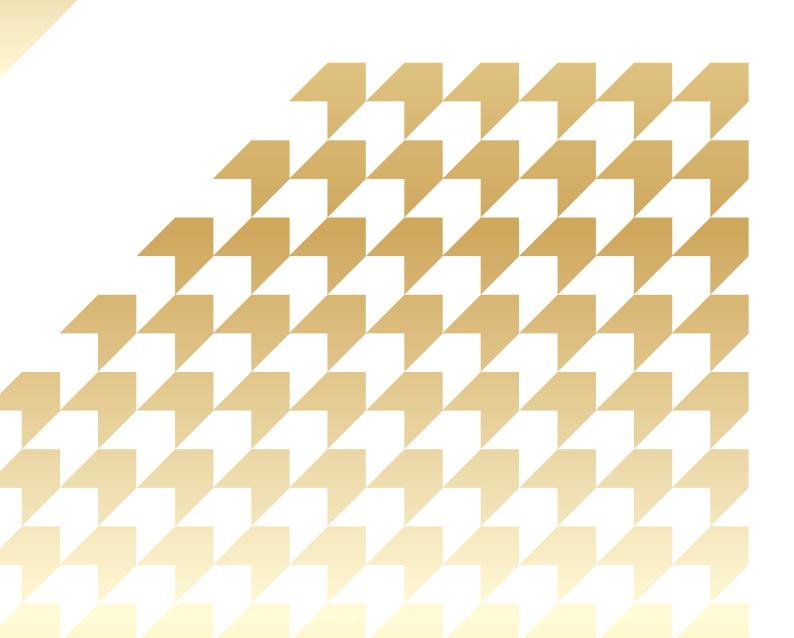


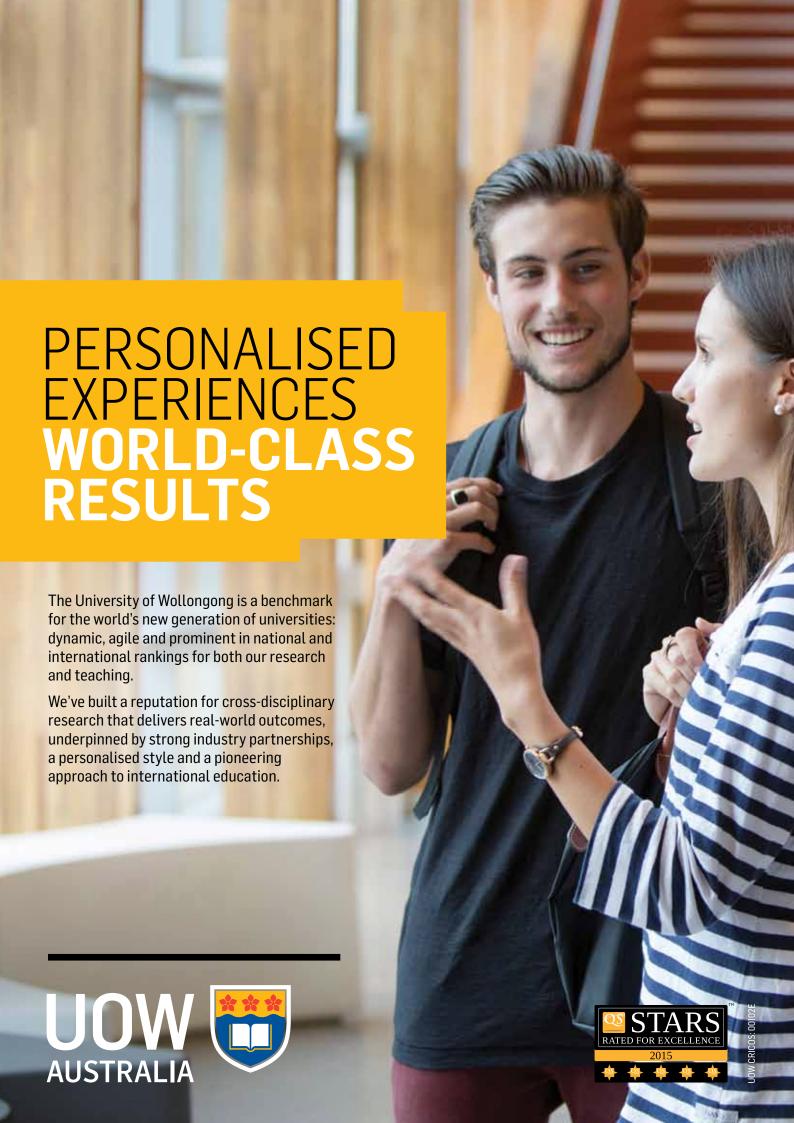


THE TOP

500 UNIVERSITIES

IN THE WORLD 2015





Introduction

EVERYONE IS FACING CHANGES NO ONE KNOWS WHAT'S GOING ON. AND EVERYONE IS CHANGING PLACES STILL THE WORLD KEEPS MOVING ON.

Hugh Laurie (2013)

elcome to the 12th edition of the QS World University Rankings® and a very exciting edition it is too. These annual tables have grown to become the most popular and influential of their kind. In that time others have emerged which use more (or different) indicators, some that evaluate larger numbers of institutions, some with elaborate and complex presentation; but none come close to these for popularity, simplicity and accessibility.

Last year, we tracked over 21,000 media references to our rankings, attracted over 30 million visits to our website – now itself ranked over 10,000 places higher than its

21,000 media references to our rankings

30m

visits to our website

nearest rival¹ - contributing to the results of this ranking reaching in the region of 200 million individuals world-wide.

This widespread appeal is built on our combination of simplicity and relevance. Six simple, weighted indicators covering directly, and indirectly, all the key measurable missions of a university. There is no perfect answer, and no ranking is able to capture the true character of a university, meaning there has always been and always will be room for interpretation and improvement, but the model we have put forward – perhaps not least because of its persistent focus on employability - seems to have captivated the following audience most effectively.

This year, however, you will notice some atypical changes in the results. We have always maintained a fantastic dialogue with our stakeholders, we have always listened and where possible taken feedback on board. This has historically been difficult when it comes to how we use citations to track research excellence. Until now we have favoured a simple approach which lends advantage to the more prolific publish habits common in the medical sciences. This year, thanks in part to the tireless efforts of Elsevier in building the coverage of their Scopus database over the past few years; and in part the help and support of our Global Academic Advisory Board, we have devised a model to equalize the emphasis of citations across different faculty areas.

As a result institutions with excellence in Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences really shine this year, and those with a dominant emphasis on medicine and life sciences are no longer so advantaged and it makes for some fascinating results, which permit a greater variety of institutions recognition as world-class.

If the evolution of our approach has affected your institution, and you want to know more, get in touch and we will endeavour to answer any questions you may have.

Heraclitus said that "The only constant is change." and this edition of the rankings certainly epitomises such philosophical truth.

There is though, an exception. There is a constant in our work: our commitment to listen to and engage with our global and ever growing community of students, academics and employers.





ONE OF THE TOP 20 RESEARCHINTENSIVE UNIVERSITIES IN THE UK
UK UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR WINNER
1ST IN THE UK FOR PHYSICS RESEARCH
TOP 10 UK BUSINESS SCHOOL
IN THE TOP 250 OF GLOBAL UNIVERSITIES
SEVEN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS
IN UK TOP 10 FOR RESEARCH





Panta rei . everything flows

Martin Ince

"No man ever steps in the same river twice, for it's not the same river and he's not the same man."

Heraclitus, Greek philosopher

eraclitus maintained that we cannot reproduce an experience. Something will always be different. Again, in the words of Heraclitus: "Change alone is unchanging." Panta rei is the motto underlying all our work and our incessant quest for innovation and improvement. Such attitude is encapsulated in the twelfth edition of the QS World University Rankings, which marks a significant evolution in our approach. It isn't a revolution as the change affects only 20 percent of the methodology.

Nevertheless, its effects in some instances, have been profound.

Since their launch in 2004, QS has added rankings by subject, regional rankings of areas such as Asia and Latin America, and rankings of new universities and of student cities. But these rankings remain the centrepiece of QS's rankings offering. They are a major news event around the world. And they matter enormously to academics, university managers, students, alumni and other key groups in higher education.

As with any ranking, the big names near the top are the first to attract attention. We find that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is still the world's top university. It has near-perfect scores on five of our six measures, but falters on our indicator for international students where it gains a mere 95.5 out of a possible 100. It is 62nd in the world on this measure. In second place is Harvard, which also performs extremely well in all the indicators, except for the proportion of international students. The top 20 we see here is dominated as usual by an array of household-name institutions in the US and the UK. US universities take 10 top-20 places and the UK five. Two of the others are in Switzerland, two in Singapore and one in Australia.

This edition of the rankings marks a significant evolution in our approach

EFFECTS OF NORMALISATION

There is bound to be close attention to the effects of this year's major improvement to the rankings, the faculty-level normalisation of our citations count. The intention is to counteract the ferocious publish-or-perish culture of the biomedical field, and in the natural sciences, by equalising the effect of citations in the major areas of academic life. The details are on page 9.

This change is one in which we at QS, and the members of our Global Academic Advisory Board, have a high level of confidence. For this year, its effects can be seen most starkly in the improved standing of institutions with a strong emphasis on the social sciences and the arts and humanities. Most striking is the rise of the London School of Economics from 71st place to 35th, driven by a rise in its citations ranking. In general, the effect of this change on large universities with a comprehensive range of subject provision ought to be broadly neutral. This applies to most of our top-ranked institutions, so there have been few - if any- earthquakes in the upper reaches of these rankings.

In UK

The London School of Economics

2015 ranking **Up 36 places**

However, universities with a strong emphasis on the biomedical sciences are bound to lose the advantage afforded by our previous methodological approach in counting citation per faculty.

The most visible example is Imperial College, London. It has fallen from the number two position to eighth. The main reason is indeed the fall in its citation per faculty member indicator, as a result of the normalization applied to this measure. This is the only one of our six measures on which Imperial does not have a near-perfect score.

The other startling result near the top of these rankings is the rise of Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. NTU is up 26 places to 13th, one place behind the National University of Singapore, itself up by 10 positions since 2014. Even NTU's predecessor body, Nanyang Technological Institute, was founded only in 1981, making NTU much the newest top university in the world. It has risen strongly in our citations count but Nanyang has also improved in our academic survey and our measure of faculty/ student ratio. These together make up 60 per cent of a university's possible score, rather than the 20 per cent for citations. So Nanyang's improved ranking is not due solely to this change.

In addition, it has proved possible for medicine-intensive universities to offset the effects of the citations changes by improving elsewhere. Examples include Johns Hopkins and Yale in the US. They both lost out in the citations reform, but have fallen less than might have been expected by doing better on other measures.

"Surrey pursues research excellence today for the world tomorrow" Professor Sir Christopher Snowden FRS FREng. President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Surrey

Truly International

- » An international staff and student body from over 145 countries
- » Achieved 39th position in the Times Higher Education list of the top 100 most international universities in the world 2013-14
- » A strong student and staff mobility programme with over 85 international higher education partners and more than 2,300 placement providers
- » Strong academic connections with BRIC countries with 1700 students at our campus in Dalian, China in partnership with Dongbei University of Finance and Economics
- » Founding member of the University Global Partnership Network with University of São Paulo and North Carolina State University

World Leading Teaching and Research

- A comprehensive University with a global research footprint – 55% of our publications involve international collaborators
- » A new School of Veterinary Medicine launched in 2014
- » Ground breaking research in water, satellites and ion-beam technology recognised through three Queen's Anniversary Prizes
- » High profile research projects in sustainable development and renewable energy
- » Leading global research and innovation in 5G mobile communications with key industry partners
- Long term relationship with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons – winners of the Nobel Peace Prize 2013







#25 2015 ranking

In India IIT Delhi

FIRST TOP 200 PLACE 2015 ranking



RISE OF ASIA?

This new approach to citations allows us to look afresh at the relative standing of world higher education systems. One example is the possible rise in the standing of Asian higher education. Across the region, universities have been the focus of massive political emphasis, and of substantial financial investment. We have already seen that Singapore's commitment to learning and research is a success, with two top-20 universities in this ranking.

These rankings show little material change in the standing of universities in Japan, Korea or Taiwan. The main winners are in China and

India. China's two top institutions, Tsinghua and Peking universities, are up by 22 and 16 places respectively to 25 and 41.

In India, seven of the Indian Institutes of Technology are up this year including top-rated IIT Delhi(179th) which breaks into the Top 200 for the first time ever. As a general rule, engineering and technology attach less importance to citations than science and medicine. The top Indian institution is the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore. It is a new entry at a praiseworthy 147, having satisfied QS that its work is broadly-based enough to be included in our global ranking.



#187 2015 ranking



EXCELLENCE IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE

It is also obvious from these rankings that the federally-funded universities of Switzerland are continental Europe's top centres for higher education and research. ETH Zurich and EPFL in Lausanne are ninth and 14th respectively, both up three places. France's top institution, the Ecole Normale Supérieure, is up one place to 23rd. Germany's leading university here is the Technical University of Munich, down 6 places

to 60. By contrast the Politecnico di Milano is up from 229 to 187 and is confirmed as Italy's top university, partly because of the rise in its citations ranking but also thanks to significant improvements in three other measures.

Located in the State of Mexico, which is situated in the center of the country surrounding Mexico City

186 Years

of academic tradition that looks towards the future

Academic Programs 168 undergraduate degrees (9 on line)

2nd place in the country among public universities due to the quality of our programs

101 graduate programs: 42 master degrees (5 online), 14 doctoral degrees and 45 speciality degrees

Culture

3 theatres 8 museums 2 cultural centres

Internationalization

In the international sphere we have liaison offices in La Plata, Argentina; Texas, United States of America and Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Faculty

6,837 teaching faculty 95% of the full-time professors has postgraduate studies We have faculty from 25 countries around the world

Research

Our faculty includes 753 researchers, out of which 447 are recognized by SNI -Mexico's National Research System-. 802 Research projects are held out in 2 institutes and 18 reasearch centres, covering areas such as susteinability, technological innovation and development, health and nutrition, agricultura and livestock, molecular biology and education.

Redalyc

We follow the practice of Open Access to global knowledge through Redalyc, our digital repository that stores 916 journals and more than 352,000 academic full text files.

World University Rankings: Methodology

The methodology used to create the World University Rankings uses six robust measures which encapsulate the principal activities of global higher education. These measures are unchanged for the new 2015/16 Rankings. But as we explain here, the use we make of the data we collect has been improved markedly this year.











Tecnológico de Monterrey is a teaching, research and entrepreneurial university. Through research, we aim to provide global solutions to the local and most urgent challenges: we undertake research to transform people's lives.



TRANSFORMING LIVES

To strengthen our research impact, we:

- Strategically focus on seven areas: Food Science and Biotechnology, Mechatronics, Information and Communication Technologies, Sustainable Development, Public Policy, Strategy and Global Businesses, and Medicine.
- Inspire professors and students to collaborate in multidisciplinary teams to transform communities through action-research projects with economic and social impact.
- Offer opportunities for international faculty, post-doctoral researchers, PhDs, master and undergraduate students to carry out inspiring and innovative research.
- Foster a unique research and innovation ecosystem allowing faculty members and students to incubate technology-based companies.



he first two of these measures involve asking informed people to identify the high points of the world university system. We do this by means of two annual surveys, one of active academics around the world, and one of recruiters. The academics are asked what their subject is and where the top 30 universities are in that field, although they tend to vote for a median of about 20. They cannot vote for their own institution. The employers are asked to name the subject or subjects in which they recruit graduates, and where they like to recruit them. These two measures account for 40 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of each institution's possible score in this ranking.

These are the largest surveys of their kind, and this year have involved a total of 76,798 academics and 44,226 recruiters around the world who completed the survey in enough detail to provide valid and usable data. The academic survey covers all subjects, and the recruiter survey involves a wide range of public and private sector employers.

For 2015/16 we have improved the depth of these surveys by making more use of historic data. In the past we have counted the latest response from any one respondent within the previous three years. If you responded a year ago and two years ago, for example, only last year's response would be used. We are still following this rule.

