**Legislation**  
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 ORCL-AUS  
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 ORCL-DEN  
 ORCL-INC  
 ORCL-IND  
 ORCL-NZL  
 ORCL-UK  
 Search...

**Carbon Permit Management**

Legislation ORCL-CO

Organization Name	Effective From	Effective To	Reporting Deadline	CO2-e Quantity Per Permit	CO2-e Quantity UOM Per Permit	Estimated Permit Cost	Permit Cost Currency Code	Allowances	Permits Owned	To All Pe
AirLink	1/1/2012	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	8.24	USD	10	100	
Broken Hill	1/1/2012	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	1.25	TM	4.57	USD	11	90	
Cooper Pedy	1/1/2012	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	4.57	TM	2.46	USD	3	405	
CPM-AirLink	1/1/2012	7/31/2012	12/31/2013	10.00	TM	1.30	USD	5	26	
	8/1/2012	2/28/2013	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	1.36	USD	2	60	
CPM-Broken Hill	3/1/2013	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	2.37	USD	2	257	
	1/1/2012	7/31/2012	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	10.24	USD	6	297	
	8/1/2012	2/28/2013	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	12.45	USD	5	231	
CPM-Cooper Pedy	3/1/2013	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	1.90	USD	1	982	
	1/1/2012	6/30/2012	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	2.37	USD	5	24	
	8/1/2012	2/15/2013	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	8.46	USD	46	126	
	3/1/2013	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	10.00	TM	2.37	USD	13	60	

- To download the report data in a variety of formats, click the Export link at the bottom of the page.

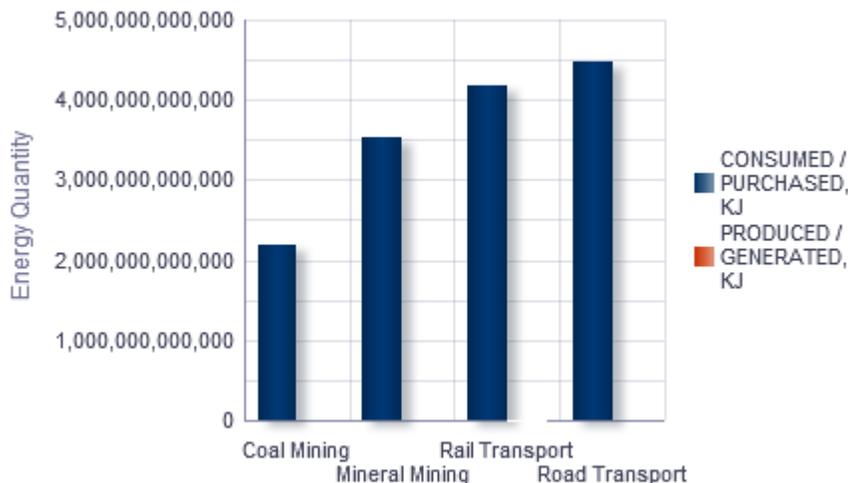
## Understanding the Energy Dashboard

The Energy dashboard displays the energy consumed at the individual hierarchy levels of an organization for the selected year.

### To view the Energy page:

- Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Energy. The Energy page appears.
- In the Year field, select the year for which you want to view the energy consumption.
- The Energy by Year report displays the energy consumed at the organization's levels 01, 02, 03, and 04, depending on its hierarchy.

### Energy by Level 03 Organization



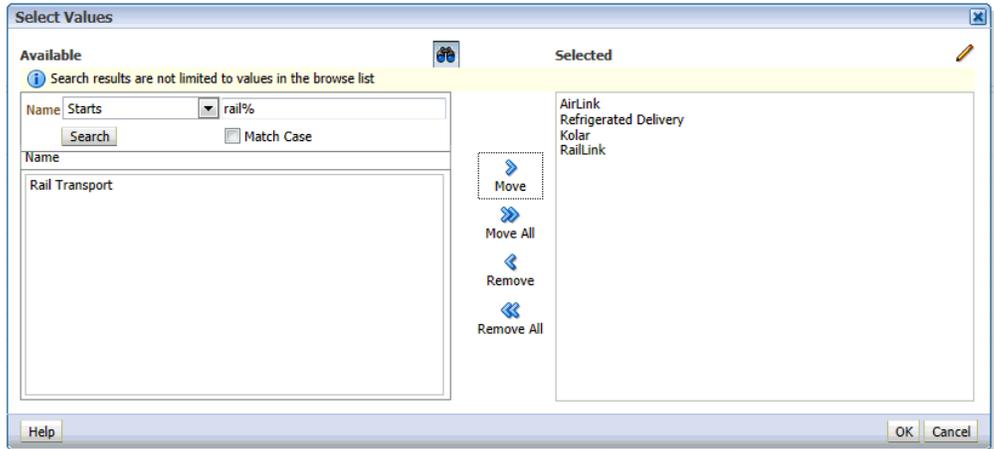
- Click on a bar in one of the Energy by Level 01, 02, 03, or 04 Organization bar charts.

This enables you to view the Energy by Selected Year table, which provides a breakdown of the energy quantity consumed or purchased per year by the lowest level organization.

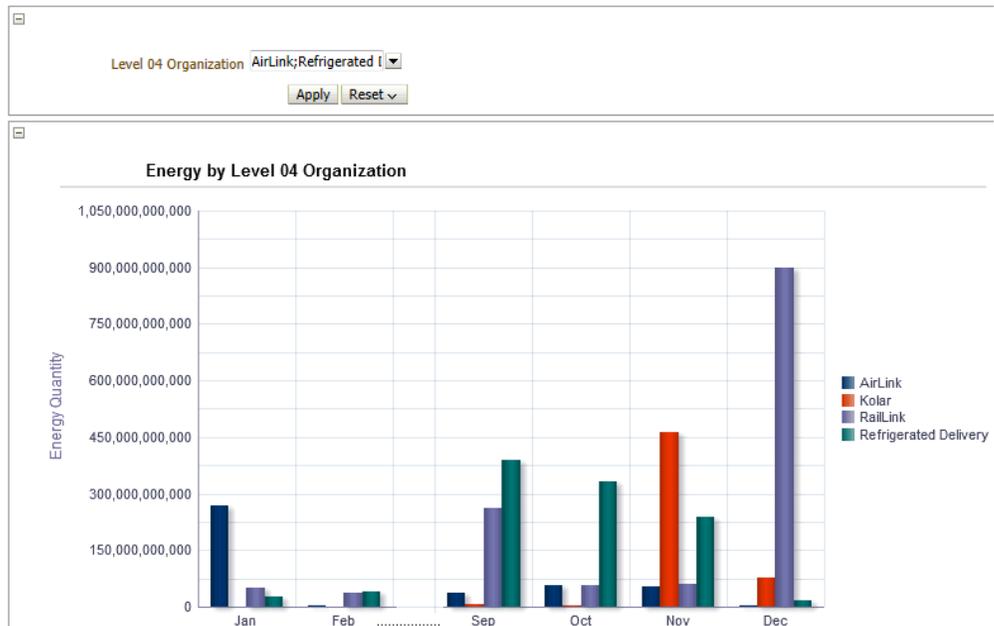
Year	Month	Level 01 Organization	Level 02 Org	Level 03 Org	Level 04 Org	Level 05 Org	Energy Quantity	Source Type	Energy UOM
2008	Dec	De Mo Corporate Group	Transport	Rail Transport	RailLink	RailLink	898,047,800,000	CONSUMED / PURCHASED	KJ
2011	Dec	De Mo Corporate Group	Transport	Rail Transport	RailLink	RailLink	29,250,000	CONSUMED / PURCHASED	KJ
2012	Dec	De Mo Corporate Group	Transport	Rail Transport	RailLink	RailLink	0	CONSUMED / PURCHASED	KJ

- In the Level 04 Organization field, select one or more facilities for which to display energy usage by month.

Select Search access the Select Values window where you can narrow the list of facilities using search criteria, then select them.



**Note:** Since this chart has the potential to become very large, the top ten energy consuming level 04 facilities are shown by default.



### To view the Usage Costs:

Use the Usage Costs tab within the Energy Dashboard to display the energy usage costs for one or more selected years and for one or more selected companies.

