



# ARAB REGION UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2018 TOP 100





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# QS Arab Region University Rankings 2018 : Welcome

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The fourth edition of the QS University Rankings: Arab Region continues to provide detailed insight into the region's top universities as they attempt to increase their international profile, and the unique approach QS adopts for this region is designed to better illuminate the relative success of its universities in achieving this goal. To this end, three of the nine metrics used to compile this regional ranking take into account an institution's success in internationalising. International student ratio and international faculty ratio assess the extent to which a nation's universities are enticing students from beyond their most immediate environs.

In similar vein, web impact – a metric used only for QS's regional rankings – is designed to measure the extent to which a university is increasing its international profile online: an essential precondition of increasing one's international student cohort. For this year's rankings, 214 universities from 16 countries across the Arab region were carefully evaluated by QS, with

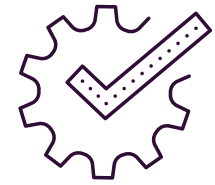
improved data collection achieved. Universities from these nations have been, partly as a consequence of specific regional rankings, devoting increased attention and care to data-gathering exercises, and our ability to provide robust, nuanced comparisons of these 214 universities increases as a result.

This has allowed us to provisionally rank 146 universities this year, before selecting the region's top 100 for the published ranking. Though two of the region's heavyweights dominate, the overall impression provided by this year's edition of the Arab Region rankings is one of intense competition. There is one new top-ten entrant, and another university on the verge of this very highest echelon. We also see, for the first time since the inauguration of this ranking, a new regional leader.

Our regional rankings, like all those produced by QS, are designed to allow students worldwide to discern between the numerous university

options available to them, and this requires a methodology that manages to capture the special concerns, goals, and priorities of the region's students. This year's methodology, as have been those used for all four regional rankings, has been enhanced this year. We believe that our rankings are the richest-available guide to regional performance as a result, and that they provide an essential companion to anyone seeking to understand this speedily-progressing, highly dynamic higher education environment.

# QS Arab Region University Rankings: Methodology



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The role of university rankings remains to facilitate reliable comparisons between the world's universities, and this role is no different for the regional rankings QS produces. However, once this purpose – to facilitate comparison – is established, the next question must necessarily be “how to compare?”

Before comparing, one must first capture – capture those elements most central to a university's mission. These principles inform the way QS go about constructing methodologies for their rankings. The challenges facing universities whose scope is still regional are very different to those challenges facing those whose scope is global, and whose status places them among the global elite, even if their ultimate *raison d'être* remains broadly similar.

These principles inform the unique methodology used this year to evaluate 214 universities in the Arab region.

Furthermore, all regional rankings feature methodological enhancements, increasing the robustness of metrics reliant on bibliometric data. A key aspect of any university's mission

is to produce high-quality research; any university wishing to impose themselves on the regional and global stage must needs improve their research impact and their research output. Two indicators assess how well a given university is achieving these goals: papers per faculty measures research output, whilst citations per paper measure research impact.

The former, papers per faculty, does not feature in the overall QS World University Rankings, but is included here, to reflect that increasing research output is indicative of a university's desire to improve their research profile. Citations per paper does feature in the QS World University Rankings, but here, like papers per faculty, is weighted at 5%, rather than the 20% it contributes to an institution's score in the overall rankings. This accounts for the fact that institutions whose profile remains regional are not yet defined by their research quality as much as top global institutions, and that their progress is measurable according to other factors.

The main methodological enhancement that took place in 2016 was faculty

area normalisation, which affects citations per paper and papers per faculty scores. It accounts for the fact that publishing cultures differ greatly between subjects; Medicine, Engineering, and other Life Sciences produce a far greater number of papers, and a far greater number of citations on those papers, than English, Modern Languages, and other Humanities.

As such, citations and papers are weighted differently according to the subject from which they are sourced. This ensures both that institutions who place heavy emphasis on Sciences are not given unrepresentatively high scores for research output/impact, and that institutions specialising in the Humanities and Social Sciences are not penalised for their especial focuses.

Two centrepieces of the QS World University Rankings are equally important for the Arab Rankings. Academic reputation and employer reputation, based on global surveys of 75,000 academics and 40,000 employers, contribute 30% and 20% of an institution's final score respectively.



However, academic reputation at 30% counts for 10% less than in the overall WUR; employer reputation accounts for 10% more.

These alterations acknowledge that the institutions featuring in this ranking are typically more concerned with creating a regional reputation, rather than perpetuating one; they also acknowledge that preparing employable students for growing economies is an essential task for universities in these countries.

As of 2016, scores for both indicators are the result of five years' worth of survey data rather than three, reducing the chance of an institution's rank being affected by anomalous responses. Faculty-student ratio acts as one of the two proxies used by QS for teaching quality, assuming that a low student faculty ratio allows students increased contact time with the academics at their disposal. As in the overall QS WUR, this metric accounts for 20% of an institution's final total.

Of the universities in the final published 100, two achieve the benchmark

score of 100.0: King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals (KFUPM) of Saudi Arabia, Al Nahrain University of Iraq.

