



Who rules?

The world's top universities in 2020



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QS World University Rankings®:

Welcome



Selina Griffin
Rankings Manager

QS Quacquarelli Symonds

On behalf of all at QS, welcome to the 16th edition of the QS World University Rankings, marking 15 years of the world's most-consulted university rankings.

The 2020 edition sees us again publishing the top 1,000 universities in the world– the very best of the 4,700 institutions that were eligible for inclusion. As competition increases but the number of published institutions remains the same, we have seen some universities fall out of the published table; whilst obviously disappointing for those institutions, the 50 new institutions appearing this year should be rightly proud of their achievement.

The QS reputational surveys this year have again experienced a growth in response numbers. This 2020 edition now accounts for insight provided by **over 94,000 academic respondents** and **close to 45,000 employers**.

This equates to more than **1.5 million university nominations from academics**, who have nominated close to 5,000 different institutions. From employers, 240,000 university nominations were submitted, with

over 4,300 individual universities receiving at least one nomination. This constitutes an increase of around 20% in the number of nominations year-on-year, as well as an increase in the number of unique institutions being nominated in each reputational survey. That these increases in engagement have occurred at a moment where increased awareness and scrutiny of data protection is occurring demonstrates the increasing importance and significance that employers and academics place on the QS surveys, and the growing global recognition of our exercise.

We strongly believe that the increasing depth and scope of this exercise offers unparalleled value to students seeking to understand how their prospective university choices are perceived by the global academic community, and by potential employers across the world.

However, we value research impact, too. The 2020 edition of the QS World University Ranking examines papers (as indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database) produced between 2013-2017, and citations

yielded from these papers over six years; 2013-2018. **This represents analysis of 13.4 million papers** (an increase of 3% on last year) and **74 million citations**. An average institution in our ranking now produces over 5,000 papers every five years (an 8.5% increase) and receives 52,000 total citations (an increase of more than 15%).

For the 50 institutions featuring for the first time, the highest number are from Western Europe (15), with South East Asia contributing 8 of the new institutions. 82 separate locations in the world have at least one institution among the top 1,000 universities in the world. However, in these increasingly competitive times, a lower rank does not signify a weaker or decreased absolute performance.

The team and I hope you enjoy this 2020 edition of the QS World University Rankings. We have certainly enjoyed creating it for you. Whether you are a student, academic faculty, administrator, or policymaker, we hope you find it useful.

Research That Transform Lives



SWIT: The generation of sustainable wealth

Sustainable Wealth creation based on Innovation and enabling Technologies generate wealth for a region through projects that are environmentally recoverable, socially responsible, and economically viable.



QS World University Rankings®:

Overview



John O'leary
Editor

*The Times and Sunday Times Good
University Guide.*

The latest edition of the QS World University rankings shows just how competitive global higher education has become, with increases in both the number of papers produced by universities in our ranking, and the number of citations received on those papers. Furthermore, while familiar names dominate the top 10, that is by no means the case further down.

The polling and other research for the WUR again made it the biggest exercise of its kind. There were over 94,000 responses to the global survey of academics and nearly 45,000 responded to the separate survey of employers. Both were record figures.

Data from 1210 institutions in 94 countries were analysed for the ranking, which took account of almost 13.5 million research papers and 97 million citations derived from them. The 1,000 ranked institutions serve 28 million students and employ 2 million staff.

There are clear national trends, with some Asian countries – China included – continuing their rise, while perennial giants of the system like the US and UK struggle. Although the US and UK remain clearly first and second, especially near the top of the ranking, their universities' overall trajectory this year is downwards.

Although the US and UK remain clearly first and second, especially near the top of the ranking, their universities' overall trajectory this year is downwards.

Australia, however, has had an excellent year. All but one of the country's top 16 universities have gone up, the exception being the Australian National University, its top-placed institution, which ranks joint-29th.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is top for the eighth year in a row, although it does not top any of the individual indicators. It is, however, in the top five in the polling of both academics and employers, and only two places lower for its number of citations per faculty member.

Stanford and Harvard (in that order) are again MIT's nearest challengers, but Oxford has moved up to fourth, overtaking the California Institute of Technology and pulling clear of Cambridge, its ancient rival. In 7th, the University of Cambridge records its lowest position since QS began ranking universities in 2004. ETH Zurich, in sixth place, is again the leading university outside the English-speaking world, although even it delivers courses in English.

Overall, however, the US sees 54% of its ranked universities dropping, and has not enjoyed a higher proportion of rises than drops since 2016. Many state universities

continue to suffer the effects of budget cuts and some believe that President Trump's immigration and international policies are putting off prospective students and academics from other countries. Evidence for this is offered by the dataset for our International Student Ratio indicator, in which 126 of the US's 157 ranked universities have recorded a worse year-on-year performance.

In the UK, the trend is equally marked, with 56 of the country's 84 representatives slipping down the ranking this year. A decline in UK universities' reputation among employers is the main cause, posing the question of whether this is the first manifestation of damage from the decision to leave the European Union.

By contrast, the new ranking demonstrates the growing strength of Asian universities, although even there the picture is mixed across different countries. The trend is particularly obvious in China's case, with all but three of its top 20 universities rising this year. Tsinghua is still the only Chinese institution in the top 20, but there

are now 42 in the ranking as a whole, only 10 of them occupying lower positions than a year ago.

Hong Kong and Singapore, Asia's other two academic powerhouses, also continue to do well. The National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University are tied in 11th, and Singapore Management

Perhaps the most spectacular performance, however, is by Malaysia, where the top 10 universities have all gone up, some by over 40 places.

University is gradually moving up. The University of Hong Kong has held its position in the top 30, but the other six universities there have all gone up.

Perhaps the most spectacular performance, however, is by Malaysia, where the top 10 universities have all gone up, some by over 40 places. Only two of the country's 20 representatives in ranking have dropped, and seven of them are new to the exercise.

Two years ago, Malaysia had only nine universities in the QS World University Ranking and it was already the fastest-improving nation in the last edition. The government's blueprint for higher education between 2015 and 2050, MYHE4.0, aims for greater global prominence, as well as a rise in participation and improvements in research, with investment to match.

Japan remains the most striking exception in the upward march of Asian universities. It now has fewer institutions in the ranking – 40 – than China, and only nine of them have gone up since last year. Tokyo remains in the verge of the top 20, but there have been a number of big drops for other Japanese universities.

There are mixed fortunes for South Korea, where only 10 of the 30 universities listed have made progress up the ranking. It has been one of the stars of the continent in ranking terms and remains a powerful player



with five universities among the top 100. Taiwan fares just slightly better, with nine universities moving up and 10 dropping.

India's fine performance of a year ago did not last either. There are still 23 Indian universities in the ranking, but 18 occupy lower positions than last year. Still none reaches the top 150, although the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay is only two places off it.

Continental European universities have had a mixed year. Switzerland now has two universities in the top 20 and both Italian and Scandinavian

institutions have generally done well. However, there is less to celebrate in France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

The Middle East, fuelled by strong investment in countries such as Saudi Arabia, has continued to enhance its performance: it now has two top-200 universities for the first time. Latin America, too, has had another good year overall, with six universities in the top 200 and five new entrants in the ranking as a whole. Africa, however continues to be poorly represented in the ranking, with only the University of Cape Town (just) in the top 200.



82

LOCATIONS COVERED

1,001

INSTITUTIONS PUBLISHED

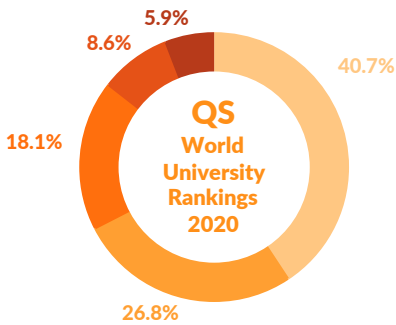
23

SPECIALISTS CONSIDERED

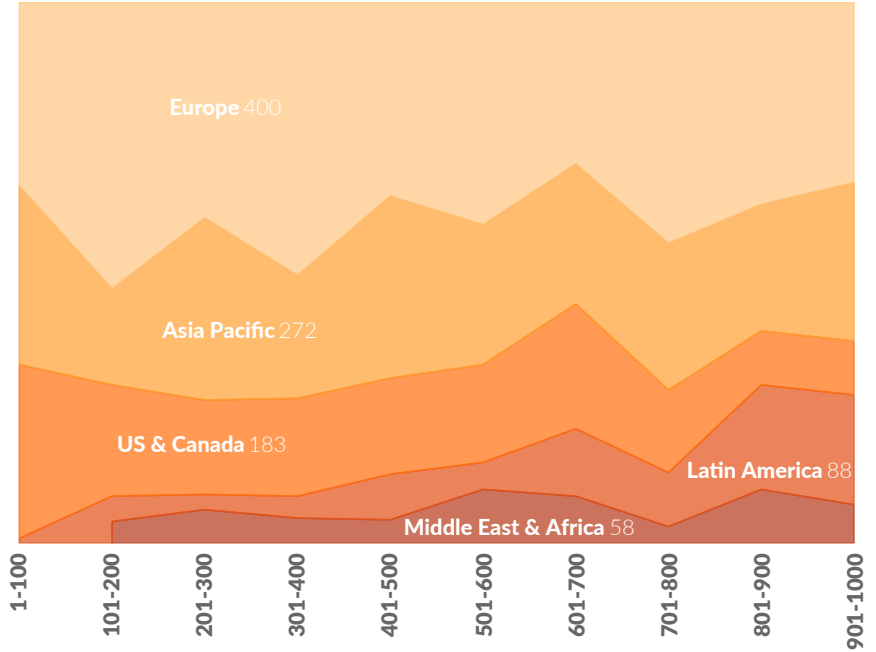
50

NEW ENTRANTS

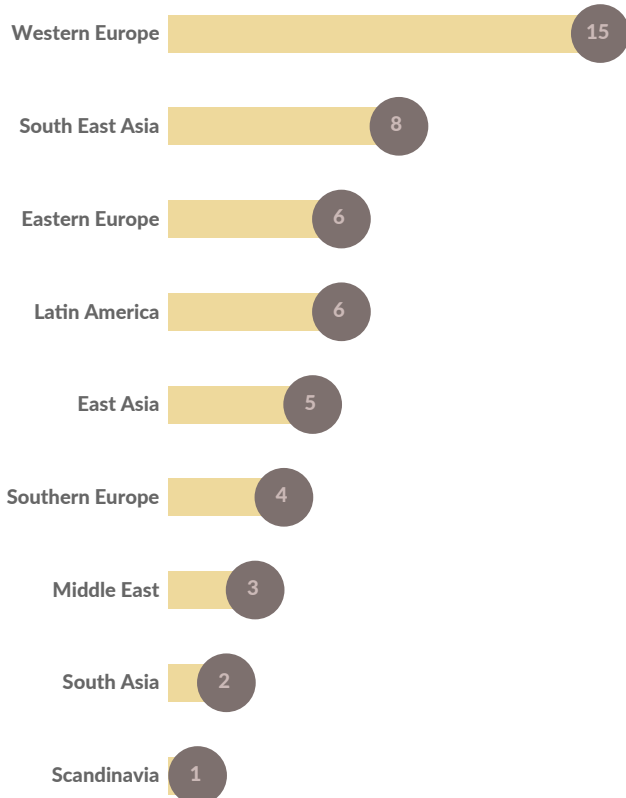
DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS BY REGION



PROPORTION OF INSTITUTIONS BY REGION BY RANGE



NEW ENTRANTS BY REGION



Europe is the region with the largest number of institutions featuring in the 2020 QS World University Rankings (400), representing 40.7% of all the institutions considered. Asia-Pacific follows with 272 (26.8%) and US & Canada with 183 (18.1%).

In the 2020 edition, a total of 50 institutions made their first appearance in the rankings. Western Europe provided the largest numbers with 15 new entrants.