But in addition, we are now using data which is four or five years old as well, weighting these votes at a half or a quarter respectively of more recent ones. Again, this material is only used if the same person has not also voted more recently. As well as adding stability to the ranking, this change improves its consistency. It means that we are using five years of data both for our surveys and for our citations measure described below.

The next measure we use is intended to find out whether universities have enough staff to teach their students. It is the ratio of faculty members to students, and accounts for 20 per cent of each institution's possible score. This measure is unchanged from previous years.

Two indicators to which we apply a lower weighting are also unaltered from 2014, and indeed from the entire history of the QS rankings. Worth five per cent each of a university's possible score, these are our measures of internationalisation, which we gauge on the basis of each university's percentage of international faculty and of students. These measures show how serious a university is about being global. But in addition, they are an indirect indicator of quality. If a university is attracting staff and students from across the world, it is probably doing something right in terms of its research and teaching.

RATIONALISING CITATIONS

The biggest change to this year's Rankings applies to the measure which makes up the final 20 per cent of each institution's possible score. This is the measure of citations per academic faculty member. This indicator looks radically different this year because we have introduced a system to compensate for the large volume of citations generated by researchers in the life sciences and, to a lesser degree, those in the natural sciences. The need for this process, which we term normalisation, is apparent when one considers that the medical sciences account for 49 per cent of the citations in the Scopus database used in these rankings but only 14 per cent of university students (that figure being for the UK). By contrast, the arts and humanities make up nearly 30 per cent of students but only one per cent of citations, because of their very different publishing

We believe that it is right to correct for this bias at the faculty level, in other words in terms of the arts and humanities; the social sciences, including management; the natural sciences; engineering and technology; and the biomedical sciences. We have normalised the weight of these five areas in our academic survey since its creation in 2004.

The normalisation process works by weighting the citations from each of these areas at 20 per cent of the total. This naturally has extensive effects and some are discussed in the overall commentary on these results on page 5.

But even this reform does not recognise the full variation in academic publishing patterns around the world. In the arts and humanities and in the social sciences, a large amount of research is not published in English and does not appear in journals, reducing its chance of appearing in Scopus's citations database. We allow for this by further adjusting the citations in these two areas, but not the other three, in accordance with the publishing pattern in ch university's home country, as reflected in the total percentage of papers in Scopus in these two fields.

Finally, the data we use will continue to cover five years of the Scopus database. But it will no longer credit citations where the paper has more than ten affiliated institutions. We feel that this thin level of participation is not worth acknowledging. This change cuts out only 0.34 per cent of Scopus papers.



The expert opinion of

76,798

academics

recruiters

44,226



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Indicators and weightings

Academic Reputation

40%



Employer Reputation 10%

Based on the annual QS Employer Academic Survey, this indicator is designed to gather the views of employers around the world on which institutions produce the best graduates. In 2015, over 44,000 responses were recorded globally.



Faculty/Student Ratio

20%

This indicator measures the proportion between number of faculty and students. Since there aren't universally accepted standards to measure the quality of teaching, this criterion is proxy indicator of the level of resources committed to teaching by each institution.



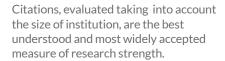
International Faculty

5.0%

This indicator measures the proportion of faculty members that are international.

Citations per Faculty

20%



Often calculated on a "per paper" basis, the QS World University Rankings™ has adopted a "per faculty member" approach since its inception in 2004.



International Students

5.0%

This indicator measures the proportion of students that are international.







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Nov 25–27, 2015 Melbourne Convention Exhibition Centre (MCEC) Melbourne, Australia



Professor Zhang Jie,
President of
Shanghai Jiao Tong University,
China



Professor Bertil Andersson,
President of
Nanyang Technological University,
Singapore



Professor Caroline McMillen, Vice Chancellor of The University of Newcastle, Australia

are speaking at 11th QS-APPLE

Also featured at this conference:

- Pilot of the QS Rankings Employer Index
- QS Top 50 Under 50 Rankings launch & Young Universities Forum
- Best Student City Rankings
- QS Squared Debate
- QS-APPLE Creative Awards
- Unique networking opportunities with top-level educators

Organizer



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See you in Melbourne 2015



Why rankings matter

By John O'Leary

Universities used to insist that they were not interested in ranking positions. Now, however, only a handful of the global elite maintain a lofty silence when international rankings are published.

niversities used to insist that they were not interested in ranking positions. Now, however, only a handful of the global elite maintain a lofty silence when international rankings are published.

That does not mean that academics like them – there is a coterie of determined critics (some better informed than others) and the ranking organisations themselves acknowledge that there are important aspects of university life that they cannot capture satisfactorily. But most universities now use rankings not only in their promotional material, but also in choosing international partners and often in their own policy-making.

Professor Ellen Hazelkorn, head of the Higher Education Policy Research Unit at the Dublin Institute of Technology, and a longstanding analyst of rankings, produced a report on their influence for the European University Association (EUA) last year. Her conclusion was that because of the significance attached to being listed in the rankings, they were having a growing and significant impact on institutional decision-making and actions.

"International experience shows that rankings have become a significant driver of opinion formation and decision-making at national and institutional level," Professor Hazelkorn wrote. "The influence of rankings differs from country to country, and institution to institution – but there are few which have been immune to their effects."

The report found that the QS World University Rankings were the most influential of a growing number of such exercises. More than half of all European respondents included them among those having most impact on their institution. Professor Hazelkorn's survey also showed that international rankings had become more important to universities than the national equivalents.

A third of universities had a unit that was responsible for monitoring ranking positions and a quarter discussed the institution's performance and prospects regularly in specially convened meetings. The respondents identified a wide range of audiences for the rankings: students were thought to be most influenced by them – 78 per cent thought so – but at least half named prospective researchers; partner or prospective partner institutions; the ministry or authority responsible for higher education; prospective teaching staff; parents; benefactors, sponsors and investors; as well as funding bodies or similar institutions.

Two-thirds of the respondents felt that rankings had helped their university to enhance its public image, and at least half thought they had assisted in establishing academic partnerships, fostering academic collaboration and developing internal quality assurance. The report uncovered very few reports of negative impact on institutions from rankings, although there were knock-on effects such as funding reductions or negative media reporting.

Professor Hazelkorn found that the influence of rankings correlated with the competitiveness of the national higher education sector, particularly where there was a hierarchical system in which some institutions had much higher status than others. It was dangerous to generalise about rankings or their impact, she said, but there was no doubt that universities were paying considerable attention to them.

The primary reason for this is obvious: higher education has become truly global, both in terms of student and academic mobility. The number of people going abroad to study had doubled in recent years and has now passed 4 million. Some studies expect the figure to reach 7 million by 2025.



The number of people going abroad to study had **doubled** in recent years and has now passed



Universidade NOVA de Lisboa is a higher education institution with internationally recognized research and quality teaching that ensures high levels of professional success to its students.

Founded in 1973, **NOVA** is the youngest public University in Lisbon metropolitan area. Its nine Academic Units constitute an incontestable cultural, artistic, academic and technological resource.

NOVA has a strong tradition of work in areas of innovation, with corresponding outcomes in the economy, services, and in extra curricular training, establishing important protocols with its peers both nationally and internationally.

NOVA participates in several mobility programmes within the universe of European Higher Education Institutions, Brazil, Portuguese speaking countries and Latin-American countries, as well other regions of the world.

Only Portuguese University in the QS Top 50 Under 50 Ranking

Portuguese leader in the Leiden Ranking of 2015

Member of the Young European Research University Network (YERUN)



60%

With our top-notch faculty and unique programs that allow students to design their studies based on their strengths and interests, we have already seen a phenomenal 60 per cent increase in the number of top A-level students coming to NTU, compared to 2011

Professor Bertil AnderssonNanyang Technological University, Singapore



Whereas international student mobility used to be mainly about movement from Asia and Africa to the English-speaking universities of the West, destinations are now far more diverse. Often now, students move within their own region, encouraging many more universities to enter the recruitment market. There may be financial advantages for the receiving university, where overseas students pay higher fees, but institutions also derive extra status from an international intake and believe that it broadens the horizons of local students.

Prospective students naturally seek some reassurance that the (possibly expensive) universities they are considering are better than the alternatives at home or in other countries within their reach. As the growing number of rankers have discovered, this is no easy task even for organisations with extensive research resources at their disposal, let alone for an individual applicant.

Numerous surveys have shown that rankings are the biggest influence on internationally mobile students, and universities naturally trumpet their successes. At Nanyang Technological University, in Singapore, for example, Professor Bertil Andersson, the President, says on the university website: "With our top-notch faculty and unique programmes that allow students to design their studies based on their strengths and interests, we have already seen a phenomenal 60 per cent increase in the number of top A-level students coming to NTU, compared to 2011. This ranking is a boost for us and will help us attract even more top students next year."

As the EUA report suggested, however, it is not just students who are using international rankings. At one extreme, governments have used them for immigration decisions, as well as to limit the overseas universities they are prepared to allow to open branch campuses or partner with local institutions. A growing number of governments now use them in the allocation of funding, often prioritising a few leading universities that they believe can be internationally competitive.

Universities themselves and the academics who work in them are the other prime users. Rankings are used to select suitable institutional partners and individual research collaborators.

Professor Glyn Davies, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, covers both bases on the university's website: "Our rankings are a wonderful vindication of our research leadership and performance in recent years," he says. "Overall, these results underscore the growing international attractiveness of the University of Melbourne as a higher education and research destination"

But even those who prefer not include them in formal policy-making are fully aware of the power of international rankings.

Inda Katehi, Chancellor of the University of California Davis, summed up the attitude of many university leaders when UCD swept the board in the QS rankings for agriculture and veterinary science. She said: "Rankings are not the be-all, end-all for colleges and universities. But based on a host of factors that include reputation and the quality of our students, faculty and research, they are an important validation of a university's performance."

Increasing numbers of universities – and not just those at the top – include international ranking positions in their strategic plans













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=	Institution Name MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	Country/ Territory											
2 =	MASSACHLISETTS INISTITLITE OF TECHNIOLOGY	Cou	SIZE	Focus	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE
	(MIT)		М	СО	VH	5	В	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
	HARVARD UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	В	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.9	76.0
	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE		L	FC	VH	5	А	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.7	96.2	96.6
	STANFORD UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	Α	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	97.6	72.8
	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (CALTECH)		S	СО	VH	5	В	99.8	89.6	100.0	100.0	90.2	85.2
	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD		L	FC	VH	5	А	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	97.8	96.6
	UCL (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON)		L	FC	VH	5	Α	99.9	99.8	98.6	88.0	95.5	99.9
	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON		L	FC	VH	5	A	99.9	100.0	99.9	79.6	100.0	100.0
	ETH ZURICH (SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE	+	L	СО	VH	5	A	99.9	99.0	78.6	98.8	100.0	98.0
)	OF TECHNOLOGY) UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO		L	FC	VH	5	В	99.9	96.3	93.8	91.5	73.4	81.6
1	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY		М	СО	VH	5	В	100.0	98.5	92.9	100.0	47.2	68.2
2	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)	©	XL	FC	VH	5	A	100.0	100.0	92.9	78.9	100.0	92.5
3	NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (NTU)	©	1	FC	VH	2	A	95.3	97.5	94.2	86.5	100.0	94.0
, ļ	ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE	+	М	FO	VH	5	A	89.1	93.6	93.6	99.3	100.0	100.0
5	YALE UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	В	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.3	89.9	65.5
	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY			FC	VH	5	В	97.2	74.0	100.0	84.9	96.6	71.2
,	CORNELLUNIVERSITY			FC	VH	5	В	99.9	96.7	73.9	97.1	90.2	66.0
3	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA			FC	VH	5	В	98.8	97.4	100.0	80.5	52.9	66.6
=	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (ANU)	#K		FC	VH	4	A	99.6	94.4	68.9	89.4	100.0	96.7
=	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KCL)			FC	VH	5	A	95.2	95.9	89.9	77.5	95.4	98.2
	UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH			FC	VH	5	A	99.7	98.0	85.3	71.5	93.1	97.9
2	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY			FC	VH	5	В	100.0	99.4	100.0	67.0	33.0	89.8
3	ECOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE, PARIS		S	SP	VH	5	В	89.6	78.9	91.9	100.0	55.6	82.6
	(ENS PARIS) MCGILL UNIVERSITY	*		FC	VH	5	A	99.1	94.7	80.8	70.4	88.3	92.3
1 5	TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY	*)	XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.6	99.5	87.5	84.2	47.8	36.1
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY (UCB)		XL	FC	VH	5	A	100.0	99.9	46.9	99.9	96.8	79.3
6	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERRELEY (OCB) UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES						_						
7	(UCLA) THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND		XL	FC	VH	4	A	100.0	99.7	74.2	89.6	57.4	49.0
8	TECHNOLOGY (HKUST)	*	М	CO	VH	2	A	94.3	91.8	65.8	89.4	100.0	97.0
9	DUKE UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	В	96.4	84.6	99.8	85.4	15.2	57.4
=	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN		XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.9	91.4	81.3	84.5	65.4	42.2
=	UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (HKU)	*		FC	VH	5	A	99.5	97.4	84.5	56.3	100.0	98.6
2	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	В	94.0	81.1	92.3	96.4	29.9	51.7
3	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER		XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.3	99.9	79.4	61.9	83.9	97.1
1	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LONDON SCHOOL OF FCONOMICS AND		XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.9	95.6	82.6	57.3	97.1	90.3
5	POLITICAL SCIENCE (LSE)		M .	SP	VH	5	A	93.8	100.0	65.0	77.6	100.0	100.0
5	SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (SNU)	(0)	L	FC	VH	4	A	99.2	96.6	84.2	79.0	30.2	33.2
7	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL		L	FC	VH	5	A	92.1	98.2	79.7	69.0	86.1	81.2
3	KYOTO UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	A	99.9	96.6	94.1	71.5	17.8	21.4
7	THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO		L	FC	VH	5	A	100.0	99.9	96.3	64.9	22.4	25.9
)	ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE PARISTECH	**	S	CO	VH	5	A	73.5	99.6	99.2	75.7	96.2	88.5
	PEKING UNIVERSITY	200	XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.9	99.8	73.0	70.8	50.5	45.2
2	THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE KAIST - KOREA ADVANCED INSTITUTE	**	XL	FC	VH	5	A	99.8	99.8	39.5	80.9	80.1	97.9
3	OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	(6)	М	СО	VH	3	А	89.4	86.6	78.5	100.0	28.9	17.3
1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (UCSD)	المالك .	L	FC	VH	4	А	98.0	71.3	66.8	94.5	31.3	42.4
5	THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES	NK	XL	FC	VH	5	А	99.5	99.4	39.7	72.7	99.4	89.8
=	THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (UNSW)	* :	XL	FC	VH	4	А	96.9	99.6	36.4	80.0	100.0	92.7
=	THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND (UQ)	**	XL	FC	VH	5	А	95.6	91.3	41.9	84.0	99.6	82.4
3	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK		L	FC	VH	4	А	90.4	99.7	62.4	66.3	93.5	98.1
9	BROWN UNIVERSITY		М	FC	VH	5	В	81.9	71.2	81.7	96.6	49.4	66.2



Faculty of Engineering and IT (Left), UTS Business School (Right). Images: Andrew Worssam.

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UTS is an innovative, contemporary university, offering practice-based, internationalised learning in a world-class campus in the heart of Sydney. We provide a unique, future-focused learning and research environment with a commitment to excellence.

For a globally relevant education in a vibrant city, choose UTS.