One particular observation in the 2018 results is that the improvement of all universities in this indicator with the exception of one Saudi institution who remained the same. The other, Staff with PhD, is not included in the QS World University Rankings, but recognises that hiring staff who have achieved expertise in their subject will enhance both teaching quality and research output.

This metric accounts for 5% of an institution's final score. This year 8 universities achieve the benchmark score for this metric, the majority from Jordan and the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain. Finally, the world's top universities are able to attract faculty and students from across the world. International student ratio and international faculty ratio, both weighted at 2.5% of an institution's final score, and measure how successfully a university is internationalising. In the International Faculty ratio, three universities achieved the 100

score and all three yield from the United Arab Emirates.

The International students indicator sees a more inclusive result with 8 universities achieving a score of 100, half of which are from the UAE and the remainder from Jordan, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Web impact, accounting for 10%, recognizes that, in a digital, global world, a prominent web presence is crucial if a university is to attract high-quality staff and students from abroad.

Web impact scores are acquired by using data sourced from the Webometrics database, the universities achieving the top score in this indicator are King Saud University, King Abdul Aziz University (KAU) and the Lebanese University.

If you have any feedback, queries, or input regarding our methodology, please contact our Intelligence Unit at [rankings@qs.com](mailto:rankings@qs.com).

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# QS Arab Region University Rankings 2018 : Overview

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The 2018 edition of QS University Rankings: Arab Region sees the American University of Beirut (AUB) become the new regional leader. Up against strong competition in the form of the top three universities in Saudi Arabia, AUB has nevertheless become the first university to lead this rankings that is not from Saudi Arabia.

A prominent presence on the academic scene in the Arab region since the 19th century, AUB is the second-oldest university in this rankings after Al Azhar in Egypt. Its reputation among employers is strong, receiving the region-leading score for QS's Employer Reputation indicator. Overall, 7 universities from Lebanon have been ranked in the top 50, with Beirut Arab University the nation's lowest-ranked institution (81-90).

For this edition of the Arab Rankings, Saudi Arabia remains the strongest performer overall with three universities in the top 4: King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals (KFUPM), King Saud University (KSU), and King Abdul Aziz University (KAU). A further 18 institutions from the Kingdom feature in the top 100. The number of institutions, mostly young

in age, is testimony to the scale and intensity of efforts to develop Saudi Arabian higher education. This said, there is, nevertheless, a clear gap in research output between top Saudi institutions—KFUPM, KAU, KSU, Al Faisal—and the rest. The situation requires an attempt to foster robust, more equitable research performance across the Kingdom, harnessing scientific potential through institutional strategies that are both globally engaged and sustainable.

It is worth mentioning here that the rankings methodology now considers citations for the last 6 years (2011-2016) for research published in 2011-2015. This means that more recent efforts to develop research output and increase research publications in international journals will take some time to become apparent in ranking results.

Three countries contribute 13 universities each to these rankings: Egypt, the UAE and Jordan. Highly-ranked Egyptian universities include the American University In Cairo (ranked 6) and Cairo University (ranked 11). The American University's scores highlight its particularly strong performance in international faculty and research

indicators. Cairo University, on the other hand, enjoys a solid reputation: it is the institution which leads the Academic Reputation indicator and which comes second for Employer Reputation (behind AUB). More generally, Egyptian universities achieve commendable Employer Reputation scores, with Alexandria University and Ain Shams University appearing among the top 10 Arab universities. The top 10 scores for Employer Reputation also include two universities from Lebanon and the UAE, one from Jordan, and one from Saudi Arabia.

Turning to the internationalization indicators, we see that the institutions with the strongest results are those of the UAE. This no doubt reflects the nation's reputation as a destination country for internationally mobile, highly-skilled professionals. The UAE is home to the twelve institutions with the highest proportion of international faculty, and the five institutions with the highest proportion of international students. In terms of the International Students indicator, the trend varies. The Higher Colleges of Technology and Zayed University prioritize national students and attain a lower score for international students. With regard to



research, it is Khalifa University, the American University of Sharjah and the United Arab Emirates University that lead their national peers; they are ranked 2nd, 6th, and 10th respectively in the Papers per Faculty indicator.

Jordan and Iraq are both represented by more than ten universities in the table. The University of Jordan remains in the top 10 in the region. It is scoring well for reputation, Web Impact, Staff with PhD, and the Papers per Faculty indicator. It is, however, not scoring well for internationalisation metrics, or for faculty/student ratio. This weaker performance in the Faculty/Student Ratio indicator is also evident in large national universities across various countries: Jordan, Egypt, Algeria and Palestine. Within that context, the University of Jordan is ahead of its peers. Iraqi national universities, on the other hand, are stronger for the Faculty/Student ratio indicator, but score less well for research indicators.

Even the top two Iraqi institutions: Baghdad University (ranked 13 overall) and Babylon (ranked 23), are outside the top 100 for both research indicators.