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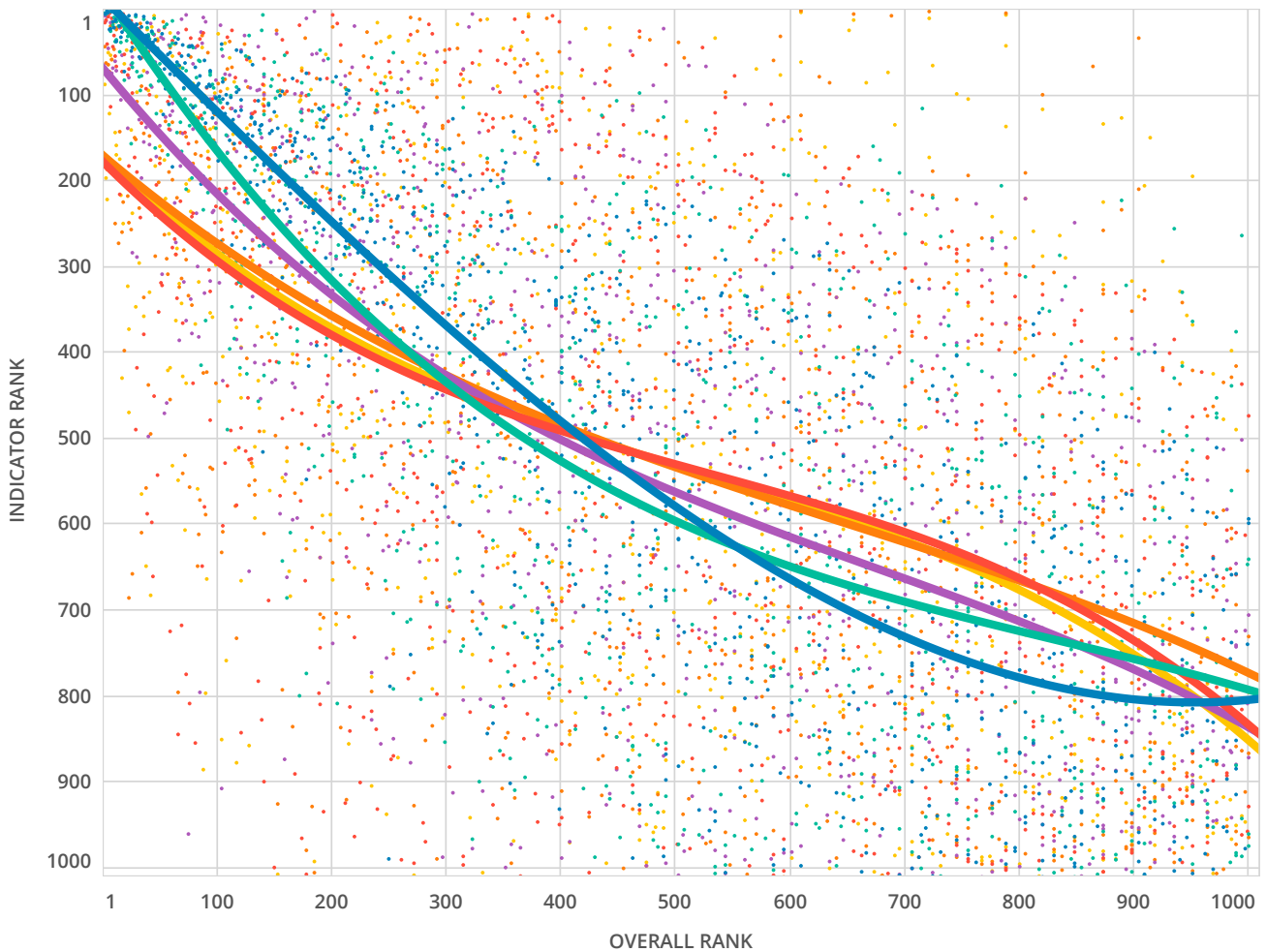
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RANKINGS INDICATORS: CORRELATION ANALYSIS



Correlation Coefficients

Academic Reputation	0.81
Employer Reputation	0.67
Faculty Student	0.51
Citations per Faculty	0.64
International Faculty	0.54
International Student	0.55

The chart above presents the correlation between each indicator and the overall results.

Academic and Employer Reputation are key indexes for the top 200 institutions overall. The internationalization metrics and the student-to-faculty ratio have an increased relevance for those institutions placed in the 500-800 performance bracket.

IF WE'VE ACHIEVED THIS IN SUCH A SHORT TIME

IMAGINE WHAT WE CAN DO NEXT

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*Number of ranking places and proportion of growth 2016–2019 period



Beyond The Future

KOREA UNIVERSITY



LIBERTAS
JUSTITIA
VERITAS



1

The only
Korean university
in the Universitas 21

86th

QS
World University
Rankings 2019

114th

Anniversary of
Korea University's
foundation

1,039

Number of
international
partner universities

1,779

Number of
students who enrolled in
internal Summer Campus

JOIN US. Graduate School Admission Fall 2019
<http://graduate2.korea.ac.kr>

QS World University Rankings®:

Global trends



Martin Ince
writer & journalist in
higher education & science

If you start at the top, the QS World University Rankings for 2020 may appear reassuringly stable. There is just one new entry in the top 20, the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne in Switzerland, up four places to 18th, and one departure, the University of Michigan, down just one place to 21st. But this impression of tranquillity is belied by the trends visible just below the uppermost echelons.

Of all the changes one might look for in a global university ranking, none is more salient than the much-discussed rise of China. The Chinese government has set ambitious targets for the nation to become the world's leading producer of new knowledge. This ranking suggests that its strategy is proving successful.

Of the seven mainland Chinese universities in this year's top 200, six are better-placed than in last year's edition. One, Zhejiang, is up by 14 places. The only institution to not have improved, Shanghai Jiao Tong, is down by just one place. More importantly, four of the seven have risen in our citations indicator, a prime measure of research influence, with Peking University up by 24 places on this criterion. Six of the seven are also ahead in our global academic survey, suggesting that they are gaining in respect as generators of research. By contrast, they are all lower than in 2019 in our employer survey. This implies that the Chinese policy

The Chinese government has set ambitious targets for the nation to become the world's leading producer of new knowledge. This ranking suggests that its strategy is proving successful.

of stressing research rather than teaching as a priority for universities is in danger of unbalancing Chinese university policy.

Another Chinese concern that has unfolded in recent months is the fear that Hong Kong universities will lose their world standing as they become more subject to direction from Beijing. If this is a risk, it is not yet a significant one. The University of Hong Kong, the leading institution in the Special Administrative Region, is still 25th in the world, and the other six ranked Hong Kong universities are all rising.

The story of Asia's other billion-person power, India, is less favourable. Despite the benefits of English as its official national language, its top entrant, the Indian Institute of Technology (Bombay), ranks 152nd globally, behind seven Chinese universities. Its top general university, Delhi, is in 474th place. While some Indian institutions are respected for their research, they bring in few international students, and their massive class sizes fatally undermine performance in our measure of faculty/student ratio. This picture is consistent through time and few Indian institutions have moved significantly in this year's Ranking.

Australian dispersal?

These rankings offer numerous possible directions for anyone wanting to study abroad. But a striking number of those directions still end up in Australia,

the world's biggest importer of students relative to its size. Prime Minister Scott Morrison is trying to use Australian success in this area to drive the nation's population policy, encouraging more international students to study outside big destinations. Australia's top-100 universities are all in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane plus one each in Perth and the capital Canberra, home to the Australian National University. Therefore, he has work to do if he wants students to look towards other destinations. The second 100 contains institutions in Tasmania, rural Queensland and other comparatively far-flung centres.

For now, all we can say usefully is that the UK still has **five top-20 world universities**, starting with Oxford at number 4, and that its total of 18 top-100 universities is **second only to the US**

However, 2020 is a good year for Australian universities in this Ranking. It has 18 top-300 institutions here, 14 of which are ahead of last year's position.

But any uncertainty over Australia's future in global higher education is trivial compared the position of the UK, whose planned March 29 2019 date for departure from

the EU came and went with the UK still a member. Brexit poses questions to all aspects of academic endeavour, including student fees and numbers as well as research collaboration. For now, all we can say usefully is that the UK still has five top-20 world universities, starting with Oxford at number 4, and that its total of 18 top-100 universities is second only to the US. If its attraction to globally-mobile students dwindles in future years, the cause may be a general feeling that foreigners are unwelcome in the UK, not the fine detail of funding and visa requirements.

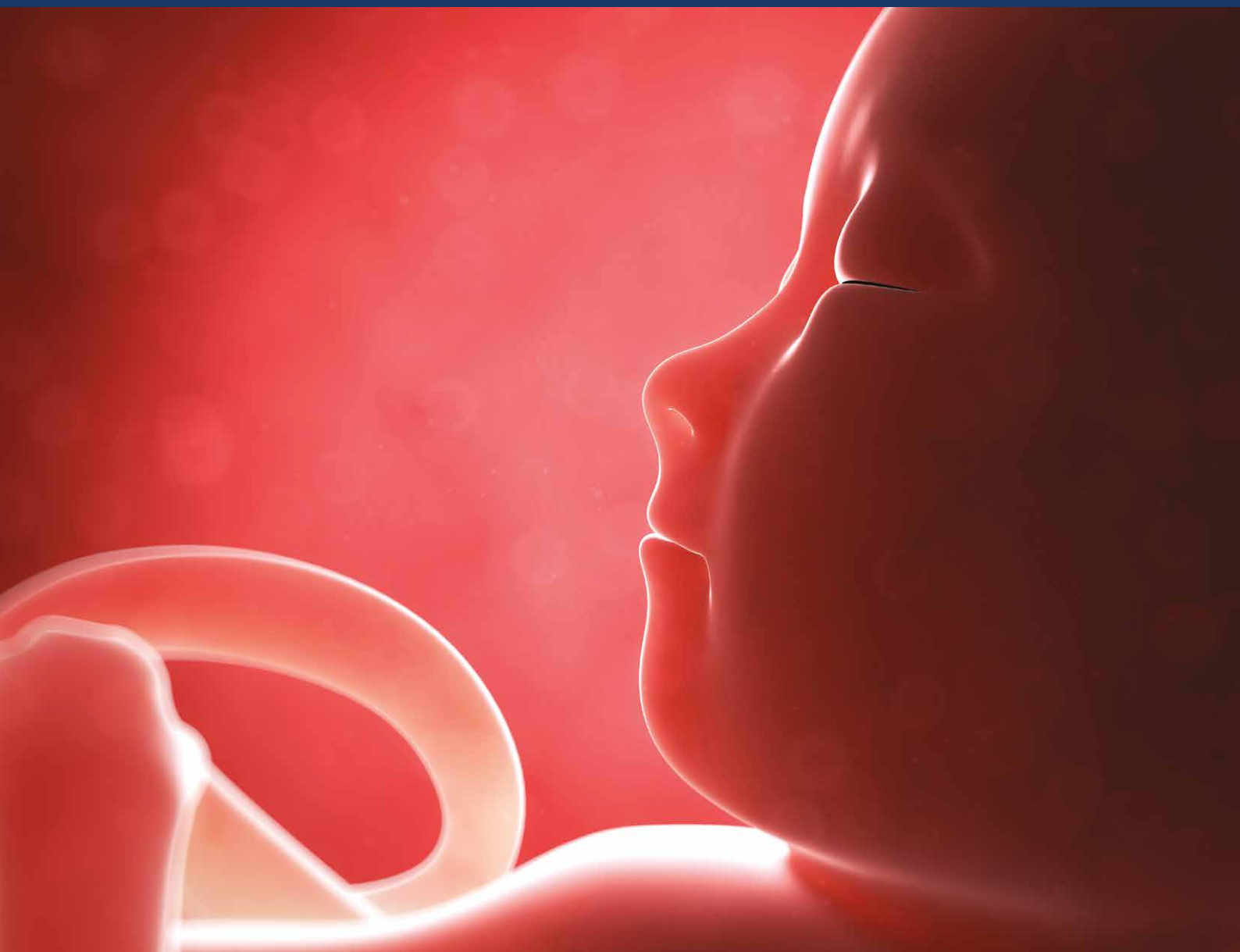
The ranking is perhaps the world's best-informed examination of overall university performance. The surveys that account for half of each university's possible score use responses from 94,000 academics and 44,000 employers, while the publications data we use covers 97 million citations, derived from 14 million research papers. This has yielded statistically valid data on all of the top 1000 universities in this Ranking.

This listing is a competitive one and we have 45 newcomers this year, eight of them from the UK. Others hail from Colombia to Italy, via Japan and India, and it is a pleasure to welcome them to this ranking.

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98.5%
Graduates
Employability
(ministry of education malaysia)

partnerships and
collaboration
with more than
150+ leading
international
universities

off shore centres in
**Bangalore
Colombo
Jakarta
Almaty**

30%
of MSU faculty comprises of
international lecturers,
strengthening MSU's global
outlook.