C	WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS			Classif	ication*			Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Citations per Faculty	International Faculty	International Students	Ļ
RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
=	THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (CUHK)	紫	L	FC	VH	4	Α	95.4	85.6	69.3	61.2	97.8	63.7	
=	FUDAN UNIVERSIT	*):	L	FC	VH	5	Α	94.1	96.9	61.3	81.0	52.2	49.4	Ī
3	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (NYU)		XL	FC	VH	5	В	98.8	97.8	94.8	35.7	15.1	82.3	
4	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON		XL	FC	VH	5	Α	97.4	62.1	85.7	66.9	51.6	36.1	
	UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM		L	FC	VH	5	Α	95.1	88.1	54.3	84.4	70.0	37.8	
6	TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	_	М	СО	VH	5	Α	86.2	84.5	87.2	80.4	23.8	32.1	
7	CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG	*	М	СО	VH	3	Α	72.7	50.7	81.9	93.4	100.0	95.4	f
	OSAKA UNIVERSITY	-	L	FC	VH	4	Α	92.5	80.9	86.8	69.2	15.9	19.8	
9	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT		XL	FC	VH	5	Α	97.7	75.8	22.2	98.2	62.1	70.0	
	URBANA-CHAMPAIGN TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN	*	XL	СО	VH	5	A	90.4	98.3	90.3	36.0	53.0	65.2	
1	DURHAM UNIVERSITY		1	FC	VH	5	A	75.4	98.4	48.7	90.6	91.7	88.1	
- !=	CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY		1	FC	VH	5	В	88.1	83.9	35.1	99.9	20.9	99.3	
·- ?=	UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW		1	FC	VH	5	A	87.5	68.3	64.4	64.4	86.9	94.4	
 4	DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		1	СО	VH	5	A	83.9	89.4	31.7	96.1	93.2	71.2	
5	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON		XL	FC	VH	5	A	95.5	55.8	54.1	94.5	8.1	43.8	
5	RUPRECHT-KARLS-UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG	T	I	FC	VH	5	A	95.5	80.5	77.6	43.3	49.5	59.6	
7	MONASH UNIVERSITY	#€ .	XL	FC	VH	4	A	94.5	96.9	26.6	67.1	98.4	93.7	ł
, B	UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS		M	FC	VH	5	A	65.9	68.2	79.0	84.5	96.6	99.9	
9	UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN		1 1	FC	VH	5	A	89.1	77.7	99.9	30.8	82.0	37.8	
/ =	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY (NTU)	*	XL	FC	VH	4	A	98.0	75.0	46.1	85.9	18.8	23.0	
	LUND UNIVERSITY		, AL	FC	VH	5	A	89.3	84.2	58.1	58.1	83.5		
=	SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY	*):	XL	FC	VH	5	A	88.8	95.9	47.3	83.8	60.8	72.7 17.7	
)=)=			XL	FC	VH	5	-		96.7		61.9		87.6	
	THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM		, AL				A	80.6		61.1		87.3		
4	TOHOKU UNIVERSITY LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT	7	L	FC	VH	5	A	86.0	72.1	97.1	61.4	16.5	18.4	
5	MÜNCHEN UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM		XL	FC	VH	5	A	98.1	91.6	49.8	56.8	57.1	39.9	
6			L	FC	VH	5	A	82.4	94.9	60.4	57.6	85.1	83.4	
7	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN (TCD)		XL	FC	VH	5	A	98.5	85.8	20.9	97.5	26.6	27.2	
			L	FC			A	82.5	73.8	60.7	63.0	95.8	84.6	
9	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL		_ L	FC	VH	5	Α .	84.1	45.7	81.7	79.9	38.1	21.2	
0	THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD		_ L	FC	VH	5	Α .	79.0	79.7	66.3	59.0	81.5	95.0	
1	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON		_ L	FC	VH	5	Α .	72.9	64.0	76.6	63.5	89.2	92.3	
!=	THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND		L	FC	VH	5	A	92.7	93.6	27.2	58.5	85.2	88.4	
2=	KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		XL	FC	VH	5	A	92.4	76.4	15.0	92.6	80.0	41.6	
4	(GEORGIA TECH)		L	CO	VH	5	A	81.8	78.2	44.5	89.9	6.5	86.9	
i= 	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (UCD)		XL	FC	VH	5	A	85.8	62.0	35.5	93.9	65.7	46.9	
i=	UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH	+	L	FC	VH	5	A	78.1	72.7	90.8	36.0	100.0	62.6	
'=	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS POHANG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND		L	FC	VH	5	A	81.7	90.7	57.9	55.2	75.8	73.7	
⁷ =	TECHNOLOGY (POSTECH)	(0)	S	FO	VH	3	В	56.1	64.9	99.6	100.0	49.7	10.0	
)=	PURDUE UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	VH	5	A	81.0	77.2	38.2	73.3	94.1	78.1	
=	UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA	+	L	FC	VH	5	Α	69.8	34.2	62.3	86.5	100.0	99.0	
1	BOSTON UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	В	78.5	85.6	62.5	71.2	11.0	73.7	
2	KTH, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		L	СО	VH	5	А	64.1	88.0	67.7	80.9	86.1	46.2	
3	KIT, KARLSRUHER INSTITUT FÜR TECHNOLOGIE	*	L	СО	VH	4	А	64.0	96.2	84.7	65.8	57.1	48.6	
4	UTRECHT UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	VH	5	Α	83.7	69.0	47.1	84.5	59.4	17.9	
5	LEIDEN UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	А	87.1	55.2	43.6	83.2	66.7	21.1	
=	UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI	+	L	СО	VH	5	Α	83.7	64.7	94.6	36.8	59.9	14.8	
=	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	*	XL	FC	VH	5	А	79.5	68.7	56.7	56.5	90.3	82.9	
В	THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (UWA)	**	L	FC	VH	5	Α	79.3	70.3	35.2	76.1	99.7	65.6	
9	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	VH	5	Α	82.0	57.4	71.9	47.0	80.4	55.2	(
0	UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN		L	FC	VH	5	А	69.1	58.5	81.1	48.0	93.4	94.2	



Ecuador: a great academic choice

At Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil (UCSG) we provide a unique teaching and cultural experience with first class student support

The UCSG was founded in 1962, and today its campus extends over 24 hectares with 9 colleges and 37 schools. It has been awarded an ISO 9001 certificate and it is also accredited by the CEAACES (Council of assessment, Accreditation and Quality Assurance in Higher Education).

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We have a wide range of bilateral agreements with international universities for students who want to take one or two semesters abroad.

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We provide support to students by helping them find appropriate Ecuadorian families to stay with. The families offer comfortable and safe cultural integration while studying in Guayaquil.

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At UCSG we promote a research culture. Each college has its own institute equipped with technology to work on projects with international universities.

The UCSG is located in the town of Guayaquil, Ecuador. Guayaquil is set on the banks of the Guayas River. It has an area of 345 km2 and 2'526.927 inhabitants. It is the largest and most populated city in Ecuador, and the most **important** commercial, tourist cultural center at regional and national level.

Faculty exchange

Our exchange programs for faculty allow the transfer of knowledge to provide solutions to the educational system, to science and to society from a human development perspective.



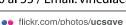






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01 02 03 04 05	Institution Name	7 7											
02 03 04		Country/ Territory	SIZE	Focus	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE
3	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	VH	5	А	85.7	73.3	34.0	86.1	13.2	45.5
4	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY	Ŧ	L	FC	VH	5	А	85.7	65.6	47.0	64.2	28.4	75.8
	UNIVERSITY OF YORK		L	FC	НІ	4	А	67.7	70.1	51.5	76.6	87.1	81.1
5	KOREA UNIVERSITY	(•)	L	FC	VH	5	В	78.4	84.6	83.2	42.6	21.4	39.2
	YONSEI UNIVERSITY	;e ;	L	FC	VH	5	В	79.4	86.6	83.8	40.3	14.1	35.7
6	RICE UNIVERSITY		М	FC	VH	5	В	50.5	20.2	84.2	99.7	86.1	87.1
7	AARHUS UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	4	А	74.9	63.8	43.3	81.7	71.0	47.1
8	LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY		XL	FO	VH	5	А	84.2	82.1	99.6	8.6	13.7	56.1
)9	QUEEN MARY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (QMUL)		L	FC	VH	5	А	63.4	57.4	72.4	57.5	96.6	99.3
0=	ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY	*)	XL	FC	VH	5	А	80.2	80.1	34.2	90.3	14.0	20.7
)=	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS		L	FC	VH	5	В	60.4	33.3	99.9	76.7	20.8	58.7
2	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF DENMARK	丽	М	FO	VH	5	А	44.1	52.9	95.4	80.2	97.1	74.8
3=	THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE	₩	L	FC	VH	5	А	75.2	76.5	42.2	53.9	93.5	98.6
3=	UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	*>	L	СО	VH	4	А	72.1	48.7	62.8	97.9	11.3	3.5
.5	OF CHINA UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL	+	XL	FC	VH	5	A	79.5	75.6	32.4	62.0	85.0	80.1
6	THE HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY	综	L	СО	VH	2	A	69.1	59.6	47.0	70.5	99.3	82.0
7	EINDHOVEN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		М	FO	VH	4	А	50.5	57.3	99.4	69.6	100.0	26.6
.8	SUNGKYUNKWAN UNIVERSITY	;e;	L	FC	VH	5	В	68.9	99.4	86.9	43.5	20.0	27.6
9	FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN	7	XL	FC	НІ	4	A	93.3	62.7	19.7	61.3	60.1	54.6
0	NAGOYA UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	A	73.7	58.0	93.7	45.7	19.4	26.1
1	LANCASTER UNIVERSITY		М	FC	VH	4	A	59.1	69.2	45.1	82.3	91.4	95.8
2	CARDIFF UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	A	63.8	73.3	66.8	53.8	71.7	85.7
3	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA		XL	FC	VH	5	A	84.1	46.3	23.9	97.4	7.6	37.6
4=	UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES		XL	FC	Н	5	A	95.7	98.9	61.4	2.9	30.4	38.0
4=	UNIVERSITY OF GHENT	_	XL	FC	VH	5	A	71.5	54.9	90.3	40.9	55.8	26.5
6=	HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN	7	XL	FC	HI	5	A	96.6	76.6	23.8	41.7	55.4	42.8
6=	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK		XL	FC	VH	5	A	70.0	38.0	63.3	82.3	31.2	37.0
6=	ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM		L	FO	VH	5	A	55.1	90.4	65.7	67.1	69.2	65.3
29	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA			СО	VH	5	A	84.4	28.9	10.8	100.0	62.7	44.7
0=	(UCSB) NANJING UNIVERSITY	*)	XL	FC	VH	5	A	76.7	63.6	34.9	86.5	38.7	16.5
0=	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		XL	FC	VH	5	В	70.4	65.1	42.9	76.7	34.8	74.1
32	CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		M	СО	VH	5	В	48.6	86.5	71.9	76.3	78.7	44.6
3=	UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG	Ŧ	IVI	FC	VH	5	A	74.1	37.7	59.3	64.7	58.3	45.4
3=				FC		5	_	58.2	29.0				
	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH UNIVERSITY OF OSLO		ı	FC	VH	5	A		45.4	93.8	67.6	64.6	33.0 45.4
5= 5=			L NA					71.5	40.0	61.3 99.9	52.9		
7=	WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY LINIVEDSITÉ DIEDDE ET MADIE CLIDIE (LIDMC)		М	FO	VH	5	A	55.6	52.3		89.4	42.8	53.2
7= 7=	UNIVERSITÉ PIERRE ET MARIE CURIE (UPMC)		L	FC	VH	5	A	72.3		32.8		36.4 93.4	94.4
	UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN		М				A	53.6	63.3	65.3	64.1		
?= >-	HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY	•	L	FC	VH	5	A	69.8	64.7	85.8	48.4	15.4	18.8
?=	UNIVERSITY OF BASEL	<u>+</u>	L .	FC	VH	5	A	54.5	48.3	38.7	96.6	100.0	85.1
)=	AALTO UNIVERSITY	+	L .	FO	VH	5	A	50.5	58.5	92.6	63.5	75.6	38.7
2	KYUSHU UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	A	69.3	66.4	98.8	31.7	17.8	24.7
3=	UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO (USP)	•	XL	FC	VH	4	A	95.3	94.6	35.3	33.6	10.8	6.8
3=	UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHE TECHNISCHE	+	М	СО	VH	5	A	53.2	55.0	95.2	38.5	97.6	77.9
-5	HOCHSCHULE AACHEN	*	XL	FC	VH	5	А	78.5	97.6	30.8	53.0	31.4	50.7
-6	UNIVERSITI MALAYA (UM)	(• <u> </u>	L	FC	VH	5	Α	62.0	56.8	94.1	23.8	80.6	77.3
17	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE BANGALORE		S	SP	VH	5	Α	52.5	39.7	84.4	99.3		2.8
-8	HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM	*	L	FC	VH	4	Α	66.9	33.3	82.5	59.4	52.0	12.2
9=	UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN (UCL)		L	FC	HI	5	В	76.5	72.4	55.2	26.5	78.9	65.4



Deakin University, Australia, takes pride in creating a supportive research environment for our faculty and students. And as a young, dynamic university we are willing to dare to be innovators in the lab and in the classroom.

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OCEAN MAPPING REVEALS NEW WORLDS

Until recently, what lay beneath the oceans has largely been a mystery. Today – thanks to sophisticated technology and world-class researchers at Deakin University – the secrets beneath Australia's coastal waters are being revealed, with 3D maps and video providing details about marine life, underwater valleys, reefs and ancient river systems.

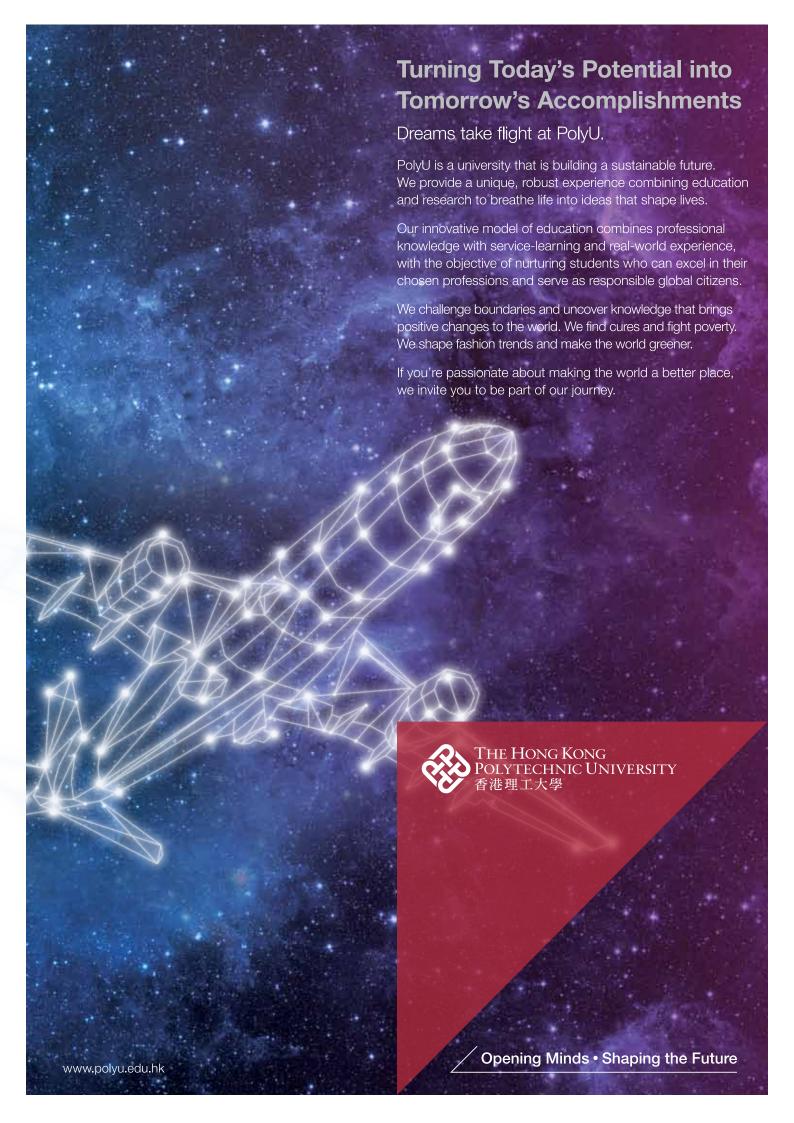
Using Deakin's purpose-built research vessel *Yolla*, the scientists have developed a continuous map of sea floor habitats of the entire coast of Victoria. *Yolla* features the world's most advanced sonar system and remotely operated vehicles that provide footage from deep below the surface.