Qatar University is the only one Qatari university to feature, rising from 9th to 7th. The institution's performance derives from consistently strong results across the various indicators, ranging from 11th for Web Impact to a position of 21st for Citations per Faculty. Web Impact is measured in this ranking through the lens of Webometrics—where Saudi, Lebanese, Egyptian, and Jordanian universities lead Qatar University. Sudan University of Science and Technology and Université Abou Bekr Belkaid Tlemcen from Algeria are also sole representatives for their countries in the rankings. Tlemcen remained ranked 71-80 while Sudan University of Science and Technology has entered the rankings this year in the 91-100 range. Oman is represented

by two universities: Sultan Qaboos University and the University of Nizwa. The former has advanced by one rank since the 2016 edition of the QS Arab Rankings and has now joined the top ten universities, despite a weaker performance for International Student Ratio.

Overall, the rankings offer a rich picture of the performance of universities across the region. It is important to note that a lower ranking overall does not necessarily denote a declining performance. Universities in the region are, more than ever, eager to develop and receive international recognition, and competition is getting more intense. This leaves us looking forward to future tables from the Arab region that provide deeper insights into an ever-increasing number of universities across the region.

# تصنيف كيو اس للجامعات في المنطقة العربية: نظرة عامة



د. شادي حجازي

QS Intelligence Unit

المتحدة، و جامعة من الأردن و أخرى من المملكة العربية السعودية

وفيما يتعلق بمؤشرات التدويل، فمن الملاحظ أن الجامعات التي تصدر النتائج هي من دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة. وهذا لا شك فيه عائد لسمعة البلاد كبلد يقصده المهنيون ذوي المهارات العالية من أرجاء العالم، وعندما ننظر لأعلى ١٢ مؤسسة في مؤشر نسبة أعضاء هيئة التدريس الدوليين وأعلى ٥ في مؤشر نسبة الطلاب الدوليين فكلها جامعات من دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة. لكن هناك تبايناً أكبر في مؤشر نسبة الطلاب الدوليين، حيث أن كليات التقنية العليا وجامعة زايد تعطي الأولوية للطلاب الإماراتيين وتحقق بالتالي أداءً أقل في نسبة الطلاب الدوليين. أما في البحث العلمي فجامعة خليفة، والجامعة الأمريكية في الشارقة وجامعة الإمارات العربية المتحدة تفوق على بقية الجامعات الاماراتية؛ وهي في المرتبة الثانية والسادسة والعاشر على التوالي في مؤشر عدد الأبحاث المنشورة كنسبة من عدد أعضاء هيئة التدريس

بالنسبة للأردن والعراق فهناك أكثر من عشر جامعات تمثل كلا منهما في القائمة، حيث بقيت الجامعة الأردنية ضمن الجامعات العشر الأوائل في المنطقة العربية. وأداء الجامعة جيد في السمعة، والتأثير على شبكة الإنترنت، و نسبة حملة شهادة الدكتوراه، و عدد الأبحاث المنشورة كنسبة إلى عدد أعضاء هيئة التدريس. لكنها لا تسجل جيداً في التدويل ونسبة أعضاء هيئة التدريس إلى عدد الطلاب. وهذه النسبة المنخفضة لأعضاء هيئة التدريس إلى الطلاب ظاهرة في الجامعات الوطنية الكبيرة في عدد من البلدان: الأردن ومصر والجزائر

هذه الحالة تستدعي بناء المزيد من الأداء البحثي القوي في جميع أنحاء المملكة، وتسخير الإمكانيات العلمية من خلال استراتيجيات مؤسسية مستدامة ومتفاعلة مع العالم

ومن الجدير بالذكر هنا أن منهجية التصنيف الآن تحتسب الاستشهادات المرجعية خلال السنوات الست الأخيرة ٢٠١١-٢٠١٦ للأبحاث العلمية المنشورة في الفترة ٢٠١١-٢٠١٥. وهذا يعني أن أي جهود بذلت مؤخراً في تطوير مخرجات البحوث وزيادة المنشورات البحثية في المجلات الدولية قد تستغرق وقتاً أطول لتظهر تأثيراً في التصنيفات العالمية والإقليمية

وتساهم ثلاثة بلدان في القائمة بثلاث عشرة جامعة من كل منها، وهي مصر والإمارات العربية المتحدة والأردن. بالنسبة للجامعات المصرية فإن الجامعة الأمريكية بالقاهرة (المرتبة السادسة) و جامعة القاهرة (المرتبة الحادية عشر) تصدران. و نتيجة الجامعة الأمريكية تسلط الضوء على أدائها القوي بشكل خاص في مؤشرات نسبة أعضاء هيئة التدريس الدوليين والبحوث العلمية

ومن ناحية أخرى فإن جامعة القاهرة تتمتع بسمعة رائجة: فهي الجامعة التي تصدر مؤشر السمعة الأكاديمية كما تأتي في المرتبة الثانية من حيث السمعة بين أصحاب العمل بعد الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت. و بشكل عام فالجامعات المصرية ممثلة بشكل جيد من حيث السمعة بين أصحاب العمل، حيث تظهر جامعة الإسكندرية وجامعة عين شمس أيضاً ضمن أفضل ١٠ جامعات عربية سمعة. كما تشمل المراكز العشرة الأولى في سمعة أصحاب العمل جامعتين من كل من لبنان والإمارات العربية