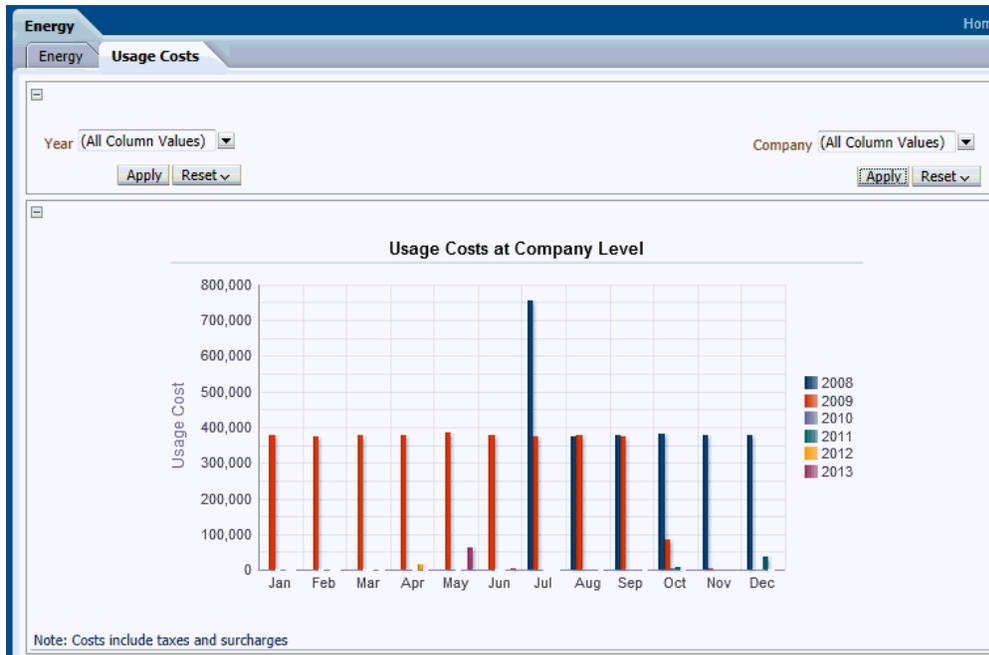
1. In the Energy page, select the Usage Costs tab.
2. In the Year field, select one or more years, then click Apply.

**Tip:** In the Year field, at the bottom of the list of years, you can select Search to narrow the list of years available for selection.

3. In the Company field, select one or more companies, then click Apply.

**Tip:** In the Company field, at the bottom of the list of companies, you can Select Search to narrow the list of companies available for selection.

4. The Usage Costs at Company Level report displays the cost of the energy used or purchased by the selected companies each month for the selected years.



5. Click on a bar in the Usage Costs at Company Level report.

This enables you to view the Usage Costs at Company Level table, which provides a breakdown of the energy cost per year at the lowest level organization.

Energy							Home	log	Favorites ▾	
Usage Costs at Company Level										
Year	Quarter	Month	Level 01 Organization	Level 02 Organization	Level 03 Organization	Level 04 Organization	Usage Cost	Usage Cost	Currency	
2008	Q3	Jul	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	344,348	USD		
						Tarwin Lower Facility	160,200	USD		
					Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy	28,200	USD		
						Fremantle	9,400	USD		
						Kolar	0	USD		
						Gati	0	USD		
				Transport	Rail Transport	Primary Industry	51,060	USD		
						RailLink	56,330	USD		
						AirLink	12,000	USD		
					Road Transport	Courier Services	57,424	USD		
						Refrigerated Delivery	32,400	USD		

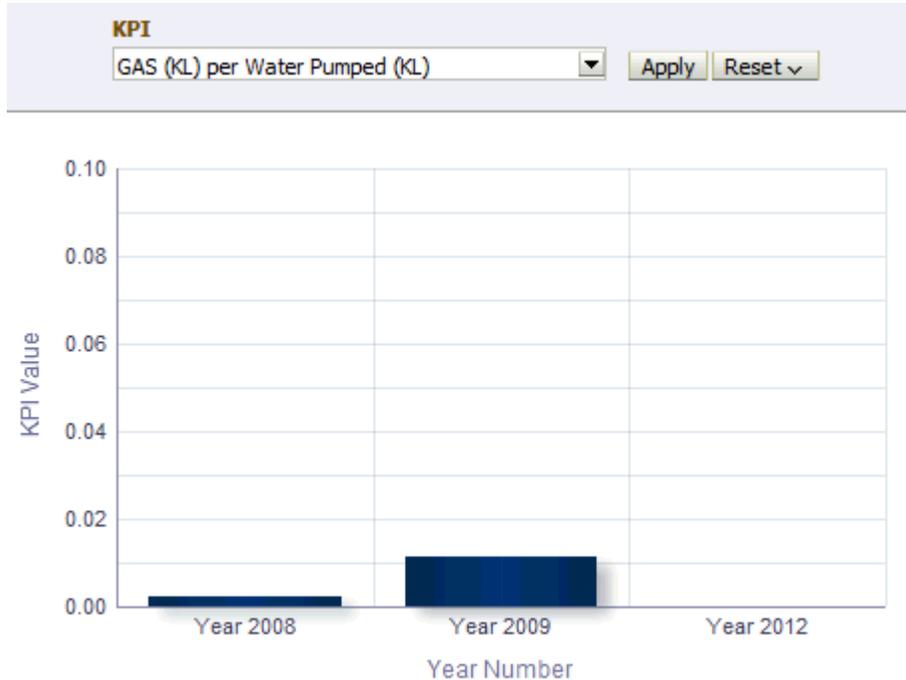
[Return](#) - [Create Bookmark Link](#)

## Understanding the Metrics Dashboard

You can define Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application to capture metrics relevant to an organization. Refer to the "Defining Key Performance Indicators" topic in the Setting Up chapter for more information. When you set up the KPIs, the EAR application calculates the metrics using the transactions of the sources that are included in the numerator and denominator of the KPI definition and displays the results in the Metrics dashboard. For example, you can define a KPI to calculate and report the amount of emissions per distance travelled, or the amount of energy used per employee, or the amount of fuel consumed per volume of water pumped.

### To view the Metrics page:

1. Navigate to the OBIEE Dashboards. Click Metrics. The Metrics page appears.
2. Select the KPI and the Year for which you want to view the metrics. The following reports display:
  - A bar chart displays the KPI values for the organization for the selected year.
  - A graph displays the KPI values for the organization across the months of the selected year.



## Understanding the Reporting Dashboard

Based on the default organization hierarchy, the Reporting dashboard displays the top four levels of the organization structure. This dashboard also includes organizations that maintain operational control. It also includes the names of the parties that might be interested in the organization.

**Note:** The pre-built OBIEE dashboards use 01 Level Organization, 02 Level Organization, 03 Level Organization, and 04 Level Organization as the default nomenclature to represent the four levels of the Organization Structure set in the Reporting Parameters. However, you can choose to rename them based on your business needs.

### To view the Reporting dashboard:

1. Navigate to the OBIEE Dashboards. Click Reporting. The Reporting page appears.
2. The following reports display for the organization in the Organization Structure tab
  - **Organization Hierarchy:** The report displays the following fields:
    - Hierarchy Name is the name of the organizational hierarchy.

- Hierarchy Code is the code for the organizational hierarchy.
  - Hierarchy is the type of the organizational hierarchy.
  - Effective From is the date from which the organizational hierarchy is effective.
  - Effective To is the date to which the organizational hierarchy is effective.
- **Organization Structure:** The report displays the Name, Address, GPS co-ordinates, and the Industry Group Codes for the top four levels of the organization. You can click on the name of a level 4 organization to view details of further levels of the organization hierarchy.
- **Organizations with Operational Control:** The report displays the details of organizations that have operational control on the organization.
    - Level 4 Organization is the name of the facility on which an organization has operational control.
    - Control Type Description is the type of operational control an organization has on the facility.
    - Effective Date From is the effective start date for the controlling organization's operational control on the facility.
    - Effective Date To is the effective end date for the controlling organization's operational control on the facility.
    - Controlling Organization is the name of the organization that has operational control over the facility.
    - CEO Name is the name of the CEO of the controlling organization.
    - Company Identifier is a code for the controlling organization.
    - Address Line 1, Address City, Address State, Address Postcode and Address Country display the address of the controlling organization.
- **Interested Parties:** The report displays the details of other organizations interested in the current organization.
    - Level 4 Organization is the name of the facility in which other organizations are interested.
    - Interest Type Description is the type of interest an organization has on the facility.