The data is enabling scientists to understand the reef 'estate' that supports Australia's fisheries, so they can maintain healthy marine environments and sustainable fish populations for generations to come.

deakin.edu.au



L)	WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS			Classif	ication*			Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Citations per Faculty	International Faculty	International Students	
RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	SIZE	Focus	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	=
1	UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL		L	FC	VH	5	А	55.1	69.5	66.8	50.1	76.9	95.1	(
2	UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO	1+1	XL	СО	VH	4	А	61.0	79.4	14.9	88.6	78.3	75.7	(
3	UNIVERSITÄT WIEN		XL	FC	НІ	5	Α	82.5	57.9	37.2	25.0	94.8	93.4	(
4	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN (UCD)	П	L	FC	VH	5	А	62.2	72.4	39.6	63.1	90.9	63.7	,
5	NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY	*	М	СО	VH	4	Α	65.2	49.0	31.7	99.8	39.1	16.1	(
6=	UNIVERSITY OF READING		L	СО	VH	5	Α	51.1	68.2	51.5	67.7	86.6	89.7	
6=	CENTRALESUPÉLEC		S	FO	VH	5	A	30.4	100.0	86.7	74.3	16.5	94.9	
58	DARTMOUTH COLLEGE		М	FC	VH	5	В	41.1	65.3	86.4	83.8	6.3	51.6	
9	UNIVERSITY OF BATH		1.1	СО	VH	3	A	51.3	89.0	37.9	68.3	90.5	90.4	
50	TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	VH	5	A	76.3	68.3	13.2	89.8	8.3	24.1	
	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA				_		-							
51	DE MÉXICO (UNAM)		XL	FC	VH	5	A	95.9	92.5	49.4	5.3	14.7	3.6	- 5
52	UNIVERSITY OF EXETER		L .	FC	HI	4	A	52.0	76.7	44.3	66.9	85.2	87.1	- 5
3	NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	4	A	49.6	73.2	76.4	44.0	69.7	88.6	-
4	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE (UCI)		L	FC	VH	4	A	63.3	40.9	22.0	95.7	52.8	69.9	
55	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	VH	5	Α	69.8	59.5	24.4	70.8	61.5	55.6	
6=	EMORY UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	В	41.8	24.5	85.1	89.6	45.0	45.2	
6=	UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA (UB)	8	XL	FC	VH	5	Α	86.9	74.1	34.4	38.8	5.8	27.7	
8	UNIVERSITY OF BERN	+	L	СО	VH	5	Α	43.8	45.4	46.3	99.9	99.4	43.5	
9	GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT GÖTTINGEN	-3-	L	FC	VH	5	Α	74.2	35.6	74.9	30.2	44.5	37.9	
0	MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY		L	СО	VH	3	Α	37.5	68.8	71.5	60.6	94.8	99.9	
1	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE	*	L	FC	HI	5	В	90.7	98.3	38.3	14.0	19.1	8.0	:
2	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN		L	FC	VH	5	А	68.9	60.6	36.2	53.3	70.1	52.5	:
'3	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA		L	FC	VH	5	А	53.7	49.7	70.9	62.6	53.4	35.9	:
4=	EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN	-	L	FC	VH	5	А	64.5	51.4	82.4	27.4	47.2	32.4	
4=	UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO	¥K ∴	L	FC	VH	5	А	62.7	53.8	30.2	60.4	100.0	66.0	
76	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT BOULDER		L	СО	VH	5	Α	56.0	51.6	70.1	61.5	40.2	17.2	
7	VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM		L	FC	VH	5	Α	64.3	66.8	39.5	66.1	44.3	18.1	
78	RADBOUD UNIVERSITY NIJMEGEN		L	FC	VH	4	Α	47.0	42.2	60.0	85.1	52.2	38.8	
79	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN	-	XL	СО	VH	5	Α	70.5	82.3	39.6	36.7	39.2	56.9	
30	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI		М	СО	VH	4	Α	55.3	81.6	32.2	96.2	3.5	3.6	
31	(IITD) UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA		XL	FC	VH	5	В	65.3	44.6	68.2	48.3	17.6	23.9	
32	UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN		М	FC	VH	4	A	47.3	27.9	86.4	59.0	78.9	21.7	
3=	STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	VH	5	A	76.9	50.8	38.9	53.3	6.4	21.7	
					_									
3=	QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST	*	L	FC	VH	5	A	49.9	56.6	52.4	50.1	97.8	94.0	
3=	NATIONAL CHIAO TUNG UNIVERSITY		M	CO	VH	5	A	37.5	27.5	64.9	96.5	49.0	63.1	
36	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO (UIC)	_	L	FC	VH	5	A	59.0	46.7	47.5	59.5	61.3	57.7	
37	UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX		L	FC	HI	4	A	48.4	29.4	39.7	77.0	100.0	96.9	-
8=	UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MADRID	8	L	FC	VH	3	Α	72.5	68.6	51.3	37.8	15.2	18.1	
8=	POLITECNICO DI MILANO		XL	FO	VH	5	Α	64.7	89.8	12.8	66.7	38.2	48.5	
)=	ECOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE DE LYON		S	СО	VH	5	Α	58.3	26.7	100.0	22.0	53.9	38.4	:
)=	UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE		М	FO	VH	4	А	37.4	39.6	44.3	97.5	81.1	73.4	!
2=	UNIVERSITAT AUTÓNOMA DE BARCELONA	6	XL	FC	VH	3	Α	78.0	47.5	29.9	50.3	21.6	31.7	
2=	UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER		М	FC	VH	5	В	38.9	15.9	99.9	59.3	35.9	77.8	!
4	WESTERN UNIVERSITY	+	L	FC	VH	5	Α	50.3	62.3	23.7	78.5	95.5	57.9	!
5=	HANYANG UNIVERSITY	:• :	L	FC	VH	4	В	44.3	67.8	94.5	34.5	27.1	53.2	!
96	VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL (VUB)		М	FC	VH	5	А	41.4	64.1	95.0	24.0	77.1	69.4	!
7 =	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS (UNICAMP)		L	FC	VH	3	А	75.1	79.9	31.1	43.4	12.6	7.5	
7=	UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME		L	СО	VH	5	В	42.2	48.2	50.4	84.1	83.5	23.5	
9	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN		L	FO	VH	5	А	47.2	71.1	10.6	90.8	62.3	87.4	
	TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF	*		FC	VH	4	A	54.2	42.4	33.6	87.5	60.0	11.1	-

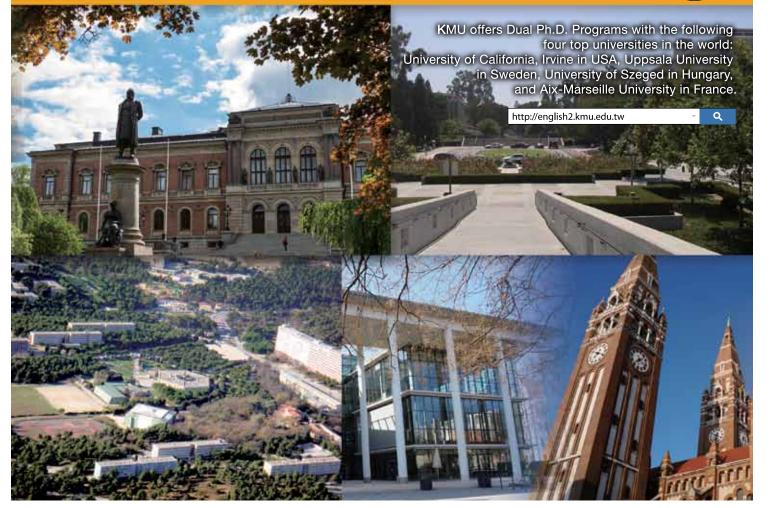


Ų.	WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS			Classit	fication*			Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Citations per Faculty	International Faculty	International Students	L
RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	SIZE	Focus	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	=
)1	KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM	93935	М	СО	VH	4	Α	37.2	51.7	83.9	39.4	100.0	73.9	
2	& MINERALS (KFUPM) INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY		М	СО	VH	4	Α	62.3	87.5	27.7	65.6	5.0	1.5	
)3	(IITB) TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	*	1	FC	VH	4	A	58.0	47.9	12.7	98.9	34.3	10.5	
4=	UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA (UNIBO)	П	XL	FC	VH	5	A	87.5	62.9	16.4	32.2	9.2	18.0	
4=	UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY	Idl	1	FC	VH	3	A	54.9	67.6	31.8	53.3	69.1	64.7	
)6	QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY			FC	VH	5	A	53.8	67.5	18.0	75.4	78.6	28.5	
)7	UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES (ULB)			FC	HI	5	A	56.4	62.3	36.6	31.7	93.8	94.9	
		-			VH		_							
80	UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP	*	L	FC	-	3	A	43.4	40.5	95.3	27.4	65.0	51.6	
09	UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE RHEINISCHE FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-	an	XL	FC	HI	5	Α .	84.6	92.8	18.7	16.5	12.2	13.4	
10	UNIVERSITÄT BONN	SIZ SIZ	XL	FC	VH	5	A	67.1	39.4	60.3	29.0	13.4	39.1	
11	UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY	31K	М	СО	VH	5	Α	49.1	57.8	27.0	61.2	99.0	61.9	
12	WASEDA UNIVERSITY	•	XL	СО	VH	5	В	73.3	85.3	36.9	10.0	35.6	40.2	
L3=	SAPIENZA – UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA		XL	FC	VH	5	Α	85.7	54.4	5.8	44.9	2.3	17.7	
.3=	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY		L	FC	HI	5	В	49.8	66.5	58.7	38.3	44.7	54.3	
15	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY		М	FC	VH	5	В	29.1	12.6	97.7	65.6	36.5	65.3	
L6=	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA		XL	FC	VH	5	А	61.0	30.0	31.4	71.9	25.1	24.6	
16=	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	В	46.6	15.8	100.0	43.4	5.8	28.4	
18	UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, SYDNEY (UTS)	**	L	СО	VH	3	Α	48.6	85.9	22.4	42.3	95.6	93.2	
L9=	UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG	T	XL	FC	VH	4	Α	68.9	55.4	40.6	29.3	27.7	37.0	
l9=	KEIO UNIVERSITY	•	XL	FC	VH	5	В	65.8	82.3	57.5	15.7	13.6	8.4	
9=	UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA	•	L	FC	VH	3	А	52.1	45.8	79.0	32.7	17.3	32.3	
22	UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SORBONNE (PARIS IV)		L	SP	VH	5	Α	86.0	78.6	11.2	7.7	31.2	52.0	Ī
23	SCIENCES PO PARIS		М	SP	VH	5	Α	36.8	78.3	92.6	4.7	64.1	97.2	
24	NATIONAL CHENG KUNG UNIVERSITY	*	L	FC	VH	4	Α	49.7	35.5	51.0	68.9	19.9	32.3	
25	SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY	I+I	L	СО	VH	4	Α	41.6	45.3	9.1	88.2	93.5	91.7	
226	UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID	183	XL	FC	VH	5	Α	76.9	79.0	30.5	13.8	3.5	38.6	
27	(UCM) TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN	7	XL	FC	VH	5	A	49.2	67.8	15.3	81.4	30.7	42.2	
28	LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY		L	FO	VH	3	A	38.9	69.0	37.6	59.4	79.9	71.5	
29=	VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON	***	L	СО	VH	5	A	51.2	58.4	19.4	54.1	100.0	66.1	
		**												
29=	MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY	_	L	FC	HI	4	A	48.4	63.6	14.4	58.8	100.0	78.3	
31	ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON		M .	СО	VH	5	Α .	32.3	35.3	36.8	77.9	97.7	98.0	-
32	BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY		L	СО	VH	5	A	56.4	48.7	42.2	45.8	58.6	22.7	
33=	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK (UCC)		L	FC	HI	5	Α	44.4	60.7	43.2	47.4	92.1	47.8	
33=	UNIVERSITY OF TURKU	+	L	FC	HI	4	А	41.9	65.3	92.5	24.5	33.8	12.4	
35=	UNIVERSITÉ JOSEPH FOURIER – GRENOBLE 1		L	СО	VH	5	Α	52.9	23.0	39.3	71.9	17.6	44.0	
35=	UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER		L	FC	HI	4	А	32.8	40.1	64.0	50.0	80.0	97.1	
37	KING SAUD UNIVERSITY (KSU)	51910	XL	FC	VH	4	Α	42.2	45.9	90.2	15.1	97.6	24.5	
38	TECNOLÓGICO DE MONTERREY (ITESM)	*	L	FC	MD	4	В	43.6	93.2	71.5	4.2	83.3	47.7	
239	UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA (UEA)		L	FC	HI	4	Α	36.7	28.3	35.9	78.9	71.3	85.6	
40	UNIVERSITÉ PARIS 1 PANTHÉON-SORBONNE		XL	FO	НІ	5	А	81.1	90.7	4.5	6.5	24.0	64.5	
1=	UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG		XL	FC	НІ	5	А	72.3	27.0	20.6	37.3	42.3	54.2	
1=	UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SUD 11		L	СО	VH	5	А	46.3	26.8	66.4	46.3	37.3	48.6	
13=	UNIVERSITÄT FRANKFURT AM MAIN	T	XL	FC	VH	5	Α	64.7	64.1	33.5	25.9	20.9	53.6	
13=	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST		L	СО	VH	5	А	53.7	42.6	23.8	76.9	23.3	16.8	
13=	UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG	**	L	FC	НІ	3	А	31.1	78.6	31.6	63.9	99.9	69.6	
46	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT	Ŧ	L	FO	VH	5	A	34.2	88.1	17.2	78.7	59.9	59.1	
17=	UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG		1	FC	VH	5	A	52.8	45.0	53.4	38.8	35.8	33.1	
17=	UNIVERSITY OF SURREY		М	СО	VH	5	A	34.8	46.8	47.1	49.4	94.5	97.7	
					_									
49=	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY		XL	СО	VH	5	Α	60.3	33.4	12.5	75.1	8.8	39.9	



