

**Chapter 1 : Standard-Setting Instruments**

*Legal instrument is a legal term of art that is used for any formally executed written document that can be formally attributed to its author, records and formally expresses a legally enforceable act, process, or contractual duty, obligation, or right, and therefore evidences that act, process, or agreement.*

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A stalemate in southern Palestine was broken by the Battle of Beersheba on 31 October. The release of the Balfour Declaration was authorised by 31 October; the preceding Cabinet discussion had referenced perceived propaganda benefits amongst the worldwide Jewish community for the Allied war effort. The opening words of the declaration represented the first public expression of support for Zionism by a major political power. The term "national home" had no precedent in international law, and was intentionally vague as to whether a Jewish state was contemplated. The intended boundaries of Palestine were not specified, and the British government later confirmed that the words "in Palestine" meant that the Jewish national home was not intended to cover all of Palestine. The second half of the declaration was added to satisfy opponents of the policy, who had claimed that it would otherwise prejudice the position of the local population of Palestine and encourage antisemitism worldwide by "stamping the Jews as strangers in their native lands". The declaration called for safeguarding the civil and religious rights for the Palestinian Arabs, who composed the vast majority of the local population, and also the rights of the Jewish communities in other countries outside of Palestine. League of Nations mandate The mandate system was established under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, entered into on 28 June as the first twenty-six articles of the Treaty of Versailles. The mandates were to act as legal instruments containing the internationally agreed-upon terms for administering certain post- World War I territories on behalf of the League of Nations. These were of the nature of both a treaty and a constitution, which contained minority rights clauses that provided for the rights of petition and adjudication by the International Court. The treaty was signed, and the peace conference had been adjourned, before a formal decision was made. The process of establishing the mandates consisted of two phases: Three steps were required to establish a mandate: At the Peace Conference in , Emir Faisal, speaking on behalf of King Hussein, asked for Arab independence, or at minimum the right to pick the mandatory. It also called for the establishment of borders, after the Versailles peace conference, by a commission to be formed for the purpose. The World Zionist Organization later submitted to the peace conference a proposed map of the territory that did not include the area east of the Hedjaz Railway, including most of Transjordan. The new agreement allocated Palestine and the Vilayet of Mosul to the British in exchange for British support of French influence in Syria and Lebanon. He explained that the agreement with Hussein had actually been the basis for the Sykes-Picot Agreement, and that the French could not use the proposed League Of Nations Mandate system to break the terms of the agreement. He pointed out that the French had agreed not to occupy the area of the independent Arab state, or confederation of states, with their military forces, including the areas of Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo. President Woodrow Wilson were present at the meeting. That article, which concerns entrusting "tutelage" of colonies formerly under German and Turkish sovereignty to "advanced nations" with specific regard to "[c]ommunities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire" that they "have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. Both Zionist and Arab representatives attended the conference, where they signed the Faisal-Weizmann Agreement. British Cabinet map showing boundaries of the proposed mandates in early , including those areas not yet delimited The San Remo conference [22] assigned the mandate for Palestine to the United Kingdom under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Allies also decided to make the UK responsible for putting into effect its own Balfour Declaration of . France required the continuation of its religious protectorate in Palestine but Italy and Great Britain opposed it. France lost the religious protectorate but thanks to the Holy See continued to enjoy liturgical honors in Mandatory Palestine

until when the honours were abolished see: Protectorate of the Holy See. There is the delimitation of the boundary between French Syria and Palestine, which will constitute the northern frontier and the eastern line of demarcation, adjoining Arab Syria. The latter is not likely to be fixed until the Emir Faisal attends the Peace Conference, probably in Paris. The changes between December and July were primarily focused on protection of the Holy Places Articles 14 and 21 and the addition of Transjordan Article Wikisource has original text related to this article: Statement of the Zionist Organization regarding Palestine, Intended mandatory powers were required to submit written statements during the Paris Peace Conference to the League of Nations proposing the rules of administration in the mandated areas. The British draft comprised 29 articles, compared to the 5 articles in the Zionist proposal. Curzon was to succeed Balfour as Foreign Secretary in October In the second draft, the paragraph recognising the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine was removed from the preamble. Also, "The recognition of the establishment of the Jewish National Home as the guiding principle in the execution of the Mandate" was omitted from the first draft. After strenuous objection to the proposed changes, the statement regarding the historical connections of the Jews with Palestine was re-incorporated into the Mandate in December Each of the principal Allied powers had a hand in drafting the proposed mandate [34] – although some, including the United States, had not declared war on the Ottoman Empire and did not become members of the League of Nations. On 23 February , two months after the draft mandates had been submitted to the League, the United States formally requested that it be allowed to comment prior to consideration by the Council of the League of Nations; the Council agreed to this requirement a week later. According to the summary in the minutes, he said that: A mandate was a self-imposed limitation by the conquerors on the sovereignty which they exercised over the conquered territory. James Palace in London, [42] giving the British formal international recognition of the position they had held de facto in the region since the end of in Palestine and since in Transjordan. In the Treaty of Lausanne , signed on 24 July , the Turkish government formally recognised the detachment of the regions south of the frontier agreed in the Treaty of Ankara , thereby making a general renunciation of its sovereignty over Palestine. The preamble of the mandate document declared: Lord Balfour suggested an alternative which was accepted: Whereas recognition has thereby [i. There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine. The Catholic powers saw an opportunity to reverse the gains made by the Greek and Russian Orthodox communities in the region over the previous years, as documented in the Status quo of Holy Land sites. Negotiations concerning the formation and the role of the commission were partly responsible for the delay in ratifying the mandate. Article 14 of the Mandate required Britain to establish a commission to study, define, and determine the rights and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine. This provision, which called for the creation of a commission to review the religious status quo between the religious communities, was never implemented. Article 15 stated that "No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language. No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief. Formal recognition was extended to eleven religious communities, which did not include the non-Orthodox Jewish or Protestant Christian denominations. The proviso to the objective of the mandate was that "nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine". Transjordan Article 25 and Transjordan memorandum 12 March British memorandum explaining the situation of Transjordan: In , the British military retreated from Trans-Jordan, in an indication of their political ideas about the future of the territory, which according to their position was designated to be part of the Arab Syrian state. During , two principles emerged within the British government: Sheiks and tribes east of Jordan utterly dissatisfied with Shareefian Government most unlikely would accept revival. Samuel assured his audience that Transjordan would not be merged with Palestine. Samuel wants it as an annex of Palestine and an outlet for the Jews. Here I am against him. They are also pledged by the assurances given to the Sherif of Mecca in to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs in those portions of the Turkish vilayet of Damascus in which they are free to act without detriment to French interests. The western boundary of the Turkish vilayet of Damascus before the war was the River Jordan. Palestine and Trans-Jordan do not, therefore, stand upon quite the same footing. At