- Effective Date From is the effective start date for the interested organization's interest in the facility.
  - Effective Date To is the effective end date for the interested organization's interest in the facility.
  - Interested Organization is the name of the organization that has interest in the facility.
  - CEO Name is the name of the CEO of the interested organization.
  - Company Identifier is a code for the interested organization.
  - Address Line 1, Address City, Address State, Address Postcode, and Address country display the address of the interested organization.
3. The following reports appear in the Activity tab for the selected organization. Select the Year and the Level 04 Organization for which you want to view activity details.
- **Organization Details:** The report displays the details of the selected facility depending on the organization hierarchy for the selected year.
    - Level 01 Organization, Level 02 Organization, and Level 03 Organization fields display the names of the organizations in the top three levels of the organization hierarchy.
    - Level 04 Organization is the name of the Level 04 Organization in the hierarchy.
    - Level 04 Address Line 1, Level 04 Address Line 2, Level 04 Address Level 04 City, Level 04 Address State, Level 04 Address Postcode, and Level 04 Address Country fields display the address of the facility.
    - Level 04 latitude and Level 04 Longitude fields display the GPS co-ordinates for the facility.
    - Level 04 Industry Group Code is the industry group code for the Organization at Level 4 of the hierarchy.
  - **Activity Summary:** The report displays the details of all the activities of the Level 04 organization depending on the organization hierarchy.
    - State is the name of the state in which the organization is located.
    - Month is the month for which the activity is recorded.
    - Emission Scope is the scope for the emissions by the facility.

- Parent Source Description.
  - Child Source Description.
  - Activity Type Description is a description of the activity.
  - Source Code is the code for the emissions source.
  - Source Description is a brief description of the emissions source.
  - Activity is the name of the activity.
  - Activity Description is the brief description of the activity.
  - Measurement Criteria: Refer to the "Defining User Defined Codes" topic for information on measurement criteria.
  - Usage Quantity is the quantity of the source used by the organization.
  - Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the source usage quantity is measured.
- **Activity for Organizations with Operational Control:** The report displays the details of the activities of the facility that have operational control.
  - **Activity for Organizations without Operational Control:** The report displays the details of those activities of the facility that do not have operational control.
4. The following reports appear for the organizations listed in the Controlling Organizations tab. Select the Year and the Controlling Organization (facility) for which you want to view activity details. All organizations that are defined as Controlling Organizations in the organization setup display in the list of values.
- **Activities:** The report displays a list of all activities of the facility that the Controlling Organization has control on, depending on their effective dates of control.
    - State is the name of the state in which the facility is located.
    - Month is the month for which the activity is recorded.
    - Emission Scope is the scope for the emissions by the facility.
    - Source Code is the code for the emissions source.
    - Source Description is a brief description of the emissions source.

- Activity Type Description is a description of the activity type.
  - Parent Source Description.
  - Child Source Description.
  - Measurement Criteria. Refer to "Defining User Defined Codes" topic for information on measurement criteria.
  - Usage Quantity is the quantity of the source used by the facility.
  - Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the source usage quantity is measured.
5. The following reports appear for the organization in the Interested Parties tab. Select the Year and the Interested Organization (facility) for which you want to view activity details. The Interest Type displays. All organizations that are defined as Interested Parties in the organization setup display in the list of values.
- **Activities:** The report displays a list of all activities of the facility that the Interested Organization has interest in depending on their effective dates of interest.
    - State is the name of the state in which the facility is located.
    - Month is the month for which the activity is recorded.
    - Emission Scope is the scope for the emissions by the facility.
    - Source Code is the code for the emissions source.
    - Source Description is a brief description of the emissions source.
    - Activity Type Description is a description of the activity type.
    - Measurement Criteria. Refer to "Defining User Defined Codes" topic for information on measurement criteria.
    - Usage Quantity is the quantity of the source used by the facility.
    - Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the source usage quantity is measured.
6. The Carbon Disclosure Project displays a selection of questions related to the carbon disclosure project and is presented with the answers derived from the data available to the EAR. Select the Calendar, Year, and Organization Hierarchy for which you want to view the Carbon Disclosure Project report.

**Note:** In the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) dashboard page, Company refers to the Level 01 Organization, Division refers to the Level 02 Organization, and Facility refers to the Level 04 Organization in the Organization Hierarchy. The Level 03 Organization is not used for the CDP.

Organization Hierarchy

Hierarchy Name	Hierarchy Code	Hierarchy Type	Effective From	Effective To
Management Structure FY 2009	MGMT_2009	Financial	7/1/2008	6/30/2009

Organization Structure

Level 01 Organization	Level 02 Organization	Level 03 Organization	Level 04 Organization	Level 04 Address Line 1	Level 04 Address Line 2	Level 04 City	Level 04 State	Level 04 Postcode	Level 04 Country	Level 04 Latitude		
De Mo Corporate Group	De Mo Corporate Group Mining	De Mo Corporate Group Coal Mining	De Mo Corporate Group			Sydney	New South Wales		Australia			
			Broken Hill			Broken Hill	New South Wales		Australia			
			Coal Mining			Sydney	New South Wales		Australia			
			Tarwin Lower Facility				Victoria		Australia			
		Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy			Cooper Pedy	Western Australia		Australia			
			Fremantle			Fremantle	Western Australia		Australia			
			Mineral Mining			Sydney	New South Wales		Australia			
		Mining	Mining			Sydney	New South Wales		Australia			
		Transport	Rail Transport	Rail Transport	Primary Industry			Perth	Western Australia		Australia	
					Rail Transport			Adelaide	Southern Australia		Australia	
	RailLink						Melbourne	Victoria		Australia		
	Road Transport		Road Transport	AirLink			Adelaide	Southern Australia		Australia		
				Courier Services			Nth Sydney	New South Wales		Australia		

## Understanding the Summary Dashboard

The Summary dashboard page summarizes high level information and compares carbon equivalent emission and energy for related activities for the following parameters:

- Organization Hierarchy
- Calendar Type by Year

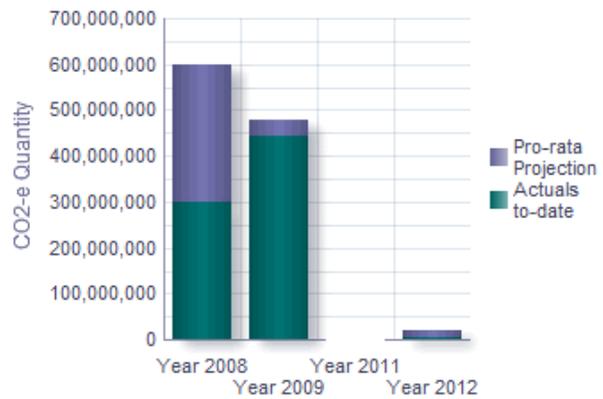
For a selected year, the CO2-e emissions are reported by organization and displayed in a bar chart, pie chart, and in a table. You can set up reporting thresholds for emissions for your organization using the conditional formatting and other features of the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE).

**To view the Summary page:**

1. Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Summary. The Summary page appears.
2. Select the Year for which you want to view the emissions and energy consumption information. The default Organizational Hierarchy and Calendar appears. The following reports appears:
  - Emissions History: A graphical representation of the history of the carbon emissions by year for the organization.

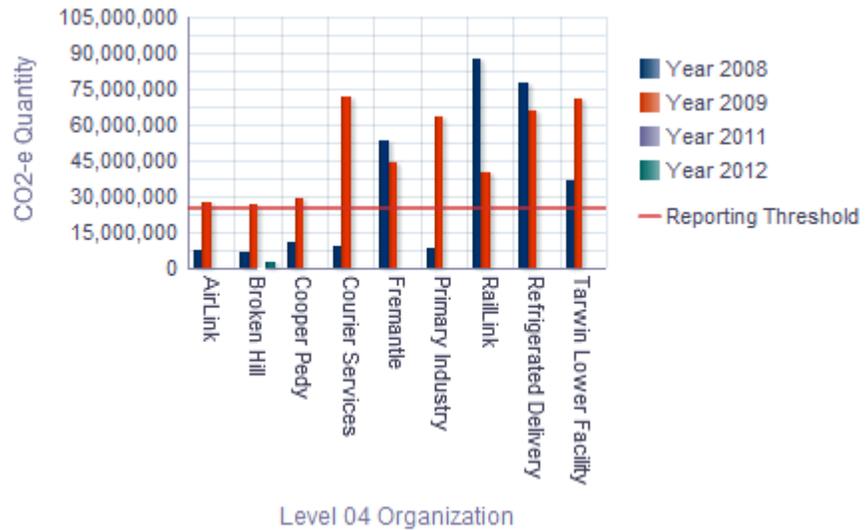
**Emissions History**

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[Export](#)

- Energy Consumption History: A graphical representation of the history of energy consumed by year for the organization.
- Emissions by Organization: Displays the carbon emissions by each facility of the organization. This report displays as a graph, a pie chart, and a table.



The following fields display in the table:

- Level 04 Organization is the name the organization.
- CO2-e Quantity is the quantity of the carbon equivalent of the emissions from the organization.
- CO2-e UM is the unit of measure in which the carbon emissions are measured.
- CO2-e Quantity % is the percentage of carbon emitted by the facility, of the total emissions by the organization.