38 years in
education

25
thousand student
population

172+
accredited programmes
of study

25
key research
areas

international
students from **42**
countries



ranked
ASIA
among **2%**
of ASIA's top
universities

ASIA's 1st
university accredited
by accreditation council for
entrepreneurial & engaged
universities. (ACEEU),
Netherland

top **301+**
THE university impact
rankings 2019

QS 5 Stars
Employability
Teaching
Inclusiveness
Facilities
Social Responsibility

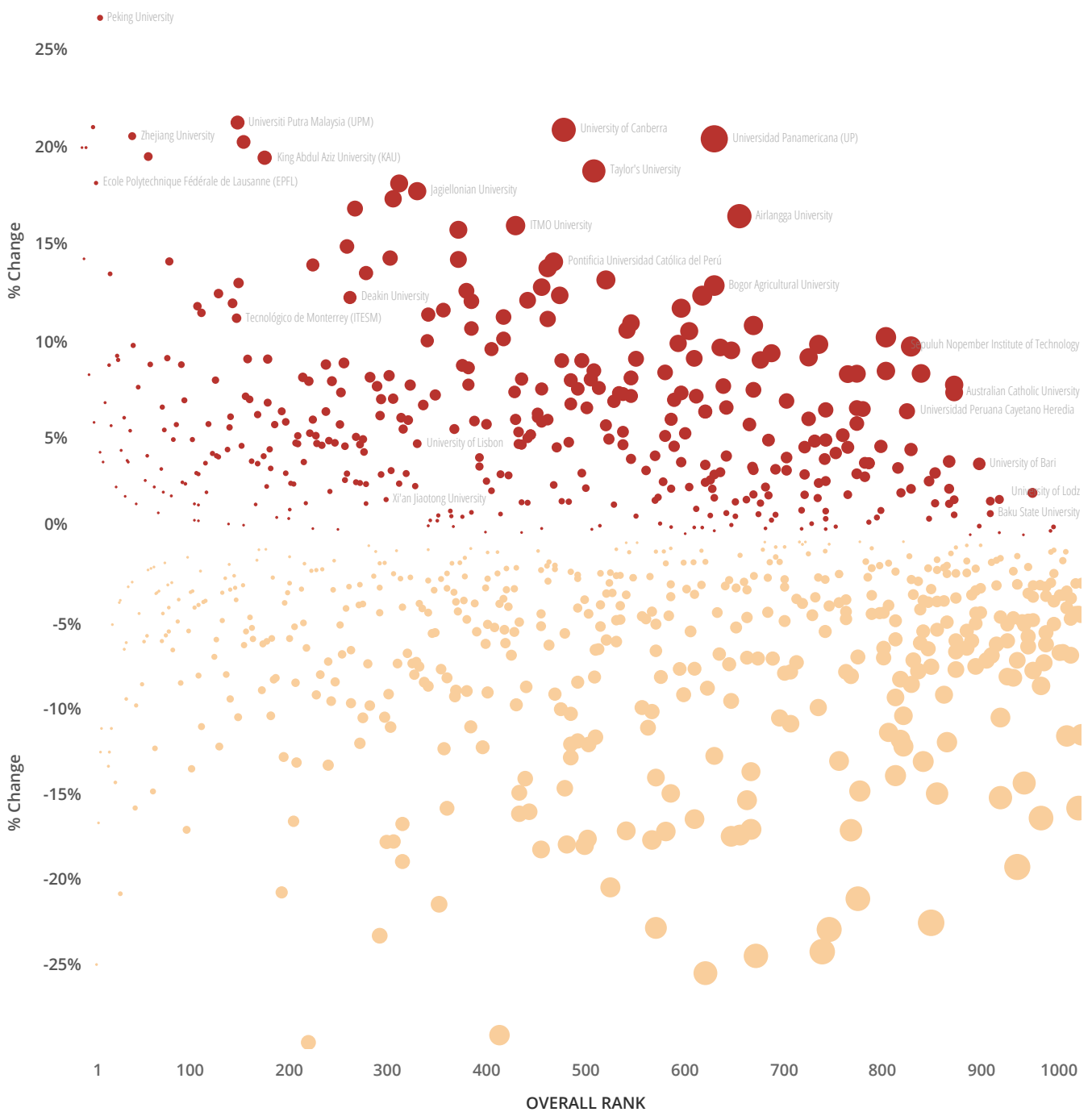
Global TVET
Model University by
ASIC, UK

	2020 Rank	2019 Rank	Institution	Location	Size	Focus	Res.	Age	Status	Academic reputation	Employer reputation	Faculty student	Citations per faculty	International faculty	International students	Overall
↔	1	1	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	United States	M	CO	VH	5	B	100	100	100	99.8	100	94.1	100
↔	2	2	Stanford University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	100	100	100	98.6	99.8	67.7	98.4
↔	3	3	Harvard University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	100	100	98.7	99.6	86.3	62.2	97.4
↑	4	5	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	100	100	100	84.7	99.7	98.5	97.2
↓	5	4	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	United States	S	CO	VH	5	B	97.8	81.2	100	100	99.4	87.3	96.9
↑	6	7	ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)	Switzerland	L	CO	VH	5	A	98.4	96.7	85	98.4	100	98	95.9
↓	7	6	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	100	100	100	74.2	100	97.6	95
↑	8	10	UCL (University College London)	United Kingdom	XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.3	98.7	98.1	76.7	99.1	100	94.8
↓	9	8	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	98.6	99.9	99.8	72.1	100	100	94.1
↓	10	9	University of Chicago	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	99.5	93.7	96.5	78.5	70.2	81	92
↑	11=	12	Nanyang Technological University (NTU)	Singapore	L	FC	VH	3	A	92.1	93.8	93.9	88.8	100	74.2	91.8
↔	11=	11	National University of Singapore (NUS)	Singapore	XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.8	99.2	88.3	75.7	100	76.4	91.8
↔	13	13	Princeton University	United States	M	CO	VH	5	B	99.9	98.6	70.7	100	64.9	67.6	90.9
↔	14	14	Cornell University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	98.7	90.4	65.7	95.1	93.8	72.3	89.3
↑	15	19	University of Pennsylvania	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	95.8	93.7	100	67.6	84	63.6	88.9
↑	16	17	Tsinghua University	China	XL	FC	VH	5	A	97.4	99.1	92.4	80.4	68	30.1	88.6
↓	17	15	Yale University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	99.9	99.9	100	53.5	78.1	57.4	87.7
↓	18=	16	Columbia University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	99.7	97.6	100	53	40.1	96.9	87.4
↑	18=	22	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)	Switzerland	M	FO	VH	5	A	75.6	77.6	96.6	98.9	100	100	87.4
↓	20	18	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	XL	FC	VH	5	A	97.5	93.7	85.6	53	98	98.6	86.2
↓	21	20	University of Michigan	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	98.9	94.4	91	61.6	79.7	44.1	86
↑	22=	30	Peking University	China	XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.1	99.6	72.3	73	70.7	36.9	84.3
↑	22=	23	The University of Tokyo	Japan	L	FC	VH	5	A	100	99.1	93.3	67.9	11.1	26.2	84.3
↓	24	21	Johns Hopkins University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	88.3	52.6	100	77.6	68.8	81.5	83.9
↑	25=	26	Duke University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	89	84.2	99.4	80.3	12.4	59.3	83.8
↔	25=	25	University of Hong Kong (HKU)	Hong Kong	L	FC	VH	5	A	97.3	82.6	87.2	44.5	100	99.1	83.8
↑	27	29	The University of Manchester	United Kingdom	XL	FC	VH	5	A	94.9	97.7	74.1	51.5	92.6	98.6	82.7
↓	28	27	University of California, Berkeley (UCB)	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	100	99.9	30.9	97.7	92.4	39.7	82.6
↓	29=	24	Australian National University (ANU)	Australia	L	FC	VH	4	A	96.9	81.3	37.5	87.4	100	99.8	82.1
↓	29=	28	University of Toronto	Canada	XL	FC	VH	5	A	98.9	96.3	71.5	43.9	97.7	93	82.1
↑	31	34	Northwestern University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	85.9	80.2	100	62.8	76.1	49	81.5
↑	32	37	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST)	Hong Kong	M	CO	VH	3	A	85	71.3	59.5	89.5	100	87.5	80.6
↓	33=	31	King's College London (KCL)	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	88.5	80.4	82.3	52	98.5	99.8	80.5
↑	33=	35	Kyoto University	Japan	L	FC	VH	5	A	98.7	92.5	96.3	53.2	15.4	17.5	80.5
↓	35=	33	McGill University	Canada	L	FC	VH	5	A	92.2	93.8	63.3	58.4	93.7	96.2	80.4
↓	35=	32	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	100	99.7	40.6	88.3	50.4	38.2	80.4
↓	37	36	Seoul National University (SNU)	South Korea	L	FC	VH	4	A	96.9	91.1	88	61.6	19.2	11.9	79.6
↑	38	39	The University of Melbourne	Australia	XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.2	98.1	24.1	75	97.6	100	79.5
↑	39	43	New York University (NYU)	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	B	95.9	95.6	97.6	24	33.5	93.4	78.8
↑	40	44	Fudan University	China	XL	FC	VH	5	A	83.4	93.8	86.5	57.8	92.7	42.9	78.6
↓	41	40	KAIST - Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	South Korea	M	CO	VH	3	A	85	74.5	73.9	98.1	25.8	10.1	77.9
↔	42	42	The University of Sydney	Australia	XL	FC	VH	5	A	97.5	96.4	23.6	70.9	100	100	77.8
↑	43	45	The University of New South Wales (UNSW)	Australia	XL	FC	VH	4	A	91.2	95.7	19.8	84.5	100	98.5	77.1
↓	44	38	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	United Kingdom	M	SP	VH	5	A	78.9	99.7	34.8	91.1	100	100	77
↓	45	41	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)	United States	XL	FC	VH	4	A	92.2	51.8	60.3	78.4	60.8	70.3	76.6
↑	46	49	The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)	Hong Kong	L	FC	VH	4	A	87.9	61.5	67.7	56.2	100	91.7	75.9
↑	47	48	The University of Queensland (UQ)	Australia	XL	FC	VH	5	A	88.5	82.2	27.7	81.8	100	99.5	75.7
↓	48	46	Carnegie Mellon University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	75.2	77.5	43.5	94.3	83.6	99.9	74.8
↑	49	51	University of Bristol	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	76.6	84.2	72.8	61.8	89.4	75.6	74.5
↑	50	52	Delft University of Technology	Netherlands	L	CO	VH	5	A	71.2	88.2	46.4	90	99.3	87.8	74.2

OVERALL RANK: YEAR ON YEAR CHANGE

The plot offers an analysis of the year on year swing for the top 1000 universities. The size of each bubble represents the rank movement while its position depicts the proportional change.

As expected, those institutions in the upper section of the table tend to present a more stable performance, with smaller year on year swings. Reflecting the expansion and coverage of the rankings, the movements are larger in the lower echelons of the ranking. This is testament to an increasingly competitive global higher education environment.





116
International Accredited Programs

28
Science Faculties

28
Research Centers

165
Specialized Educational Programs

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World Class University with sustainability and community engagement

