**UNDER STRICT EMBARGO UNTIL THURSDAY 19th JUNE AT 7:01 am CST**

北京时间6月19日（周四）早7:01分前严禁发布！

**QS World University Rankings 2026**  **#QSWUR**

2026 QS世界大学排名发布

**Chinese universities lead in research impact**  
 *64% see gains in employer reputation*

*中国（内地）高校在研究影响力领域处于领先地位 64%高校在雇主声誉方面有所提升*

**London, June 19th:** Some 45% of Chinese universities featured in the [**QS World University Rankings 2026**](https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings)\* have improved their ranking since last year’s iteration. With 32 universities improving their position, the country’s performance follows a general trend over recent years whereby Chinese higher education institutions have climbed the international rankings.

在最新发布的2026QS世界大学排名中，约45%的中国（内地）大学相较去年排名有所提升。本次共有32所中国（内地）高校排名上升，这一表现延续了近年来中国高校在国际排名中不断攀升的总体趋势。

\* The link will be updated with the 2026 results when the embargo is lifted (the full rankings for the China can be found in the appendix to this release)

Ten of China’s 15 top performing universities have improved their placing since the 2025 iteration and Peking University retains the title of top ranked university in the country, once again ranking 14th best in the world.

在中国（内地）表现最好的15所大学中，有10所自2025版排名开始排名一直有所提升，北京大学依然位列中国（内地）高校第一名、全球第十四名。

**China’s Top 15 Universities in the QS World University Rankings 2026**

2026QS世界大学排名中国（内地）Top15

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2026 Rank**  **2026排名** | **2025 Rank**  **2025排名** | **Institution**  **高校** |
| **14** | 14 | Peking University 北京大学 |
| **=17** | 20 | Tsinghua University 清华大学 |
| **30** | 39 | Fudan University 复旦大学 |
| **=47** | 45 | Shanghai Jiao Tong University 上海交通大学 |
| **49** | =47 | Zhejiang University 浙江大学 |
| **=103** | 145 | Nanjing University 南京大学 |
| **=132** | =133 | University of Science and Technology of China 中国科学技术大学 |
| **=177** | 192 | Tongji University 同济大学 |
| **186** | =194 | Wuhan University 武汉大学 |
| **=247** | 271 | Beijing Normal University 北京师范大学 |
| **256** | =252 | Harbin Institute of Technology 哈尔滨工业大学 |
| **=257** | =269 | Tianjin University 天津大学 |
| **=259** | =302 | Beijing Institute of Technology北京理工大学 |
| **=276** | 331 | Sun Yat-sen University中山大学 |
| **305** | 295 | Xi'an Jiaotong University西安交通大学 |
| © QS Quacquarelli Symonds 2004-2025 [TopUniversities.com](https://www.topuniversities.com) | | |

**Strong momentum**

势头强劲

Of the 32 Chinese universities that improved their ranking this year, 18 increased by 10 or more places.

The strongest areas of improvement were in *Citations per Faculty*, where 71% of Chinese universities increased their ranking, and in *Employer Reputation*, where 64% did so. Only five locations have a better average score in *Citations per Faculty* than Mainland China’s 70.6 – Qatar (86.7), Netherlands and Singapore (both 73.1), Hong Kong SAR (71.6) and Australia (70.7).

在32所排名提升的中国（内地）高校中，有18所名次上升了10位或以上。提升最为显著的领域是师均论文引用，71%的中国（内地）大学在这一指标上排名有所提升。在雇主声誉方面，64%的中国（内地）高校取得进步。在师均论文引用指标中，只有五个地区得分比中国（内地）高校平均得分（70.6）高，分别是卡塔尔（86.7）、荷兰和新加坡（均为73.1）、中国香港特别行政区（71.6）以及澳大利亚（70.7）。

Tsinghua University and Peking enter the top 20 worldwide for *Employer Reputation*, with Tsinghua up seven spots to 15th and Peking rising 11 places to 17th. China is among the top five countries with at least 15 entries in the ranking to see the most increases in this indicator.