## Understanding the Targets Dashboard

The Targets Dashboard provides reports that display environmental data versus targets established for the selected organizations. The actual results and targets display by month for the selected years. Organizations can use these reports to measure and track against their sustainability goals. Use the following tabs to view actual results versus targets:

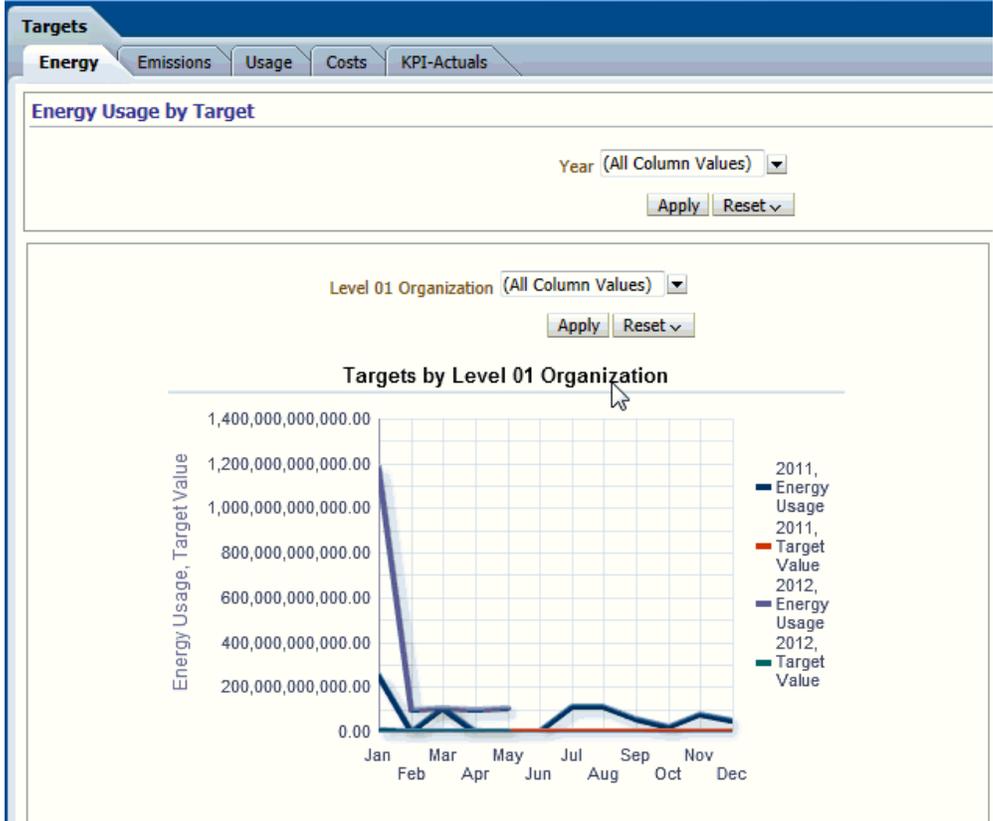
- Energy - displays actual energy used by organization level versus the targets established for the selected organizations in GJ. The energy usage and targets display by month for the selected years.
- Emissions - displays actual emissions by organization level versus the targets set for the selected organizations in KG of CO2-e. The emissions and targets display by month for the selected years.

- Usage - displays actual energy used by organization level versus the targets established for the selected organizations and parent source in GJ. The energy usage costs and targets display by month for the selected years and, if desired, parent source.
- Cost - displays the total energy usage costs by organization level versus the targets established for the selected organizations. The energy usage costs and targets display by month for the selected years.
- KPI-Actuals - displays the actual KPI value for the selected Target Type (Cost, Energy, or Emissions) by organization level versus the KPI target. The KPI values and targets display by month for the selected years.

For more information about setting the energy, emission, usage, and cost target values, refer to *Setting Up Organizations (P79A71)*, page 2-19. For more information about setting KPI target values, refer to *Defining KPIs (P79A40)*, page 2-76.

**To view the Energy Usage by Target page:**

1. Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Targets. Click the Energy tab. The Energy Usage by Target page appears.
2. In the Year field, select one or more years to display. Click Apply.
3. The following Energy Usage by Target graphs display energy usage in GJ:
  - Targets by Level 01 Organization
  - Targets by Level 02 Organization
  - Targets by Level 03 Organization
  - Targets by Level 04 Organization
4. For each graph, select one or more organizations to display. Click Apply.  
Select Search to use search criteria to narrow the list of organizations available for selection.



5. Click on the data label for a graph to display the graph details in a table format.

Targets

Level 01 Energy Targets

Year	Quarter	Month	Actual Date	Level 01 Organization	Energy Usage	Target Value
2011	Q1	Jan	1/10/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/11/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/12/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/13/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/14/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/15/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/16/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/17/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/18/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
			1/19/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09
		1/20/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	22,899,970,000.00	145,090,909.09	
		Feb	2/10/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/11/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/12/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/13/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/14/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/15/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/16/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/17/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
			2/18/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	10,000.00	81,727,272.73
2/19/2011	De Mo Corporate Group		10,000.00	81,727,272.73		
Mar	3/10/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	9,599,000,000.00	113,363,636.36		
	3/11/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	9,599,000,000.00	113,363,636.36		
	3/12/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	9,599,000,000.00	113,363,636.36		

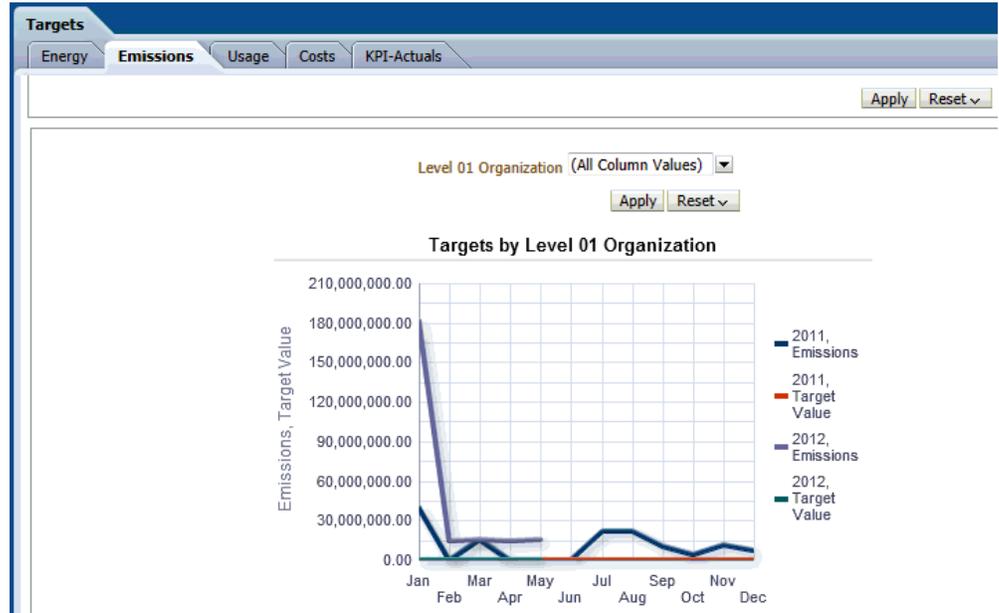
Rows 1 - 25

[Return](#) - [Create Bookmark Link](#)

**To view the Emissions by Target page:**

1. Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Targets. Click the Emissions tab. The Emissions by Target page appears.
2. In the Year field, select one or more years to display. Click Apply.
3. The following Emissions by Target graphs display emissions in KG of CO2-e:
  - Targets by Level 01 Organization
  - Targets by Level 02 Organization
  - Targets by Level 03 Organization
  - Targets by Level 04 Organization
4. For each graph, select one or more organizations to display. Click Apply.

Select Search to use search criteria to narrow the list of organizations available for selection.



5. Click on the data label for a graph to display the graph details in a table format.

**Targets**

**Level 01 Emission Targets**

Year	Quarter	Month	Actual Date	Level 01 Organization	Emissions	Target Value
2011	Q1	Jan	1/10/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/11/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/12/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/13/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/14/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/15/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/16/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/17/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/18/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/19/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			1/20/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	3,596,033.68	98.60
			Feb	2/10/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	2.04
		2/11/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/12/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/13/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/14/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/15/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/16/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/17/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/18/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		2/19/2011		De Mo Corporate Group	2.04	141.20
		Mar	3/10/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	1,415,737.31	160.80
			3/11/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	1,415,737.31	160.80
			3/12/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	1,415,737.31	160.80

Rows 1 - 25

[Return](#) - [Create Bookmark Link](#)

**To view the Usage Target page:**

1. Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Targets. Click the Usage tab. The Usage Target page appears.
2. In the Year field, select one or more years to display. Click Apply.
3. In the Parent Source field, select one or more parent sources to display. Click Apply.
4. The following Usage Target graphs display energy usage by parent source, year, and organization level in GJ:
  - Targets by Level 01 Organization
  - Targets by Level 02 Organization
  - Targets by Level 03 Organization

- Targets by Level 04 Organization

5. For each graph, select one or more organizations to display. Click Apply.

Select Search to use search criteria to narrow the list of organizations available for selection.



