

recipient's country.

But international cooperation is more than "carrots" and "sticks" applied by the developed countries. The linkages of environmental stress are not just relevant for developing countries, where environmental stress may be the most acute at this time. Another conclusion is that the developed countries will need to encourage their citizens to change their lifestyle. There are two aspects to this. First, the developed countries, with their high rate of per capita consumption, contribute to environmental degradation. In the long term, the developed countries are also not immune to population pressures and more general resource scarcity. But secondly, the developed country's environmental effects, such as their contribution to climate change, have a spillover impact on the developing countries. Thus, in part, the environmental stress in the developing countries is a result of activities in the developed countries, and in a round-about way there is a theoretical linkage between policies and practices in the developed countries and the prospect of conflict in the developing countries.

Nevertheless, with all of this said, international cooperation on environmental stress-national security linkages will likely be hindered by uncertainties and divergent views surrounding the nature of the problems and their potential solutions. With no international consensus on (1) population growth, (2) how population growth (through what might be called a "technological filter") may contribute to environmental stress, and (3) how environmental stress translates into intrastate or interstate violence, progress will be difficult. Until there is a convergence of views on the various aspects of the environmental stress-national security nexus, it is not likely that adequate collaborative measures and responses will be undertaken. In considering this complex nexus and an appropriate role for international as well as domestic measures, several of the key points raised in this Paper need to be borne in mind. These are:

- For the 21st century and beyond, national security will only be attained through global security. Such global security is only partly dependent upon military might.
- Environmental stress is only one factor of many political, economic and social factors that contribute to conflict and social instability. Linking a specific cause with a specific outcome is problematic.
- Nonetheless, environmental stress (such as water and food shortages arising from environmental degradation) may in some cases contribute to violence. Such violence may be international or intrastate in nature. Evidence to date suggests that intrastate violence is more likely.