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strategy



Optimize
reputation



Improve
performance



Boost
their
brand



Improve
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	2020 Rank	2019 Rank	Institution	Location	Size	Focus	Res.	Age	Status	Academic reputation	Employer reputation	Faculty student	Citations per faculty	International faculty	International students	Overall
↓	51	47	University of British Columbia	Canada	XL	FC	VH	5	A	97	89	46	42.2	90.8	79.3	74.1
↑	52	55	City University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	M	CO	VH	3	A	59	41.3	89.7	89.4	100	95.3	73.6
↓	53	50	Université PSL (Paris Sciences & Lettres)	France	L			1		77.7	98.6	100	26.2	67.1	72.1	73.4
↑	54	68	Zhejiang University	China	XL	FC	VH	5	A	67.7	86.5	78.6	63.9	95.4	62.9	72.4
↑	55	61	Technische Universität München	Germany	XL	CO	VH	5	A	80.2	99	89.1	26.9	60.6	76.8	72.3
↓	56	53	University of Wisconsin-Madison	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	87.8	49.7	85.5	50	57.2	30.9	71.8
↓	57	56	Brown University	United States	M	FC	VH	5	B	61.9	58.2	81.1	86.6	86	56	71.5
↑	58=	59=	Monash University	Australia	XL	FC	VH	4	A	88	91.9	17.1	64.2	100	99.9	70.9
↔	58=	58	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Japan	M	CO	VH	5	A	74.5	82.7	86.2	61.3	30.7	31.3	70.9
↑	60=	65	Ecole Polytechnique	France	S	CO	VH	5	A	43.8	99.3	99.6	66.3	95.2	97.9	70.5
↓	60=	59=	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China	XL	FC	VH	5	A	79.6	93.6	53.7	65.5	84.1	20.1	70.5
↓	62	54	The University of Warwick	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	4	A	74.4	94.1	55.3	50.3	97.8	99.1	70.4
↓	63	62	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Germany	XL	FC	VH	5	A	91.1	83.2	52.6	45.7	61.5	37.7	69.6
↓	64	57	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	L	FC	VH	5	A	81.1	56	44.8	75.9	79.5	52.5	69
↓	65	63	University of Texas at Austin	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	94.2	83.3	12.1	93.4	6.9	18.6	68.6
↓	66	64	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Germany	L	FC	VH	5	A	80	50.6	96.7	34.8	52.8	44.2	68.4
↑	67	69=	University of Glasgow	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	72.2	58.9	63.7	55	93.7	96.5	68.2
↓	68	66	University of Washington	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	86.1	51.4	17.4	99.2	55.8	40.5	67.9
↑	69	72	National Taiwan University (NTU)	Taiwan	XL	FC	VH	4	A	89.8	82.4	41.9	59.7	20.8	30.4	67.3
↑	70	87=	Universiti Malaya (UM)	Malaysia	L	FC	VH	5	A	68.2	72	90.7	41.5	62.8	57.2	67.1
↓	71	67	Osaka University	Japan	L	FC	VH	4	A	80.8	67.5	80.3	46.2	23.1	14.3	66.5
↓	72=	69=	Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech)	United States	L	CO	VH	5	A	71.1	81.7	15.1	100	60.4	65.8	66.2
↑	72=	79=	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	XL	FC	VH	5	A	70.1	43.9	100	37.2	92.6	29.4	66.2
↓	74	73	Universidad de Buenos Aires	Argentina	XL	FC	VH	5	A	87.2	91.3	77.4	2.4	50.7	64.7	66
↓	75	71	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	89	58.1	13.5	86.3	19.3	67.2	65.9
↑	76	78	University of Zurich	Switzerland	L	FC	VH	5	A	58.6	64.5	99.7	38.7	100	59.4	65.8
↓	77	75=	Sorbonne University	France	XL	FC	VH		A	89.2	45.9	59.7	36.2	47.8	56.5	64.9
↓	78=	74	Durham University	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	57.3	91.2	35.9	77.9	97.2	87.2	64.2
↓	78=	75=	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	61.3	58.7	61	61.4	87.9	94.1	64.2
↑	80	81	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	XL	FC	VH	5	A	79.1	64.3	11.8	85.3	90	37.5	64.1
↓	81	79=	University of Birmingham	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	65.6	78.8	54.8	49.3	91.8	85.7	64
↓	82	77	Tohoku University	Japan	L	FC	VH	5	A	69.5	59.1	98.2	43.1	12.7	17.6	63.7
↑	83	86	Korea University	South Korea	L	FC	VH	5	B	70	85	83.1	35.4	15.2	44.7	63.4
↑	84	90	Lomonosov Moscow State University	Russia	XL	FC	VH	5	A	73.6	84.9	99.7	7.2	18	56.1	63.2
↑	85	87=	Rice University	United States	M	FC	VH	5	B	40.1	22.7	84	93.6	89.8	90.6	63.1
↑	86	91	The University of Western Australia (UWA)	Australia	L	FC	VH	5	A	62.4	59.8	20.8	88.3	100	98.7	62.9
↓	87	83=	Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH)	South Korea	S	FO	VH	3	B	41.3	40.8	99.9	99.3	35.3	3.6	62.6
↓	88	85	The University of Auckland	New Zealand	L	FC	VH	5	A	84.2	62.8	25	39.6	94.4	91.8	62.4
↑	89	98	University of Science and Technology of China	China	L	CO	VH	4	A	56.2	26.1	81.1	98.5	16.9	5.7	62.3
↓	90	83=	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	68.7	53.3	88.3	46	35.6	11.3	62.2
↑	91	106	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Hong Kong	L	CO	VH	3	A	61.3	43.7	74.1	46.3	100	74.8	61.9
↔	92	92	Lund University	Sweden	L	FC	VH	5	A	69.6	54.3	50.1	51.9	89.3	70.1	61.8
↑	93=	95	Pennsylvania State University	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	76.5	80.4	31.6	67.8	21.4	38.6	61.7
↔	93=	93=	University of Leeds	United Kingdom	XL	FC	VH	5	A	69.2	81.2	45.5	41.6	84.1	81.8	61.7
↑	95	100=	Sungkyunkwan University	South Korea	L	FC	VH	5	B	58.4	74.6	85.7	49.3	21.3	38.1	61
↓	96	82	The University of Nottingham	United Kingdom	XL	FC	VH	5	A	60.3	73.2	52.4	49.7	92.1	82.1	60.8
↓	97	96	University of Southampton	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	50.8	52.5	59	68.1	96.1	92.8	60.6
↓	98=	93=	Boston University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	63.1	57.5	53.8	62.1	33.8	88.6	60.5
↑	98=	104=	KTH, Royal Institute of Technology	Sweden	L	CO	VH	5	A	47.5	68.4	63	72.8	96.9	48.7	60.5
↓	100	97	University of St Andrews	United Kingdom	M	FC	VH	5	A	45.2	51.6	65.3	67.4	98.7	99.8	59.9



140

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	2020 Rank	2019 Rank	Institution	Location	Size	Focus	Res.	Age	Status	Academic reputation	Employer reputation	Faculty student	Citations per faculty	International faculty	International students	Overall
↓	101	89	Ohio State University	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	63.8	67.3	66.7	41.3	81.1	27.6	59.5
↓	102	99	Eindhoven University of Technology	Netherlands	M	FO	VH	4	A	30.9	65.9	62.5	97.1	98.3	57.5	58.9
↑	103	113	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	Mexico	XL	FC	VH	5	A	90.9	91	57.6	3.8	13.8	4.3	58.8
↓	104=	100=	University of California, Davis (UCD)	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	70.3	33.9	23.3	80.4	65.3	60.6	58.7
↑	104=	107	Yonsei University	South Korea	L	FC	VH	5	B	62.9	78.3	85	30.6	15.4	33.1	58.7
↑	106	114	The University of Adelaide	Australia	L	FC	VH	5	A	59.3	43.7	28.5	73.7	99	99.1	58.6
↑	107	110	University of Helsinki	Finland	L	CO	VH	5	A	64.5	54.8	66.8	51.5	58.1	6.8	58.4
↓	108=	104=	Trinity College Dublin (TCD)	Ireland	L	FC	VH	5	A	62	51.2	35.8	56.8	99.5	93.5	58.3
↓	108=	100=	Washington University in St. Louis	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	43.8	18.8	99.8	59.2	78.9	59.3	58.3
↓	110	108	University of Geneva	Switzerland	L	FC	VH	5	A	51.1	23.7	52.6	73.6	100	97.8	58.1
↓	111	100=	Purdue University	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	63.8	68.9	30.9	55.6	97.1	61.1	57.8
↔	112	112	Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	M	FO	VH	5	A	30.5	27.1	99.9	65.9	99.5	83	57.4
↓	113	109	University of Alberta	Canada	XL	FC	VH	5	A	58	41.4	57	48.8	91.6	80.8	57.3
↑	114	120	University of Groningen	Netherlands	L	FC	VH	5	A	50.6	24.5	67.9	51.8	90.9	94.6	56.1
↓	115	111	Nagoya University	Japan	L	FC	VH	5	A	60.5	38.6	90.6	37.3	17.7	21.3	55.8
↑	116=	118	Universidade de São Paulo (USP)	Brazil	XL	FC	VH	4	A	88.3	73.3	25.2	35.2	8.9	3.7	55.5
↑	116=	117	Uppsala University	Sweden	L	FC	VH	5	A	65.8	32.6	46.2	56.9	65.5	37.1	55.5
↑	118	122=	Leiden University	Netherlands	XL	FC	VH	5	A	67.6	30.5	29.7	64.1	81	47	55.4
↑	119	135	University of Oslo	Norway	L	FC	VH	5	A	52.6	22.3	77.7	49.2	87.2	30.5	54.7
↑	120=	121	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	Germany	XL	FC	HI	5	A	88.3	54	12.2	33.9	52.9	34.6	54.5
↑	120=	122=	Nanjing University	China	XL	FC	VH	5	A	60.7	30.3	31	84.2	68.6	11.1	54.5
↑	120=	124	Utrecht University	Netherlands	XL	FC	VH	5	A	62.8	32.3	42.5	66	56.7	28.1	54.5
↑	123	139	University of Bern	Switzerland	M	CO	VH	5	A	30.3	38.2	63.7	90.6	100	46.6	54.3
↓	124	116	KIT, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie	Germany	L	CO	VH	4	A	46.3	88.9	29.5	72.6	60	64.3	54.2
↔	125	125	Wageningen University	Netherlands	L	FO	VH	5	A	37.4	22	95.6	57.7	38.6	82.1	54
↓	126	119	Queen Mary University of London (QMUL)	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	5	A	52.6	41.9	34.4	58.8	98.5	97.9	53.9
↑	127	132=	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Chile	L	FC	VH	5	B	85.2	95.5	28.6	13.6	19.4	4.2	53.4
↑	128	131	Lancaster University	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	4	A	40.4	27	52.5	70.6	94.5	97.3	53.2
↓	129	115	University of Southern California	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	B	58.5	60	28.7	64.5	21.7	75	53.1
↔	130=	130	Freie Universität Berlin	Germany	XL	FC	HI	4	A	80.2	49	5.4	46	62.8	49.4	53
↑	130=	138	University of Ghent	Belgium	XL	FC	VH	5	A	51.9	31.7	84.2	39	65.2	20.1	53
↓	132=	128=	Hokkaido University	Japan	L	FC	VH	5	A	56.3	47.1	84.4	34.2	20	15	52.9
↓	132=	126=	Kyushu University	Japan	L	FC	VH	5	A	55.5	49.2	85.6	32.6	18.6	21.5	52.9
↑	134	140	Aalto University	Finland	L	FO	VH	1	A	40.1	47.4	55.6	69.9	90.1	37.4	52.4
↓	135	132=	University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)	United States	L	CO	VH	5	A	62.5	20.1	14.8	86.2	69.1	29.6	52.3
↓	136	126=	University of Maryland, College Park	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	54.1	34.8	50.9	70	26.4	26.5	52.1
↑	137	149=	Université de Montréal	Canada	XL	FC	VH	5	A	55.2	55.5	55.4	27.5	91.1	61.8	52
↑	138	144	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen	Germany	XL	FC	VH	5	A	55.3	97.2	13	59	42.4	68.2	51.9
↓	139	137	CentraleSupélec	France	S	FO	VH	1	A	15.8	100	88.7	45.4	72.1	90.1	51.4
↓	140=	128=	Chalmers University of Technology	Sweden	M	CO	VH	5	B	30.5	61.4	54.9	73.1	96.8	45.2	51.2
↑	140=	146	McMaster University	Canada	L	FC	VH	5	A	40.4	42.5	85	32.4	97.9	45.1	51.2
↓	140=	136	University of Pittsburgh	United States	L	FC	VH	5	A	44.6	21.9	96.2	49	15.3	23.6	51.2
↑	140=	160=	University of Technology Sydney (UTS)	Australia	L	CO	VH	3	A	44.3	80.6	10.1	68.2	98.3	93.8	51.2
↓	144	141=	Michigan State University	United States	XL	FC	VH	5	A	61.9	65.8	18.6	54.4	63.8	36.2	51.1
↓	145	141=	Aarhus University	Denmark	L	FC	VH	4	A	52.9	45.7	38	62.7	81.7	17.6	51
↓	146	141=	Newcastle University	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	4	A	41	73.7	47.7	43.4	89.9	84.7	50.9
↔	147	147	Technische Universität Berlin	Germany	L	CO	VH	5	A	53.9	77.7	47.6	30.2	42	69.3	50.6
↓	148	134	University of York	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	4	A	42	40.8	56.8	51.3	91	66	50.5
↑	149	156=	Politecnico di Milano	Italy	XL	FO	VH	5	A	60.4	84.3	6.3	56.9	44.6	54.5	50.4
↑	150	151=	Hanyang University	South Korea	L	FC	VH	4	B	46.8	68.4	77.2	30.8	25.4	34.8	50.3

