

SPECIFIC APPENDIXES

PRESENTATION

Reader will find hereafter appendixes that do not appear in the paper version of our pamphlet. They consist in:

- General chronology, from January 1st to May 7th 2011,
- List of army-owned factories,
- Detailed strikes chronology, from February to May.

CHRONOLOGY

January

Jan 1

Attack against a Coptic church in Alexandria. Confrontation between Copts and Police the same day in Alexandria.

Jan 2

Confrontation between Copts and Police in Cairo

Jan. 12

Egyptian Christian killed on train in random police shooting incident

Jan. 13

Protesters clash with Egyptian police after fatal train shooting of Copts

Jan. 18

Egyptian Court convicts and sentences to death a Muslim man for killing six Copts and a Muslim guard last year.

Jan. 19

Suicide attempts in Cairo emulate death in Tunisia as men torch themselves.

Religious Coptic celebration cancelled by Pope Shenouda over security fears.

Jan 20

The government is considering discounts on basic commodities for workers in an attempt to fend off potential labor protests. Government is currently engaged in earnest discussions with the Egyptian Trade Union Federation to establish class cooperatives that offer basic commodities for laborers at wholesale prices.

Meanwhile, the Syndicate of Commercial Professions has decided to hold a meeting with representatives of staff at Omar Effendi retail chain Sunday to preempt possible strikes by workers who are threatening a sit-in if the company does not disburse January salaries.

Jan 22

Dozens of protesters in the Gharbiya governorate call for the abolition of Emergency Law, the establishment of a minimum wage and the improvement of social conditions. Surrounded by intense security, protesters raise Egyptian and Tunisian flags and applaud the Tunisian uprising.

Jan. 24

Egypt points finger of blame at Army of Islam for New Year's Day Coptic Church bomb.

Jan 25

Furious Egyptians in Mahalla, Gharbiya, west of Cairo, destroy a picture of President Hosni Mubarak during Tuesday's protests, which had been called by different opposition groups in Egypt. 5,000 demonstrators chant "Down with Hosni Mubarak".

Egypt Government warns protesters will be arrested; security forces say will deal with any lawbreaker firmly and decisively.

Jan. 26

2 protesters, policeman killed in Cairo protests calling for end to Mubarak rule; Egyptians angry at poverty, repression; vow to continue; security forces disperse protesters with water cannon; say forbid more; U.S. stands behind Mubarak.

Jan. 27

Protesters rally in Cairo on Tharir square calling for Mubarak's ouster; Six protesters killed; between 500 and 1,200 detained by police; Muslim Brotherhood denies organizing the protests.

Jan. 28

Massive anti-Mubarak protests sweep Cairo, more expected after Friday prayers; ElBaradei calls for Mubarak to resign; entire internet system down; protester shot dead in Sinai; members of Muslim Brotherhood arrested; Obama calls On Mubarak to make ""absolutely critical"" reforms.

Jan. 29

Street clashes in Egypt leave 24 dead, 1,000 injured; protesters demand his Mubarak's, end of emergency state; army troops deployed to help quell unrest; NDP HQ set on fire; curfew declared in Cairo, Alexandria Suez.

Jan. 31

Protesters insist Mubarak should step down. Omar Suleiman named vice president, Ahmed Shafic prime minister. Protesters mandate ElBaradei to "salvation government".

U.S., UK press for reforms as the way out

Egypt's information ministry tells Qatar's Al Jazeera to close its office.

February

Feb. 1

Millions protest to demand Mubarak step down; New Vice President Omar Suleiman delegated to negotiate with opposition leaders. Army backs protesters' demands, vows not to use force.

New government is formed, rejected by Muslim Brotherhood.

European Union calls for authorities to hold talks with opposition groups, release jailed demonstrators and take steps towards democracy to end the unrest.