تقدم إصداراً ٢٠١٨ من تصنيف كيو اس للجامعات في المنطقة العربية صورة ديناميكية، حيث أصبحت الجامعة الأمريكية في بيروت في صدارة ترتيب جامعات المنطقة، ورغم المنافسة الشديدة من الجامعات الثلاث الرائدة في المملكة العربية السعودية فقد استطاعت الجامعة الأمريكية أن تتقدم من المركز الثاني في الإصدار السابقة إلى المركز الأول

الجامعة الأمريكية في بيروت موجودة بشكل بارز في الساحة الأكاديمية العربية منذ القرن التاسع عشر، وهي ثاني أقدم جامعة في قائمة الجامعات المصنفة هنا بعد جامعة الأزهر في مصر. وبشكل عام، فقد حصلت سبع جامعات لبنانية على تصنيف في الجامعات الخمسين الأوائل، بينما كانت جامعة بيروت العربية مصنفة في النطاق ٨١-٩٠

وفي هذه النسخة من التصنيف فقد بقيت المملكة العربية السعودية البلد الأقوى أداءً بشكل عام. حيث كانت هناك ثلاث جامعات سعودية ضمن الجامعات الأربع الأولى: جامعة الملك فهد للبترول والمعادن، جامعة الملك سعود وجامعة الملك عبد العزيز. وهناك تسع عشرة جامعة أخرى من المملكة موجودة ضمن قائمة المائة الأوائل. هذا العدد من الجامعات، ومعظمها حديثة الإنشاء، شاهد على حجم وتركيز الجهود في التنمية الوطنية في قطاع التعليم العالي في المملكة العربية السعودية. ومع ذلك، فهناك فجوة واضحة في مخرجات البحث العلمي بين الجامعات المتقدمة فيه: جامعة الملك فهد، وجامعة الملك عبد العزيز، وجامعة الملك سعود، وجامعة الفيصل، وبين البقية



جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا وجامعة أبو بكر بلقايد - تلمسان من الجزائر هما أيضا الممثلين الوحيدتين لجامعات بلدانهم في هذا التصنيف. بقيت تلمسان في النطاق ٧١-٨٠ في حين دخلت جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا السودانية هذا التصنيف في نطاق ٩١-١٠٠. أما سلطنة عمان فقد تمثلت بجامعتين هما جامعة السلطان قابوس وجامعة نزوى. وقد تقدمت جامعة السلطان قابوس رتبة واحدة منذ الإصدار السابق وانضمت الآن إلى قائمة أفضل عشر جامعات، رغم الأداء الضعيف في نسبة الطلاب الدوليين

عموماً، فإن هذا التصنيف يقدم صورة غنية للمشهد الأكاديمي في المنطقة العربية. لكن من الجدير التنويه إلى أن انخفاض التصنيف لا يشير بالضرورة إلى انخفاض الأداء. فالجامعات في المنطقة حريصة أكثر من أي وقت مضى على التطوير والاعتراف الدولي، والمنافسة تزداد قوة. مما يجعلنا نتطلع إلى الإصدارات المستقبلية من تصنيف جامعات المنطقة العربية التي ستظهر رؤى أعمق وقائمة أطول من الجامعات القوية

وفلسطين. وفي هذا السياق فإن الجامعة الأردنية تتفوق على نظيراتها. و من ناحية أخرى، فإن الجامعات الوطنية العراقية أقوى في نسبة أعضاء هيئة التدريس إلى الطلاب، ولكنها ضعيفة بشكل واضح في مؤشرات البحث العلمي. حتى الجامعتين العراقيتين الأعلى تصنيفاً: جامعة بغداد (المرتبة ١٣) و بابل (المرتبة ٢٣)، لم تكن ضمن الجامعات المائة الأوائل في مؤشري البحث العلمي

جامعة قطر هي الممثل الوحيد للبلد، وقد تقدمت في التصنيف درجتين من المركز التاسع إلى المركز السابع. ويعود الأداء المرتفع للجامعة إلى تحقيقها نتائج متوازنة عبر مختلف المؤشرات، حيث أن أداءها الأفضل في مؤشر التأثير على شبكة الإنترنت هو المرتبة الحادية عشر، بينما سجلت أضعف أداء في عدد الأبحاث المنشورة كنسبة إلى عدد أعضاء هيئة التدريس لتحتل في المرتبة الحادية والعشرين. وبالنسبة لمؤشر التأثير على شبكة الإنترنت فهو يقاس من خلال مؤشر ويبوميتركس، وفيه تتقدم جامعات سعودية و لبنانية و مصرية وأردنية على جامعة قطر