Promoting Health Equality and Opening New Horizons





C	WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS			Classif	ication*			Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Citations per Faculty	International Faculty	International Students	L
RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	SIZE	Focus	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
1	UNIVERSITÄT STUTTGART	Ţ	L	СО	VH	5	А	44.2	62.6	64.7	23.4	38.1	69.2	
2	TUFTS UNIVERSITY		М	FC	VH	5	В	27.6	30.5	64.0	80.4	30.1	45.4	Ť
3	CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	НІ	4	А	76.3	59.0	30.8	14.2	19.2	5.5	T
4=	NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	=	L	FC	VH	5	А	43.4	52.9	33.0	56.9	75.9	41.1	
4=	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS		М	СО	VH	4	Α	41.4	66.9	31.1	82.3	7.9	4.0	
6=	(IITM) WESTFÄLISCHE WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT	· ·	XL	FC	VH	5	Α	49.7	69.8	54.0	31.5	28.6	17.8	i
- 6=	MÜNSTER SAINT-PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY		L	FC	HI	5	А	49.3	46.7	97.0	4.6	5.4	26.6	t
6=	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE	> €		FC	HI	4	A	43.0	59.3	29.7	49.1	96.3	52.5	
9	BEN GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV	* .		FC	VH	3	A	31.5	29.7	49.0	67.1	85.2	60.1	
0	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE	*	M	FO	VH	3	A	34.8	27.6	74.7	58.2	24.4	30.4	
	AND TECHNOLOGY		IVI											
1=	UNIVERSITÉ PARIS DIDEROT - PARIS 7		L	FC	VH	5	A	65.8	5.5	17.3	56.6	38.4	47.2	
1=	UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE		M	FC	VH	5	A	34.5	16.3	79.4	32.2	84.2	79.6	
3=	INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON OUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		XL	FC	VH	5	A	61.6	55.0	31.4	33.4	20.5	32.0	
3=	(QUT)	**	XL	CO	VH	3	A	47.7	71.6	21.4	38.1	95.6	54.6	
5=	UNIVERSIDAD DE NAVARRA	6	М	FC	HI	4	В	34.4	85.2	84.2	14.0	19.8	49.6	
5=	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE (UCR)		L	FC	HI	4	Α	32.5	45.3	21.0	87.1	89.0	36.1	
5=	UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE	_	L	FC	VH	5	А	32.2	36.1	48.8	73.5	23.3	66.0	
8	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT (AUB)	*	М	FC	HI	5	В	27.8	92.9	62.7	18.4	98.9	73.7	
9=	RUTGERS – THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY, NEW BRUNSWICK		XL	СО	VH	5	Α	52.7	31.7	38.8	51.3	28.8	27.8	
9=	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ (UCSC)		L	СО	VH	4	Α	40.1	30.0	17.1	93.0	75.8	4.2	
1=	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KANPUR (IITK)	•	М	СО	VH	4	Α	45.4	59.7	36.4	66.5	2.0	1.9	
1=	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY (NUIG)		L	FC	HI	5	Α	34.4	45.3	72.3	25.1	89.2	53.4	
3=	WUHAN UNIVERSITY	*}	XL	FC	VH	5	Α	49.9	45.0	29.7	50.6	64.6	20.7	
3=	RMIT UNIVERSITY	*	XL	СО	VH	2	Α	44.5	85.3	23.1	23.9	100.0	80.7	
5=	AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY		L	СО	MD	4	Α	47.6	44.7	92.2	1.2	29.6	19.8	
5=	SOAS – SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON		S	SP	VH	4	Α	42.2	36.5	52.2	18.8	100.0	100.0	
7=	NANKAI UNIVERSITY	*)	L	FC	VH	4	А	40.0	37.0	43.2	75.2	13.6	9.9	
7=	DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY	+	L	FC	VH	5	А	37.0	15.4	28.6	72.0	99.8	63.2	Ī
79	CHARLES UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	VH	5	Α	57.9	55.9	48.6	13.3	18.3	48.1	Ī
30	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI		L	FC	VH	4	В	30.0	24.9	94.3	41.4	5.9	49.7	
81	HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY (HKBU)	*	М	FC	НІ	2	А	28.1	19.6	52.5	55.4	98.4	90.2	
32	BOSTON COLLEGE		L	СО	НІ	5	В	34.7	55.7	27.4	65.5	94.0	27.5	
33	UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES COLOMBIA		L	FC	MD	4	В	65.5	87.7	25.3	8.9	34.8	4.3	i
4=	UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA	1+1	XL	FC	VH	5	A	46.7	34.8	13.6	63.2	75.3	49.2	f
4=	CURTIN UNIVERSITY	**	L	СО	VH	3	A	38.9	54.3	30.9	39.5	100.0	72.7	
+- 6=	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	* -	М	FO	VH	4	A	37.2	61.7	19.9	91.3	5.9	1.2	
	KHARAGPUR (IITKGP)						-							
6=	LINKÖPING UNIVERSITY	**	L	CO	VH	3	A	32.5	60.6	72.8	33.8	37.2	26.8	
88	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (UNISA)	(* <u> </u>	L	CO	VH	2	A	34.0	57.9	37.9	42.6	100.0	61.0	H
9	UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA (USM)		L	FC	VH	4	A	50.2	41.1	44.3	36.7	29.9	27.5	
)=	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA		XL	FC	HI	5	Α .	71.2	92.1	14.8	7.2	15.2	2.4	
)=	BIRKBECK COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON		М	FO	VH	5	A	30.0	16.0	23.0	76.0	93.4	97.8	
2	HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	**	L	FO	VH	4	А	29.2	36.3	49.4	78.3	23.5	18.2	
3	UNIVERSITÄT ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG	3.	XL	FC	VH	5	А	38.4	39.3	4.7	98.5	30.6	26.6	
4=	ECOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE DE CACHAN		S	СО	VH	5	А	28.3	15.0	91.7	43.8	21.3	33.9	
4=	TILBURG UNIVERSITY		М	FO	VH	4	Α	31.1	53.9	24.8	72.5	78.3	30.7	
6=	MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY		L	FC	HI	4	Α	49.1	32.1	85.0	7.6	13.5	9.0	
6=	UNIVERSITÄT INNSBRUCK		L	FC	HI	5	А	43.5	39.7	32.4	24.6	95.2	98.6	
5=	UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA	(6)	М	СО	VH	3	А	42.4	31.4	30.3	51.4	80.7	39.8	
6=	KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY	(•)	L	FC	VH	4	В	34.0	60.3	72.6	28.1	15.0	39.6	Ī
00	UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA	i i	L	СО	VH	3	Α	43.0	42.9	62.1	30.2	13.9	35.9	Ī

Fist bump the future.



In the workplace of the future, robots will work hand-in-hand and safely with humans. For this to happen, robots will need to see better.

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	UNIVERSITY RANKINGS			Classif	ication*			Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Citations per Faculty	International Faculty	International Students	
RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	SIZE	Focus	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	
1	CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON		L	СО	НІ	5	А	29.6	79.4	26.7	37.9	92.9	100.0	
2	STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY		L	FC	НІ	5	Α	39.9	37.8	11.5	81.5	57.0	20.5	
3=	KING ABDUL AZIZ UNIVERSITY (KAU)	5.071A	XL	FC	НІ	3	А	34.4	35.8	70.3	10.5	96.7	69.9	
3=	UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA (UTM)	(•	L	СО	VH	5	А	32.8	35.1	77.9	12.8	74.0	66.4	4
3=	UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX		М	СО	VH	4	А	32.0	28.3	26.2	55.0	98.4	99.7	4
6	UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO		XL	FC	VH	4	А	61.7	43.1	17.4	39.2	15.1	12.8	
7	SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY	*):	XL	FC	VH	4	А	45.3	42.2	24.3	58.2	43.0	13.3	
8	UNIVERSITY OF PORTO	8	L	FC	VH	5	А	49.3	39.9	21.5	61.9	8.1	14.1	
9=	UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA (UNIPD)		XL	FC	VH	5	А	64.3	30.7	29.7	29.3	3.7	10.4	
9=	UNIVERSIDAD AUSTRAL	•	S	СО	MD	2	В	36.5	65.4	92.9	2.1	8.1	15.8	4
9=	NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY		L	СО	VH	5	А	36.1	38.3	31.1	65.3	33.8	41.6	
2=	UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA (UKM)	(•	L	FC	VH	3	А	49.0	34.3	50.1	14.0	72.9	33.7	
2=	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA		L	FC	VH	5	А	40.4	17.2	52.4	51.3	11.6	39.5	4
4=	UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID	*	L	FO	VH	3	А	41.8	63.7	62.0	11.2	36.6	29.5	
4=	POLITECNICO DI TORINO		L	FO	VH	5	А	38.8	64.1	4.3	77.2	2.8	53.7	
4=	ÉCOLE DES PONTS PARISTECH		S	FO	НІ	5	Α	15.9	74.5	93.6	11.2	27.8	96.2	
.7	NOVOSIBIRSK STATE UNIVERSITY		М	СО	VH	4	А	35.1	43.6	89.0	9.9	8.4	45.6	
.8	HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY		М	СО	VH	3	Α	19.5	63.0	37.3	45.2	96.7	99.9	Ī
9=	UNIVERSITÄT KONSTANZ	Ŧ	М	СО	VH	3	А	42.9	22.5	45.2	35.5	59.2	35.9	
9=	UMEÅ UNIVERSITY	Ŧ	L	FC	НІ	4	А	31.0	27.9	84.0	30.2	35.1	10.8	
9=	UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ	+	М	СО	VH	4	А	31.2	23.0	88.7	25.8	40.5	12.3	
9=	UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA		L	СО	VH	4	А	31.7	24.9	12.4	81.1	84.4	44.3	
23	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO	♦	XL	FC	VH	4	А	65.6	32.9	33.9	14.8	13.0	5.6	Ī
4=	DEAKIN UNIVERSITY	₩	XL	FC	НІ	3	А	41.2	54.5	11.5	40.5	98.2	55.6	
4=	OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY		L	СО	НІ	5	А	39.3	81.4	21.1	22.1	65.8	83.6	
4=	LAVAL UNIVERSITY	1+1	L	FC	VH	5	Α	37.6	39.9	39.1	38.9	67.7	38.9	
7=	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY		L	FC	НІ	5	В	41.5	50.8	38.8	34.2	22.7	49.5	
7=	UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA		L	FC	VH	5	A	28.5	11.5	67.6	46.3	64.6	26.6	
9=	GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY	₩	XL	FC	НІ	3	Α	34.8	47.9	21.8	42.1	96.7	69.2	
9=	UNIVERSITY OF ST GALLEN (HSG)	-	М	SP	VH	5	A	15.3	95.2	6.7	65.2	100.0	96.0	
1=	UNIVERSITÄT KÖLN	7	XL	FC	HI	5	В	52.3	67.5	25.8	20.0	26.0	29.5	
1=	UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA (UPM)	(•	1	FC	VH	3	A	43.5	33.0	48.1	20.8	44.5	57.2	
1=	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND			FC	HI	5	A	41.6	43.3	27.9	36.9	88.7	24.0	
1=	XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY	*):	XL	FC	VH	5	A	33.1	46.0	56.9	45.1	15.0	12.4	
1=	BRUNEL UNIVERSITY		L	СО	VH	3	A	21.9	40.6	29.0	56.2	95.5	98.9	
1-	MASSEY UNIVERSITY		- I	СО	VH	4	A	38.7	41.2	37.4	25.4	95.1	48.3	
7	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE		XL	FC	VH	5	A	38.7	42.0	36.4	48.5	24.2	25.3	
8=	(VIRGINIA TECH) BAUMAN MOSCOW STATE TECHNICAL		L	СО	HI	5	A	29.7	65.5	99.8	1.1	1.7	9.0	
8=	UNIVERSITY	*	S		VH									
8=	NATIONAL YANG MING UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITÄT ULM	Ŧ	5 M	FC CO	VH	3	A	18.6	16.1 15.5	99.4 79.5	45.8 59.3	9.6	11.5 34.6	
3=	UNIVERSITAT OLIM UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO SUNY	4	141	FC	VH	5	A	28.8	13.0	17.1	78.5	70.0	72.7	
	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO SUNY UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO		L L	CO	VH	4	-	25.4	49.6	23.0	53.6	96.4	77.8	
3=			M				A							
3=	UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW	*)	XL	CO	VH	5	A	50.9	64.4	40.6	10.1	17.4	22.4	
4= 1_	TONGJI UNIVERSITY	الله ع	XL	FC	VH	5	A	37.2	46.6	35.0	45.2	48.9	14.9	
4=	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO		М	СО	HI	4	В	36.8	77.4	49.2	6.1	93.0	12.5	
6=	ASTON UNIVERSITY		М	СО	VH	3	A	23.3	53.5	22.6	51.0	93.3	93.0	
6= -	UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND	+	М	СО	VH	3	A	26.8	21.7	77.5	36.1	46.0	15.9	
B=	HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	4	A	33.8	10.5	88.1	23.8	13.5	15.1	
8=	RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE		M	CO	VH	5	В	19.3	25.4	27.2	98.1	11.7	49.2	(



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<u> </u>	WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS			Classif	ication*			Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Citations per Faculty	International Faculty	International Students	
RANK	Institution Name	Country/ Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	:
51=	UNIVERSITÄT BREMEN	T	L	СО	VH	3	А	39.5	33.9	53.7	21.3	42.6	34.9	(
51=	UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA	8	L	FC	НІ	3	А	35.7	51.7	48.0	27.2	39.5	32.3	;
53	DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY (DCU)		М	СО	VH	3	А	24.1	49.0	48.1	33.5	84.5	58.8	;
54	EWHA WOMANS UNIVERSITY	(e)	L	FC	НІ	5	В	30.1	32.0	78.5	25.5	14.2	24.0	
55	IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY		XL	СО	VH	5	А	36.4	21.7	20.7	71.0	19.8	34.7	
6=	AALBORG UNIVERSITY		L	FC	НІ	3	А	33.5	57.6	29.7	33.4	69.4	48.7	
6=	TAMPERE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	+	М	СО	VH	3	А	16.7	33.7	89.2	24.8	72.7	25.5	Ī
8=	UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA		XL	FC	MD	5	А	50.5	61.3	43.6	1.8	38.7	5.7	
8=	UNIVERSITY OF OULU	+	М	FC	VH	4	А	30.2	21.1	61.4	43.1	42.4	7.5	T
50	UNIVERSITY OF KENT		L	СО	VH	4	А	27.0	32.3	40.5	31.1	94.8	89.1	Ī
1=	UNIVERSITÉ AIX-MARSEILLE		XL	FC	VH	5	А	58.3	19.0	25.5	22.7	7.2	44.8	-
1=	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY		L	FC	VH	5	А	39.1	28.4	32.6	40.6	67.1	18.7	t
1=	KOBE UNIVERSITY	•	L	FC	HI	4	Α	38.4	34.1	65.2	21.5	12.1	14.1	t
1=	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN DENMARK		L	FO	VH	3	А	29.7	34.0	47.0	31.9	73.5	54.6	t
55	NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY		L	СО	VH	5	В	23.1	49.0	37.9	47.1	35.7	88.7	
66	LEIBNIZ UNIVERSITÄT HANNOVER	7	L	СО	VH	5	А	29.2	41.1	2.7	91.8	14.9	32.9	+
7=	UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA		XL	FC	HI	5	A	59.4	38.6	12.0	30.1	7.8	11.2	t
7=	UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA	9	L	FC	VH	5	А	44.0	36.4	28.6	37.2	26.8	25.3	t
9=	UNIVERSITÉ PARIS DAUPHINE	П	М	SP	Н	3	А	35.6	80.0	27.4	13.2	43.3	86.0	ł
9=	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH		1	FC.	VH	5	A	23.8	16.8	45.0	68.5	29.9	28.9	ł
1	L.N. GUMILYOV EURASIAN NATIONAL		-	FO	MD	2	A	29.7	27.9	99.9	1.4	27.7	8.2	+
2	UNIVERSITY STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY		-	FC	VH	4	A	26.4	11.8	50.5	49.4	13.1	84.6	
3=	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY		М	СО	HI	5	В	34.9	70.0	43.3	21.6	12.4	38.3	+
3=	LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	## .:	S	СО	HI	5	A	11.1	16.9	70.6	38.9	81.7	88.3	÷
5	JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ	*	XL	FC	HI	5	A	36.4	33.8	49.2	25.2	37.3	34.8	ł
5 6=	UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTPELLIER		XL	CO	0	5		45.2	30.5	17.8	45.1	12.5	40.1	
	NATIONAL TAIWAN NORMAL UNIVERSITY	*		СО	VH	4	A							+
6=			М				A	40.5	24.8	53.3	16.1	18.6	56.5	+
6=	NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	*	M	FO	VH	5	A	33.0	64.4	21.6	59.0	1.6	9.9	+
9=	NATIONAL SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY		M	СО	VH	3	A	32.7	15.5	29.6	69.4	24.1	9.4	
9=	UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA	**	_ L	СО	VH	5	Α .	29.4	20.3	28.1	42.5	85.1	79.0	-
1=	BEIHANG UNIVERSITY		L	СО	VH	4	A	24.4	37.6	51.8	58.5	2.7	6.0	
1=	BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY		M	CO	HI	4	В	19.1	40.6	33.8	63.4	22.0	75.7	+
1=	UNIVERSITÄT JENA	-11	L	FC	VH	5	Α	30.0	19.0	70.1	29.4	10.7	34.6	-
4=	UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG	T	L	FC	VH	5	A	41.0	24.6	9.8	63.1	16.0	33.5	
4=	UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING		М	СО	VH	3	A	17.9	21.3	36.0	62.2	71.5	67.8	
4=	YESHIVA UNIVERSITY		М	FC	VH	5	В	4.0	8.9	97.8	64.3	1.7	18.5	
7=	UNIVERSITÉ PARIS DESCARTES		L	FC	VH	5	Α	37.8	21.9	31.6	45.1	16.6	46.6	
7=	INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES DE LYON (INSA)	SIS.	М	FO	VH	4	Α	16.8	68.7	59.5	20.4	41.0	84.1	
7=	JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY (JCU)		М	FC	VH	3	А	22.6	31.6	35.3	48.7	91.4	45.5	
90	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT		L	FC	VH	5	Α	23.1	19.9	29.1	66.3	84.4	23.9	
1=	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE (IITR)		М	FO	VH	5	Α	24.0	38.6	18.8	91.6		2.3	
1=	TOKYO MEDICAL AND DENTAL UNIVERSITY	•	S	FO	VH	4	Α	16.5	10.2	100.0	34.3	5.2	16.9	
3	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS		L	FC	VH	5	А	23.6	17.8	76.4	32.7	23.7	26.4	
4=	BILKENT UNIVERSITY	C*	М	СО	VH	3		34.7	44.5	30.7	37.4	59.2	9.6	
4=	LA TROBE UNIVERSITY	**	L	СО	VH	3	Α	30.9	41.0	19.3	29.3	93.7	92.1	
4=	UNIVERSITÄT MANNHEIM	T	L	FO	VH	5	А	28.9	88.5	25.0	29.3	32.6	50.8	
7=	UNIVERSITÉ PAUL SABATIER TOULOUSE III		L	СО	VH	5	А	42.3	12.4	61.9	10.6	19.0	29.1	
7=	MOSCOW STATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – MGIMO UNIVERSITY		М	SP	LO	4	А	20.2	47.9	97.6	1.0	4.9	43.2	
7=	NATIONAL CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	*	М	СО	VH	4	А	30.0	16.9	43.1	54.8	19.2	16.1	
0=	SWANSEA UNIVERSITY		L	FC	НІ	4	А	21.8	18.2	46.4	41.9	63.9	71.3	
0=	UNIVERSITY OF TARTU		L	FC	НІ	4	А	21.8	18.2	46.4	41.9	63.9	71.3	Ī



