

Land drainage & reclamation Eng., Land Resource management,
 Land economy, Rural Planning, Estate management, المحاسبة

الادارة : ادارة مؤسست عامة - ع. رعية ، مالكة ، حكومية و غير
 للتجارة : امريكا او بريطانيا

الفريضة - Taxation + Billing & Collecting ١

تجارة دولية ٢

Systems Engineering (MIT) تطبيق كيميائي ، ادارة كيميائية ٣

تطبيق زراعي ، Rain fed farming ، Aquaculture ٤

تطبيق زراعي ٥

City & Regional Planning ، تطبيق اقليمي ٦

الطاقة والكهرباء ٧

الكمبيوتر ٨

(Archive & museum studies) ، Museum Studies ، قاعات عامة ٩

الهندسة والخرسانة ، Forest Engineering ١٠

تطبيق زراعي ١١

Transportation Eng. & Planning - Highways ، تطبيق طرق و ١٢

البيانات والكمبيوتر ، Information Systems ١٣

Audio Visual ، تلفزيون ، سينما ، ادوية [مجموعه كتيبات] ١٤

البيانات الحديثة ١٥

Climatology ، البيئية [مجموعه كتيبات] ، الهندسة ، الطباعة ١٦

المياه [مجموعه كتيبات] ، w. Management ١٧

البيانات الحديثة ١٨

Quality Control ١٩

Mining Industries ، الهندسة ، استخراج المعادن ٢٠

Geotechnical Engineering ، طبوغرافيا ، جيولوجيا ٢١

Food Science & Technology ، صناعات غذائية ٢٢

الصناعات = لانت انتاج ٢٣

اعداد الكوالت = العامة ٢٤

Credit & Credit Cards ٢٥

الصناعات = لتوزيع ٢٦

The Middle East may be on the verge of entering a new era in its long history of conflicts, disputes and hostility with the initiation of the Madrid conference, and opportunity exists for reshaping the socio-economic and geopolitical map of the Middle East in lieu of the new world order. Most countries in the Middle East are reluctantly being driven to identify with the new world order and many are sticking to old dogmas and intransigent positions that are totally incompatible with the current state of affairs. However, Palestinians, who have been the main victims of denial and negligence in the region, have once again assumed a pioneering role in promoting the peace process. In their aspirations for peace, Palestinians came a long way in compromising regarding their representation to Madrid Conference to show their sincerity and commitment to the peace process despite the continuing provocative measures and positions of the Israeli government.

Palestinians started the bilateral negotiations with Israel as a follow up on the Madrid conference which was held on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 338. In these resolutions, the international community rejects the admissibility of acquiring land by force and calls on solving disputes through regulations. However, Israel is continuing its blatant rejection of the decisions of the international legitimacy through its daily unilateral steps of land confiscation and settlements. Continuation of the current Israeli policies are seen as an attempt to sabotage the peace process and undermine the position of the Palestinian leadership in its quest for peace.

Palestinians strongly believe in the righteousness of their case and challenge the international community to apply the values and principles advocated in the new world order to the Israeli-Palestinian and Arab-Israeli conflict.

Palestinians need to be assured of the fairness of the international community in dealing with the Palestinian problem and recognize us a nation, rich in culture and heritage, proud of its roots and belongingness but at the same time adamant on acquiring its legitimate national rights of self determination. The Israeli policies will make Palestinians question the sincerity of Israel towards peace and demand that Israel proves otherwise by taking confidence building measures such as freezing settlement activities and ending its iron fist policy .

Palestinians have been denied the basic right to freedom and independence. For the past 24 years, Israel managed to curtail Palestinian attempts to create an infrastructure that will enable them to take control over their own affairs. Palestinians are now aspiring for the potential of planning for their future independent state. It is only natural that they now stretch their hands seeking assistance to develop the skills needed to promote their planning and negotiating capabilities. It is in this context, that Palestinians are identifying here the areas of training that are needed at this stage.

Training needs :

A. Political

- Negotiation skills International law
- Protocols and diplomatic procedures.
- Constitutions.
- Democratization processes.
- Treaties and agreements.
- Security and defense.

B. Planning

- Networking and communications Institutionalization
- Central statistics
- Sectoral Planning
- Polls and elections
- Remote sensing
- Regional Planning
- General management skills
- Budgeting

C. Economic Development

- Resource management
- Ports/airport authority
- Taxation systems and management.
- Environmental laws and regulations
- Energy and electricity
- Legal systems
- Media
- Tourism infrastructure
- Financial systems (currency)
- Financial services (banking-investment)
- Research and development
- Joint ventures
- Trade agreements
- Marketing skills