清华大学和北京大学在雇主声誉指标中排名进入全球前20，清华大学上升7名，位列全球第15；北京大学上升11名，位列全球第17。中国（内地）是排名中至少有15所大学入学的国家/地区中，在该指标提升最多的五个国家/地区之一。

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Locations with the highest % increase in Employer Reputation (ER) in 2026 QS World University Rankings**  **2026QS世界大学排名雇主声誉（ER）增长百分比最高的地区** | | | | | |
| **Location**  **国家/地区** | **Number of universities**  **上榜数量** | **ER**  **% Decrease**  **ER下降百分比** | **ER**  **% Unchanged**  **ER不变百分比** | **ER**  **% Increase**  **ER提升百分比** | **ER**  **% New**  **ER新进百分比** |
| Thailand泰国 | 15 | 7% | 0% | **80%** | 13% |
| Kazakhstan哈萨克斯坦 | 20 | 10% | 0% | **75%** | 15% |
| Türkiye土耳其 | 26 | 23% | 4% | **65%** | 8% |
| United States of America美国 | 192 | 30% | 3% | **65%** | 3% |
| **China (Mainland)中国（内地）** | **72** | **35%** | **0%** | **64%** | **1%** |

Note: the above table only includes countries and territories with at least 15 entries in the rankings.

注：上表仅包括排名中至少有15所高校入选的国家和地区

Chinese institutions feature in the top 100 globally in several indicators:

中国（内地）高校在多个指标中位列全球前100:

* **Academic Reputation:** Peking University (12th), Tsinghua University (16th), Fudan University (50th), Shanghai Jiao Tong University (56th) and Zhejiang University (75th).
* 学术声誉：北京大学（12）、清华大学（16）、复旦大学（50）、上海交通大学（56）、浙江大学（75）。
* **Employer Reputation:** Tsinghua University (15th), Peking University (17th), Zhejiang University (36th), Fudan University (49th) and Shanghai Jiao Tong University (56th)
* 雇主声誉：清华大学（15）、北京大学（17）、浙江大学（36）、复旦大学（49）、上海交通大学（56）。
* **Faculty Student Ratio:** University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS) (11th), University of Science and Technology of China (56th), Tsinghua University (63rd) and Peking University (66th).
* 师生比：中国科学院大学（11）、中国科学技术大学（56）、清华大学（63）、北京大学（66）。
* **Citations per Faculty:** 31 Chinese institutions in the top 100, with Central South University (8th), Huazhong University of Science and Technology (10th), Zhejiang University (11th), Shanghai Jiao Tong University (13th) and Southern University of Science and Technology (SUSTech) (14th) all in the top 15.
* 师均论文引用：31所中国（内地）高校位列全球前100，其中中南大学（8）、华中科技大学（10）、浙江大学（11）、上海交通大学（13）、南方科技大学（14）位列全球前15。
* **International Research Network:** Zhejiang University (100th).
* 国际研究网络：浙江大学（100）
* **Employment Outcomes:** Peking University (58th) and Tsinghua University (60th)
* **就业成果：北京大学（58）、清华大学（60）。**

*International Faculty, International Students* and *Sustainability* are the only indicators with no Chinese institution in the top 100.

中国（内地）高校在国际教职工比、国际学生比和可持续指标中没有高校进入全球前100。

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Most improved Chinese institutions in 2026**  **提升最多的中国（内地）高校** | | | | | |
| **Change**  **变化** | **2026 Rank**  **2026排名** | **2025 Rank**  **2025排名** | **Institution**  **高校** | **Metropolitan Area**  **城市** | **Rank in China**  **中国（内地）排名** |
| +68 | **=433** | =501 | East China Normal University 华东师范大学 | Shanghai 上海 | 26 |
| +64 | **=388** | =452 | Beihang University (former BUAA)北京航空航天大学 | Beijing北京 | 24 |
| +56 | **=452** | =508 | Shenzhen University真真大学 | Shenzhen深圳 | 27 |
| +55-64 | **=566** | 621-630 | Renmin (People’s) University of China中国人民大学 | Beijing北京大 | 39 |
| +55 | **=276** | 331 | Sun Yat-sen University中山大学 | Guangzhou广州 | 14 |
| +48 | **=499** | =547 | Northwestern Polytechnical University西北工业大学 | Xi\'an西安 | 33 |
| +43 | **=259** | =302 | Beijing Institute of Technology北京理工大学 | Beijing北京 | 13 |
| +42 | **=103** | 145 | Nanjing University南京大学 | Nanjing南京 | 6 |
| +40 | **=540** | =580 | Jinan University (China)暨南大学 | Guangzhou广州 | 38 |
| +36 | **=392** | =428 | Southeast University, China东南大学 | Nanjing南京 | 25 |
| +24 | **=247** | 271 | Beijing Normal University北京师范大学 | Beijing北京 | 10 |
| +24 | **=465** | =489 | Shanghai University上海大学 | Shanghai上海 | 28 |
| +24 | **=473** | =497 | Jilin University吉林大学 | Changchun长春 | 29 |
| +22 | **=355** | =377 | Nankai University南开大学 | Tianjin天津 | 21 |
| +21 | **341** | =362 | Xiamen University厦门大学 | Xiamen厦门 | 19 |