Feb. 2

Mubarak pledges not to run for another term in upcoming presidential elections; insists on completing his present term in office, but opposition rejects offer

Obama tells Mubarak time for change is now; ElBaradei says Mubarak failed to meet demands of protesters. Brotherhood says resignation of Mubarak Is only a matter of time.

Feb. 3

Government opens negotiating with opposition leaders regarding the current unrest in Egypt. Muslim Brotherhood organization says Mubarak and his government "should go" in order to resolve the crisis.

At least 6 killed and over 500 injured overnight in Egypt; pro and anti-Mubarak forces clash in main cities; Vice President Suleiman says: riots must stop before dialogue begins

Protesters brace for 'departure Friday;' talk about storming presidential palace

UK Prime Minister David Cameron said the process of political transition in Egypt needs to be quick and start now.

Turkey's Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan urges Mubarak to start a transition of power sooner rather than later.

Feb. 4

Vice President Suleiman invites opposition leaders to discuss their demands; President Mubarak says in ABC interview he wanted to leave office but he was afraid his departure would lead to chaos.

Egyptian soldiers separate supporters and opponents of Mubarak in central Cairo to halt violence and prevent a further worsening of the turmoil on "departure Friday". Journalists were beaten and roughed up by protesters.

Feb. 5

Thousands of protesters demonstrate on "Day of Departure" in Tahrir Square.

Feb. 7

Representatives from all political parties, civil societies and the council of Wise Men meet with Vice President Omar Suleiman and agree to draft a road map.

US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton "cautiously" welcomes the step by the Muslim Brotherhood to take part in the current talks between the government and the opposition.

Feb. 8

Protesters say they will not leave until Mubarak goes; planning big push after Friday prayers; Brotherhood will quit talks unless demands met.

Feb. 10

Brotherhood says will not field candidate in September presidential polls

Feb. 11

Mubarak refuses to step down, mob is furious, plans to storm palace; higher military council issues communiqué no. 1; Protesters demand both Mubarak and Suleiman out.

Feb. 12

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Massive resigns after 18 days of protests; Higher Defense Council takes over power, begins reforms.

Feb. 14

Field Marshal Mohamed Hussein Tantawi is now de facto head of state; Military suspends the country's constitution, dissolves parliament and forms a committee to recommend constitutional and legislative reforms vows fresh election in six months.

Nissan is resuming operations at its plant in Egypt. The factory, near Giza, which builds the X-Trail SUV, Sunny sedan and pickup trucks with an annual capacity of 10,000 units, had been closed since 30 January to ensure the safety of workers during anti-government protests.

Large international companies, Heineken, Unilever Chemicals Company, Akzo Nobel and Siemens say they'd resumed near-normal operations in Egypt.

Feb. 16

Egypt's Higher Defense Council sets a period of 10 days for the constitutional amendment committee to finish its task

The Brotherhood says it will form a party once promised freer laws are in place. Says won't field a presidential candidate.

Military appeals to trade unions to halt strikes; Egyptian authorities ask US, Europe to freeze assets of former government officials.

Feb. 18

Rights groups accuse Egyptian military of using torture against detainees.

Military will not field candidate in presidential elections; ex-ministers, prominent businessman detained on suspicion of wasting funds; victory march planned for Friday; simultaneous march planned to apologize to Mubarak for his ousting; U.S. pledges \$150 million to ease democratic transition.

Feb. 19

Millions took to the streets to celebrate a new Egypt.

Egypt gives Iran the okay for their warships to pass through Suez Canal.

Feb. 21

Egypt's Wasat Party becomes an official legitimate political party after 15 years.

Feb. 22

Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood announces formation of political party; plans to branch out into media, launch satellite TV, papers, and magazines.

Egypt's public prosecutor Abdel Meguid Mahmoud requests states to freeze Mubarak's funds.
Feb. 23

Egypt's military rulers swear in a new Cabinet that includes 11 new ministers.
Feb. 24

Brotherhood modifies agenda of its "Freedom and Justice Party", which it is seeking to establish.

First meeting of Egypt's new cabinet.

