

this field, which should be used for this purpose. Further, analysis and assessment should not be completely separated from the negotiations but must be viewed as an integral part of the negotiations, especially after the results of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) second assessment report have been made available. Iceland, in accordance with the conclusions of the first meeting of the Ad-hoc Group on the Berliner Mandate (AGBM-1), will be presenting a list of issues that it finds necessary to clarify through analysis and assessment.

In view of the difficulties the Parties had in reaching an agreement on the FCCC and the many delicate compromises that had to be made in the process, it is Iceland's opinion that the current negotiation process should be aimed at establishing a protocol to the existing Convention.

It is clear that the negotiations will at some stage focus on a number of questions related to quantified limitations of greenhouse gases. One of the main issues in this context is whether limitations should be based on quantified objectives for individual gases or an overall objective for greenhouse gases. We would like to make it clear that Iceland has a preference for an overall objective for greenhouse gases, including CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and CF<sub>4</sub>. We find that an overall objective is more in line with the aim of the FCCC than quantified objectives for individual gases. This approach, however, implies that more work has to be done with the aim of improving the scientific basis for aggregating the data for the different greenhouse gases.

Finally, with reference to article 4.2 (a) in the FCCC, we would like to express our concerns about the need to take into consideration special national conditions and different starting points. Iceland relies almost solely on renewable energy sources for stationary energy production. The possibilities for utilising renewable energy sources for this purpose have almost been fully exploited, and were so long before year 1990. However, due to the geographical size of the country as well as the relative importance of fishing sector, emissions from transportation and fishing operations are relatively high per capita. Here, the possibilities for quantitative reduction are limited by the present technology. These particular conditions are among the issues Iceland would like to address during the negotiations.