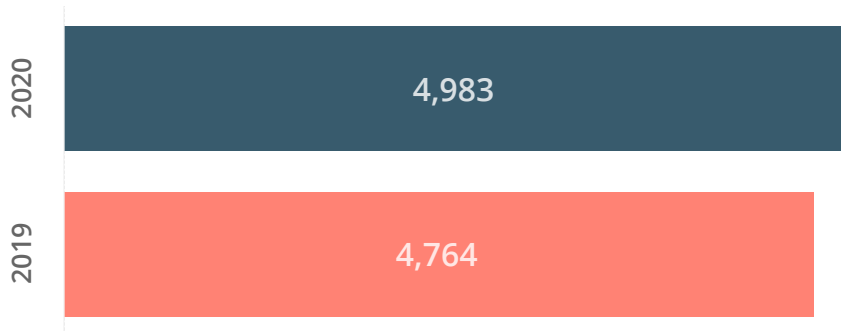
ACADEMIC REPUTATION

94,672
ACADEMIC
RESPONDENTS
+12%

1,496,116
ACADEMIC
NOMINATIONS
+19%

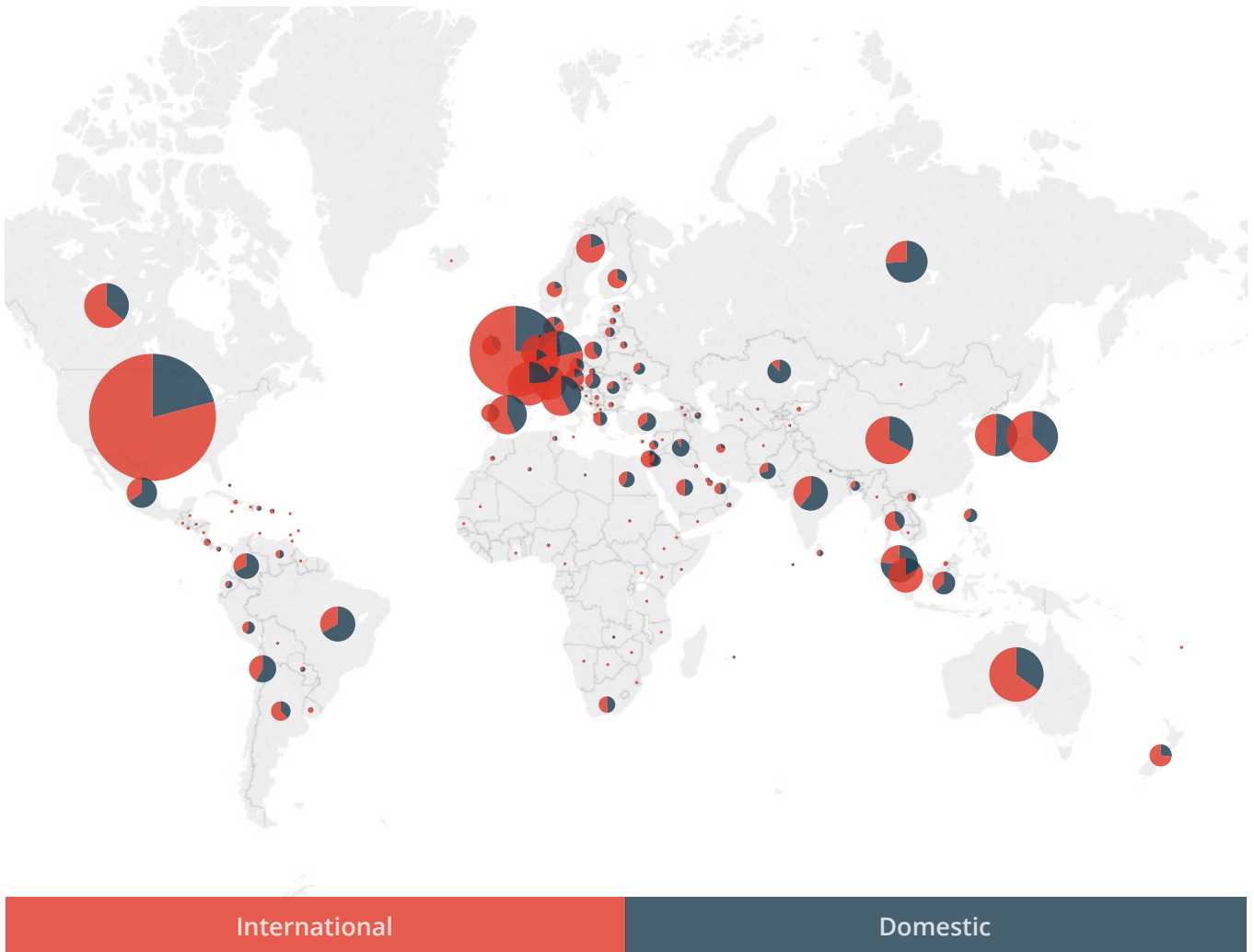
149
LOCATIONS
FEATURED

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS NOMINATED BY ACADEMICS



There has been an increase of almost 5% in the number of institutions nominated by academics globally.

RECEIVED ACADEMIC NOMINATIONS: DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION





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QS World University Rankings®:

Methodology



Rankings team

QS Quacquarelli Symonds

The 2020 edition of the QS World University Rankings marks 15 years of this exercise. The 2020 edition maintains its consistent methodology, with no significant alterations since faculty area normalization was introduced in 2015.

The World University Rankings are compiled using six simple indicators that we believe encapsulate university performance at a global level, according to key aspects of their mission. This stability behind the methodology ensures that year-on-year comparisons remain valid, and that volatility in the tables is minimised.

We evaluate universities for the World University Rankings according to the six indicators, designed to capture research efficiency, academic standing, the fostering of graduate employability, class sizes, and the extent to which internationalization is being achieved.

1. Academic Reputation (40%)

2. Employer Reputation (10%)

3. Faculty/Student Ratio (20%)

4. Citations per faculty (20%)

5. International Faculty Ratio (5%)

6. International Student Ratio (5%)

1. Academic Reputation (40%)

A world-leading university should be recognised as such by the global academic community. For this reason, Academic Reputation receives the highest weighting of any indicator in the rankings (40%). This indicator is based on data from the QS Academic Survey, which, for the 2020 edition of the rankings, accounts for the expert opinions of over 94,000 academics in the higher education space regarding the research quality of the world's universities. This exercise constitutes the world's largest survey of academic opinion, and, in terms of its size and global coverage, is an unparalleled means of measuring sentiment in the global academic community.

2. Employer Reputation (10%)

Of critical importance to students seeking to make crucial study decisions is the question of future employability. This means that the opinion of employers regarding an institution's capacity to produce reputable, well-prepared graduates provides important insight into university performance.

Our Employer Reputation indicator is based on around 45,000 responses to our QS Employer Survey. This survey asks employers to identify those institutions from which they source the most competent, innovative and employable graduates. As with the QS Academic Survey, the QS Employer Survey is largest of its kind in the world.

3. Faculty/Student Ratio (20%)

Students typically specify that teaching quality is of the utmost importance when they come to compare, and choose between, prospective universities. Teaching quality is notoriously difficult to measure, especially on a global scale, but we have determined that measuring teacher/student ratios is the most effective proxy indicator for teaching quality. This ratio assesses the extent to which institutions are able to provide students with meaningful access to lecturers and tutors, and recognizes that institutions with a low faculty/student ratio will reduce the teaching burden on each individual academic.

4. Citations Per Faculty (20%)

Another key part of an institution's mission is research output. We measure institutional research quality using our Citations per Faculty indicator. This indicator is per Faculty so that we can meaningfully compare institutions of different size – an indicator that simply accounted for raw citations output would unduly privilege large, typically wealthier, research institutions.

To calculate this indicator, we take the total number of citations (over six years) received by all papers produced by the institution over a five-year period and divide this by the number of full-time equivalent faculty members at that institution.

All of the research data we use for the QS World University Rankings is provided by Elsevier's Scopus database. The paper period we are using for the 2020 cycle of rankings is 2013 through 2017. For citations, we extend the window to six years, reflecting the fact that it takes time for research to be effectively disseminated throughout the academic community. This makes

the citations window for the 2020 cycle of rankings 2013 through 2018.

To account for the fact that different fields have very different publishing cultures we normalise citation and paper counts. This means that a citation received for a paper in Philosophy is weighted differently to one received for a paper on Anatomy and Physiology, ensuring that, in evaluating an institution's true research impact, both citations are given equal weight, and that institutions that specialize in the Life Sciences and Medicine – where citation yields are typically far higher than in the Humanities – do not receive undue advantage.

All citations data is sourced using Elsevier's Scopus database, the world's largest repository of academic journal data. This year, QS assessed over 13 million papers and 93 million citations to compile the rankings.

5. International Faculty Ratio / 6. International Student Ratio (5% each)

A world-class university should both attract students and appeal to faculty from across the world, and internationalization, when successful, can have myriad indirect positive impacts on institutional performance. There are numerous advantages to having an international student and faculty body - it implies a highly global outlook, which is necessary for working in today's increasingly internationalised higher education sector and global job market. It also provides both students and staff alike with a multinational environment, facilitating exchange of best practices and beliefs; and provides students with international sympathies and global awareness. For the QS World University Rankings, the proportion of international faculty and the proportion of international students are worth 5% each in the weighting.

We welcome any engagement from stakeholders in our ranking regarding our methodology or datasets, and our Rankings team can be contacted at rankings@qs.com.

EMPLOYER REPUTATION

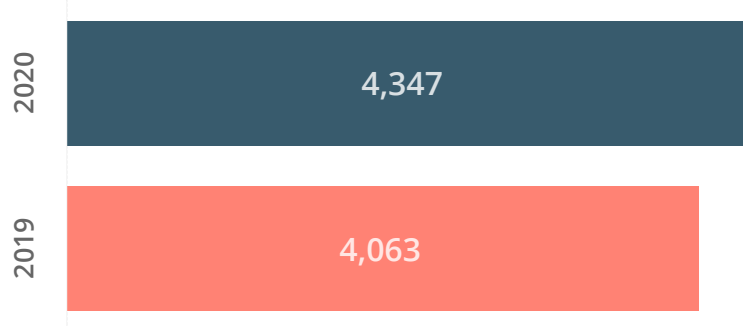
44,884
EMPLOYER
RESPONDENTS
+5%

239,131
EMPLOYER
NOMINATIONS
+20%

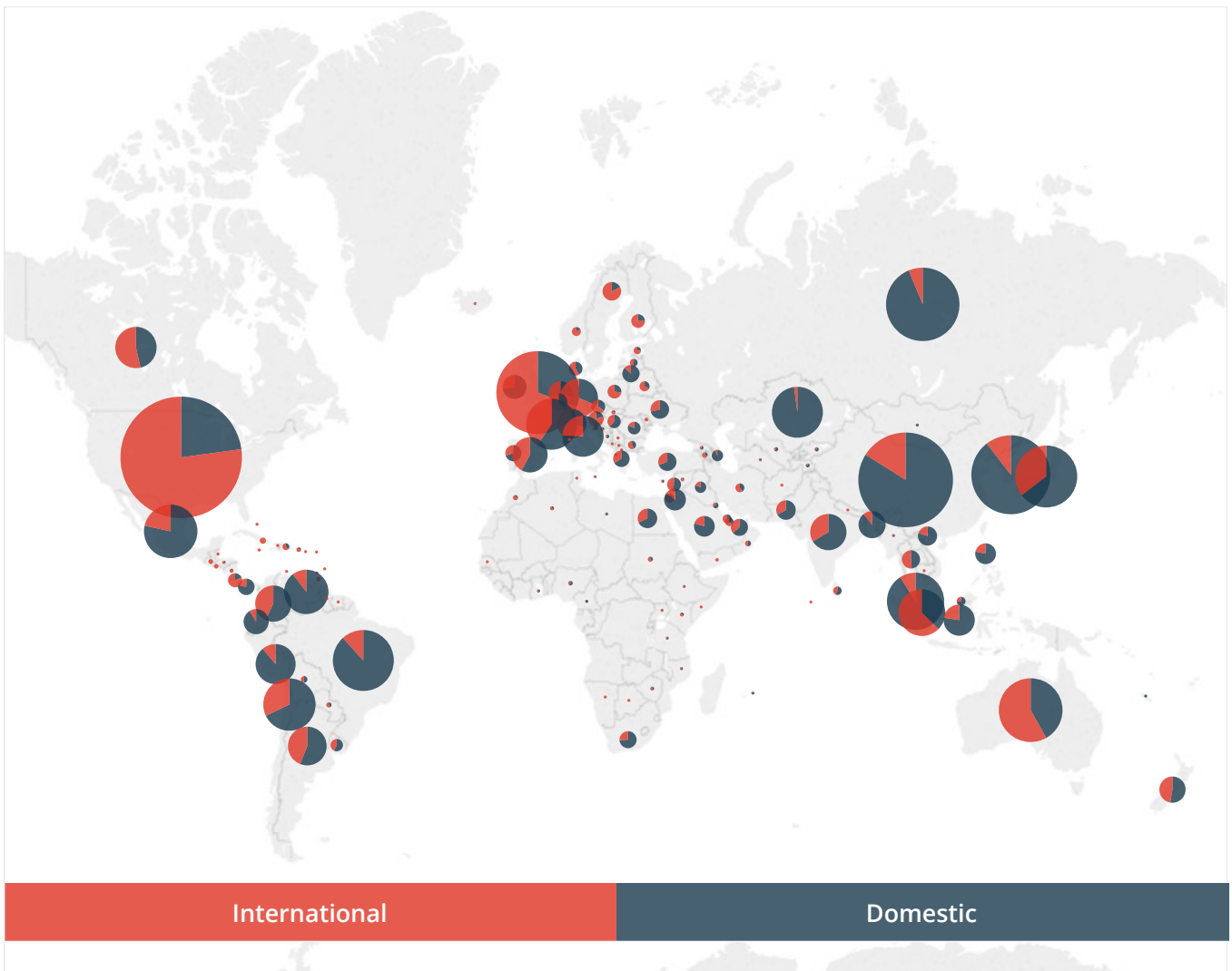
148
LOCATIONS
FEATURED

The US, Europe and Australia dominate the Employer Reputation indicator, with particular success in the attraction of international nominations. China, India and Russia are also showcasing solid results but with stronger focus on their national markets.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS NOMINATED BY ACADEMICS