Muslim brotherhood calls for march Friday to seek cabinet purged of Mubarak's men.

Mohamed al-Katatni, a former Chairman of the Brotherhood's parliamentary bloc is appointed head of its new 'freedom and justice party'.

Former diplomat, Abdallah Alashaal, said setting up a new "Egypt the Free" political party to participate in the polls Egypt the free" political party established; will run in polls.

Feb. 25

Egyptian Copts protest army's demolition of Anba Bishoy's monastery walls in the desert Wadi El-Natron. Coptic Christian priest murdered in the Upper Egyptian city of Asyut.

Feb. 26

A mass rally in Tahrir Square calls for the dismissal of Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmed Shafiq and the current cabinet, the end of the emergency law, the release of all political prisoners, and respect for greater rights to freedom.

Feb. 28

Secretary General of the Arab League Amr Moussa announces his plan to run in the presidential elections.

March

March 2

Egypt's military sets vote on constitutional change provisionally for March 19; More Ex-Ministers to Be Prosecuted; Media Report Say Mubarak in Saudi Hospital

March 3

Two Muslim Brotherhood prisoners, deputy general guide Khairat al-Shater and businessman Hassan Malek released early from seven year jail sentence under an order from Minister of Interior.

March 4

Prime Minister Shafik resigns, Ashraf named successor.

March 5

Egypt's new prime minister designate Essam Sharaf addresses crowds in Tahrir Square saying he is committed to the goals of their revolution.

March 7

PM announces appointment of four new cabinet ministers.

Nearly 3,000 Muslim and Christian protesters gather outside the state TV and radio building to protest the burning of a Coptic Church.

Men in plain clothes armed with swords and petrol bombs attack protesters in Cairo at night during a demonstration demanding reform of security services with a reputation for brutality.

PM and the state prosecutor appeal to citizens to return documents that were stolen during a raid on security buildings.

March 8

New Government orders arrest of 47 state security officers accused of burning state documents.

March 9

Amr Moussa says if elected president would maintain peace treaty with Israel; fight corruption and turn the Middle East's most populous country into a modern democracy.

March 9

One Christian youth shot dead during a protest between 1,300 Christians and Muslims.

March 10

Reformist Mohamed ElBaradei announces his candidacy in upcoming presidential elections.

March 10

Thirteen killed, 140 wounded after Muslim-Christian clashes erupt; new government meets for first time; Brotherhood calls on Egyptians to stand together to support armed forces

March 14

Egypt's military rulers plan to scrap a law that restricted the formation of political parties.

March 15

Christian protesters say they will suspend protests if burned down church is rebuilt.

March 16

Brotherhood leader forbids members joining or creating other political party; Egypt replaces state security with a new National Security Force.

Hillary Clinton, makes her visit to Egypt since a popular uprising overthrew President Hosni Mubarak; meets her Egyptian counterpart foreign minister Nabil Elaraby in Egypt.

March 17

Muslim Brotherhood agrees in principle to run a joint list with other parties in the upcoming parliamentary elections.

March 18

Egyptian Islamists, reformists remain divided over amendment referendum.

March 21

With a participation rate of 41% (18.45 million of 45 million voters), 77% (14.1 million voters) of Egyptians vote in favor of constitutional amendments. This is a success for Muslim Brothers.

March 22

Former lawmakers form "February 11" in honor of the day Hosni Mubarak resigned as president.

Judge Hisham al-Bastawisy announces his candidacy for the Egyptian presidency.

March 25

Egypt's state commissioner's authority calls for dissolution of NDP.

March 29

The military command announced that parliamentary elections would not be held until September 2011. The presidential election, scheduled for August, was also postponed.

March 31

Egypt's military rulers announced a new interim constitution incorporating the amendments approved in the March 19 referendum. The 18-member ruling council said it would hand over legislative powers after the parliamentary election in September 2011, and that executive powers would be transferred after the presidential election, which will be held by November.