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			Country / Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE											STATUS	
↑	1	2	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT (AUB)		M	FC	HI	5	B	99	100	95.7	96.6	87.1	74.4	97.8	80.5	99	100
↓	2	1	KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS (KFUPM)		M	CO	VH	4	A	99.9	96.4	100	100	98	90.1	70.8	64.2	93.6	99.2
→	3	3	KING SAUD UNIVERSITY (KSU)		XL	FC	VH	4	A	100	95.1	99.7	97.9	86.1	70.6	99	32.9	100	99
→	4	4	KING ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY (KAU)		XL	FC	VH	4	A	99.8	86.2	96.5	98.8	99.5	73.2	80.8	79.1	100	97.5
↑	5	6	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UNIVERSITY		M	FC	HI	3	A	97.1	83.2	89.4	95.8	84.4	95.2	100	85.9	84.2	93.7
↓	6	5	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO		M	CO	HI	4	B	99.8	98.7	79.7	83.2	36.1	55.1	93.4	13.3	98.5	90.8
↑	7	9	QATAR UNIVERSITY		M	FC	HI	3	A	87	76.3	94.1	91.4	65.2	96	100	99.9	88.2	89.7
↓	8	7	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH		M	FC	HI	2	B	98.4	98.5	57.9	98.3	75.5	99.9	100	100	53	87.7
↓	9	8	UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN		XL	FC	MD	4	A	97.6	98.5	55.6	56.2	44	15.2	100	51.6	98.3	84.4
↑	10	11	SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY		M	FC	HI	3	A	83.1	73.7	94.9	96.6	63.2	88.6	100	10.6	69.6	83.9
↓	11	10	CAIRO UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	HI	5	A	100	99.9	49	32.5	54.7	2.1	73.5	16	99.5	80.9
↑	12	17	UNIVERSITÉ SAINT-JOSEPH DE BEYROUTH		M	FC	MD	5	B	70	90.2	97.2	22	59.4	31.7	32.4	20.2	82.8	76.3
↑	13	15=	UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD		XL	FC	MD	4	A	97.8	75.6	87	6.3	35.4	1.2	85.6	1.3	50.6	75.9
↓	14	13	JORDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		L	CO	HI	3	A	93.8	94.6	50.3	42	62.3	6.8	74.4	77.3	48.1	75.5
↓	15	14	ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	HI	4	A	97.2	97.6	35.8	18.8	59.7	1.5	69.4	9	87	74.7
↓	16	15=	LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY		M	FC	MD	4	B	71.6	94	60.9	42.2	78.9	61.8	66.4	72.2	59.3	73.6
↓	17	12	AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	HI	4	A	94.3	99.1	47.6	21.2	50.8	8.9	75.8	11	47.2	72.6
→	18	18	UMM AL-QURA UNIVERSITY (UQU)		XL	FC	MD	4	A	69.3	44.8	92.5	15	33.8	76.4	81.7	36.6	93.7	69.3
↑	19	24	KUWAIT UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	4	A	90.8	71.1	30	59.6	75.4	33.8	70.6	53.3	50.4	67.2
→	20	20	ZAYED UNIVERSITY		M	CO	MD	2	A	65.1	69.2	69.5	38.7	66.3	98.8	83.8	8.6	42.6	65.8
↑	21=	25	KHALIFA UNIVERSITY		S	SP	HI	2	A	54	35.4	97	100	50.6	98.9	100	63	28.1	64.2
↓	21=	19	UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH		L	CO	MD	2	B	71.2	79.5	29.3	47	52	99.2	91.7	100	44.2	64.2
↑	23	32	UNIVERSITY OF BABYLON		L	FC	MD	3	A	82.3	58.7	62.2	7.5	31.9	2.1	68.7	1.1	73.1	63.8
↓	24	21	KING KHALID UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	2	A	71.1	29.8	98.6	9	34.4	89.1	93.8	42.2	41.7	63.4
↑	25	31	LEBANESE UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	4	A	69.4	95.4	35.3	29.3	29.4				100	61.9
↓	26	23	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN DUBAI		S	FO	MD	2	B	51.3	97.1	51.9	32.4		100	82	100	25.2	60.4
↓	27	22	KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY		XL	FO	HI	3	A	92.4	37.9	37.5	15.8	55.2	80.9	56	6.3	64.4	59.7
↓	28	26	ARABIAN GULF UNIVERSITY		S	CO	MD	3	A	67.1	11.6	96.9	42.4	24.7	76.5	100	100	19.4	58.5
↓	29	27	YARMOUK UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	3	A	78.8	62.8	11.6	40.1	24.7	4.3	99.6	34	66.7	56.2
↓	30	28	UNIVERSITY OF BALAMAND		M	CO	MD	3	B	44.8	65	98.9	14.6	32.5	3.2	43.6	29.1	26.8	56.1
↑	31	33	UNIVERSITY OF BAHRAIN		L	CO	MD	3	A	47.5	89.5	26.4	29.1	64.6	63.3	72.9	39.8	32.3	53.3
↓	32	29	ABU DHABI UNIVERSITY		S	FO	HI	2	C	43	67.9	32.8	60.7	38.5	99.8	95.4	100	27.7	52.3
↑	33	40	PRINCE SULTAN UNIVERSITY		S	SP	LO	2	B	39	41.5	77.9	23.9	35.6	95.5	47.6	87.6	23	49.5
↑	34	42	AL NAHRAIN UNIVERSITY		S	CO	MD	3	A	50.2	40.6	100	9.6	16.8		39.8		9.4	49.1
↑	35	101-150	AHLIA UNIVERSITY		S	FO	LO	2		42.1	54.6	71.5	10.3		74.6	89.3	74.8	5.9	48.8
↓	36	30	MANSOURA UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	HI	3	A	81.1	23.2	17.3	38	57.1		28.3	3.6	82.1	48.5
↑	37	47=	AL MUSTANSIRIYA UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	LO	4	A	53.4	50.6	70.1	3	33.1	1	75.6	1	9.8	48.4
↑	38	50	BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY		M	CO	MD	4	B	66.5	21.5	25.5	19.4	85	7.3	59.1	15.1	86.6	48.3
↓	39	38	NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY - LOUAIZE (NDU)		M	CO	MD	3	B	57.3	52.5	44.7	19.2	69.8	43.5	24	33.8	23.1	48.1
↑	40	61-70	HOLY SPIRIT UNIVERSITY OF KASLIK		M	FC	LO	4	A	31.8	53.8	76.6	9.5	12.9	65.4	75.9	59	24.9	47.7
↓	41	34	ASSIUT UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	HI	4	A	78.1	28.6	25.7	49.9	68.6		7.7		52	47.4
↓	42	61-70	UNIVERSITY OF KUFA		L	FC	LO	3	A	68.8	36.4	73.6	1.6		1.2	11.2	1.5	23.8	47.3
↓	43	37	ALFAISAL UNIVERSITY		S	CO	HI	2	B	21.4	12.1	71.7	85.7	98.4	96.7	67.9	98.1	35.6	45.7
↑	44	51-60	ALAKHAWAYN UNIVERSITY IFRANE		S	FO	HI	2	A	20.3	69	55.8	48.3	6.8	53.9	88	6.5	42.3	45.5
↑	45	61-70	AN-NAJAH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY		L	FC	MD	4	A	58.8	19.1	28.9	15.3	38.5	11.2	78.4	40	75.8	44.2
↑	46	51-60	PRINCESS SUMAYA UNIVERSITY FOR TECHNOLOGY		S	FO	HI	3	B	40.2	53.6	38.8	41.8	5.7	17.5	94.9	49.1	25.3	43.3
↓	47	35=	AL-IMAM MOHAMED IBN SAUD ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	MD	4	A	43.3	32.6	64.7	9	26.6	31.5	39.8	8.5	44.6	43.1
↑	48	51-60	THE HASHEMITE UNIVERSITY		L	FC	MD	3	A	57.2	49.7	11.7	65.7	53.4	3.5	41	14.3	34.5	42.8
↑	49	71-80	GULF UNIVERSITY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (GUST)		S	FO	HI	2		36.6	47	28.1	49.4	4.3	96.5	93	47.2	44	42.7
↓	50	35=	ALAZHAR UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	HI	5	A	71.1	31.5	35.6	6.2	52.5		39.7	20.6	42.1	