BETHE THE

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حوال	VORLD JNIVERSITY RANKINGS	rritory			MOHIM
		Country / Territory	RANK		Country / Territory
2015 RANK	Institution Name	Count	2015	Institution Name	- Tailor
01-410	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA		431-440	OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	
01-410	UNIVERSITÁ DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA – TOR VERGATA		431-440	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY	
01-410	UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	>	431-440	UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	
01-410	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY		441-450	UNIVERSITÉ DE BORDEAUX	
01-410	THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA		441-450	UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II	
01-410	XIAMEN UNIVERSITY	*3	441-450	YORK UNIVERSITY	
01-410	BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	*0	441-450	RENMIN (PEOPLE'S) UNIVERSITY OF CHINA	*)
01-410	CHRISTIAN-ALBRECHTS-UNIVERSITÄT ZU KIEL	*	441-450	PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	:
01-410	JULIUS-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT WÜRZBURG	T	441-450	ABO AKADEMI UNIVERSITY	+
11-420	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS DALLAS		441-450	BOGAZIÇI ÜNIVERSITESI	C
11-420	UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI FIRENZE (UNIFI)		441-450	HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	*2
11-420	JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY		441-450	SABANCI UNIVERSITY	C
11-420	SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY	*0	441-450	UNIVERSIDAD EXTERNADO DE COLOMBIA	
1-420	UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE VALENCIA	elle:	441-450	UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE	-
1-420	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH		451-460	UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE (USACH)	
1-420	BANGOR UNIVERSITY		451-460	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL	•
11-420	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY		451-460	GOLDSMITHS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	
11-420	CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY	 + 	451-460	CZECH TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE	
11-420	UNIVERSIDAD DE BELGRANO	-	451-460	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI (IITG)	
11-420	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT DENVER		451-460	JILIN UNIVERSITY	*3
21-430	RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM	T	451-460	UNIVERSITÄT BAYREUTH	
21-430	TARAS SHEVCHENKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV		451-460	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA	
21-430	BELARUS STATE UNIVERSITY		451-460	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	I.
21-430	SOGANG UNIVERSITY	:• ;	451-460	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE	
21-430	TAIPEI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	•	461-470	CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK	
21-430	TIANJIN UNIVERSITY	*3	461-470	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	6
21-430	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UNIVERSITY		461-470	ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI	12
21-430	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE		461-470	CHANG GUNG UNIVERSITY	•
21-430	UNIVERSITY OF TROMSO	#	461-470	CHUNG-ANG UNIVERSITY	*
31-440	BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (ITB)		461-470	POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID	6
31-440	UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC	*	461-470	SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY	*3
1-440	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	C+	461-470	UNIVERSITÄT REGENSBURG	
31-440	KARL-FRANZENS-UNIVERSITÄT GRAZ		461-470	WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY	
31-440	UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TRENTO		471-480	UNIVERSITÀ CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE	
31-440	ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		471-480	EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	*3
31-440	MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND TECHNOLOGY STATE		471 490	INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE BUENOS AIRES (ITBA)	





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- > sustainable bioenergy.



W	WORLD STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF	Territory	¥		Territory
2015 RANK	Institution Name	Country / Territory	2015 RANK	Institution Name	Country / Territory
471-480	KINGSTON UNIVERSITY, LONDON		481-490	QATAR UNIVERSITY	
471-480	SHARIF UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		481-490	TOMSK POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY	
471-480	ST. PETERSBURG STATE POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY		481-490	TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY	
471-480	UNIVERSITÉ LILLE 1, SCIENCES ET TECHNOLOGIE		491-500	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DEL PERÚ	
471-480	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	+	491-500	UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASILIA	•
471-480	UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK (UL)		491-500	ARABIAN GULF UNIVERSITY	
471-480	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA		491-500	HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES	:• ;
481-490	UNIVERSITY OF DELHI		491-500	PHILIPPS-UNIVERSITÄT MARBURG	T
481-490	UNIVERSITY OF LISBON	0	491-500	SICHUAN UNIVERSITY	*3
481-490	UNIVERSITÉ CLAUDE BERNARD LYON 1		491-500	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DORTMUND	- \$-
481-490	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA "JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO"	♦	491-500	TOKYO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	•
481-490	AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		491-500	TULANE UNIVERSITY	
481-490	KHALIFA UNIVERSITY		491-500	UNIVERSIDAD DE PALERMO	•
481-490	KOÇ UNIVERSITY	C+	491-500	UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA	8

KEY TO COUNTRIE	ES IN THE RANKINGS				
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELARUS	BELGIUM
♦ BRAZIL	* CANADA	CHILE	CHINA	COLOMBIA	CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK	EGYPT	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY
GREECE	★ HONK KONG	• INDIA	INDONESIA	IRAN	IRELAND
SRAEL	ITALY	JAPAN	KAZAKHSTAN	LEBANON	LIBYA
MALAYSIA	● MEXICO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PERU
PHILIPPINES	POLAND	PORTUGAL	QATAR	RUSSIA	SAUDIA ARABIA
SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH KOREA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	+ SWITZERLAND
TAIWAN	THAILAND	C+ TURKEY	UK	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UKRAINE
US					

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Top performers in five broad areas of intellectual life

QS ranks the world's universities at several levels, from the whole institution, in the World University Rankings, to individual disciplines, which we measure in the World University Rankings by Subject.

ne of our most revealing analyses looks at the strength of top universities at what we term the faculty level.

This ranking shows us how well universities are doing in five broad areas of academic life. These are the arts and humanities; the social sciences, including management; the natural sciences; medicine and the life sciences; and technology and engineering.

We recognise that this process is an imperfect one. The boundaries between the life sciences and the natural sciences, or between science and engineering, are fluid and getting more so. Funders recognise this by encouraging interdisciplinary research. Are robots that remove fatty deposits from the human bloodstream produced by medical researchers or by engineers?

However, this ranking is an informative one for anyone wishing to see the top institutions in broad areas of intellectual life. We compile it from their scores on four measures, identical to those used to produce our subject rankings. The first two are their results in our global survey of academics and employers, each of whom are asked about the subject areas that they know about or recruit in. The other two are about research impact. One is a measure of overall paper citations in the relevant subjects, and the other is the H Index, a measure of the total quantity and quality of research output. If your university has 28 papers in the social sciences with 28 or more citations each in the Scopus database, it will have an H Index of 28 in that facultylevel area.

A look at our detailed results shows that it is difficult to outgun the old, rich universities of the US, which dominate both the winning slots and the top 20 positions. Harvard is the world's top university for the life sciences and

> for the social sciences, as one might expect from the institution that is home to Harvard Medical School, Harvard Business School, and the Kennedy School of Government. Its neighbour, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is world champion at engineering, technology and the natural sciences. However, the

UK's University of Oxford is top for the arts and humanities, reflecting its long record of excellence in topics such as history and languages. Of the 102 top-20 places in these rankings (there were two ties for 20th place), 64 go to universities in the US or the UK.

These results also show the academic strength of Western Europe, with ETH Zurich fifth for engineering and sixth for the natural sciences. Ninth for medicine is the Karolinska Institute in Sweden, centre for the judging of the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine.

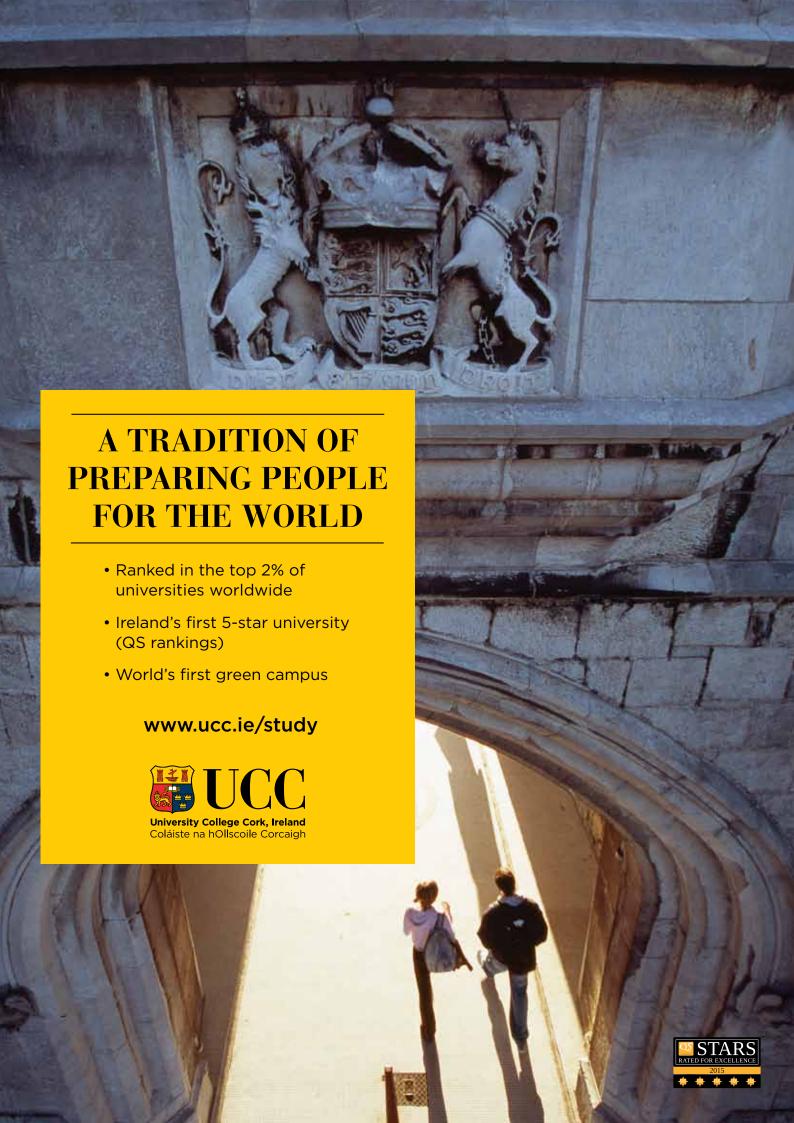
This ranking proves that the National University of Singapore is Asia's top institution. It is fourth in the world for engineering and technology, ninth for the natural sciences, seventh for the social sciences. 13th for the arts and humanities. and a more modest 17th for the life sciences, up from 27th last year. Apart from the natural sciences, where it ties with the University of Tokyo, it is the top Asian entry in all five tables.

Of the 102 top-20 places in life sciences and social sciences 64 go to universities in the US or the UK

It is also clear from these rankings that Asia's drive into technology and advanced engineering is a success. Only nine of the top 20 universities in this area are from the UK and the US. Two are from Switzerland (ETH Zurich and EPFL Lausanne), and there is one each from the Netherlands and Australia. The remaining seven are all from Asia. NUS and Nanyang in Singapore are in fourth and sixth place respectively, with institutions from China, Japan, Korea and Hong Kong in places 11 to 15.

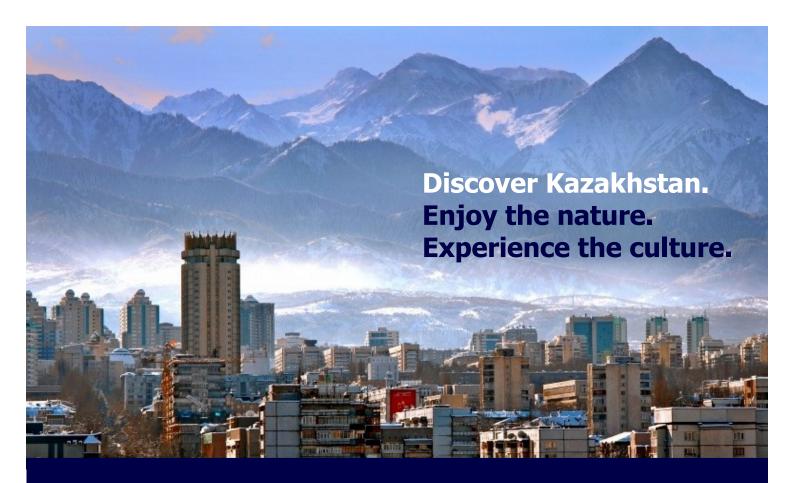






Rankings by Faculty Arts & Humanities

2015 RANK	2014 RANK		Country/ Territory	Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Citations per Faculty SCORE	H SCORE	Overall SCORE
1	2	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD		99.2	100.0	95.5	100.0	99.1
2=	1	HARVARD UNIVERSITY		100.0	95.9	100.0	89.8	98.2
2=	3	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE		99.3	99.5	94.0	93.1	98.2
4	4	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY (UCB)		95.7	80.9	94.7	79.7	91.0
5	5	STANFORD UNIVERSITY		93.9	86.9	95.3	71.5	90.4
6	8	YALE UNIVERSITY		93.7	84.3	90.5	74.5	89.6
7	7	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY		91.5	81.2	91.7	82.0	88.5
8	12	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY		91.0	80.5	92.7	79.7	87.9
9	6	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (NYU)		90.2	78.7	92.3	79.7	87.1
10	9	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (UCLA)		91.4	80.5	91.1	68.3	86.9
11	10=	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO		92.5	74.3	88.9	71.5	86.4
12	10=	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (ANU)	**	89.3	81.9	88.2	74.5	86.2
13	13	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)	© :	91.3	92.0	82.0	43.1	85.7
14=	21=	THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY	NE N	87.5	84.6	84.9	68.3	84.7
14=	18	UCL (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON)		87.3	79.5	93.1	71.5	84.7
16	14=	THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO		91.7	87.6	77.9	43.1	84.6
17	17	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MIT)		84.4	87.2	94.9	64.6	84.0
18	24	THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	## ·	86.5	86.6	88.3	55.7	83.6
19	19	UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (HKU)	* .	89.8	84.0	81.4	43.1	83.1
20=	20	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE (LSE)		85.6	90.7	83.2	50.0	82.8
20=	16	UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH		86.4	71.9	88.4	77.2	82.8
22	14=	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	*	87.0	69.5	90.7	74.5	82.6
23	29	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KCL)		82.7	80.4	92.2	68.3	81.8
24	38=	CORNELL UNIVERSITY		79.4	77.0	93.2	79.7	80.3
25	21=	PEKING UNIVERSITY		88.2	85.0	79.4	21.5	80.0
26	38=	SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (SNU)	(0)	86.4	83.7	79.0	34.1	79.9
27	23	HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN	T	87.1	71.1	81.6	50.0	79.6
28	35	THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND	AR.	81.7	77.4	85.5	64.6	79.5
29	28	UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	*	83.7	69.5	90.3	60.5	79.2
30	38=	THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (CUHK)	*	85.7	77.8	78.0	43.1	79.1
31	32	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN		82.1	66.2	89.9	74.5	78.9
32	31	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA		79.4	75.4	95.1	64.6	78.7
33	53	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK		77.9	77.8	88.9	74.5	78.6
34=	41	KYOTO UNIVERSITY	•	83.5	79.9	81.0	43.1	78.5
34=	26	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	+	81.9	69.8	89.6	64.6	78.5
36	33	UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SORBONNE (PARIS IV)		90.5	74.8	57.7	34.1	78.4
37=	30	DUKE UNIVERSITY		79.3	67.2	93.8	71.5	77.6
37=	25	FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN	T	86.3	68.0	79.1	43.1	77.6
39	27	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN		79.1	70.0	87.9	71.5	77.4
40	49	LEIDEN UNIVERSITY		83.8	61.0	86.9	60.5	77.2
41	51	THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (UNSW)	≥ €	77.1	85.2	86.8	50.0	77.0
42=	43=	MONASH UNIVERSITY	 €	78.5	80.0	82.0	55.7	76.9
42=	43=	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER		76.3	77.5	87.8	68.3	76.9
44	55	DURHAM UNIVERSITY		76.9	72.8	90.3	68.3	76.6
45	86=	NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (NTU)	© :	79.7	82.4	81.9	34.1	75.9
46	60=	SOAS - SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON		84.0	61.0	81.6	50.0	75.8
47	54	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY (NTU)	*	83.1	72.6	78.1	34.1	75.6
48	59	THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND (UQ)	₩€	76.7	80.2	84.6	50.0	75.5
49=	74=	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY		77.6	66.1	87.5	68.3	75.4