*“In the past decade, Chinese universities have made extraordinary progress in both teaching quality and research strength,” said* ***Ben Sowter,******QS Senior Vice President****. “Peking University reached its all-time best ranking of 12th in the QS World University Rankings 2024 and has successfully maintained a strong position, ranked 14th again this year, a remarkable achievement.”*

*QS高级副总裁Ben Sowter表示；“在过去十年，中国（内地）大学在教学质量与研究实力方面都取得了非凡的进步。北京大学在2024QS世界大学排名中获得了历史最佳排名，全球第12位，并且成功保持了其优势地位，今年排名为全球第14位，令人瞩目。”*

*“The 2026 edition sees 32 universities from Mainland China improve their ranking, demonstrating the country’s strong momentum in global higher education, alongside other rising Asian nations such as India and Malaysia.”*

*“在2026QS世界大学排名中，有32所中国（内地）高校排名提升，这表明中国在全球高等教育领域展现出强劲的发展势头。印度和马来西亚等正在崛起的亚洲国家也同样飞速增长。”*

*“While China’s top universities are increasingly competitive on the world stage, there is still an opportunity to further enhance quality and impact across the wider higher education system. Continued investment and support will enable more universities to deliver the standards that students, researchers and employers expect in a fast-evolving global landscape.”*

*“尽管中国（内地）顶尖大学的竞争力在世界舞台上与日俱增，但仍有进一步提升整个高等教育体系质量和影响力的机会。持续的投资与支持将使更多中国（内地）高校能够达到学生、研究人员和雇主在快速演变的全球环境中所期望的标准。”*

**Performance of C9 League institutions**

**C9联盟高校排名表现**

The C9 League universities continue to dominate the country’s list of top ranked institutions, all featuring in China’s top 15. Nanjing University is nearing the top 100 as it leaps to its highest ever ranking of joint 103rd (previously its highest rank was joint 114th in 2018). Reputation among academia and employers, as well as improvements in Citation per Faculty, have helped to drive the high rankings of C9 universities, while a majority of the group’s members have seen falls in international student, international faculty, faculty student and employment outcomes indicators.

C9联盟高校依然在中国（内地）顶尖高校排名中占据主导地位，全部进入中国（内地）前15名。南京大学排名跃升至全球第103位，接近全球前一百（此前其最高排名位2018的第114名）。学术声誉和雇主声誉以及师均论文引用指标的提升，助力C9高校获得较高排名。不过该联盟的多数成员在国际学生比、国际教职工比、师生比和就业成果方面排名有所下降。

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rank in China**  **中国（内地）排名** | **2026 Rank**  **2026排名** | **2025 Rank**  **2025（排名）** | **Change**  **排名变化** | **Institution**  **高校** |
| 1 | **14** | 14 | 0 | Peking University 北京大学 |
| 2 | **=17** | 20 | +3 | Tsinghua University 清华大学 |
| 3 | **30** | 39 | +9 | Fudan University 复旦大学 |
| 4 | **=47** | 45 | -2 | Shanghai Jiao Tong University 上海交通大学 |
| 5 | **49** | =47 | -2 | Zhejiang University 浙江大学 |
| 6 | **=103** | 145 | +42 | Nanjing University 南京大学 |
| 7 | **=132** | =133 | +1 | University of Science and Technology of China 中国科学技术大学 |
| 11 | **256** | =252 | -4 | Harbin Institute of Technology 哈尔滨工业大学 |
| 15 | **305** | 295 | -10 | Xi'an Jiaotong University 西安交通大学 |

Only three of the universities featured in the rankings from China are not classified as Double First-Class Universities 2022-27: Shanghai Normal University; Shenzhen University; and Xi’an Jiaotong-Liverpool University. One Double First-Class university ranks for the first time this year. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS) enters at joint 362nd. However, some 79 Double First-Class Universities do not appear in the 2026 QS World University Rankings.