Ain Shams University was found in 1950 with the name of Ibrahim Pasha University that changed into Heliopolis then Ain Shams in 1954, which is the Arabic translation of Oan, the name of the oldest university in the world set in the same place five thousand years ago



## The First QS Star-rated University in Egypt



The only geriatric hospital in Egyptian university hospitals

Telemedicine : ASU consultants a click of a button away

Ain Shams Virtual Hospital

### In Medicine

The only fully-equipped drug discovery research center in Egypt at faculty of pharmacy

Oan Science Incubator

### In Science

Engineered the transfer of RAMSES II statue from Central Cairo to settle by the PYRAMIDS 30km away

Autonomous golf carts moving on campus designed by our B.Sc students

Pioneered Compost bio-fertilizer from palm waste

### In Engineering

Overall Rank 701-750  
Rank by Subject

\*Medicine: 351-400

\*Chemistry: 301-500

Graduate Employability 301-500

Employer Reputation 221

### QS Ranking 2018

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2018 RANK	2017 RANK	Institution Name	Classification						Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Faculty Student SCORE	Papers per Faculty SCORE	Citations per Paper SCORE	International Faculty Network SCORE	Staff with PhD SCORE	International Student SCORE	Web Impact SCORE	Overall SCORE
			Country / Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE	STATUS										
51-60	51-60	ARAB ACADEMY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MARITIME TRANSPORT		L	FO	HI	A	-	-	91.6	12.4	19		33.7	30.2	57	36.7	
51-60	71-80	CANADIAN UNIVERSITY OF DUBAI		S	FO	MD	2	C	-	-	47.5	16.7		99.8	72.7	100	12.8	38.2
51-60	45	HIGHER COLLEGES OF TECHNOLOGY		L	CO	LO	3	A	-	-	54.6	6.4	3.7	98.7	7.6	19.4	57.8	38.8
51-60	51-60	IMAM ABDULRAHMAN BIN FAISAL UNIVERSITY (IAU) (FORMERLY UNIVERSITY OF DAMMAM)		L	FC	MD	3	A	-	-	79.8	9.9	19.6	69.8	25.9	12.6	26.4	38.8
51-60	81-90	ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF GAZA		L	FC	LO	3	A	-	-	12.6	21.3	66.4		83.2	1.1	59.8	38.6
51-60	91-100	PRINCESS NOURAH BINT ABDULRAHMAN UNIVERSITY		L	CO	LO	3	A	-	-	85	2.5	13.9	43.3	93.2	77.2	16.5	35.7
51-60	46	QASSIM UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	44.3	9.2	31.1	75.8	33.9	4.7	63.4	36
51-60	41	UNIVERSITÉ DE TUNIS EL MANAR		XL	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	49.4	24.1	16	1.2	47	4	12.6	38.8
51-60	61-70	UNIVERSITY OF NIZWA		S	CO	MD		B	-	-	37.7	45.5	46.1	97.1	75	16.6	20.3	37.2
51-60	51-60	UNIVERSITY OF SULAIMANI		L	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	74.2	5.7	15.1	1.5	35.5		7	37.6
61-70	44	AJMAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY		M	CO	MD	3	C	-	-	18.9	12.7	26.7	99.3	89.1	100	29.7	35.3
61-70	61-70	AL QUDS UNIVERSITY THE ARAB UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM		M	FC	MD	3	A	-	-	38.4	16.8	47.9	21.1	55.9	1.3	41.4	34.1
61-70	51-60	NAJRAN UNIVERSITY		L	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	72.5	17.5	99.9	86.7	65.3	7	45.1	33.1
61-70	49	PETRA UNIVERSITY		M	CO	MD	3	C	-	-	23.6	20.4	8.2	16.3	96.4	90.4	46.8	34.3
61-70	51-60	TANTA UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	HI	3	A	-	-	28.2	19.4	66.6		75	3.7	34.1	33.8
61-70	91-100	UNIVERSITÉ HASSAN II DE CASABLANCA		XL	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	17.1	16.6	23	1.1	79.9	6	73.2	35.3
61-70	61-70	UNIVERSITY OF ANBAR		L	CO	LO	3	A	-	-	78.4	2.9	13		67		12	34.5