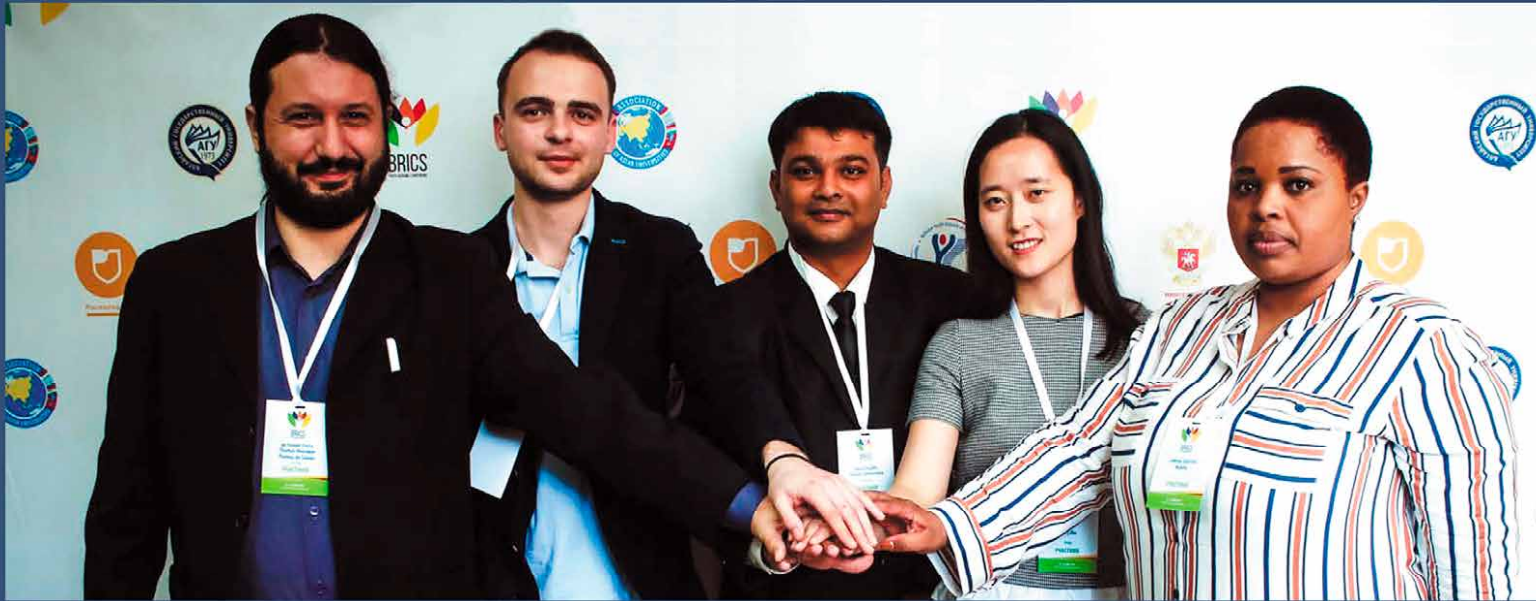


RECEIVED EMPLOYER NOMINATIONS: DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION





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- 4 research institutes
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- Microsoft IT Academy
- Cisco Networking Academy
- Big Data Analysis Center

13,5%

International students

348

Bachelor's and Master's Educational programs

30

Joint Educational Programs with Foreign Universities

Engineering Center "PromBioTech"

Business Incubator

South-Siberian Botanical Garden

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Seoul, Korea

YONSEI UNIVERSITY ADVANCES AS BIOCLUSTER HUB

Yonsei University continues to pursue innovation through cutting-edge research in biotechnology and information technology at the Yonsei International Campus in Songdo, Incheon.

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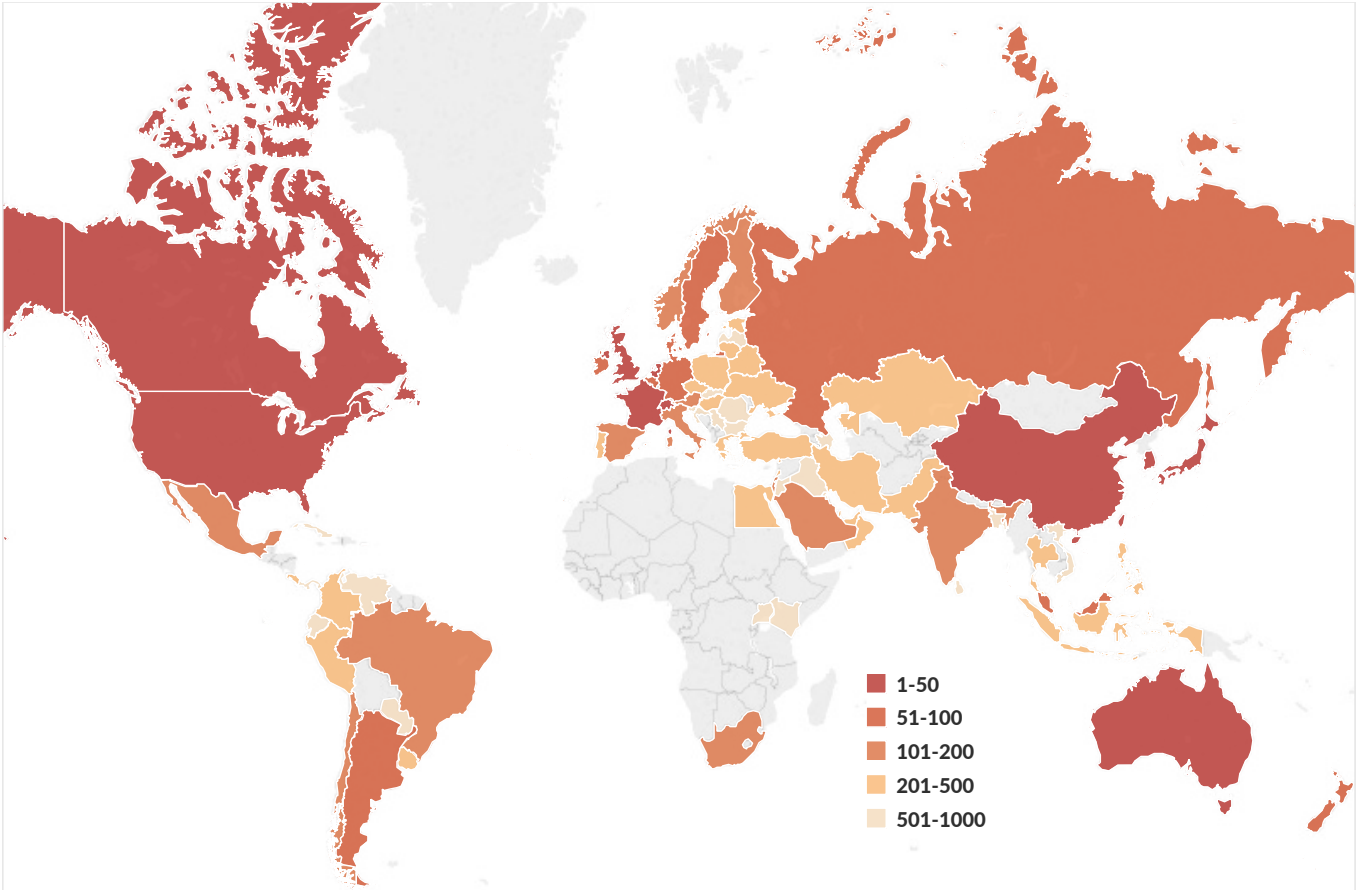


Yonsei University



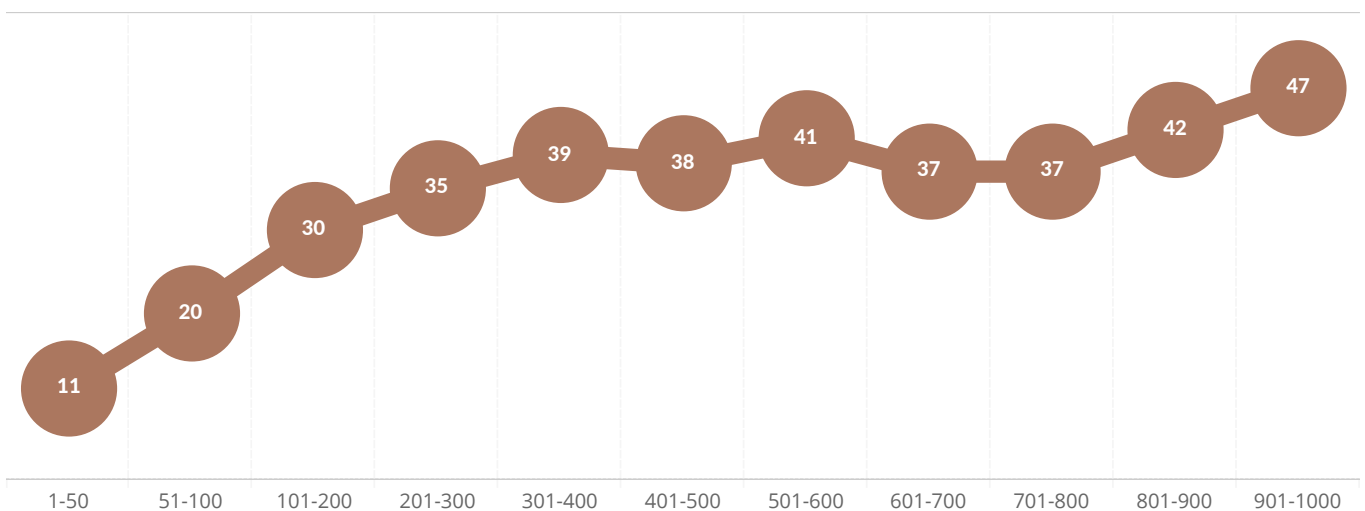
	2020 Rank	2019 Rank	Institution	Location	Size	Focus	Res.	Age	Status	Academic reputation	Employer reputation	Faculty student	Citations per faculty	International faculty	International students	Overall
↑	203	217	Sapienza - Università di Roma	Italy	XL	FC	VH	5	A	72.9	33.3	5.7	43.8	10.1	8.5	43.5
↓	204	175=	Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa	Italy	S	FO	VH			22.4	7.3	100	57.7	19.7	21.1	43.4
↓	205	195=	University of Reading	United Kingdom	L	CO	VH	5	A	33.2	34.9	32.7	53.4	94	88.9	43.3
↓	206	190	University of Colorado at Boulder	United States	XL	CO	VH	5	A	37.9	25.5	63.3	50.4	37.2	14.1	43.2
↑	207=	220	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Kazakhstan	L	CO	HI	4	A	34	60.7	98.6	1.2	40.8	26.1	43.1
↓	207=	183	Dartmouth College	United States	M	FC	VH	5	B	20.8	28.9	76.8	71.5	5.8	35.1	43.1
↑	207=	214=	University of Newcastle	Australia	L	FC	VH	4	A	34.1	31	32.8	57.4	100	63.4	43.1
↑	210	212=	University of Notre Dame	United States	L	CO	VH	5	B	29.8	42.6	67.3	49.8	43.1	20.6	42.9
↑	211	214=	Western University	Canada	L	FC	VH	5	A	30.4	65.7	9.1	73.5	98.4	50.1	42.8
↓	212=	206	Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM)	Spain	XL	FC	VH	5	A	64.6	71.6	26.6	14.5	3.6	24.1	42.7
↑	212=	218=	University of Wollongong	Australia	L	FC	VH	3	A	31	34.3	21.6	66.9	93.4	86.4	42.7
↓	214	204=	Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)	Brazil	L	FC	VH	4	A	67.5	34.5	21.1	32.7	9.9	4.3	42.1
↓	215=	212=	Arizona State University	United States	XL	CO	VH	5	A	42	29.9	12.2	67.9	64.1	56.6	42
↑	215=	221=	Victoria University of Wellington	New Zealand	L	CO	VH	5	A	47	36	13.4	44.3	99.3	59.2	42
↓	217=	204=	Radboud University Nijmegen	Netherlands	L	FC	VH	4	A	31.1	15.3	39.4	76.7	54.4	26.2	41.4
↑	217=	228	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	Malaysia	L	CO	VH	3	A	33.9	45	73.3	22.7	27.3	53.7	41.4
↑	219=	230	Tel Aviv University	Israel	L	FC	VH	4	A	35.4	40.5	7.8	95.4	35.2	11.8	41.3
↓	219=	169	University of California, Irvine (UCI)	United States	XL	FC	VH	4	A	45.3	16.7	16.9	64.4	37.4	65.6	41.3
↑	219=	231=	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	Netherlands	L	FC	VH	5	A	41.7	16.8	49.1	47.7	47.3	21.7	41.3
↓	222	218=	Loughborough University	United Kingdom	L	FO	VH	4	A	30	63.3	34.4	40.4	82.8	72.1	41.2
↔	223	223=	University of Antwerp	Belgium	L	FC	VH	3	A	23.9	19.3	85.3	32.9	71.3	41.3	40.9
↑	224	244=	Queensland University of Technology (QUT)	Australia	XL	CO	VH	3	A	42.8	46.9	10.1	45.9	98.9	52.6	40.7
↑	225	234	National Cheng Kung University	Taiwan	L	FC	VH	4	A	40.8	53.4	42.5	39.7	17.7	26.4	40.4
↔	226	226	Georgetown University	United States	L	FC	VH	5	B	34.2	42.8	67.6	26.7	16.6	47.3	40.1
↓	227=	208=	National Chiao Tung University	Taiwan	M	CO	VH	5	A	28.9	52.1	45.8	54.6	29.1	31.5	40
↓	227=	223=	Universität Hamburg	Germany	XL	FC	VH	5	A	47.7	15.5	41	38.4	45.3	22.6	40
↑	227=	231=	University of Canterbury	New Zealand	L	CO	VH	5	A	38.8	43.8	13	45.9	100	64.6	40
↑	230	250=	Curtin University	Australia	L	CO	VH	3	A	32.4	47.3	19.5	52.7	100	51.8	39.9
↑	231=	244=	Novosibirsk State University	Russia	M	CO	VH	4	A	30	26.4	93.8	16.4	11.6	49.1	39.8
↓	231=	214=	University of Illinois, Chicago (UIC)	United States	L	FC	VH	5	A	46.4	33.7	43.6	36.4	12.7	22.6	39.8
↓	233	229	University of Calgary	Canada	XL	FC	VH	4	A	34.1	39	30.6	43.2	84.5	61.2	39.7
↑	234=	235	Saint-Petersburg State University	Russia	L	FC	VH	5	A	38.6	31.3	87.9	6	6.9	35.8	39.6
↑	234=	272=	Universidad de Los Andes Colombia	Colombia	L	FC	HI	4	B	54.4	87.9	27.6	8.1	32.1	3.1	39.6
↑	234=	249	Università degli Studi di Padova (UNIPD)	Italy	XL	FC	VH	5	A	55.1	38.7	13.3	49.8	12.5	6.1	39.6
↑	237	250=	Macquarie University	Australia	L	FC	VH	4	A	30.6	47.3	23.6	40.5	96.5	95.8	39.5
↑	238	250=	RMIT University	Australia	XL	CO	VH	3	A	37.1	63.1	12.3	29.2	100	93.2	39.2
↓	239=	211	Maastricht University	Netherlands	L	CO	VH	3	A	22.1	22.1	24.6	65.1	97.4	100	39
↔	239=	239=	Queen's University	Canada	L	FC	VH	5	A	36.2	69.9	8.7	53.5	72.8	25.4	39
↓	239=	223=	University of Leicester	United Kingdom	L	FC	VH	4	A	24.6	18.5	44.5	48.5	83.1	89.1	39
↓	242	221=	Sciences Po Paris	France	M	SP	VH	5	A	22.3	32.6	89.1	5.1	56	99.2	38.9
↑	243	255	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn	Germany	XL	FC	VH	5	A	49.6	16.7	46.6	22.3	40.9	26.4	38.8
↓	244	237=	American University of Beirut (AUB)	Lebanon	M	FC	VH	5	B	24.6	52.9	63.1	15.2	90.2	64.6	38.7
↓	245	242=	Universidad de Navarra	Spain	M	FC	VH	4	B	31	75.1	44.1	25.8	21.6	68.1	38.5
↓	246	227	University of Sussex	United Kingdom	L	FC	HI	4	A	28.7	11	29.3	51.2	96.9	95.6	38.4
↑	247=	271	Chulalongkorn University	Thailand	XL	FC	HI	5	A	62.4	56.5	25.6	8.5	11.5	2.5	38.3
↑	247=	264=	Kyung Hee University	South Korea	L	FC	VH	4	B	27.1	32.4	87.8	18.4	15.2	41.1	38.3
+	249		TELECOM ParisTech	France	S	SP	MD			4.7	43.2	95.1	15.8	95	99.7	38.2
↑	250	263	Ecole des Ponts ParisTech	France	S	FO	VH	5	A	8.7	53.9	92.1	20.2	27.1	99.7	37.8