6. Click on the data label for a graph to display the graph details in a table format.

ORACLE Business Intelligence Search All

Targets Home Catalog Favorites Das

Level 04 Usage Targets

Year	Quarter	Month	Actual Date	Level 01 Org	Level 02 Org	Level 03 Org	Level 04 Org	Parent Source	Usage Cost	Target Value			
2011	Q1	Jan	1/1/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	All Sources	1.49	27.40			
							Tarwin Lower Facility	All Sources	0.00	27.40			
							Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy	All Sources	0.00	32.88		
							Fremantle	All Sources	75.33	48.39			
						1/2/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	All Sources	1.49	27.40
										Tarwin Lower Facility	All Sources	0.00	27.40
			Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy	All Sources					0.00	32.88		
				Fremantle	All Sources	75.33	48.39						
			1/3/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	All Sources	1.49	27.40			
							Tarwin Lower Facility	All Sources	0.00	27.40			
						Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy	All Sources	0.00	32.88			
							Fremantle	All Sources	75.33	48.39			
			1/4/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	All Sources	1.49	27.40			
							Tarwin Lower Facility	All Sources	0.00	27.40			
						Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy	All Sources	0.00	32.88			
							Fremantle	All Sources	75.33	48.39			
			1/5/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	All Sources	1.49	27.40			
							Tarwin Lower Facility	All Sources	0.00	27.40			
						Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy	All Sources	0.00	32.88			
							Fremantle	All Sources	75.33	48.39			
			1/6/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	All Sources	1.49	27.40			
Tarwin Lower Facility	All Sources	0.00					27.40						
Mineral Mining	Cooper Pedy	All Sources				0.00	32.88						
	Fremantle	All Sources				75.33	48.39						
1/7/2011	De Mo Corporate Group	Mining	Coal Mining	Broken Hill	All Sources	1.49	27.40						

**To view the Usage Costs by Target page:**

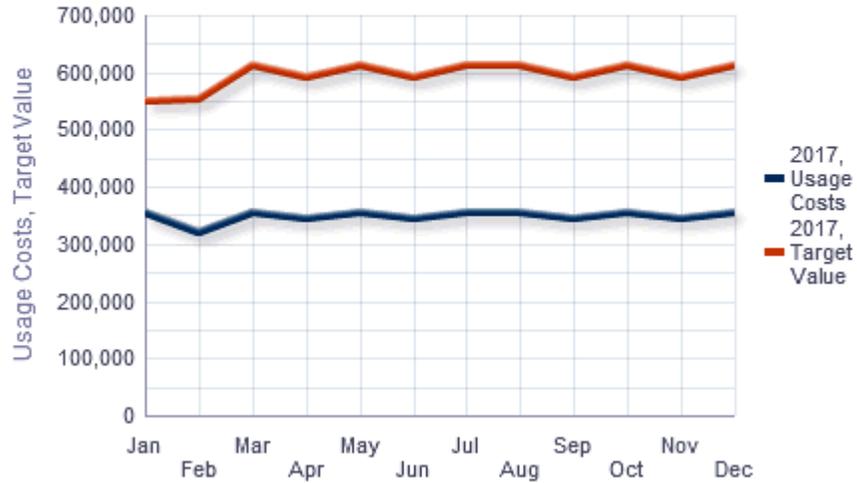
1. Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Targets. Click the Costs tab. The Usage Costs by Target page appears.
2. In the Year field, select one or more years to display. Click Apply.
3. The following Usage Costs by Target graphs display:
  - Targets by Level 01 Organization
  - Targets by Level 02 Organization
  - Targets by Level 03 Organization
  - Targets by Level 04 Organization
4. For each graph, select one or more organizations to display. Click Apply.

Select Search to use search criteria to narrow the list of organizations available for selection.

Level 04 Organization (All Column Values) ▼

Apply Reset ▼

### Targets by Level 04 Organization



- Click on the data label for a graph to display the graph details in a table format.

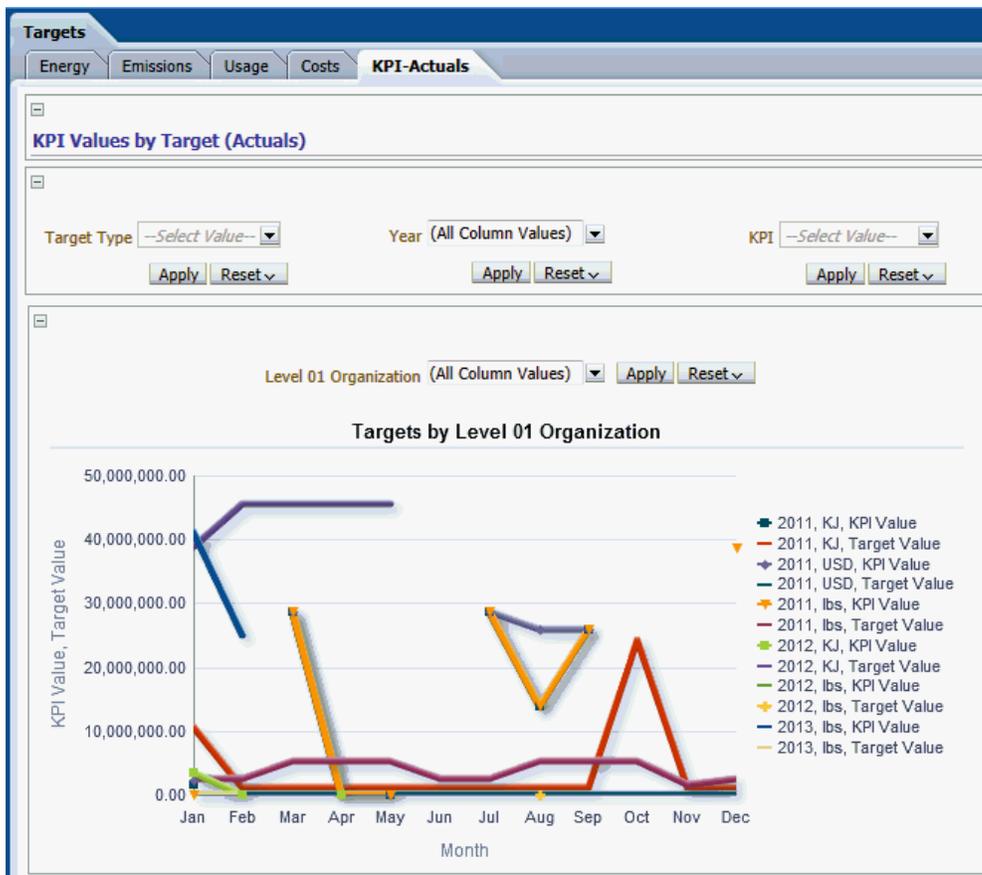
Level 04 Organion Tats

Year	Quarter	Month	Level 01 Organization	Level 02 Organization	Level 03 Organization	Level 04 Organization	Usage Costs	Target Value
2017	Q1	Jan	VISION CORPORATION	AUSTRALIA	TRANSPORT DIVISION	AIRLINE CHARTER SERVICE	3,826	133,099
				EUROPE	UK FACILITIES	BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	40,940	84,932
						MANCHESTER PLANT	294,484	76,438
				NORTH AMERICA	US DATACENTERS	SEATTLE DATACENTER	14,912	254,795
		Feb	VISION CORPORATION	AUSTRALIA	TRANSPORT DIVISION	AIRLINE CHARTER SERVICE	5,102	177,465
				EUROPE	UK FACILITIES	BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	36,978	76,712
						MANCHESTER PLANT	265,986	69,041
				NORTH AMERICA	US DATACENTERS	SEATTLE DATACENTER	13,469	230,137
		Mar	VISION CORPORATION	AUSTRALIA	TRANSPORT DIVISION	AIRLINE CHARTER SERVICE	5,648	196,479
	EUROPE			UK FACILITIES	BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	40,940	84,932	
					MANCHESTER PLANT	294,484	76,438	
			NORTH AMERICA	US DATACENTERS	SEATTLE DATACENTER	14,912	254,795	
	Q2	Apr	VISION CORPORATION	AUSTRALIA	TRANSPORT DIVISION	AIRLINE CHARTER SERVICE	5,466	190,141
				EUROPE	UK FACILITIES	BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	39,619	82,192
						MANCHESTER PLANT	284,985	73,973
				NORTH AMERICA	US DATACENTERS	SEATTLE DATACENTER	14,431	246,575
		May	VISION CORPORATION	AUSTRALIA	TRANSPORT DIVISION	AIRLINE CHARTER SERVICE	5,648	196,479
				EUROPE	UK FACILITIES	BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	40,940	84,932
						MANCHESTER PLANT	294,484	76,438
				NORTH AMERICA	US DATACENTERS	SEATTLE DATACENTER	14,912	254,795
		Jun	VISION CORPORATION	AUSTRALIA	TRANSPORT DIVISION	AIRLINE CHARTER SERVICE	5,466	190,141
EUROPE	UK FACILITIES			BIRMINGHAM OFFICE	39,619	82,192		
				MANCHESTER PLANT	284,985	73,973		
		NORTH AMERICA	US DATACENTERS	SEATTLE DATACENTER	14,431	246,575		
Q3	Jul	VISION CORPORATION	AUSTRALIA	TRANSPORT DIVISION	AIRLINE CHARTER SERVICE	5,648	196,479	

### To view the KPI Values by Target (Actuals) page:

- Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Targets. Click the KPI-Actuals tab. The KPI Values by Target (Actuals) page appears.