April

April 8

Tens of thousands gathered in Cairo's Tahrir Square, waving flags and demanding the prosecution of the ousted president, Hosni Mubarak, and his family. The protest was being called the "Friday of Warning."

April 9

Security forces shot and killed at least two protesters and injured dozens more in a predawn attempt to disperse peaceful demonstrators spending the night in Tahrir Square. The crackdown was the most brutal since the overthrow of Mubarak on Feb. 11.

April 11

An Egyptian blogger was sentenced to three years in prison for criticizing the military.

April 13

The former president and his two sons are being detained for 15 days for questioning about corruption and the abuse of power during Mubarak's three-decade rule.

April 16

The Supreme Administrative Court ruled that the National Democratic Party would be dissolved and its assets seized by the government.

April 29

Egypt is planning to open the blockaded border with Gaza and normalizing relations with Hamas and Iran.

May

May 5

Abul Fotouh, the Muslim Brotherhood labour affairs official, accused leftist labour groups of criticizing the Brotherhood adding that the Brotherhood represents an active force among labour groups and that its members outnumber leftist workers. The group plans to establish its own independent labour union, which will be able to vie for seats in any official labour elections.

May 6

During Friday prayers in Tahrir Square, an imam called for the formation of a volunteer army of 3 million soldiers to assist the armed forces in reinstating security and protecting Egypt's borders.

May 7

Over 2,000, scholars and activists, gathered in Cairo, in the biggest post-revolt meeting of political forces for a meeting dubbed "Egypt's First Conference: The people protect the revolution."

Ten people have died and 186 injured in sectarian clashes between Muslims and Copts in Imbaba, a north western district of Cairo.

ARMY OWNED FACTORIES

Affiliation	Factory name	Location	Workforce	Military products	Civilian products
Ministry of Military Production	Helwan Iron Foundries	Helwan	?	casting of hematite iron, grey iron, and steel	precision casting
	Abu-Kir Company for Engineering Industries	Abu-Kir, Alexandria	1,000	Small arms and ammunition	Shotgun cartridges, semi-automatic bakery lines, food cans, aerosol containers, aluminum containers
	Abu Zaabal for Specialized Chemicals	Heliopolis	?	Explosives, propellants, mortar chargers, and rocket motors	Dynamite, industrial nitro-cellulose, sodium toluene sulphonate, potassium chlorate, shotgun powder, hydrogenated oils, blasting services
	Shobra Company for Engineering Industries	Shobra, Cairo	?	Small arms ammunition, anti tank rockets	Electric motors, electric fans, electric switches and sockets
	El Maasara Company for Engineering Industries	Cairo	?	Signal Pistol, commando's blade daggers and axes	Water meters; Electric meters; Fastners; Bolts & Nuts and Incinerators
	Maadi Company for Engineering Industries	Maadi, Cairo	?	Rifles, pistols, and machine guns	Radiators, sewing machines, medical and surgical instruments, general cutting tools, oil coolers, agricultural machines, shotguns, air rifles, meat mincers, scissors, kitchen knives, and wooden furniture
	Helwan Company for Non-Ferrous Industries	Helwan	?	Brass casting for ammunition	Equipments made of aluminium brass and copper: plates, tubes, blocks, castings, sheets, wires and cables, etc.
	Heliopolis Company for Chemical Industries	Heliopolis	1,000	Ammunition for tanks, artillery and mortars, antitank mines, hand grenades, fuses, and high explosives	Formaldehyde and hexamine paints, safety and detonating fuses, rubber and plastic products, and adhesives
	Helwan Company for Engineering Industries	Helwan	?	Metal components for heavy ammunition	Fire extinguishers, gasoline pumps, automatic balances, pressure cookers, stainless steel cooking pots, gas bottlers, gas regulators, etc.
	Abuzaabal Company for Engineering Industries	Heliopolis West	1,200	Explosives powder, industrial explosives, dynamite	Paints, inks, varnish, buity products, potassium chlorate, and anasthtic ether
	Banha Company for Electronic Industries	Kaliobia	?	Radars and electronic equipment	Television receivers, radios, TV antennas, and personal computers