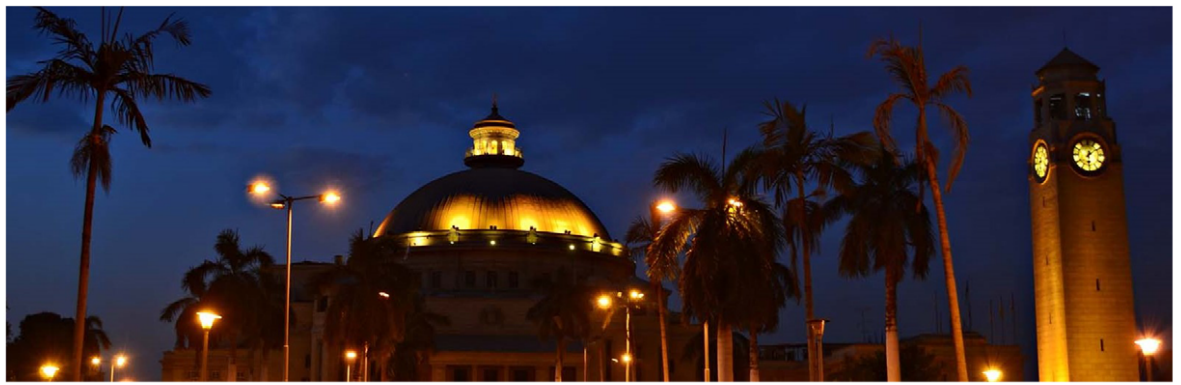
WHERE DOES EACH LOCATION'S TOP INSTITUTION RANK THIS YEAR?



The map indicates a North-South divide, with North American, European and Asian institutions dominating the top 100. Australia and, to a lesser extent, New Zealand and Argentina are exceptions to this rule.

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS FEATURED IN EACH RANK RANGE





CAIRO UNIVERSITY (Founded in 1908)

EGYPT'S PREMIER PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

LARGEST UNIVERSITY IN EGYPT & MENA REGION

- 230,000 Students
- 12,000 Faculty Members
- 8,000 TAs & RAs
- 24,000 Admin Staff

CAIRO UNIVERSITY OFFERS

- World Class Higher Education
- State of Art Research
- Effective Community Services

RANKED AMONG TOP WORLD UNIVERSITIES

THREE NOBLE PRIZE LAUREATES ARE PROMINENT ALUMNI

SEVERAL GRADUATES RECEIVED PRESTIGIOUS NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

25 FACULTIES & INSTITUTES COVERING VARIOUS ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES

- Engineering, Humanities, Social, Basic, & Health Sciences
- 17 Teaching Hospitals (4000 Beds)
- Excellence Centers, Central Laboratories, & Central Library

STRONG COMMITMENT TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSURE and EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE BOTH IN EDUCATION & RESEARCH

- World-Class International Staff & Student Exchange
- Distance Learning Programmes
- International Collaboration with Top Ranked Universities

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CU: International branch (Est. April 2018)



Lomonosov Moscow



CAMPUSES OUTSIDE RUSSIA

- Nur-Sultan (Kazakhstan) • Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
- Baku (Azerbaijan) • Dushanbe (Tajikistan)
- Yerevan (Armenia) • Koper (Slovenia)
- Shenzhen MSU-BIT University (China)



Research Library



Botanical Garden



Medical Research Center and University Hospital

MSU MAIN CAMPUSES

1948



140 000 m²

1953



640 000 m²

2017



1 000 000 m²



15 research institutes



PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND RESEARCHERS



KM – flight altitude of MSU satellite Mikhailo Lomonosov – 150 km higher than the International Space Station



43 faculties and schools

- 🏛️ the oldest – Faculties of Philosophy and Law
- 🏛️ the newest – Faculty of Cosmic Research



725

PARTNER UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH CENTRES

IN 84 COUNTRIES

ON 5 CONTINENTS



6 satellites

3 astronomical observatories



2 petascale supercomputers

42 000 students

including 9500 international students



Nobel Laureates who studied or worked at Lomonosov

1956
chemistry

Nikolay Semyonov

1958
physics

Igor Tamm

1958
physics

Ilya Frank

1958
literature

Boris Pasternak

1962
physics

Lev Landau

1964
physics

Alexander Prokhorov

State University



www.msu.ru

1 Leninskie Gory,
Moscow, Russia

RANKINGS

Top 50 in the world
in six subjects*

- ▣ Natural Sciences
- ▣ Computer Science & Information Systems
- ▣ Mathematics
- ▣ Physics & Astronomy
- ▣ Linguistics
- ▣ Modern Languages

* QS World University Rankings by Subject, 2019



Six museums

- ▣ Earth Sciences
- ▣ Minerals and Fossils
- ▣ Anthropology
- ▣ Zoology
- ▣ History of MSU
- ▣ Art Gallery



Two Preparatory High Schools

- ▣ Kolmogorov School
- ▣ University High School



Science Park

Vorobyovy Gory Technological Valley (Megacenter Project)

- Biomedical cluster with in vivo research centre, drug testing laboratories, and living systems depository
- Nanotechnology and novel materials cluster with cleanrooms and nano-machine laboratories
- Information technology, mathematical modelling, and high-performance calculation cluster
- Robotics, machine engineering, energy efficiency, and storage cluster
- Space exploration cluster, including operational space monitoring and asteroid threat assessment centre
- Earth sciences and environmental projects cluster
- Interdisciplinary humanities and cognitive science cluster



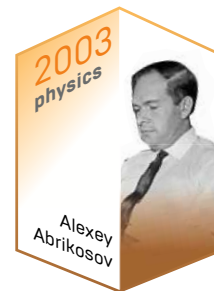
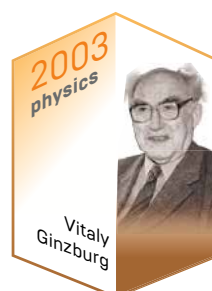
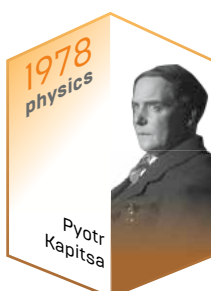
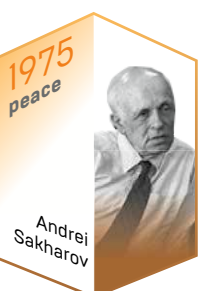
MILLION
SQUARE METRES

2 962 300 000 000 000 000 000



CALCULATIONS per second performed by the Lomonosov-2 supercomputer.
Its processing capacity is equivalent to about 10 000 regular notebook computers.

Moscow State University



41 972

ARTICLES

published in scientific journals by MSU researchers in the last 10 years. This is more than 10% of Russia's total scientific publication output.

Shaping the future together

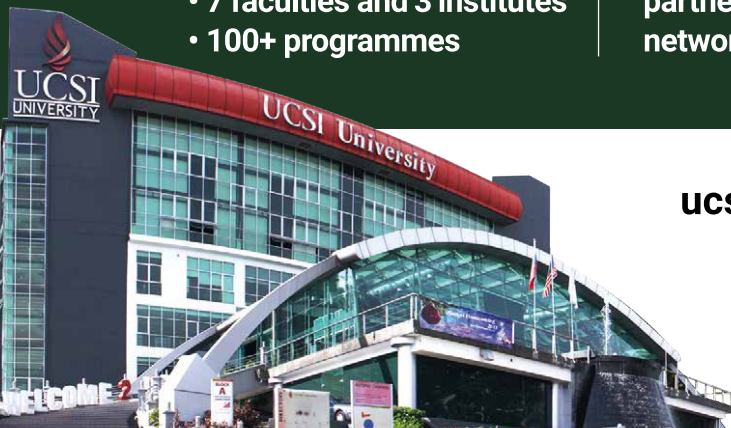
UCSI University stands for quality education. We promote social entrepreneurship. We empower tomorrow's seed planters. This is why we are the first and only private university in Malaysia to be recognised as a Regional Centre of Expertise (RCE) by the United Nations University. Ultimately, we believe that education can be a force for good. And we champion the UN's Sustainable Development Goals because the future is so much better when it's shared.



- 4 campuses
- 7 faculties and 3 institutes
- 100+ programmes

- 4,200+ industry partners in our network

- 10,000+ students
- 110+ nationalities in our alumni network



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UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA



A university of excellence for integral, social and territorial development

Founded in 1803, Universidad de Antioquia is Colombia's oldest public university. Currently home to more than 41,000 students, it is the country's second largest higher education institution, with several campuses in the state of Antioquia.

