

## Chapter XXII

# Environmental Reporting in Print and Electronic Media

Klaus Tochtermann

Research Institute for Applied Knowledge Processing (FAW), Germany

Andree Keitel

Institute for Environmental Protection Baden-Württemberg, Germany

Thomas Schütz

German Federal Environmental Agency, Germany

## INTRODUCTION

Reporting to and providing the public with information on the environment is becoming increasingly important for governmental environmental agencies at the regional, national and international levels. In the private sector, a growing number of companies are now voluntarily disclosing environmental information, both as stand-alone corporate reports and as special environmental or sustainability sections within corporate annual reports.

An environmental report of a public administration serves the purpose to inform the public about the state of the environment in their country or region. While formerly such reports were structured along environmental objects, such as air, forests, water resources and traffic, one can observe a new trend towards a structure along environmental topics such as climate change, mobility and biodiversity.

Corporate environmental reporting has traditionally been a voluntary method of communicating environmental performance to an organization's stakeholders. Corporate environmental reports aim: to empower people with the information they need to hold corporations accountable; to allow companies and their stakeholders to measure the adherence to the standards set forth in the companies statements on environmental principles; to help illuminate weaknesses and opportunities; and to set new environmental goals. More recently there has been a debate over whether corporate environmental reporting should be made mandatory. Denmark, New Zealand and the Netherlands have already started introducing legislation on environmental reporting. Also the voluntary European Eco Management and Audit Scheme

(EMAS) requires environmental statements to be produced. Another international standard, ISO 14001, however, does not specify that these statements have to be made publicly available.

Today environmental reporting is still dominated by print reports. Even when electronic environmental reports exist, they are often electronic copies of the print report, and thus, do not exploit the great potential electronic media provides. Relevant studies show that fully featured electronic reports are still a relatively new topic for any type of organization (UNEP, 1999). In fact, in comparison to print reports the experience with electronic reports is lagging about five years behind. However, there are several incentives to publish environmental reports in both print and electronic media:

- 1) Due to the limited budget only a certain number of printed copies can be produced. As a consequence, the public hardly has the free and unlimited access as intended by the environmental agencies and departments that publish the reports;
- 2) with electronic reports a broader public can be reached without a significant increase in cost.
- 3) The means for the illustration of complex environmental topics are not restricted by the limited possibilities of print media any more.
- 4) Many of the data used in environmental reports already exist electronically in background databases which can be connected to the environmental report. This dramatically improves the possibilities of keeping reports up-to-date.
- 5) Electronic reports are not only more environmentally friendly but also more user-friendly than print reports. Intelligent navigation and presentation features can efficiently support readers in searching for the information they are interested in.
- 6) Consumers of reports are not primarily interested in the product (i.e. the printed copy) but in the service (i.e., the provision of data on the environment) provided by an environmental report. Modern information and communication technologies enable organizations to perform this shift from products to services, helping them to become more consumer-oriented.

Instead of providing a broad and general overview of the topic, the aim of this chapter is to narrow down the scope of environmental reporting to a specific context, namely environmental reporting in public administrations in Germany. This context-specific analysis allows detailed descriptions of both a typical workflow and a toolbox for environmental reporting. With this level of detail, the chapter can serve as a valuable case study for instructional purposes for other organizations and countries interested in developing an environmental reporting tool for both print and electronic media (World Wide Web and CD-ROM).

To achieve this objective, the chapter is structured as follows: an extensive overview of related literature. An introduction of a production process for environmental reporting which is specifically tailored to both print and electronic report production. A toolbox for producing environmental reports is then described; following that the software design of this toolbox is presented. Finally, future and emerging trends are discussed before the chapter closes with a conclusion.

## **RELATED LITERATURE**

In the context of environmental report production for print and/or electronic media remarkable efforts exist. Some of these efforts are discussed in more detail in this section.

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/environmental-reporting-print-electronic-media/18545](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/environmental-reporting-print-electronic-media/18545)

## Related Content

---

### Enzymes Production From Food Waste and Their Application

Vismaya N. Kumar, Sharrel Rebello, Sindhu Raveendran, Binod Parameswaran, Ashok Pandey, Embalil Mathachan Aneeshand Prabhakumari C. (2022). *Research Anthology on Emerging Techniques in Environmental Remediation* (pp. 293-307).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/enzymes-production-from-food-waste-and-their-application/291239](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/enzymes-production-from-food-waste-and-their-application/291239)

### The Effects of Cloud Approach in Short Chain Administration

Francesco Contò, Nicola Faccilongoand Piermichele La Sala (2015). *International Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Information Systems* (pp. 19-31).

[www.irma-international.org/article/the-effects-of-cloud-approach-in-short-chain-administration/120470](http://www.irma-international.org/article/the-effects-of-cloud-approach-in-short-chain-administration/120470)

### Commuting to School: A New Spatial Interaction Modelling Framework

Kirk Harlandand John Stillwell (2010). *Technologies for Migration and Commuting Analysis: Spatial Interaction Data Applications* (pp. 294-315).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/commuting-school-new-spatial-interaction/42733](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/commuting-school-new-spatial-interaction/42733)

### Identification of Tomato Leaf Diseases Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

Ganesh Bahadur Singh, Rajneesh Rani, Nonita Sharmaand Deepti Kakkar (2021). *International Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Information Systems* (pp. 1-22).

[www.irma-international.org/article/identification-of-tomato-leaf-diseases-using-deep-convolutional-neural-networks/274051](http://www.irma-international.org/article/identification-of-tomato-leaf-diseases-using-deep-convolutional-neural-networks/274051)

### Does Economic Crisis Force to Consumption Changes Regarding Fruits and Vegetables?

George Vlonzos, Marie Noelle Duquenne, Rainer Haasand Panos M. Pardalos (2017). *International Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Information Systems* (pp. 41-48).

[www.irma-international.org/article/does-economic-crisis-force-to-consumption-changes-regarding-fruits-and-vegetables/176437](http://www.irma-international.org/article/does-economic-crisis-force-to-consumption-changes-regarding-fruits-and-vegetables/176437)