After UNSSOD II, the CPD was sent back to the Committee on Disarmament, which reconsidered it and submitted a revised draft to the UN General Assembly in 1983. In turn, the General Assembly asked the CD to once again consider the CPD, noting that negotiations on much of the format and text were necessary before any agreement could be reached on a Resolution recommending action. However, during 1984 the Conference on Disarmament decided that "circumstances were not conducive to making progress." The United Nations General Assembly, in the fall of 1984, urged that "all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament may resume its work" on the elaboration of the CPD early in 1985, and then "a complete draft of such a programme" could be submitted to the General Assembly at its 1986 session.

The goal in the CD is to draft a Comprehensive Programme on Disarmament with which all members of the CD are in agreement. There is considerable disagreement on formulation, content and implementation, as well as on other issues. Included in the Principles, inter alia, are security assurances for non-nuclear weapons States and the establishment of nuclear weapons free zones. 7 Included in the Measures and Stages of Implementation are "cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons systems", a halt to the production of nuclear weapons, and a nuclear test ban. 8 Each of these objectives has been discussed at length in the CD and other forums, with little or no agreement on how to achieve them. Thus the attempt to include all of these issues in the CPD is beset with difficulties.

In 1985, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament was re-established. In August, the chairman, Ambassador Alfonso Garcia

8 Ibid., p. 146.

^{5 &}quot;Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament" in The Arms Control Reporter - A Chronicle of Treaties, Negotiations and Proposals, Institute for Defence and Disarmament Studies, 1985 p. 301 A.1.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ op. cit., (Note 1), p. 143.