The 15th of July marks the anniversary of founding the Egyptian Russian University “ERU” in 2006. It is the date of issuing the Presidential Decree No.256 – 2006 for its establishment.

The idea of establishing an Egyptian University having strong ties with Russian Universities originated from the dream of late Professor Sherif Mohamed Soliman Abd Elhameed Helmy, the Founding President of ERU. The first concrete step for establishing the University was the inclusion of a text in the “Joint Declaration on Strengthening Friendship and Partnership between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Russian Federation” signed in Cairo on April 27, 2005, which states that “the two parties agreed to facilitate the completion of the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the Russian – Egyptian University in Cairo”. The rationale behind its establishment is to benefit from the outstanding scientific and technical capabilities of the Russian universities and academia, especially in basic sciences, engineering, information technology, life sciences, fine arts and applied arts, and to provide a bridge for Egyptian-Russian scientific and cultural cooperation.

The Presidential Decree of 2006 stated that the University would consist of three faculties; namely, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Pharmacy, and Faculty of Management, Professional Technology and Computers.

The Presidential Decree No.115 dated 17th of February 2013 added the Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine and the Faculty of Nursing.

The Presidential Decree No.583 -2021 was issued on the 6th of December 2021 to change the name of the Faculty of Management, Professional Technology and Computers to the Faculty of Management, Economics and Business Technology, and to add four new faculties namely Faculty of Applied Arts, Faculty of Fine Arts, Faculty of Al- Alsun and Technical Languages and Faculty of Artificial Intelligence.

ERU is adopting multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches in education and scientific research to match the latest trends practiced by top-ranked Universities. This allows ERU graduates to compete in the labor market, locally and regionally. In addition, ERU integrates education, research and community services to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability in the rapidly changing Egyptian higher education system. The university is moving from being a second-generation University to become a university that is ranked as third- and fourth-generation by adding innovation, technology transfer, incubating new technologies and commercialization to its traditional tasks namely education and research. In addition, it is also working towards becoming a smart and green University.
Finally, I am pleased to congratulate ERU on its 17th anniversary in this issue of ERURJ Journal and I wish all its affiliates success in their valuable contributions to the development of the University.

In this context, the third issue of ERURJ received contributions from several disciplines. The six published articles were linked to the different sustainability goals (SDGs) of the United Nation’s 2030 Agenda (Figure 1).

![Figure 1: Articles Published in ERURJ April 2023 issue and their relation to SDGs](image)

It is worth noting that the third goal “Good Health and Well-Being” was represented by five articles where the article by Abouelela et al. (1) addressed the phytochemical composition and biological potentials of boldo *Peumus boldus* which belongs to the family Monimiaceae and possesses several biological activities that could be attributed to a wide variety of phytochemicals including alkaloids, phenolics, and essential oils.

In addition, the article by Darweish et al. (2) summarises different analytical approaches for the quantitative determination of some drugs combination for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infections among other gastrointestinal complications namely, Lansoprazole co-formulated with Clarithromycin and Tinidazole, and Phloroglucinol and Trimethylphloroglycinol. Moreover, the article by Elsonbaty and Attala (3) revealed several analytical methods for the combinations of amlodipine and celecoxib in different matrices that are mainly used for the treatment of adults suffering from hypertension and osteoarthritis.

The article by Sayed et al. (4) focused on the dysregulation of apoptotic genes in polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCO) patients undergoing *in vitro* fertilization where PCO is a common endocrine-reproductive disease in females. Besides, the article by Radwan (5) figured out that colorectal cancer risk, prognosis, and therapy response may be influenced by single
nucleotide polymorphisms and long noncoding RNAs. It bears noting that in terms of both incidence and mortality, colorectal cancer (CRC) ranks high among all cancers.

As for the ninth goal “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure” and the eleventh “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, they were linked to the article published by Eldemary (6) about the treatment of expansive soils using mixing and reinforcement inclusion treatment techniques. Based on this analysis, only three SDGs have been represented out of the seventeen. The editors are working on ways to diversify the contributions published in the journal.

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Editor-in-Chief

References