Affiliation	Factory name	Location	Workforce	Military products	Civilian products
	Kaha Company for Chemical Industries	Cairo	?	Medium-caliber ammunition, rifles, and machine guns	Electric meters, water meters, ball bearings, bolts and nuts, degreasing solutions, phosphating solutions, and axle boxes
	Helwan Company for Metallic Appliances	Helwan		Metallic components for mines	3 factories: Gas cookers Gas heaters Refrigerators & Air cooling
	Helwan Company for Diesel Engines	Helwan	1,000	Diesel engines	2 factories Helwan Diesel engines motors, pumps, etc. Shoubra!small engines under license Deutz Germany.
	Helwan Company for Workshop Tools	Helwan	?	Mortars	Lathes, drilling machines, grinders, wood sawing machines, shapers, milling machines, automatic and semi automatic bakery lines, agricultural machinery and equipment
	Tanks Production and Repair Company	Cairo	?	M1A1 military tanks and other armored vehicles	None
Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI) 18,000 of which 1,250 engineers	Aircraft Factory (1951)	Helwan	?	Fighter jets and training aircraft; parts and components of the Mirage 2000 in addition to the falcon 50 and the Brazilian Tucano Chinese K8	None
	Engine Factory	Helwan	?	Larzac 04 turbofan engine used in advanced Alphajet training aircraft in cooperation with the French company Snema. Maintenance and repair.	Air brake system and injector for Bosch and Knorr Bremse
	Electronics Factory	Nasr City Heliopolis	?	Electronics required for the aircraft, for the guided missiles, radar parts and equipments, and computers	
	Sakr Factory for Development Industries	Almaza Heliopolis	?	Infraredguided missiles, artillery rockets, anti tank weapons, CNC machines	
	Kader Factory for Development Industries	Nasr City Heliopolis	?	Al Gumhouria training aircraft, tucano aircraft, aircraft bombs, Fahd 4 by 4 and 6 by 6 armoured vehicle, and 120 mm caliber mortars for the M 106 vehicle	

Affiliation	Factory name	Location	Workforce	Military products	Civilian products
	Arab British Helicopters Co (English Egyptian Italian joint venture)	Helwan	?	helicopters and overhauling of their engines	
	Arab British Engine Co. (ABECO) joint venture with Rolls Royce	Helwan	?	ASTAZOU - H14 engine of the Gazelle helicopter, the T.V.2 engine used in the M1-8 aircraft. Cooperate with Rolls Royce in assembling, repair and overhauling of helicopter engines	
	Arab British Dynamics Co. ABD	Heliopolis	?	Testing and mounting of swing fire rockets on jeeps, TOW launchers	
	Arab American Vehicle (AAV) joint venture with Chrysler (51/49) 1977	Cairo	680	Production of passenger cars jeep Ranglers, 4 by 4 Cherokee	Civilian jeep
National Service Products Organization (NSPO) 1978	El Nasr Company for Intermediate Chemicals (1975)	Cairo		Intermediate chemicals (Chloric based acids)	Fertilizers Household insecticides Industrial & Medical gases
	Arab International Optronics (1984) Partner of Thales	Cairo		Weapon sights; night observation devices; articulated telescopic laser range-finders, hand held laser range-finders; aiming circles; and various types of binoculars and periscopes Computer systems	Microscopes Lens
	El-Nasr Company for Services and Maintenance (1988)	Nasr City	7,750	Security; maintenance works for electrical and water networks; purging works; automobile service stations; vocational training	Services