2. In the Year field, select one or more years to display. Click Apply.
3. In the Target Type field, select either the Cost, Energy, or Emissions target type to display. Click Apply.
4. In the KPI field, select one KPI value to display.
5. The following KPI graphs display the KPI cost, energy used, or emissions, depending on the Target Type selected:
  - Targets by Level 01 Organization
  - Targets by Level 02 Organization
  - Targets by Level 03 Organization
  - Targets by Level 04 Organization
6. For each graph, select one or more organizations to display. Click Apply.  
Select Search to use search criteria to narrow the list of organizations available for selection.



- Click on the data label for a graph to display the graph details in a table format.

Targets							
Level 01 Organization KPI Values by Target							
KPI Name Target KPI2							
Year	Quarter	Month	Level 01 Organization	KPI Value	Target Value	Target UOM	%Deviation
2011	Q1	Jan	De Mo Corporate Group	1,656,541.79	5,280,000.00	lbs	68.63%
		Feb	De Mo Corporate Group		5,280,000.00	lbs	
		Mar	De Mo Corporate Group	28,799,073.22	5,280,000.00	lbs	-445.44%
	Q2	Apr	De Mo Corporate Group	26,998.03	5,280,000.00	lbs	99.49%
		May	De Mo Corporate Group	30,000.00	5,280,000.00	lbs	99.43%
		Jun	De Mo Corporate Group		5,280,000.00	lbs	
	Q3	Jul	De Mo Corporate Group	28,799,078.89	5,280,000.00	lbs	-445.44%
		Aug	De Mo Corporate Group	13,921,151.00	5,280,000.00	lbs	-163.66%
		Sep	De Mo Corporate Group	25,919,163.64	5,280,000.00	lbs	-390.89%
	Q4	Oct	De Mo Corporate Group		5,280,000.00	lbs	
		Nov	De Mo Corporate Group		5,280,000.00	lbs	
		Dec	De Mo Corporate Group		5,280,000.00	lbs	
KPI Name Target KPI26							
Year	Quarter	Month	Level 01 Organization	KPI Value	Target Value	Target UOM	%Deviation
2011	Q1	Feb	De Mo Corporate Group		55.00	lbs	
		Nov	De Mo Corporate Group		63.80	lbs	
	Q4	Dec	De Mo Corporate Group	38,556,212.78	63.80	lbs	-60432835.40%
KPI Name Target KPI30							
Year	Quarter	Month	Level 01 Organization	KPI Value	Target Value	Target UOM	%Deviation
2011	Q2	Jun	De Mo Corporate Group		880.00	lbs	
	Q4	Nov	De Mo Corporate Group		55.00	lbs	
KPI Name Target KPI33							
Year	Quarter	Month	Level 01 Organization	KPI Value	Target Value	Target UOM	%Deviation
2011	Q3	Jul	De Mo Corporate Group		392.11	lbs	
KPI Name Target KPI7							
Year	Quarter	Month	Level 01 Organization	KPI Value	Target Value	Target UOM	%Deviation
2011	Q1	Jan	De Mo Corporate Group	0.00	440.00	lbs	100.00%

[Return](#) - [Create Bookmark Link](#)

## Understanding the Test Dashboard

System Administrators use the Test dashboard to review the data collected from source systems and stored in the data warehouse. The Test dashboard provides reports for the following entities:

- Assets
- Transaction Details
- Emission Scopes
- Sources
- Items
- Reporting Periods
- Source Applications

- Subcontractors
- Suppliers
- Transactions
- Organization Hierarchies
- Level 01 Organizations
- Level 02 Organizations
- Level 03 Organizations
- Level 04 Organizations
- Level 05 Organizations
- Level 06 Organizations
- Level 07 Organizations
- Level 08 Organizations
- Level 09 Organizations
- Level 10 Organizations
- Level 11 Organizations
- Level 12 Organizations
- Activity Entities
- Usage Facts
- Controlling Organizations
- Interested Parties
- KPI Definitions
- KPI Transactions
- JDE Business Units

Clicking on the link for a data entity provided on the dashboard, such as Emission Scopes, displays the report for the data element in a new page. If the source for the data warehouse is Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), then the following links on the Test

dashboard, which are irrelevant for Oracle EBS, do not show results:

- Source Application
- Subcontractor
- JDE Business Units

System Administrators can use the Test dashboard to verify the accuracy of the data, for debugging, and for troubleshooting.

**To view the Test Dashboard page:**

1. Navigate to OBIEE Dashboards. Click Test Dashboard.

The Test Dashboard page appears.

## Test Dashboard



- [Assets](#)
- [Transaction Details](#)
- [Emission Scopes](#)
- [Sources](#)
- [Items](#)
- [Reporting Periods](#)
- [Source Applications](#)
- [Subcontractors](#)
- [Suppliers](#)
- [Transactions](#)
- [Organization Hierarchies](#)
- [Level 01 Organizations](#)
- [Level 02 Organizations](#)
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- [Level 11 Organizations](#)
- [Level 12 Organizations](#)
- [Activity Entities](#)
- [Usage Facts](#)
- [Controlling Organizations](#)
- [Interested Parties](#)
- [KPI Definitions](#)
- [KPI Transactions](#)
- [JDE Business Units](#)

2. Select one of the report links (Assets, Transaction Details, and so on).  
The report displays the data for the entity selected in a new page.

**Assets**

Asset Identifier 1	Asset Identifier 2	Asset Identifier 3	Asset Description Line 1	Asset Description Line 2	Asset Description Line 3	Asset Class	Transport Type	Asset Type	Asset Subtype	Generator Flag
111-BI-TRUCK1				Oracle eBs Item ID			DEFAULT	EXTERNAL		
222-BI-TRUCK1				Oracle eBs Item ID			DEFAULT	EXTERNAL		
222-EXT-BGT1-E1				Oracle eBs Item ID			E1	EXTERNAL		
222-EXT-BGT2-E3				Oracle eBs Item ID			E3	EXTERNAL		
222-EXT-BGT3-E4				Oracle eBs Item ID			E4	EXTERNAL		
222-INT-AS1	109762		HEAVY VEHICLE	Oracle eBs Item ID			E1	INTERNAL		
999-BI-TRUCK1				Oracle eBs Item ID			DEFAULT	EXTERNAL		
AY12345			TRUCK1	Oracle eBs Item ID			E1	EXTERNAL		
DG Set				Oracle eBs Item ID			DEFAULT	EXTERNAL		
GGGG				Oracle eBs Item ID			DEFAULT	EXTERNAL		
TRUCK 1			TRUCK 1	Oracle eBs Item ID			DEFAULT	EXTERNAL		
XYZ1234			TRUCK 1	Oracle eBs Item ID			E1	EXTERNAL		

[Return](#)

## Understanding the Transactions Dashboard

The Transactions dashboard lists the organization's transactions by day and by organization. This dashboard also displays the usage and emissions data for each transaction.

### To view the Transactions dashboard:

1. Navigate to the OBIEE Dashboards. Click Transactions. The Transactions page appears.
2. Select any of the following search criteria to narrow your results:
  - Year to display transactions in a specific year.
  - Transaction Date to display transactions on a specific date.
  - Document Type is the type of transaction document.
  - Document Identifier is the code for the transaction document.
  - State to display transactions in a specific state.
3. Click Go. The following fields appear:

- Level 03 Organization is the name of the organization at the level 3 of the organization hierarchy.
- Transaction Date is the date of the transaction.
- Document Type.
- State is the state in which the Level 03 Organization is located.
- Document Identifier is a unique code assigned to a document.
- Source code is the code for the emissions source.
- Usage Quantity is the quantity of the source used in the transaction.
- Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the usage quantity is measured.
- CO2-e Quantity is the quantity of carbon equivalent emissions due to the transaction.
- CO2-e UM is the unit of measure in which the CO2-e quantity is measured.
- Energy Quantity is the amount of energy consumed in the transaction.
- Source Type is type of source used in the transaction.
- Energy UM is the unit of measure in which the energy quantity is measured.