61-70	61-70	UNIVERSITY OF KERBALA		L	FC	LO	2	A	-	-	45.2	3.6			14.6	1.1	17	35.4
61-70	71-80	UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY - IRAQ		M	SP	LO	3	A	-	-	99.6	17.6	28.2	1.2	29.4	1.3	17.8	35.3
61-70	43	ZAGAZIG UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	3	A	-	-	45.4	17.4	51.6		4.9		52.6	33.5
71-80	81-90	APPLIED SCIENCE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY - JORDAN		M	CO	MD	3	C	-	-	47.5	28.4	44.7	25.6	94.8	100	16	29.1
71-80	81-90	BRITISH UNIVERSITY IN EGYPT		M	CO	MD	2	C	-	-	72.8	23.5	41.8	2.1	19.6	10.5	20.7	30.5
71-80	101-150	GERMAN JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY		S	FO	HI		A	-	-	54.5	38.7	49.1	38.9	4.2	55.3	19.5	31.4
71-80	51-60	ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MADINAH		L	SP	LO	4	A	-	-	25	2.2		60.8	91	100	44.7	31.5
71-80	-	JEDDAH UNIVERSITY		M	FC	LO	1	A	-	-	87.4	5		92.2	92.8	43.4		30.7
71-80	81-90	PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY AT JORDAN		M	CO	MD	3	C	-	-	29.1	18.7	24.2	26.4	90.5	99.8	61.7	30.7
71-80	71-80	UNIVERSITÉ ABOU BEKR BELKAID TLEMCEN		XL	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	26.5	22.6	19.6	1.3	55	3.4	53.7	30.1
71-80	81-90	UNIVERSITÉ DE MONASTIR		L	CO	HI	2	A	-	-	78.4	45.2	31.4	1.5	31.9	4.5	4.7	31.5
71-80	81-90	UNIVERSITÉ MOHAMMED V DE RABAT		XL	CO	HI	2	A	-	-	13.7	86.6	10.2		6.4		9.2	31.2
71-80	71-80	UNIVERSITY OF DUHOK		L	FC	LO	3	A	-	-	57.4	3.3		3.4	8.8	1.5	11.5	31.3
81-90	101-150	AL ZAYTOONAH UNIVERSITY		M	CO	MD	2		-	-	38.1	10.2	89.8	12.7	62.5	80.8	15.8	27.3
81-90	81-90	AMMAN ARAB UNIVERSITY		S	FO	LO	2	B	-	-	60	2.1		13	100	95.5	6.6	26.7
81-90	39	BEIRUT ARAB UNIVERSITY		M	FC	MD	4	B	-	-	28.5	21.3	19.2	42.9	59.8	70.4	22.9	28.9
81-90	81-90	BENHA UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	3	A	-	-	27.4	11.1	57.7	1.2	81.9	23.9	80.6	27.5
81-90	101-150	EFFAT UNIVERSITY		S	FO	MD	2	B	-	-	55.2	11.3		96.4	80.6	45.6	20	26.2
81-90	101-150	MINIA UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	52.7	16.3	43.8		73.2	4	33.7	26.4
81-90	91-100	PRINCE MOHAMMAD BIN FAHD UNIVERSITY		S	SP	LO	2	A	-	-	43.9	22.5	1	98.1	52.4	45.1	17.2	28.8
81-90	101-150	SALAHADDIN UNIVERSITY - ERBIL		L	FO	MD		A	-	-	88.7	2.6	1.5	2.1	9.9	1.5	4.1	27.8
81-90	71-80	TAIBAH UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	16.2	17.8	25.1	76	56.2	11.5	40.1	27.3
81-90	71-80	UNIVERSITÉ DE TUNIS		L	FO	HI	4	A	-	-	30.8	32.1	28.1	2.6	24.5	1.5	4.8	29
91-100	101-150	AL AIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		S	FO	MD	2		-	-	15.8	18		100	93.1	99.3	13.4	22.8
91-100	151-200	AL BALQA APPLIED UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	24	24.7	35	34.8	53.1	12.7	55.1	25.9
91-100	101-150	AL-AHLYIYA AMMAN UNIVERSITY		M	FO	MD			-	-	23.2	18.6		36.1	98.8	100	25.5	24
91-100	101-150	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN THE EMIRATES		S	FO	LO	2	C	-	-	34			100	94.9	99.2	31.1	23
91-100	91-100	MAJMAAH UNIVERSITY		L	FC	LO	1	A	-	-	72.8			89.5	27	7.3	48	24.2
91-100	101-150	PRINCE SATTAM BIN ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY		L	FC	MD	1	A	-	-	67.3	12.7	27.6	82.9	16.9	6.5	15.7	24.4
91-100	-	SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		S	CO	HI	3	A	-	-	95.2	7.7	24.1		1	7.3	27.4	25.6
91-100	81-90	TAIF UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	40.1	18.4	32.5	64.3	20.6	7	25.9	23.6
91-100	101-150	UNIVERSITÉ DE CARTHAGE		XL	FO	HI	3	A	-	-	63.5	27.9	24	3.2	90.5	2.9	2.1	25.2
91-100	71-80	UNIVERSITÉ DE SOUSSE		L	FC	MD	2	A	-	-	53.3	16.1	40.1				6.6	24.3

