

Republic of IRAQ
Ministry of Higher Education
& Scientific Research



University of Babylon

University Commission of Sustainable Development

Annual Reports for UN SDGs 2015-2030

SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. It has long been recognized that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require investment in infrastructure.

Means of achieving this goal according to University of Babylon environment:

- Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- By 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to value chains and markets.
- By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.
- Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, substantially increasing public and private research and development spending.
- Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- Strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

According to the means of achieving these goals mentioned above, it is remarkable to mention that University of Babylon adopting indicators, see Table 1.

Colleges participated to achieve SDG9:

- College of Engineering established and accredited in 1988.
- College of Materials Engineering established and accredited in 2007.

- College of Engineering/ Al-Musayab established and accredited in 2014.
- College of Science for Women established and accredited in 2002.
- Collage of Education for Human Science established and accredited in 1993.

Table 1 SDG9: Metrics with Indicators

Activities	Value
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: publications	
Number of patents citing research	
Number of university spin-offs	6
Research income: Total	60,000,000 IQD
Research income by subject area: STEM	20,000,000 IQD
Research income by subject area: Medicine	20,000,000 IQD
Research income by subject area: Arts & Humanities / Social sciences	20,000,000 IQD
Comment: Total university research income in Iraqi dinar. The University of Babylon has a lot of research cooperation and the exchange of experiences and benefits with organizations, factories, and governmental companies affiliated with the governorate. However, most of these benefits are not in the form of monetary amounts, so it is difficult to determine the equivalent of those benefits. The income here is approximate.	
Number of academic staff: Total	2,016
Number of academic staff by subject area: STEM	889
Number of academic staff by subject area: Medicine	376
Number of academic staff by subject area: Arts & Humanities / Social sciences	751

References

- University of Babylon website
- University of Babylon archive