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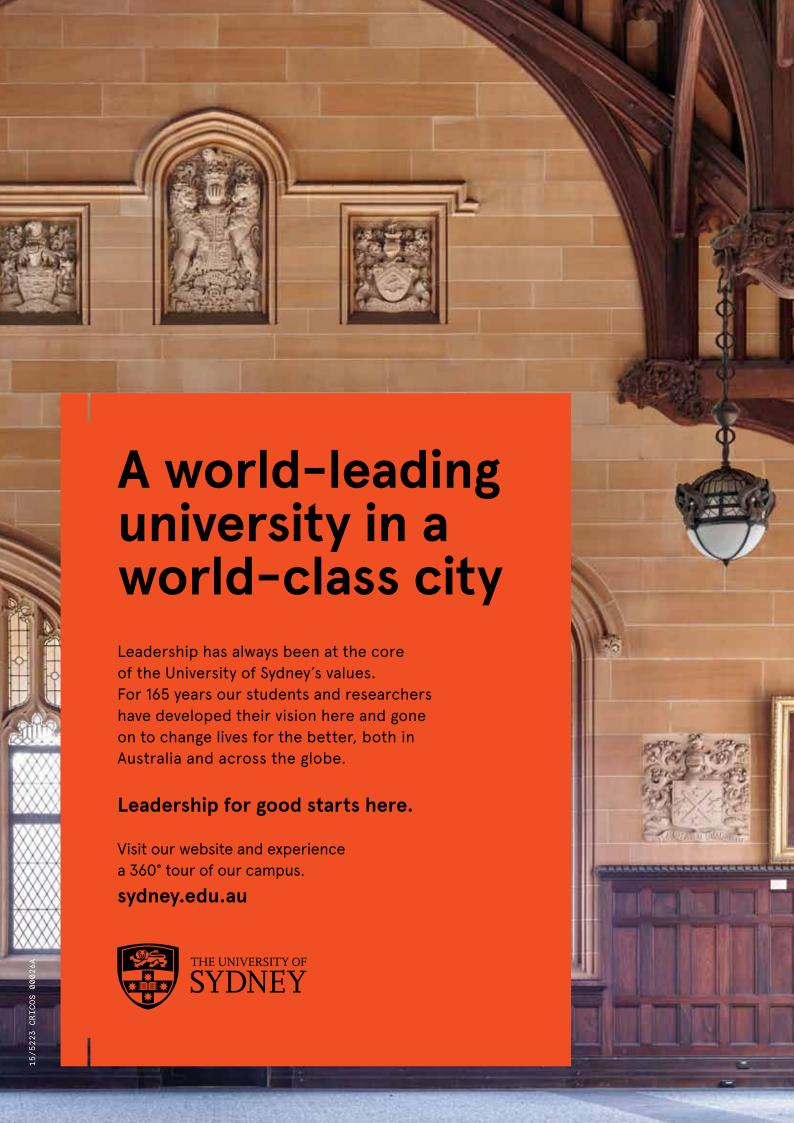
Ablai Khan University offers three stages of Higher Education (BA, MA, Ph.D.), specializing in humanities, international relations economics. We are the only educational institution in Kazakhstan that provides education in 14 foreign languages. Our campus is located in Almaty metropolitan city at the foot of the Zailiysky Alatau Mountains. A wide array of Undergraduate Programs are offered by the Departments of International Relations, Translation Studies. Management and International Communication. Asian Studies, Teacher Training, and Romance-Germanic Philology.

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Rankings by Faculty **Engineering & Technology**

2015 RANK	2014 RANK		Country/ Territory	Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Citations per Faculty SCORE	H SCORE	Overall SCORE
1	1	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MIT)		100.0	91.9	93.5	100.0	96.6
2	2	STANFORD UNIVERSITY		96.4	89.3	97.7	99.3	94.9
3	4	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE		94.4	100.0	89.9	85.6	94.1
4	7	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)	©	92.2	92.9	90.5	94.2	92.5
5	3	ETH ZURICH (SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)	+	96.2	87.2	89.4	95.0	92.3
6	9	NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (NTU)	C :	94.1	86.1	91.2	98.7	92.0
7	6	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON		93.9	88.2	89.2	90.7	91.0
8	5	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY (UCB)		95.8	78.1	96.6	96.5	90.7
9	13=	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD		84.7	100.0	89.1	85.6	90.1
10	17=	HARVARD UNIVERSITY		82.3	97.0	97.0	86.7	89.6
11	12	TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY	*3	92.7	83.4	80.4	95.0	88.4
12	13=	THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO	•	92.4	88.1	79.9	85.6	88.2
13	17=	KAIST - KOREA ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	:• :	92.6	81.6	86.2	88.8	87.8
14	15	THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (HKUST)	给	88.0	88.0	86.4	85.6	87.4
15	26	SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (SNU)	;o;	87.3	89.0	85.2	84.4	87.1
16	8	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (CALTECH)		97.2	71.4	90.5	85.6	86.7
17	10=	ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE (EPFL)	+	90.0	81.3	89.0	85.6	86.6
18	23	THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	2K	80.7	93.2	86.6	82.0	85.5
19=	16	DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		91.7	77.0	81.1	89.7	85.4
19=	10=	GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (GEORGIA TECH)		94.9	65.8	87.5	97.2	85.4
21	27=	THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (UNSW)	***·	81.8	89.6	84.5	86.7	85.3
22	22	TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		92.6	77.5	77.3	87.7	85.0
23	20	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (UCLA)		84.6	76.5	92.6	88.8	84.0
24=	31	POLITECNICO DI MILANO		84.0	85.7	78.1	84.4	83.7
24=	27=	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY		81.8	78.5	93.3	89.7	83.7
26	43	UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (HKU)	*	80.7	89.6	84.6	77.8	83.5
27	41	PEKING UNIVERSITY	*3	80.2	84.7	84.9	86.7	83.2
28	27=	KYOTO UNIVERSITY	•	86.3	82.6	80.7	77.8	83.1
29	19	CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY		91.7	67.2	86.0	87.7	82.9
30=	27=	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN	3	87.4	78.7	80.5	80.7	82.8
30=	44=	THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY	**	79.2	89.0	83.2	79.3	82.8
30=	21	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN		91.3	60.5	90.2	97.2	82.8
33	24=	SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY	*3	84.3	78.8	78.7	86.7	82.2
34=	34	CORNELL UNIVERSITY		82.9	74.5	91.5	84.4	81.9
34=	37	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY (NTU)	*	84.6	76.0	84.1	84.4	81.9
36=	33	KTH, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		86.6	74.3	81.6	83.2	81.7
36=	32	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN		85.4	69.5	86.9	90.7	81.7
38	24=	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN		85.3	66.9	91.4	91.6	81.6
39	54=	MONASH UNIVERSITY		76.5	87.5	85.3	79.3	81.5
40	54=	THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND (UQ)	**	75.6	85.9	88.6	80.7	81.4
41=	49=	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (ANU)	**	77.2	86.7	83.6	79.3	81.3
41=	47=	POHANG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (POSTECH)	*• *	81.4	75.4	90.7	83.2	81.3
41=	49=	THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (CUHK)	**	76.9	82.3	85.9	86.7	81.3
44=	46	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI (IITD)		82.2	79.3	81.2	82.0	81.2
44=	40	THE HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY	*	79.4	78.0	87.1	86.7	81.2
46	36	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF DENMARK	- III	80.9	75.1	86.4	86.7	80.9
47=	39	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN	3	84.1	74.0	83.4	83.2	80.8
47=	44=	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER		81.4	79.0	84.1	79.3	80.8
49	35	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO		81.0	70.4	90.4	90.7	80.7



Rankings by Faculty Life Sciences & Medicine

2015 RANK	2014 RANK		Country/ Territory	Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Citations per Faculty SCORE	H SCORE	Overall SCORE
1	1	HARVARD UNIVERSITY		100.0	98.8	93.1	100.0	98.2
2	3	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE		98.8	100.0	91.6	87.4	94.3
3	2	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD		97.9	99.4	91.5	89.0	94.2
4	7	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MIT)		94.0	90.2	100.0	86.0	93.1
5=	4	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY		97.4	68.1	89.1	96.1	92.1
5=	6	STANFORD UNIVERSITY		95.2	88.6	90.2	90.6	92.1
7	5	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO (UCSF)		92.9	61.3	92.0	90.3	88.9
8	12	YALE UNIVERSITY		91.7	82.2	88.4	84.5	88.1
9	8	KAROLINSKA INSTITUTE		94.8	81.3	85.7	82.2	88.0
10	10=	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (UCLA)		91.6	76.5	88.5	85.3	87.7
11	10=	UCL (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON)		90.2	82.0	86.4	87.0	87.6
12	15	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	I+I	88.5	75.1	86.3	90.9	87.2
13	16	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY (UCB)		94.3	75.9	90.4	76.1	86.9
14	14	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (UCSD)		90.1	58.1	90.3	89.6	86.8
15	9	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON		91.2	86.6	87.2	78.9	86.7
16	17	THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	*	92.1	96.4	81.6	78.4	86.5
17	27	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)		93.8	93.4	82.3	72.6	85.6
18	13	DUKE UNIVERSITY		86.0	72.6	88.9	86.0	85.4
19	20	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	<u> </u>	82.6	77.9	88.1	89.3	85.2
20	19	THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY		90.8	90.7	80.6	78.4	85.1
21	21	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY		82.0	76.3	89.1	88.0	84.7
22	18	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON		85.7	63.2	87.0	89.0	84.6
23	24	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KCL)		87.6	77.7	85.7	80.2	84.3
24	30=	UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN	- ==	84.4	86.5	83.2	82.6	83.9
25	29	CORNELL UNIVERSITY		87.9	76.0	84.3	79.8	83.8
26	28	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN		82.7	69.0	87.5	87.4	83.7
27	26	THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO	•	94.0	90.4	77.0	69.8	83.3
28	22=	UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH		87.1	72.4	87.4	77.1	83.2
29	22=	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS		83.6	57.5	89.5	85.6	83.0
30	33	THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND (UQ)	≯ ≮	87.9	89.1	79.3	75.1	82.7
31	30=	UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA		86.7	65.8	82.8	80.6	82.1
32	37	UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM		80.5	76.4	86.3	81.4	81.8
33	45	MONASH UNIVERSITY	2 K	87.1	87.3	80.1	72.6	81.7
34	25	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	*	85.8	66.7	84.4	78.0	81.6
35	38	BOSTON UNIVERSITY		78.2	70.9	88.6	82.2	81.1
36	46	UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (HKU)	र्श	88.0	91.3	80.4	66.0	80.9
37	40=	KYOTO UNIVERSITY	•	89.2	85.4	77.5	68.6	80.7
38	43=	ETH ZURICH (SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)	+	87.6	84.8	82.5	66.0	80.6
39=	56	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (UCD)		86.2	66.0	80.5	77.1	80.5
39=	34	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL		81.3	58.8	85.4	83.0	80.5
41=	40=	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (NYU)		78.0	74.0	86.0	79.8	80.1
41=	40=	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO		80.6	69.4	86.6	77.1	80.1
43	47=	THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (UNSW)	SALES SALES	83.8	87.9	79.2	70.9	79.8
44	53=	UTRECHT UNIVERSITY		78.6	63.2	85.8	81.8	79.7
45	52	ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM		75.8	70.2	87.7	80.2	79.3
46	49=	UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW		80.6	60.1	88.1	74.6	78.9
47	58	SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (SNU)	*• :	87.6	82.8	75.7	66.0	78.7
48=	55	MCMASTER UNIVERSITY (SNU)	•••		57.7	87.6	81.0	78.6
				76.7				
48=	66	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON		80.2	67.0	82.7	76.6	78.6











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Rankings by Faculty Natural Sciences

2015 RANK	2014 RANK		Country/ Territory	Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Citations per Faculty SCORE	H SCORE	Overall SCORE
1	1	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MIT)		98.2	91.5	94.6	100.0	96.5
2=	2	HARVARD UNIVERSITY		97.3	95.3	96.8	93.4	96.0
2=	3	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE		98.1	100.0	92.0	91.7	96.0
4	6	STANFORD UNIVERSITY		95.8	88.2	97.0	98.6	95.1
5	5	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD		97.1	99.1	90.2	89.2	94.5
6	4	ETH ZURICH (SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)	+	97.6	92.1	89.6	88.6	93.1
7	7	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY (UCB)		97.1	79.7	96.1	95.0	93.0
8	8	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (CALTECH)		100.0	71.8	93.1	92.8	91.5
9=	13	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)	©	92.4	92.1	91.7	87.9	91.3
9=	9	THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO	•	94.8	88.3	84.6	93.9	91.3
11	11	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON		92.6	89.2	89.0	85.2	89.7
12	10	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY		93.4	77.2	94.2	89.8	89.6
13	16	ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE (EPFL)	+	90.5	86.3	90.5	85.2	88.6
14	18	YALE UNIVERSITY		89.8	79.8	94.9	83.7	87.6
			©					
15=	59	NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (NTU)		87.3	88.8	90.0	82.2	87.1
15=	37=	UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (HKU)	**	87.0	89.3	89.2	83.0	87.1
17	20	PEKING UNIVERSITY		89.8	83.7	85.5	85.2	86.8
18	17	KYOTO UNIVERSITY	•	91.5	84.2	81.4	83.7	86.5
19	19	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN	¥	90.1	82.9	86.5	82.2	86.4
20=	29=	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (ANU)	≱ €	88.3	86.9	87.0	80.6	86.2
20=	15	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO		89.2	74.4	94.3	83.7	86.2
22	12	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (UCLA)		87.7	72.9	93.3	86.6	85.6
23=	14	CORNELL UNIVERSITY		89.1	73.6	89.4	85.2	85.3
23=	24=	SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (SNU)	:• ;	91.1	84.5	82.7	77.2	85.3
25	29=	TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY	*)	88.6	77.2	80.2	87.9	84.5
26	39	THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	SIE .	87.2	88.1	85.3	74.3	84.4
27	23	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY		83.7	77.7	92.0	84.4	84.3
28	54=	KAIST- KOREA ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	*• *	91.4	77.6	85.5	74.3	84.0
29	65=	THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (HKUST)	给	87.0	87.5	85.4	70.2	83.4
30	26	TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	•	92.5	75.9	77.5	78.0	83.3
31	22	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	*	86.5	73.8	87.9	81.4	83.2
32	48	NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY (NTU)	•	87.9	79.2	81.5	78.9	83.1
33	21	LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN	3	86.3	71.7	90.7	79.8	83.0
34	34=	KIT, KARLSRUHER INSTITUT FÜR TECHNOLOGIE	Ŧ	84.8	74.4	85.1	85.2	82.9
35	32	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA (UCSB)		88.6	43.6	100.0	93.4	82.8
36=	37=	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN		83.0	71.6	89.2	86.6	82.7
36=	40=	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN		83.6	68.1	91.0	87.2	82.7
38	42	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY		82.6	68.5	95.6	83.0	82.5
39=	51	OSAKA UNIVERSITY		86.1	78.0	78.6	81.4	82.0
39=	28	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON		84.6	60.4	92.5	87.9	82.0
			##		87.7	81.7		81.9
41	47	THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY TOLION I I INIVERSITY		83.8	72.1	77.9	72.3	
42	61=	TOHOKU UNIVERSITY	*				83.7	81.7
43=	72	FUDAN UNIVERSITY THE LINIVERSITY OF MANICHESTER		82.1	73.2	88.2	82.2	81.6
43=	43	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER		84.2	80.0	84.4	75.3	81.6
43=	81=	THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND (UQ)	≥ × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	82.8	86.2	85.8	70.2	81.6
46	36	RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE AACHEN	T	82.6	77.1	84.0	80.6	81.4
47	44=	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	*	83.8	75.8	84.4	78.9	81.3
48	24=	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN		87.1	60.3	87.7	83.7	81.2
49=	57=	UCL (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON)		81.6	80.9	84.1	77.2	81.1
49=	33	UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH		82.9	76.2	88.1	75.3	81.1

