

Intro	Dear Jacqueline McGlade, dear Commissioner Wallström, dear friends.
Promising tool	I am happy to be here today at the launch of this new and interesting tool. I find the EPER to be a promising tool for the many people around in Europe working with improving the environment.
Easy to use	<p>When I looked at the database I was delighted to see how easy it was to use. That is not necessarily what you expect when entering a Trans-European pollution database. So for that I must congratulate you.</p> <p>But the challenges faced at local level are different from the ones faced at national level. Thus we have different use for such an emission register and different demands that it needs to fulfil.</p>
Information not new to us	<p>In general the information gathered in the EPER is not new to us since we are the regulatory body for the companies that are in the database. I am aware that it will not be the situation for all cities depending on the structure in the different countries.</p>
The big picture	<p>But for me, EPER supplies me with an opportunity to easily get the big picture on how the heavy industry is performing environmentally - in my city or in cities around in Europe.</p>
3 major advantages <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Screening for benchmark</li> <li>2. Knowledge for partnership</li> <li>3. Development</li> </ol>	<p>I see three major advantages using EPER for a city like Copenhagen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Screening other cities to find out who will it be relevant for Copenhagen to benchmark with?</li> <li>2. Where can I find other cities that have similar industry or similar industrial environmental problems? It can be useful knowledge for partnership.</li> <li>3. When - or perhaps IF - in time it will be possible</li> </ol>

	<p>to see the development in the 50 different pollutants and many cities and activities, EPER can be used to screen the EU for cities that with success have brought down the pollution level of some of pollutants that we still fight to control.</p>
<p>Benchmarking as part of dogme</p>	<p>In Copenhagen we are part of an environmental management system called Dogme2000. It is mutually binding cooperation between so far five cities, and is unique because it is environmental management system for the city as a geographical unit. Among others, we measure and manage CO2 within Dogme 2000.</p>
<p>Test – benchmark on CO2 Copenhagen, Barcelona, Berlin and Paris</p>	<p>I have made a short benchmark test between Copenhagen and four cities that we usually compare ourselves with and cooperate with.</p> <p>[overhead på] If you look at it, it seems like Barcelona performs best and Berlin worst. But you have to look deeper in to the figures to tell the difference. In Copenhagen the emissions come from combusting and electricity and heat production. In Barcelona it comes from production of organic chemistry. In Berlin it comes from combusting and waste handling. In Paris it comes from Pulp and Paper production and waste handling</p>
<p>Not immediately comparable</p>	<p>So they are not immediately comparable. But it provides you with a start. But before you can combine Copenhagen and Berlin and draw the conclusion that Copenhagen performs best, you have to have knowledge about the number of inhabitants, the geographic area that it covers, do the combusting process produce both electricity and heat and so on.</p>
<p>Development of EPER</p>	<p>That brings me to pointing out an area where a development of the EPER would really make it usable</p>

<p>Smaller companies</p>	<p>for cities like Copenhagen.</p> <p>It should bring in data for companies that are slightly smaller than the ones that are listed in the EPER today. This of course equals a substantial amount of extra work, with 50 different pollutants and so many cities.</p>
<p>Let the cities point at 5 pollutants</p>	<p>Thus I propose that you ask a few cities to point out 5 pollutants that are the most important ones at city level and then gather data for medium and large industries. At the same time there should be gathered more specific information on the pollutants and where they come from.</p>
<p>Collaboration between EEA, commission and the cities</p>	<p>I suggest this should be a collaboration between the EEA, the European Commission and for instance the four cities that I have mentioned here today. We will of course also welcome our new partners from the new EU-countries. They could for instance be represented by a city like Prague.</p>
<p>Outro</p>	<p>I would like to end my speech by saying that I think that EPER is a very interesting tool, and one that I see many promising possibilities in.</p> <p>Also I am happy and proud that it is launched here in Copenhagen today - once again giving value to the statement Copenhagen Environmental Capital of Europe.</p> <p>Thank you for listening.</p>