在此次中国（内地）上榜的高校中，只有3所大学未被列为2022-2027“双一流”大学，即上海师范大学、深圳大学和西郊利物浦大学。今年有一所“双一流”大学首次上榜，中国科学院大学（UCAS）首次进入排名，位列全球第362名。有大约79所“双一流”大学未出现在2026QS世界大学排名中。  
**Areas for improvement**

**可提升领域**

1. Low average in **International Students Ratio** indicator: The 12.3 average score is far from the highs of 84.5 in UAE, 83.5 in the UK and the 81.6 in Austria. Jinan University (China) is the only Chinese institution to feature in the global top 400, placed at 174th, down 12 spots since last year. Overall, 76% of Chinese universities have fallen in this indicator. Looking ahead, there is significant potential for China to further enhance its attractiveness to regional and global talent and deepen international engagement across its higher education system.

国际学生比指标平均得分较低：12.3的平均分与阿联酋的84.5、英国的83.5以及奥地利的81.6相比相差甚远。在中国（内地）高校中，只有暨南大学进入该指标全球前400，位列全球第174名，较去年下降了12名。总体而言，76%的中国（内地）高校在这一指标上排名有所下降。展望未来，中国（内地）高校在进一步提升对区域全球人才的吸引力以及深化高等教育体系的国际交流方面有着巨大潜力。

1. Only one Chinese university in the top 100 across **Global Engagement** indicators (International Student Ratio, International Faculty and International Research Network). While Tongji University and Nanjing University have climbed 141 and 44 places, to feature at 204th and 273rd, respectively, and into the top 300 for International Faculty, this indicator has seen 69% of Chinese institutions decline.

在全球参与度指标（国际学生比、国际教职工比和国际研究网络）中，仅有一所中国（内地）高校进入全球前一百。同济大学上升141位，排名全球第204；南京大学上升了44名，排名全球第273位，进入国际教职工指标全球前300。但仍有69%的中国（内地）高校在该指标中排名下降。

1. The average 23.9 score in **Employment Outcomes** places China among the lowest 25 countries and territories in the world in this indicator. While 64% of institutions have seen improved ranks in the Employer Reputation indicator, Employer Outcomes is a different story. Only six Chinese universities feature in the top 250 in this indicator, compared with the 42 from the US, 12 from the UK and the eight in Australia. *Employer Reputation* captures global perceptions of graduate calibre, while the *Employment Outcomes i*ndicator is based on data about the actual career paths and achievements of graduates.

在就业成果指标中，中国（内地）高校的平均的分位23.9分，处于全球排名最差的25个国家和地区之列。虽然有64%的中国（内地）高校在雇主声誉指标中排名有所上升，但就业成果则情况不同，在这一指标中，仅有6所中国（内地）高校进入全球前250名，美国则有42所，英国有12所，澳大利亚有8所进入前250名。雇主声誉反映了全球雇主对毕业生的能力评价，而就业成果指标则基于毕业生实际职业发展和成就数据。

1. **Growth beyond Tier 1 cities** – 17 of the 32 higher ranked universities from China are from the Tier 1 cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. Additionally, only one new institution features this year, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, which is based in Beijing. Of the 33 universities in Tier 1 cities in the 2026 QS World University Ranking, only seven drop this year. In comparison, only 15 of the 40 universities across the rest of the country improve their ranking this year. With Tier 1 cities home to around 85 million people and the rest of the country with a population of 1.35 billion, there is considerable space for higher education across the rest of China to develop further.

非一线城市的增长：在32所排名较高的中国（内地）高校中，有17所来自一线城市，即北京、上海、广州、深圳。此外，今年新上榜的中国科学院大学也位于北京。在2026QS世界大学排名中，一线城市上榜的33所高校里仅有7所高校排名下降。与之相比，40所非一线城市上榜高校中仅有15所大学排名上涨。一线城市拥有约8500万人口，而非一线城市人口约13.5亿。因此中国（内地）非一线城市的高等教育仍然有很大发展空间。

*“China has established itself as a research superpower,”* **Sowter continued**. *“Now the country is seeking to attract and enrol an increasing number of international students and expand academic exchanges and research partnerships.*