Research	272 research groups, 40% of them classified in the highest level of the Administrative Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (Colciencias) in Colombia.
Teaching	Universidad de Antioquia develops and spreads knowledge in the fields of humanities, science, arts, philosophy, engineering and technology, with high quality accreditation.
Outreach	Universidad de Antioquia aims to transform the territories through scientific, technological and cultural transfer of knowledge.
Innovation	Leader in innovation and entrepreneurship with a successful model of business and social relationship.

Contact



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Al-khobar Eastern Province Saudi Arabia

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APPLIED AND DREAMS REALISED**



AREAS OF SPECIALISATION



Electrical Engineering, Electronics Engineering Technology, Telecommunication Technology and Medical Electronics



Chemical Engineering and Bioengineering Technology



Information Technology, Networking System, Multimedia and Animation



Marine Engineering Technology



Design, Manufacturing and Engineering Business Management



Accounting, Business Administration, Entrepreneurship, Islamic Finance, International Business, Management, Marketing and Tourism



Medicine, Pharmacy and Health Sciences



Aviation and Aircraft Maintenance Technology



Welding, Air Conditioning and Industrial Refrigeration, Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Maintenance Technology



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Medical Science Technology



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GRASSROOTS COMPASSION.



INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

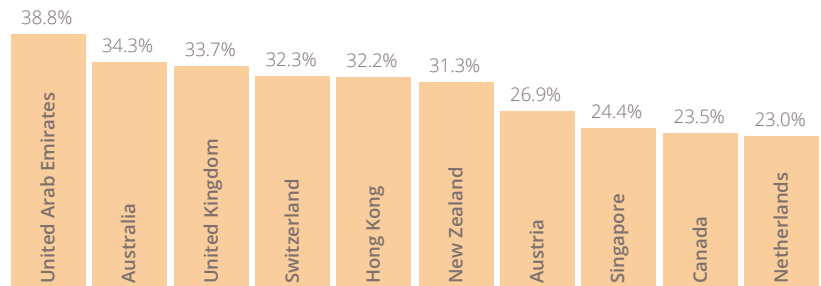
731,983
IN TOP 100

2,015,196
IN TOP 500

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS - TOP 10 LOCATIONS

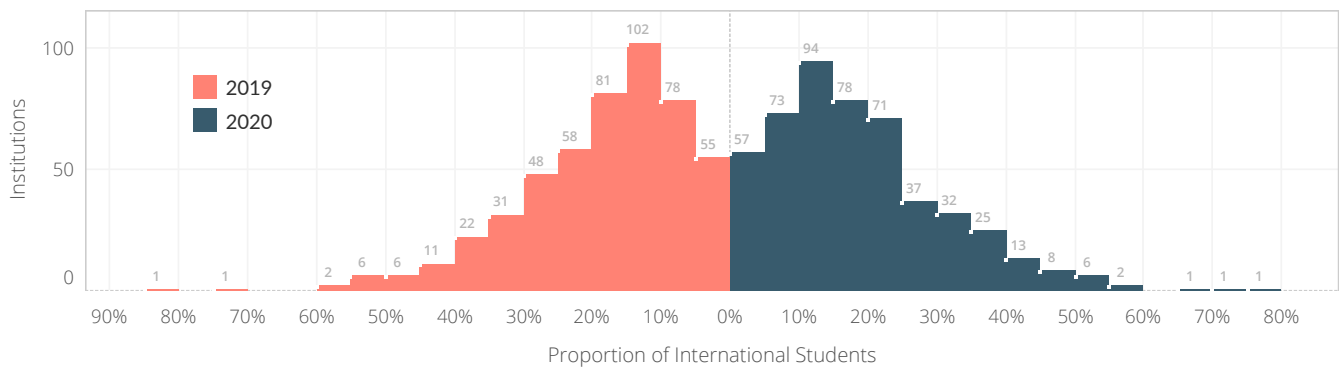
YEAR ON YEAR
INCREASE
2.7%

YEAR ON YEAR
INCREASE
2.8%



INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS RATIO - TOP 500 INSTITUTIONS

The histogram presents the number of institutions falling into each ratio range.



INTERNATIONAL FACULTY

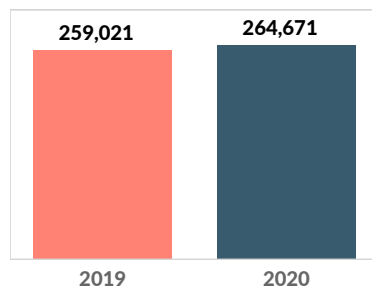
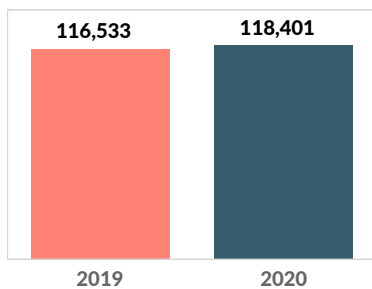
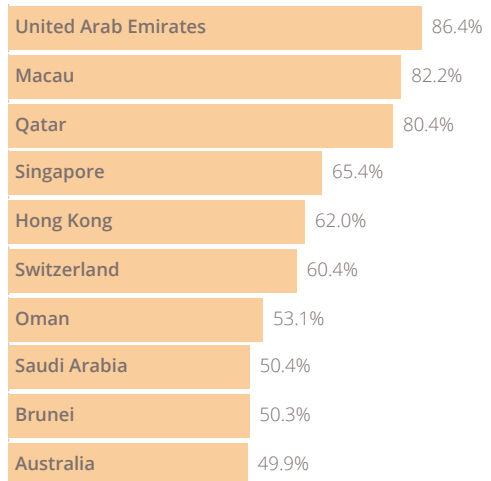
118,401
IN TOP 100

264,671
IN TOP 500

INTERNATIONAL FACULTY TOP 10 LOCATIONS

YEAR ON YEAR INCREASE
1.6%

YEAR ON YEAR INCREASE
2.2%



The United Arab Emirates leads in the international metrics, showcasing its strength as a regional higher education hub.

A group of European countries, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand are clearly a magnet for international students, all of them with average ratios higher than 25%. The Middle East and Southeast Asia are particularly active hiring international faculty staff, with Switzerland and Australia also displaying strong average rates in this area.



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university

**UNITING PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT
CULTURES BY KNOWLEDGE RUDN
UNIVERSITY CREATES LEADERS TO
MAKE THE WORLD BETTER**

FOUNDED IN 1960

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- Medicine
- Agrarian Technologies
- Space Technologies
- Law
- Hospitality Business and Tourism
- Linguistics
- Modern Languages
- Physics
- Mathematics
- Chemistry
- Sciences
- Humanities
- Economics
- Ecology

32,000
students

157
countries

472 Higher Education programs

Campus: **14** hostels for over

10,000 students

Over 150,000 graduates



QS WORLD
UNIVERSITY
RANKINGS

TOP 400

2020

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Research Metrics

Powered by **Scopus**

For the 2020 edition of the QS World University Rankings over 13 million papers and 93 million citations indexed by Scopus were analysed. Globally, the research output is increasing, with the average institution producing over 5,100 publications, 8.5% more than in the previous edition. This increase has been more intensively felt in citations, with an average positive shift of almost 16% year on year.

PAPERS AND CITATIONS COUNT

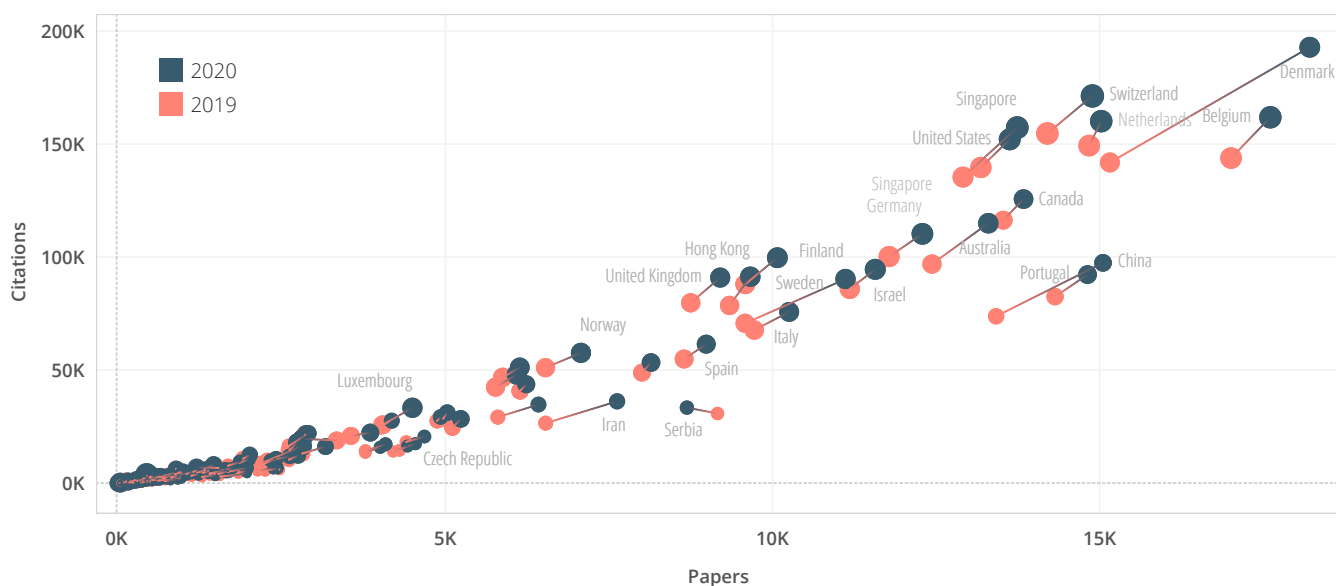
	Data	% Difference
Papers	13,435,603	3.4%
Citations	93,525,343	10.7%
Citations (SCE)	74,004,283	10.9%

Papers period: 2013-2017 | Citations period: 2013-2018

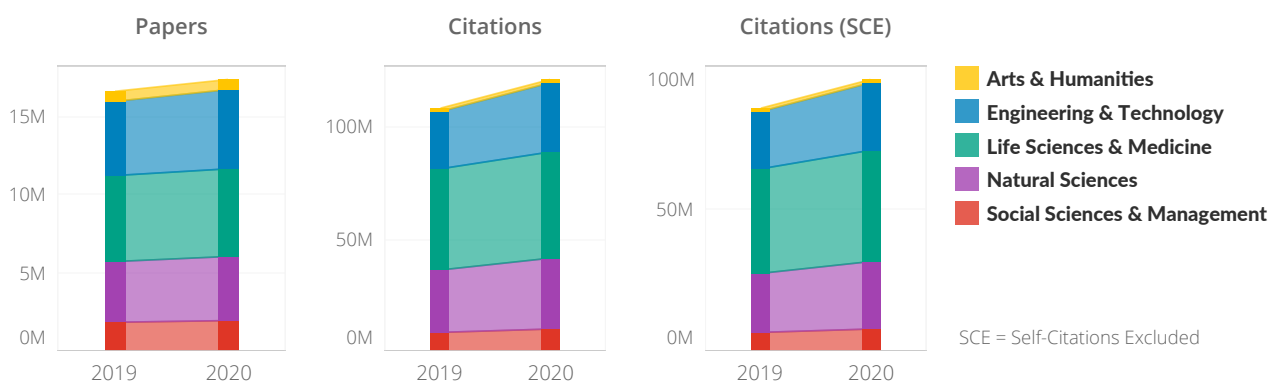
AVERAGE SHIFT IN THE RESEARCH METRICS

	Average	% Difference
Papers	5,120	8.5%
Citations	52,029	15.7%
CitationsSCE	40,353	15.7%
Impact	5	17.5%

AVERAGE PAPERS AND CITATIONS BY LOCATION - EVOLUTION



PAPERS AND CITATIONS BY BROAD SUBJECT AREA





DEAKIN
UNIVERSITY

Society is hurtling towards a new future, with robots and autonomous systems transforming how we work and live globally.

Deakin University's world-leading Institute for Intelligent Systems Research and Innovation (IISRI) has set up the iTrust Lab to discover how to improve human and robot relations.

The team has already developed an algorithm that can predict driver and pedestrian behaviour, which is set to accelerate the use of autonomous vehicles globally.

"Can we be comfortable if a robot is involved in our medical procedure, or be confident to travel in a self-driving car? These are the questions we are seeking to answer," explained IISRI Director, Professor Saeid Nahavandi.

At iTrust Lab over 35 researchers work with haptic, tele-operated and autonomous-capable robots, as well as measurement devices like EEGs, functional near infrared imaging and eye-tracking equipment, to fully understand how humans and machines interact.

This knowledge will inform the next generation of technologies, designed to improve our lives, from remote haptic surgical devices to autonomous vehicles.

Over 80 experts at IISRI work with defence, transport, health, mining, manufacturing and many other sectors to ensure AI fulfils its primary purpose, enhancing human abilities – rather than replacing us – and makes life better for us all.

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In robots
we trust?



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