

(4) an amendment, forbidding underground tests (in addition to tests in the atmosphere, under water, and in space already banned under the PTB), would then be open to ratification by states.

It would enter into force for all Parties upon ratification of all of the original Parties to the Treaty. (Goldblat, 1982.)

Would the US and UK (being opposed to a CTB) refuse to carry out their legal obligations as Depository States of the PTB and not convene an amendment conference if requested to do so by 1/3 of the member states? Probably they would comply, because the amendment conference might otherwise be called by the USSR alone and they would lose face. However, no amendment can be adopted by the conference if a Depository State opposes it, and so either US or UK could veto the amendment and block transformation of the PTB into a CTB -- albeit against the publicly expressed desires of many states.

The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution in favour of an amendment conference on November 30, 1987, by a vote of 128 in favour, with France, the UK and US opposed and 22 abstentions.

Regarding decrease in conventional forces, a follow-up meeting (FUM) of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) has been meeting in Vienna since November 1986. Among other considerations, the FUM is attempting to agree on language which would outline the mandates for two new negotiations on conventional arms control. One set of negotiations would expand upon the confidence and security-building measures agreed upon at the Stockholm Conference. The other would consider measures by the members of NATO and the Warsaw