**Sowter 补充道：“中国已经确立了自身作为研究强国的地位。如今，中国正致力于吸引和招收越来越多的国际学生，并扩大学术交流与研究合作。”**

*“Zhejiang University already serves as a model for its Chinese peers in building strong international research networks, while Tongji University and Nanjing University demonstrate that attracting and integrating international faculty is an achievable goal.”*

*“浙江大学在构建强大的国际研究网络方面已经为国内其他高校树立的典范，而同济大学和南京大学则表明吸引并整合国际师资是可实现的目标。”*

**Global context: competitive pressure from key peers intensifies**

全球表现：竞争加剧

The **QS World University Rankings 2026**, which include over **1,500 universities across 106 countries and territories**, reflect a shifting global higher education landscape:

2026QS世界大学排名共收录了来自106个国家和地区的1500多所大学，反映出了全球高等教育格局的不断变化。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **QS World University Rankings 2026: Top 10**  2026QS世界大学排名全球前十 | | | |
| **2026 Rank**  排名 | **2025 Rank**  排名 | **Institution**  高校 | **Location**  地区 |
| **1** | 1 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)  麻省理工学院 | United States of America   美国 |
| **2** | 2 | Imperial College London   帝国理工学院 | United Kingdom  英国 |
| **3** | 6 | Stanford University   斯坦福大学 | United States of America   美国 |
| **4** | 3 | University of Oxford   牛津大学 | United Kingdom   英国 |
| **5** | 4 | Harvard University   哈佛大学 | United States of America   美国 |
| **6** | 5 | University of Cambridge   剑桥大学 | United Kingdom   英国 |
| **7** | 7 | ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)   苏黎世联邦理工学院 | Switzerland   瑞士 |
| **8** | 8 | National University of Singapore (NUS)   新加坡国立大学 | Singapore   新加坡 |
| **9** | 9 | UCL (University College London)   伦敦大学学院 | United Kingdom   英国 |
| **10** | 10 | California Institute of Technology (Caltech)   加州理工学院 | United States of America  美国 |

* **Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)** retains the top position for the 14th consecutive year, followed by **Imperial College London** (2nd) and **Stanford University** (3rd).
* 麻省理工学院连续第14年位居榜首，紧随其后的是帝国理工学院（第二名）和斯坦福大学（第三名）。
* **China**’s momentum continues, with 44% of its universities improving in this year’s rankings. Among its top performers, **Peking University** holds steady at **14th**, **Tsinghua University** climbs to a joint **17th**, and **Fudan University** advances nine places to **30th** globally. China now boasts **five institutions** in the world’s top 100.
* 中国（内地）高校的发展势头依然强劲，在今年的排名中，44%的高校排名有所上升，清华大学稳居全球第14名，清华大学上升至全球第17名，复旦大学则前进9位，排名全球第30名。目前，中国（内地）已有5所高校机身全球前一百。
* **South Korea**, another key regional peer, also maintains strong representation with **43 ranked universities**, 16 of which improved.
* 韩国作为另一个重要的区域性国家，同样拥有强大的高校影响力，共有43所大学上榜，其中16所高校排名提升。
* **Hong Kong SAR** achieves a major leap, with **The University of Hong Kong** rising to **11th**, and is now the **second most improved higher education system globally** among countries with five or more ranked universities.
* 中国香港特别行政区高校实现了重大飞跃，香港大学排名上升至全球第11名。在全球拥有5所或更多上榜高校的地区中，香港高等教育体系的提升幅度位居第二。
* **Singapore** retains two institutions in the global top 15, with **National University of Singapore** at **8th** and **Nanyang Technological University** at **12th** — both significantly outperforming Japan’s top-ranked universities in global engagement indicators.
* 新加坡在全球前15中占据2个席位，其中新加坡国立大学位列全球第八名，而南洋理工大学则排名全球第十二名。这两所大学在国际参与度指标方面的表现明显优于日本排名较高的大学。
* **Germany** sees more universities rise than fall for the first time in several years, while **Italy** joins the top 100 for the first time with **Politecnico di Milano** ranked **98th** — a key milestone for a fellow G7 nation.
* 德国近年来首次出现大学排名上升数量多余下降数量，而意大利首次拥有跻身全球前一百的高校，米兰理工大学排名全球第98，这对于同为G7国家的意大利来说是一个重要的里程碑。

These developments illustrate the intensifying global competition and the urgent need for China’s higher education system to reassert its leadership through innovation, international collaboration, and reputational strength.