the same time, the two areas are economically interdependent, and their development must be considered as a single problem. Some means must be found of giving effect in Trans-Jordan to the terms of the Mandate consistently with "recognition and support of the independence of the Arabs". It was approved by Curzon on 31 March, and the revised final draft of the mandate including Transjordan was forwarded to the League of Nations on 22 July. The final text of the Mandate includes an Article 25 which states: Hebrew would not be made an official language in Trans-Jordania and the local Government would not be expected to adopt any measures to promote Jewish immigration and colonisation. The Mandate is published and can now not be altered with one exception, which I will now explain. Transjordan, which in the first draft of the Mandate lay outside the scope of the Mandate, is now included. Article 25 of the Mandate which now lies before the League of Nations, contains this provision. The question will be still better answered when Cisjordan is so full that it overflows to Transjordan. The northern boundary is still unsatisfactory. We have made all representations, we have brought all the arguments to bear and the British Government has done everything in this connection. We have not received what we sought, and I regret to have to tell you this. The only thing we received was the concession to be allowed a voice in the discussion on the water rights. And now just a week ago, when the Administration in Palestine, under pressure from a few soldiers, wished to alter our boundaries we protested most strongly and confirmed the boundary along the lines that were agreed upon. That is not satisfactory, but with the forces at our disposal nothing else could be attained. So it is with the Mandate. The Congress deplores that the question of the northern boundary of Erez Israel, despite all the efforts of the Executive, has not yet received a satisfactory solution. Article 25 was presented as a Zionist victory, despite its intention to exclude Transjordan from the Jewish National Home, which was not then public. The British Government now merely proposed to carry out this article. It had always been part of the policy contemplated by the League and accepted by the British Government, and the latter now desired to carry it into effect. In pursuance of the policy, embodied in Article 25, Lord Balfour invited the Council to pass a series of resolutions which modified the mandate as regards those territories. The object of these resolutions was to withdraw from Trans-Jordania the special provisions which were intended to provide a national home for the Jews west of the Jordan. Borders Map showing boundaries in red of the proposed protectorate of Palestine, as suggested by the Zionist representatives at the Paris Peace Conference, superimposed on modern boundaries. Borders of Israel and Borders of Jordan Prior to the war, the territory which became Mandatory Palestine formerly constituted the Ottoman Empire divisions of the Mutasarrifate of Jerusalem and the southern part of the Beirut Vilayet, whilst what became Transjordan was made up of the southern part of the Vilayet of Syria and the northern part of the Hejaz Vilayet.

### Chapter 2 : Legal instrument - Wikipedia

*legal instrument - (law) a document that states some contractual relationship or grants some right legal document, official document, instrument document, papers, written document - writing that provides information (especially information of an official nature).*

### Chapter 3 : World Customs Organization

*A legal instrument states some contractual relationship or grants some right. It formally expresses a legally enforceable act, process, or contractual duty, obligation, or right. Additionally, a legal instrument evidences the act and the process of preparing a legal instrument or an agreement.*

### Chapter 4 : Legal instruments for corruption prevention in public governance - OECD

*Here is a summary of the 19 universal legal instruments and additional amendments dealing with terrorism. (For the full text of the documents click on the title) Instruments regarding civil aviation.*

## Chapter 5 : OECD Legal Instruments

*Instrument. A formal or legal written document; a document in writing, such as a deed, lease, bond, contract, or will. A writing that serves as evidence of an individual's right to collect money, such as a check.*

## Chapter 6 : What does legal instrument mean?

*Related WordsSynonymsLegend: Switch to new thesaurus Noun 1. legal instrument - (law) a document that states some contractual relationship or grants some right legal document, official document, instrument document, papers, written document - writing that provides information (especially information of an official nature) articles of incorporation - a legal document that creates a corporation.*

## Chapter 7 : OECD Legal Instruments - OECD

*the instrument by which a claim or right or interest or property is transferred from one person to another deed of trust, trust deed a written instrument legally conveying property to a trustee often used to secure an obligation such as a mortgage or promissory note.*

## Chapter 8 : British Mandate for Palestine (legal instrument) - Wikipedia

*There are four binding instruments that are not yet ratified by all states: Refugee Convention, Women Protocol, Child Charter, African Charter on Democracy and the Protocol on the Establishment of the African Court.*

## Chapter 9 : Legal Instrument Law and Legal Definition | USLegal, Inc.

*VA Pamphlet , Revised Chapter 9: Legal Instruments, Liens, Escrows and Related Issues 1. Security Instruments Change Date April 5, , Change 18 This section has been updated to make minor grammatical edits.*