Year	Transaction Date	Document Type	State	Document Identifier	Source Code	Usage Quantity	Usage UOM	CO2-e Quantity	CO2-e UOM	Energy Quantity	Sou Typ
2008	01/07/2008	GG	NSW	Document Company: 00249	KM_KPI	54	KM	0	KG	0	COI PUR
					LFDO	610	KL	1,636,447	KG	23,546	COI PUR
					TFHDV	10	KL	21	KG	0	COI PUR
					WATER_REC	22,103	KL	0	KG	0	COI PUR
				Document Company: 00249	KM_KPI	1,000	KM	0	KG	0	COI PUR
					LFDO	1,000	KL	2,682,700	KG	38,600	COI PUR
			QLD	Document Company: 00249	KM_KPI	2,453	KM	0	KG	0	COI PUR
					LFDO	7,280	KL	19,530,056	KG	281,008	COI PUR
					TFHDV	72,800	KL	153,352	KG	2,861	COI PUR
			SA	Document Company: 00249	PASS_FLOWN	1,200	HE	0	KG	0	COI PUR
				Document Company: 00249	KM_KPI	1,646	KM	0	KG	0	COI PUR
					LFDO	12	KL	32,192	KG	463	COI PUR
					PASS_FLOWN	1,200	HE	0	KG	0	COI PUR
					TFGA	1	KL	1,553	KG	23	COI PUR

## Understanding the Usage Dashboard

The Usage dashboard displays the source usages for a facility by year and by source.

### To view the Usage dashboard:

1. Navigate to the OBIEE Dashboards. Click Usage. The Usage page appears.
2. Select any of the following search criteria to narrow your results:
  - Year to display source usages for a facility in a specific year.
  - Level 04 Organization to display source usage for a specific facility.
  - Source Description to display usage for a specific source.
3. Click Go. The following fields display:
  - Year Number.
  - Level 04 Organization is the name of the facility.
  - Emission Scope.

- Source Description is a brief description of the source.
- Usage Quantity is the quantity of the source used by the facility.
- Usage UM is the unit of measure in which the usage quantity is measured

Year	Organization	Source Description
2008	Broken Hill	--Select Value--

Usage by Year

Year Number	Level 04 Organization	Emission Scope	Source Description	Usage Quantity	Usage UOM
Year 2008	Broken Hill	0	Kilometers Travelled	1,642.00	KM
	Broken Hill		Water Pumped	770.00	KL
	Broken Hill		Water Recycled	115,603.00	KL
	Broken Hill	1	Liquid Fuel For Stationary Use - Diesel Oil (Non-Transport)	2,600.00	KL
	Broken Hill		Transport Fuel - General - Natural Gas Heavy Duty Vehicle	247.00	KL
	Broken Hill		Electricity	1,832.00	KW

## Understanding the Water and Waste Dashboard

The Water and Waste Dashboard has two tabs:

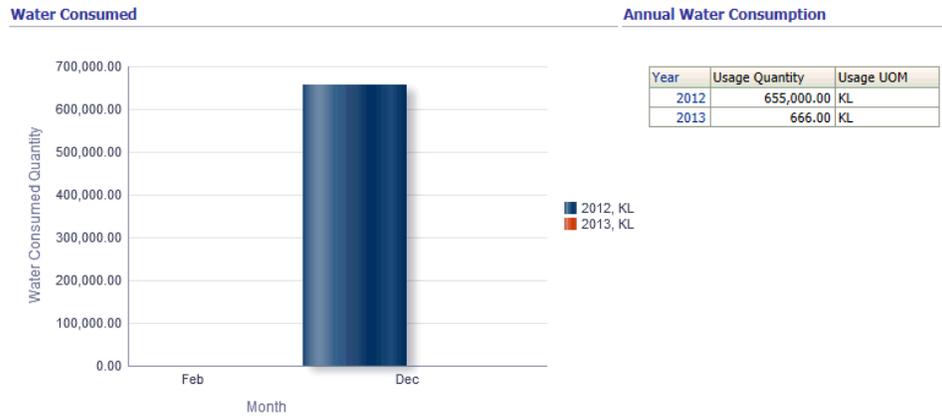
- Water – contains reports for the following seeded emissions sources:
  - WATER\_CON (Water Consumed)
  - WATER\_REC (Water Recycled)
- Waste – contains reports for the following seeded emissions sources:
  - WASTE\_LANDFILL (Solid Waste Sent to Landfill)
  - WASTE\_REC (Solid Waste Recycled)

### To view the Water and Waste dashboard:

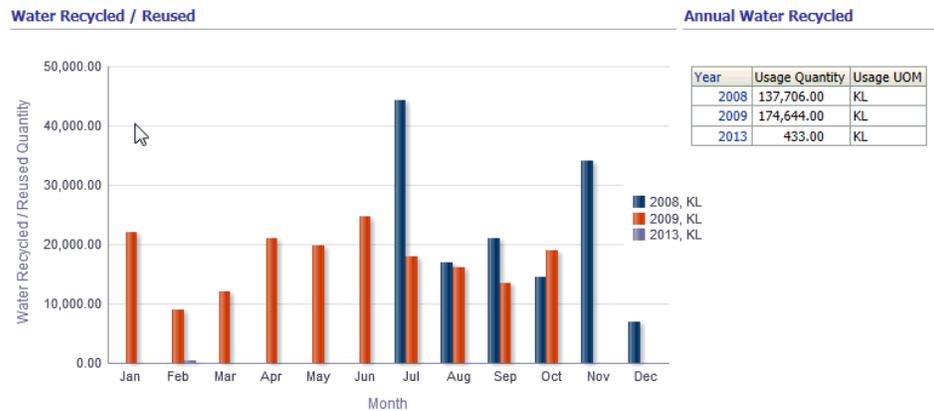
1. Navigate to the OBIEE Dashboards. Click Water and Waste. The Water page appears by default.
2. Select one or more years to narrow your results. Alternatively, select All Column Values to select all years.
3. Click Apply.
4. The following reports appear:
  - Water Consumed – A graph displays the quantity of water consumed in each month of the year. Each year is represented by a different colored bar within a

particular month.

- Annual Water Consumption – A table lists the quantity of water consumed each year.



- Water Recycled/Reused – A graph displays the quantity of water recycled or reused in each month of the year. Each year is represented by a different colored bar within a particular month.
- Annual Water Recycled - A table lists the quantity of water recycled each year.



5. In the Water Consumed graph, click on one of the bars displaying the quantity of water consumed in a particular month.

A Water Consumed table appears, displaying the following columns for the selected month:

- Level 01 Organization
- Level 02 Organization

- Level 03 Organization
  - Level 04 Organization
  - Water Consumed Quantity
  - Water UOM
6. In the Water Recycled/Reused graph, click on one of the bars displaying the quantity of water recycled in a particular month.

A Water Recycled/Reused table appears, displaying the following columns for the selected month:

- Level 01 Organization
- Level 02 Organization
- Level 03 Organization
- Level 04 Organization
- Water Recycled/Reused Quantity
- Water UOM

**To view the Waste page**

7. Click the Waste tab.
8. Select one or more years to narrow your results. Alternatively, select All Column Values to select all years.
9. Click Apply.
10. The Total Solid Waste Produced report appears.

This report displays the total quantity of waste produced for each month and year, split into the quantity of waste recycled and the quantity of waste sent to a landfill.



- In the Total Solid Waste Produced graph, click on the part of the bar displaying either the quantity of waste recycled or sent to a landfill in a particular month.

A Total Solid Waste Produced table appears, displaying the following columns for the selected month:

- Level 01 Organization
- Level 02 Organization
- Level 03 Organization
- Level 04 Organization
- Waste Produced Quantity
- Waste UOM

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## Forms and Navigator Paths

This appendix lists each form available for use in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting application, as well as the associated navigator path for each form.

This appendix covers the following topics:

- Environmental Accounting and Reporting Navigation Paths

### Environmental Accounting and Reporting Navigation Paths

Although your system administrator might have customized your navigator, typical navigational paths are presented in the following table:

Note: [B] indicates a button and [M] indicates a menu.