这些变化表明全球高等教育竞争日益激烈，中国（内地）高等教育体系迫切需要通过创新、国际合作和声誉优势重新确立其领导地位。

The **QS World University Rankings 2026** is based on a weighted index of indicators listed below.     
For further details, visit the [QS methodology page](https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings).

2026QS世界大学排名是基于以下各项指标的加权指数得出，如需了解更多信息，请访问QS世界大学排名方法论页面。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lens** 聚焦 | **Weighting** 权重 | **Indicator** 指标 | **Weighting** 权重 |
| [Research and Discovery](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/16078425711260)  研究与发现 | 50% | [Academic Reputation](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/4405952675346) 学术声誉 | 30% |
| [Citations per Faculty](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/360019107580) 师均论文引用 | 20% |
| [Employability and Outcomes](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/17814620744092" \t "_blank)  [就业与成果](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/17814620744092" \t "_blank) | 20% | [Employer Reputation](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/4407794203410-Employer-Reputation) 雇主声誉 | 15% |
| [Employment Outcomes](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/4744563188508) 就业成果 | 5% |
| [Global Engagement](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/19224616222748)  全球参与度 | 15% | [International Faculty Ratio](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/4403961809554) 国际教职员工比 | 5% |
| [International Research Network 国际研究网络](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/360021865579) | 5% |
| [International Student Diversity](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/10425678849564) 国际学生多样性 | 0% |
| [International Student Ratio](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/4403961727506) 国际学生比 | 5% |
| [Learning Experience](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/17928075678236)  学习体验 | 10% | [Faculty Student Ratio 师生比](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/360019108240) | 10% |
| Sustainability 可持续性 | 5% | [Sustainability](https://support.qs.com/hc/en-gb/articles/8322582098460) 可持续性 | 5% |

The full **QS World University Rankings 2026** will be published as the embargo lifts on **Thursday 19 June at 7:01 CST** and will be available at [www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings](https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings).

-Ends -

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**Notes for Editors**

**QS Quacquarelli Symonds** is the world’s leading provider of services, analytics, and insight to the global higher education sector, whose mission is to empower motivated people anywhere in the world to fulfil their potential through educational achievement, international mobility, and career development*.*

The *QS World University Rankings*portfolio, inaugurated in 2004, is the world’s most popular source of comparative data about university performance. Their flagship website, [www.TopUniversities.com](https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/france/glossary_fr) – the home of their rankings – was viewed more than 120 million times in 2024, and over 134,000 media clippings pertaining to, or mentioning, QS were published by media outlets across the world in 2024.