# THE FUTURE OF CARBON FIBRE IS HERE



The carbon fibre industry is set to be disrupted and its use democratised, thanks to breakthrough research at Deakin University and a \$58 million agreement with LeMond Composites.

The partnership allows LeMond Composites to license the new technology from Carbon Nexus, Deakin's world-leading carbon fibre research centre in Geelong, Australia.

The breakthrough centres around the optimisation of chemical production processes and has been developed by Carbon Nexus PhD student Maxime Maghe and former General Manager Steve Atkiss. It has the potential to reduce energy in carbon fibre production by 75 per cent and the production process time from around 80 minutes to under 15 minutes.

In addition, the specialised carbon fibre production machinery required is expected to cost about 50 per cent less than current equipment – making possible a 70 per cent reduction in the size of a carbon fibre processing plant.

The founder and CEO of LeMond Composites, three-time Tour de France winner Greg LeMond, said it is difficult to fully grasp the global impact the technology will have on consumers.

“What Deakin and Carbon Nexus have invented here will feed the world with low-cost carbon fibre and help make carbon fibre available to the masses. This could make Geelong the new ‘composite valley’,” Mr LeMond said.

LeMond Composites is considering developing a carbon fibre manufacturing plant in Geelong, which would see the investment of more than \$30 million in construction and equipment – and the creation of dozens of jobs for the region.

Mr LeMond became the first cyclist to win the Tour de France on a carbon fibre bike in 1986. He has been a household name among cyclists for three decades, selling carbon fibre bikes under his own brand around the globe. He established LeMond Composites in 2016 to realise his vision of affordable carbon fibre bicycles for everyday riders.



Maxime Maghe  
Carbon Nexus PhD student

*“Deakin University’s manufacturing process will make it possible to localise manufacturing and make carbon fibre technology more accessible to a wider range of industries, like transportation, renewable energy and infrastructure, or any industry that benefits from using lighter, stronger, safer materials.”*



**MR GREG LEMOND**  
FOUNDER AND CEO, LEMOND COMPOSITES

## ABOUT LEMOND COMPOSITES

LeMond Composites is the world’s newest carbon fibre manufacturing company that will revolutionise the lightweight composites industry. Replacing traditional heavier materials like steel, aluminium and fibreglass with LeMond’s carbon fibre will produce a new generation of lightweight products that have improved performance at lower costs.

[www.lemond.cc](http://www.lemond.cc)

## DESIGNING SMARTER TECHNOLOGIES

Deakin University is a world leader in carbon and short fibre, metals and steel research, electromaterials, corrosion, nanotechnology and composite materials. It is home to some of the best future-focused engineering, design and advanced materials development facilities in the Australian university sector.

Established in 2014, the \$34m Carbon Nexus is the world’s first open-access, dedicated pilot scale research plant capable of producing large-scale quantities of industrial and aerospace quality carbon fibre.

The facility provides industry with access to a team of globally-recognised materials experts who will deliver the solutions needed for a genuine competitive advantage.

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