Form Name	Navigation Path
Environmental - Company Constants Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Company Constants > Work With Environmental Company Constants > Add
Environmental - Emission Factor Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources & Factors > Work With Environmental Sources > Form > Import Emissions
Environmental - Emission Factor Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Emission Factors > Work With Environmental Emission Factors > Form > Import

<b>Form Name</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Environmental - Emission Factor Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Emission Factors > Work With Environmental Emission Factors
Environmental - Energy Factor Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources & Factors > Work With Environmental Sources > Form > Import Energy
Environmental - Energy Factor Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Energy Factors > Work with Environmental Energy Factors > Forms > Import
Environmental - Energy Factor Revision	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Energy Factors > Work with Environmental Energy Factors > Add
Environmental – Hierarchy Relationship	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organization Hierarchy > Environmental - Organization Hierarchy > Form > Import Relationships
Environmental - Measurement Criterion Revision	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Measurement Criterion Update
Environmental - Organization Hierarchy	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organization Hierarchy
Environmental - Organization Hierarchy Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organization Hierarchy > Environmental - Organization Hierarchy > Form > Import Hierarchies
Environmental - Organization Hierarchy Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organization Hierarchy > Environmental - Organization Hierarchy > Add
Environmental - Organizations Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organizations > Work With Environmental Organizations > Add

<b>Form Name</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Environmental - Plant Equipment and Subcontractors Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Asset & Subcontractors > Work With Environmental Plant Equipment and Subcontractors > Add
Environmental - Source Audit History	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources > Work With Environmental Sources > Form > Audit History
Environmental - Source Audit History	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources & Factors > Work With Environmental Sources > Form > Audit History
Environmental - Source Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources & Factors > Work With Environmental Sources > Form > Import Sources
Environmental - Source Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources > Work With Environmental Sources > Form > Import
Environmental - Source Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources & Factors > Work With Environmental Sources > Add
Environmental - Source UM Conversion Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Source UM Conversion > Work With Environmental Source UM Conversion > Add
Environmental - Supplier Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Suppliers > Work With Environmental Suppliers > Add
Environmental - Suppliers Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Suppliers > Work With Environmental Suppliers > Form > Import

<b>Form Name</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Audit	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > UM Classifications > Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications > Forms > Audit Inquiry
Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Audit	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > UM Classifications > Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications > Row > Audit History
Environmental - Unit of Measure Classification Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > UM Classifications > Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications > Add
Environmental Items Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Items > Work With Environmental Items > Form > Import
Environmental- KPI Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > KPIs > Work With Environmental KPIs > Add
Environmental Ledger - Work With Environmental Ledger	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Environmental Ledger
Environmental Organization Mapping to Business Unit Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organizations to JDE Business Unit Mapping > Work With Business Units by Environmental Organization > Add
Inventory Issue - Work With Inventory Issues	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Inventory Issue
Multi Company Single Supplier - Supplier Ledger Inquiry	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Multi Company Single Supplier
Plant Equipment and Subcontractor Import	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Asset & Subcontractors > Work With Environmental Plant Equipment and Subcontractors > Form > Import

<b>Form Name</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Processing Options	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Reports > Energy & Emission Recalculation
	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Reports > Inventory Issue Integrity
	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Reports > Usage by Business Unit
	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Reports > Usage by Organization
Speed Voucher Entry	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Speed Voucher Entry
Standard Voucher Entry-Supplier Ledger Inquiry	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Standard Voucher Entry
Voucher Logging - Supplier Ledger Inquiry	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Voucher Logging
Voucher Match - Supplier Ledger Inquiry	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Processing > Voucher Match
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting > Setup > Import Real Estate Organizations
Work With Business Units by Environmental Organization	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organizations to JDE Business Unit Mapping
Work With Environmental Company Constants	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Company Constants
Work With Environmental Defined Codes	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > User Defined Codes
Work With Environmental Emission Factors	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Emission Factors
Work with Environmental Energy Factors	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Energy Factors

<b>Form Name</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Work With Environmental Items	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Items
Work With Environmental Items Revisions	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Items > Work With Environmental Items > Add
Work With Environmental KPI Audit History	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > KPIs > Work With Environmental KPIs > Form > KPI Audit List
Work With Environmental KPI Audit List History	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > KPIs > Work With Environmental KPIs > Form > KPI Audit
Work With Environmental KPIs	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > KPIs
Work With Environmental Organizations	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Organizations
Work With Environmental Plant Equipment and Subcontractors	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Asset & Subcontractors
Work With Environmental Source UM Conversion	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Source UM Conversion
Work With Environmental Sources and Factors	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources & Factors
Work With Environmental Sources	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Sources
Work With Environmental Suppliers	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > Suppliers
Work With Environmental Unit of Measure Classifications	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > UM Classifications
Work with User Defined Codes	Environmental Accounting and Reporting Menus > Setup > User Defined Codes

# B

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## Tables Used by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting

### Tables Used by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting

This table lists the tables that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Environmental Accounting and Reporting uses or populates:

Table	Description
F79A02	GHG Supplier
F79A03	GHG Source
F79A03T	GHG Sources Tag Table
F79A039	GHG Source Audit
F79A039T	GHG Sources Audit Tag Table
F79A04	GHG Items
F79A08	GHG Assets
F79A09	GHG Energy Rates
F79A10	GHG Rates

<b>Table</b>	<b>Description</b>
F79A11	GHG Ledger
F79A11T	GHG Ledger Text
F79A11T1	GHG Ledger Target Tag Table
F79A11Z1	GHG Ledger - Batch File
F79A12	GHG Ledger Audit
F79A14	GHG Ledger Energy & Emissions Recalculation Error Workfile
F79A21	GHG Ledger Gas Trans
F79A37	GHG Unit of Measure Classification
F79A38	GHG Unit of Measure Classification Audit
F79A39	GHG Source UM Conversion
F79A41	GHG KPI
F79A42	GHG KPI Audit
F79A43	GHG KPI List Member
F79A44	GHG KPI List Member Audit
F79A45	GHG KPI Target
F79A70	GHG Hierarchy
F79A71	GHG Organizations
F79A72	GHG Organization Member
F79A73	GHG Organization Control
F79A74	GHG Interest

<b>Table</b>	<b>Description</b>
F79A75	GHG Organization Name
F79A76	GHG Org to JDE BU Mapping
F79A77	GHG Company Constants
F79A78	GHG Organization Target
F79A80	GHG Carbon Permit Management
F79A81	GHG Carbon Permit Management Scopes
F79ADC	GHG Defined Codes
F79ADV	GHG Defined Codes Values
F79AU11	GHG Ledger Work Table
F79AU21	GHG Ledger Gas Work File



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# Glossary

## **Address Book Number**

Address Book Number is a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant ID, participant number, and so on.

## **Asset**

An asset is an equipment or plant that generates emissions and / or consumes or produces energy. A transport type, facility, business unit, or a subcontractor may be related to an asset.

## **Company**

Company is a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

## **Document Company**

Document company is a number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document.

If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

## **Document Number**

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time card, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

**Document Type**

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

**Effective Date**

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

**Emission Source**

An emission source is an item or activity whose use creates emissions and / or consumes or produces energy. Emission sources can be defined to track usage where there is no related energy or emissions, for example, water or alternatively KPI metric, product or activities that cause pollution but have no related energy or environmental emissions. For example, Employee Head Counts, Kilometers Travelled, and Detonation of explosives.

**Emission Factor**

An emission factor is the factor used to calculate the amount of an emission type produced (typically a gas) by consuming or producing an emission source.

**Energy Factor**

An energy factor is a factor used to calculate the amount of energy consumed or produced by a source.

**ETL or Extract, Transform, Load**

Database and data warehousing involves extracting data from outside sources, transforming data per your requirements, and loading it into the database or data warehouse.

**Item**

An item may be used to identify an emission source and an emission scope in a source transaction where the emission source and emission scope are not provided.

**KPIs or Key Performance Indicators**

Quantifiable measurements reflecting the critical success factors of an organization.

**Organization**

An organization is a part of a corporation and can be divided into types such as Companies, Divisions, Business Units, and Facilities including Aggregate and Sub-Facilities in order to meet the Greenhouse Reporting Guidelines.

**OBIEE or Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition**

A comprehensive suite of enterprise business intelligence products that deliver a full range of analysis and reporting capabilities. OBIEE provides intelligence and analytics from data spanning enterprise sources and applications.

**Subcontractors**

Subcontractors are identified by their Address Book Number. They may perform activities that generate emissions, or produce or consume energy, for an Organization that must be reported.

**Sustainability**

Sustainability Aspect is a generic name used for continuous inputs consumed by companies to be able to operate and create goods or services. Common examples of sustainability aspects are electricity, gas, oil, water, and helium.

**User Defined Codes**

User Defined Codes and User Defined Values are codes and values defined by the system and by Users to enable flexibility when configuring the system and for validation purposes.



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