**Appendix 附件**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rank in China中国（内地）排名** | **2026 Rank排名** | **2025 Rank排名** | **Institution 高校** |
| 1 | **14** | 14 | Peking University北京大学 |
| 2 | **=17** | 20 | Tsinghua University清华大学 |
| 3 | **30** | 39 | Fudan University复旦大学 |
| 4 | **=47** | 45 | Shanghai Jiao Tong University上海交通大学 |
| 5 | **49** | =47 | Zhejiang University浙江大学 |
| 6 | **=103** | 145 | Nanjing University南京大学 |
| 7 | **=132** | =133 | University of Science and Technology of China中国科学技术大学 |
| 8 | **=177** | 192 | Tongji University同济大学 |
| 9 | **186** | =194 | Wuhan University武汉大学 |
| 10 | **=247** | 271 | Beijing Normal University北京师范大学 |
| 11 | **256** | =252 | Harbin Institute of Technology哈尔滨工业大学 |
| 12 | **=257** | =269 | Tianjin University天津大学 |
| 13 | **=259** | =302 | Beijing Institute of Technology北京理工大学 |
| 14 | **=276** | 331 | Sun Yat-sen University中山大学 |
| 15 | **305** | 295 | Xi'an Jiaotong University西安交通大学 |
| 16 | **319** | 300 | Huazhong University of Science and Technology华中科技大学 |
| 17 | **=324** | =336 | Sichuan University四川大学 |
| 18 | **=339** | =316 | Shandong University山东大学 |
| 19 | **341** | =362 | Xiamen University厦门大学 |
| 20 | **=343** | 284 | Southern University of Science and Technology (SUSTech)南方科技大学 |
| 21 | **=355** | =377 | Nankai University南开大学 |
| 22 | **=362** |  | University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS) |
| 23 | **377** | =385 | South China University of Technology中国科学院大学 |
| 24 | **=388** | =452 | Beihang University (former BUAA)北京航空航天大学 |
| 25 | **=392** | =428 | Southeast University, China东南大学 |
| 26 | **=433** | =501 | East China Normal University华东师范大学 |
| 27 | **=452** | =508 | Shenzhen University深圳大学 |
| 28 | **=465** | =489 | Shanghai University上海大学 |
| 29 | **=473** | =497 | Jilin University吉林大学 |
| 30 | **=480** | 430 | University of Science and Technology Beijing北京科技大学 |
| 31 | **=482** | =448 | Dalian University of Technology大连理工大学 |
| 32 | **=491** | =431 | Central South University中南大学 |
| 33 | **=499** | =547 | Northwestern Polytechnical University西北工业大学 |
| 34= | **=504** | =489 | Chongqing University重庆大学 |
| 34= | **=504** | =448 | Hunan University湖南大学 |
| 34= | **=504** | 484 | China Agricultural University中国农业大学 |
| 37 | **=519** | 451 | University of Electronic Science and Technology of China电子科技大学 |
| 38 | **=540** | =580 | Jinan University (China)暨南大学 |
| 39 | **=566** | 621-630 | Renmin (People’s) University of China中国人民大学 |
| 40 | **=618** | =511 | Zhengzhou University郑州大学 |
| 41 | **=654** | 681-690 | China University of Mining and Technology中国矿业大学 |
| 42 | **=673** | 641-650 | East China University of Science and Technology华东理工大学 |
| 43 | **=680** | 761-770 | Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics南京航空航天大学 |
| 44 | **=686** | 631-640 | China University of Petroleum中国石油大学 |
| 45 | **=697** | 701-710 | Beijing University of Chemical Technology北京化工大学 |
| 46 | **701-710** | =565 | Nanjing University of Science and Technology南京理工大学 |
| 47= | **791-800** | 721-730 | Lanzhou University兰州大学 |
| 47= | **791-800** | 801-850 | Beijing University of Technology北京工业大学 |
| 49= | **801-850** | 641-650 | Soochow University苏州大学 |
| 49= | **801-850** | 851-900 | Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University西北农林科技大学 |
| 49= | **801-850** | 801-850 | Ocean University of China中国海洋大学 |
| 49= | **801-850** | 851-900 | Donghua University东华大学 |
| 53= | **851-900** | 771-780 | China University of Geosciences中国地质大学 |
| 53= | **851-900** | 901-950 | Beijing Jiaotong University北京交通大学 |
| 53= | **851-900** | 1001-1200 | Jiangnan University江南大学 |
| 56 | **901-950** | 801-850 | Huazhong Agricultural University华中农业大学 |
| 57= | **951-1000** | 711-720 | Nanjing Agricultural University南京农业大学 |
| 57= | **951-1000** | 801-850 | Wuhan University of Technology武汉理工大学 |
| 57= | **951-1000** | 1001-1200 | Nanjing Normal University南京师范大学 |
| 60= | **1001-1200** | 1001-1200 | Northwest University (China)西北大学 |
| 60= | **1001-1200** | 1001-1200 | Harbin Engineering University哈尔滨工程大学 |
| 60= | **1001-1200** | 901-950 | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications北京邮电大学 |
| 60= | **1001-1200** | 1001-1200 | Southwest University 西南大学 |
| 60= | **1001-1200** | 1001-1200 | Hohai University河海大学 |
| 60= | **1001-1200** | 1001-1200 | Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University西交利物浦大学 |
| 66= | **1201-1400** | 1201-1400 | Beijing Foreign Studies University北京外国语大学 |
| 66= | **1201-1400** | 1201-1400 | China University of Political Science and Law中国政法大学 |
| 66= | **1201-1400** | 1201-1400 | Shanghai University of Finance and Economics上海财经大学 |
| 66= | **1201-1400** | 1201-1400 | Beijing University of Chinese Medicine北京中医药大学 |
| 66= | **1201-1400** | 1201-1400 | Shanghai International Studies University上海外国语大学 |
| 66= | **1201-1400** | 1201-1400 | University of International Business and Economics对外经济贸易大学 |
| 72 | **1401+** | 1401+ | Shanghai Normal University上海师范大学 |