

among these on the Geneva agenda, and central to this study, are a chemical weapons convention, a refurbished outer space arms control regime, and a nuclear test ban accord. To date, however, the CD has yet to produce an arms control agreement. While the United States and the Soviet Union must be held chiefly responsible for this situation, other member states of the CD are not altogether blameless. Non-nuclear member states have pursued divergent "incrementalist," "idealist," and "revisionist" approaches toward the achievement of multilateral accords, and have hampered progress at Geneva because of their inability to arrive at a firm consensus on the fundamental aims of arms control.

Over the past decade, however, CD member states have come to recognize the contribution that multilateralism can make to the creation of arms control norms, as a precondition for the negotiation of durable agreements. A rudimentary consensus has also emerged within the CD with respect to certain norms — the relevance of arms control to nuclear deterrence and the importance of verification measures to arms control, for instance. Canada and other technically advanced non-nuclear states have played lead roles at Geneva in furthering a multilateral consensus over such norms.