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Rankings by Faculty Social Science & Management

2015 RANK	2014 RANK		Country / Territory	Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Citations per Faculty SCORE	H SCORE	Overall SCORE
1	1	Harvard University		98.6	97.3	99.5	100.0	98.4
2	2	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)		100.0	93.8	91.3	88.1	96.1
3	3	University of Oxford		94.4	100.0	85.9	88.9	94.7
4	4	University of Cambridge		94.1	100.0	86.7	84.7	94.2
5	5	Stanford University		94.3	89.0	97.9	91.8	92.8
6	6	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)		91.9	90.6	99.8	89.7	92.1
7	9	National University of Singapore (NUS)	© :	91.4	92.8	83.5	68.9	88.8
8	7	University of Chicago		92.7	77.7	98.9	91.8	88.7
9	8	University of California, Berkeley (UCB)		93.2	74.4	99.6	95.1	88.4
10	10=	Yale University		90.2	81.8	93.6	90.4	88.0
11	12	Columbia University		88.9	82.2	91.7	89.7	87.3
12	10=	London Business School		87.7	96.6	78.0	61.0	86.7
13	18	The University of Melbourne	***	86.7	91.4	82.0	76.2	86.6
14	15=	University of Hong Kong (HKU)	*	88.5	90.7	77.7	70.5	86.3
15	15=	Princeton University		87.7	77.9	100.0	86.5	85.9
16	17	New York University (NYU)		88.8	77.1	92.9	89.7	85.8
17	14	University of Pennsylvania		89.8	76.8	90.6	86.5	85.7
18	13	Australian National University (ANU)	2K	86.8	86.2	80.7	73.5	84.7
19	19	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)		88.1	73.9	93.0	90.4	84.6
20	23	The University of Sydney		83.6	89.0	80.6	77.4	84.3
21	20	The University of New South Wales (UNSW)	3K	84.6	87.2	80.2	76.2	84.1
22=	33	Nanyang Technological University (NTU)	<u>C</u> :	85.5	85.2	86.2	67.1	83.6
22=	25	Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi		81.3	90.3	86.9	72.1	83.6
24	28	Seoul National University (SNU)	:• ;	85.4	89.5	80.1	58.6	83.4
25	24	INSEAD (France)		84.2	96.4	71.0	49.5	83.1
26	26	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST)	给	84.2	87.8	85.3	58.6	82.8
27	21=	The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)	给	85.3	83.8	82.1	63.2	82.3
28	21=	The University of Tokyo	•	84.5	87.7	75.9	58.6	82.0
29	40=	UCL (University College London)		82.0	78.0	88.8	86.5	81.9
30=	40=	Monash University	Silve .	80.4	87.6	79.5	72.1	81.6
30=	31	The University of Queensland (UQ)	2K	80.0	84.5	84.6	77.4	81.6
32	29	Peking University	*)	83.6	85.4	80.3	58.6	81.3
33	27	University of Michigan		85.8	67.0	88.4	90.4	80.9
34	45=	Korea University	:• ;	82.9	85.9	78.6	55.9	80.7
35	38=	The University of Manchester		80.0	79.6	86.1	80.8	80.6
36	30	The University of Auckland	ae.	79.1	85.4	83.0	70.5	80.5
37	44	Cornell University		80.7	76.8	89.7	80.8	80.4
38	32	Northwestern University		84.1	65.3	98.9	88.1	80.3
39	34=	The University of Warwick		83.1	76.6	82.8	73.5	80.2
40	34=	Erasmus University Rotterdam		82.0	76.9	86.9	70.5	79.8
41	34=	University of Toronto	+	82.8	71.1	84.2	84.7	79.6
42	48=	Yonsei University	;e;	80.9	86.6	74.3	55.9	79.5
43=	38=	Copenhagen Business School		80.8	79.8	85.6	65.2	79.4
43=	37	University of British Columbia	*	84.1	65.3	91.0	86.5	79.4
45	42				70.6	89.2	86.5	79.4
		University of Amsterdam Tringhus University	*2	81.0				
46	48=	Tsinghua University		78.6	82.7	83.1	65.2	78.9
47	53	King's College London (KCL)		75.9	80.0	83.7	76.2	77.9
48	54=	City University of Hong Kong	*	80.4	77.0	81.7	63.2	77.8
49=	43	McGill University	*	79.5	72.4	86.8	73.5	77.5
49=	61	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	*	76.6	77.7	86.9	72.1	77.5





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- PFUR has a modern system of video control and security in every buildings.

There is a polyclinic and medical center in the PFUR territory. Our University gives a chance to all the students to develop their creative potential. For this purpose we have created the International culture club («Interclub») of PFUR.

 PFUR student campus is a multiple winner of Moscow and All-Russia

competitions of student dormitories. 20 academic and 13 residential buildings are within walking distance from each other that promotes to a comfortable learning and proper rest and graduate students. There are sport complex with more than 12000 sq.m. of covered (winter) sport grounds and more than 50 000 sq.m. of open fields and grounds.

 The University has one of the best Russian schools of teaching Russian

as a foreign language and teaching foreign languages to Russian-speaking students. It is enough to mention the fact that PFUR teachers have been teaching Russian to most foreign cosmonauts at the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.



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How students use rankings

The role of university rankings in international student choice

Research has shown us how universities use rankings¹

93% of ranked

institutions monitor their rankings and at the highest levels

54% President*

31% Senate*

Universities use†rankings for:



Marketing purposes



Decision making



Benchmarking against other institutions

Who do they think are most influenced by their rankings?



Prospective students



Prospective researchers



Parents



Employers



Alumni

We decided to ask the **students' point of view**².

At what stage do students consult rankings?



As an early-stage shortlisting tool



To verify the reputation of a school



To help with a tie-breaker

For students, the most important rankings are:



TEACHING QUALITY



EMPLOYER REPUTATION



EMPLOYMENT RATE

with less concern over:

37% Student satisfaction

Research 28%

24% Diversity

24% Cost

16% Academic reputation

10% Staff numbers

They typically rely on rankings as:



An indicator of how employers perceive a qualification



A proxy for return-on-investment and international recognition

PhD students have somewhat different priorities



Finding a quality supervisor



Fostering connections within academia



Assessing research output of faculty



Consulting rankings as a

check

What motivates students to attend an internationally recognised university?





worldwide







prospects

education

to travel

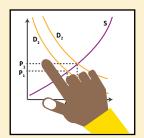
experience

There were differing views on the importance of rankings and on which factors are of highest priority

REPUTATION



Ranking position is important, but doesn't necessarily reflect quality



Reputation is a higher priority with FAME‡ students

PROGRAM



Those choosing on program prioritise enjoyment



Program is more important in highly specialized courses



Subject-specific rankings are more useful than overall tables

LOCATION



Typically students consider country at the start of their search



At the final stage choosing the "right" city is important

77%	
Global	
19 %	
National	

4% Regional

Global rankings are most important overall

38% Global

50% National

10% Regional

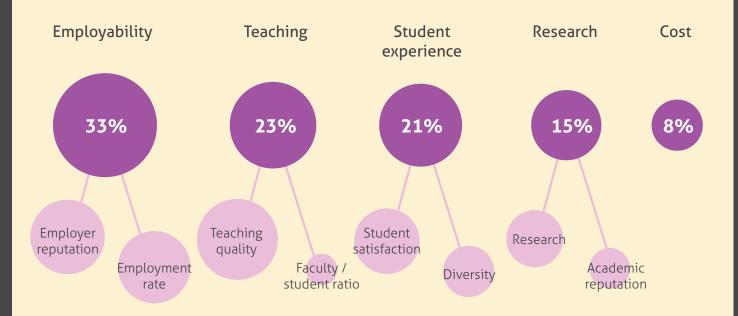
But national rankings matter more to prospective undergraduates

COST



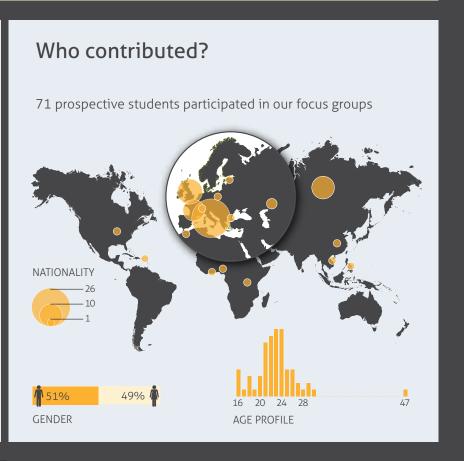
Important, but not principal, consideration for most students

What would students like to see reflected in the rankings?



This data represents hypothetical weightings students would apply to their chosen indicators, where the size of each is proportional to the number of votes it received.

Where were the respondents? 519 prospective students completed our survey at higher education fairs 81% 19% Postgraduate Undergraduate



¹ Rankings in Institutional Strategies and Processes: Impact or Illusion?, European University Association (EUA), 2014 2 How Do Students Use Rankings?, The Role of University Rankings in International Student Choice, QS Intelligence Unit, 2015







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How and Why do Students Use Rankings?

A new QS initiative explores the motivations and ambitions driving a growing number of prospective students to the international ranking tables.



e know that, every year, millions of students and parents around the world turn to rankings as part of the process of choosing a university. Indeed, in a survey conducted by QS last year, almost 70% of prospective students said rankings were either "essential" or "very important" during this time, while fewer than 2% said they wouldn't consult rankings at all.

In a similar study published a year earlier by the World 100 Reputation Network, PhD students named rankings as their number one source of information when choosing between worldleading universities, ahead of official institution websites. Clearly - for the most ambitious international applicants in particular rankings have become a key part of the decision-making process.

Yet very little is known about how, or why, students consult ranking tables. At what stage do rankings feature in their research, and what type of information do they believe rankings can provide? What are the underlying assumptions and aims behind the growth in rankings usage? And just how much significance is placed on rank when making that final choice?

With these questions in mind, QS launched a new initiative this year, with the intention of gathering insights into how students use and interpret rankings, and why international university rankings in particular have become an "essential" resource. The initial stage of the project involved a series of focus groups with prospective international students in five European cities. The coming months will see the project extended worldwide, with the aim of exploring regional differences in how students approach the rankings, and the overall process of choosing a university abroad.

While this second phase will no doubt bring additional nuances to the picture, the first series of 11 focus groups has already highlighted some interesting trends in students' motivations for using rankings, as well as patterns in how and when they do so.

WHAT'S EMPLOYABILITY GOT TO DO WITH IT?

In our conversations with students across Europe, one clear underlying motivation for rankings use emerged: the desire to improve employment prospects. We found students primarily perceived rankings as a way to gauge institutional reputation and though they joked about wanting to impress their friends with a high ranking, it was chiefly future employers they had in mind.

At the extreme end of the spectrum, this is expressed by Russian master's applicant Arthur: "Rankings must be the only way an employer can distinguish between two candidates with the same skills and experience." While most students didn't phrase it quite

so literally, they were nonetheless united in the belief that a higher ranking would correlate with better employment opportunities.

This perception emerged as a particularly significant driver of international (as opposed to national) rankings usage. The majority of students we spoke to were planning to study internationally, and they were keen to ensure their chosen university would be wellrecognised wherever they went on to seek employment - whether returning to their home country or remaining abroad. French master's student Salimatou, for instance, told us: "I was afraid when I joined a French school that it wouldn't be internationally recognised... so it [looking at the rankings] was to reassure myself." Similarly US student Angelica, currently in London, explained her prioritisation of international rankings: "If a university isn't in the top 20, then an American employer probably won't know it."

The prospect of improved employment prospects was often a key motivator for studying abroad in the first place; students perceived international study as a means to increase their skillset and value in employers' eyes. And they believed the combination of studying internationally and at a highly ranked university would provide two distinct sources of value. As UK undergraduate applicant Linessa said: "Simply going to a university like Oxford shows that you're ambitious, but studying abroad shows your initiative and that you are willing to do things differently."

We also encountered the perception than studying further from home constituted a larger commitment, in both financial and emotional terms, meaning many prospective international students were especially keen to guarantee a strong return on their investment. Studying at a highly ranked university was commonly viewed as a means to ensure this.

FROM SHORTLISTING TO TIEBREAKING

As would be expected, most students said they consulted rankings towards the start of their research, as a means to quickly identify institutions of interest. Typically students would approach rankings with one or more countries and courses in mind, filtering the tables by location and/or subject, to find relevant institutions with strong reputations. They particularly valued rankings as a time-saving device, allowing them to quickly create a shortlist and then target further research more effectively.

UK undergraduate applicant Jack described rankings as a quick way to "narrow it down", especially when searching internationally. Similarly, Russian PhD applicant Aydar said using rankings to highlight the top 10 universities in each country of interest helped to "remove the clutter" so he could be more "focused" in his research.



In addition to this pervasive use of rankings as an early-stage shortlisting tool, many students told us they would return to the tables throughout their research, to check an institution's reputation. Here, rankings were especially valued as a source of information about previously unfamiliar universities, allowing students to get a quick gauge of national or international status. Italian master's student Pietro, for instance, told us: "Rankings are really useful if you don't know the university."

Many students also highlighted the role of rankings as a direct comparison tool, and even a potential tie-breaker in cases where they were struggling to choose between two or more universities. Italian master's applicant Melissa said, "In the end, if I don't know where to go, I will look at rank." However, the majority of students agreed that rankings would only be a reasonable tie-breaker if the gap between institutions was significant – more than just a few ranking positions.

HOW IMPORTANT IS RANKING POSITION?

Most students we spoke to said they approached the ranking tables with some idea of their preferred study destination already in mind, while many also set out with a rough idea of their target budget. For some these were fairly fixed variables, but for others they remained much more fluid. On the one hand, Russian master's applicant Alexander told us, "Before consulting the rankings, I consult my bank account." At the other end of the spectrum, Angelica described funding as a challenge to be dealt with after consulting the rankings and choosing a university: "After you get in, then it's like, now what do I do?"

When we asked whether rank would or should trump course content, we encountered divided, and often emphatic, opinion. On both sides of this argument, students commonly referred (one again) to employment prospects; while some perceived a high ranking as the best way to boost employability, others believed a well-matched course was more important to achieve a desired career outcome. To a large extent, this depended on the sector or

position students had in mind; those aiming at more niche roles were more likely to prioritise a highly specialised program.

Ultimately, however, most students acknowledged that at the very highest level, ranking and reputation would override pretty much all other considerations, including course content. As Italian master's applicant Andrea said: "I wouldn't compromise program for university... unless it was a really, really outstanding university!"

The complex and ongoing process of cross-checking and rebalancing the various factors involved in reaching a final decision was hinted at by Italian master's applicant Francesco: "Finding a university is a negotiation between tuition fee, image of the university and the program." The extent to which this would be a "compromise", Francesco believed, would be determined by the strength of individual students' academic and professional assets.

1

US student Angelica, currently in London, explained her prioritisation of international rankings:

If a university isn't in the top 20, then an American employer probably won't know it.