STRIKES CHRONOLOGY

Date	Location	Industry	Company	Workers category	Participants	Total Workforce	Action	Economic demands	General demands	Evolution
February 08	Cairo	Newspapers	Rose al-Youssef	Journalists	200	?	Demo		Anti corruption	
	Cairo	Newspapers	Al-Ahram	Printers	500	?	Demo		Anti corruption	
	Various places	Telecom Company	Telecom Egypt	Employees	5,000	55,000	Demo	minimum wage and maximum wage		Go on up to Feb 13
	Port Said, Ismailia and Suez	Transport	Suez Canal Authority	Employees	6,000	14,000	Demo	salary adjustments		Go on up to Feb 10
	Kafr al-Dawwar	Textile	Kafr al-Dawwar Silk Company	Employees	100	?	Demo	bonuses and food compensation payments		
	Kafr al-Dawwar	Textile	Kafr al-Dawwar Textile Company	Employees	500	?	Demo	bonuses and food compensation payments		
	Helwan	Chemical	Coke Coal and Basic Chemicals Company	Workers	4,000	?	Strike	higher salaries, permanent contracts for temporary workers, the payment of the export bonus and an end to corruption.	Solidarity	
	Helwan	Textile	Helwan Silk Factory	Workers	2,000	?	Demo		removal of the board of directors	
	Mahalla	Textile	Abul Sebae Textile Company	Workers	1,500	8,000	Demo	overdue wages and bonuses		
	Quesna	Pharmaceutical	Sigma Pharmaceuticals	Workers and employees	2,000	?	Strike	wages, promotions, and		End ?

Date	Location	Industry	Company	Workers category	Participants	Total Workforce	Action	Economic demands	General demands	Evolution
								the recall of a number of their company's administrative chiefs		
	Mahalla	Textile	Mahalla spinning company	Workers	200	?	Sit-in	overdue promotions		
	Gharbiya	Health	Kafr al-Zayyat hospital	Workers, nurses, doctors	1,500	?	Sit-in	overdue bonuses		
	Qattamiya	Raw materials	Egyptian Cement Company	Workers	350	?	Demo		establishment of a trade union committee	
	Suez	Siderurgy	Misr National Steel	Workers	1,000	?	Strike	pay raises	2,000 unemployed join	
09	Port Said					?	Demo with arsoning of public houses		better housing	
	Cairo		Lawyers union		3,000	?	Demo			
	Aswan		Unemployed youth		5,000	?	Demo		dismissal of the governor.	
	Various places	Transport	Egyptian National Railways	Workers	3,000	?	Strike, demo, blockades	Incentives		
	Cairo	Petrochemical	Petrotrade Co	Workers	1,000	?	Demo	salary increases and permanent job assignments		
10	Cairo	Public works	Saleh Salem tunnel	Workers	100	?	Blockades	better contracts		
	Alexandria	Petrochemical	State oil and gas firm	Workers	3,000	?	Demo	pay and conditions		
	Cairo	Transport	Cairo Airport	Temporary employees	150	?	?	Fixed contracts and better working conditions.		
	Cairo	Transport	Public transport	employees and	1,000	?	Demo Strike	better wages,		

Date	Location	Industry	Company	Workers category	Participants	Total Workforce	Action	Economic demands	General demands	Evolution
			authority	workers				bonuses and health care		
	Cairo	Health	Qasr El-Aini hospital	Doctors	200	?	Demo	?		
	Al-Mahalla Al-Kubra	Textile	Misr Spinning and Weaving textile	Workers	?	24,000	Strike Demo	Minimum wages	solidarity with the protesters in Tahrir Square	End Feb 13
	Cairo	Transport	ENR	Workers	3,000	(75,000)	Blockade	Incentives		
13	Helwan	Mechanics	Spinning machinery factory	Workers	400	?	Strike	increase in annual bonuses & promotions		
	El Nasr	Food	Coca-Cola	Workers	700	?	Strike	appointment of temporary workers, and salary		End Feb 13
	Suez	Textile	Misr-Iran Textile Company (Miratex)	Workers	2,400	?	sit-in	Resignation of management		
	El Mahalla	Textile	Carpet maker	Workers (fem.)		?	Strike	minimum wage		
	Gizah	Tourism	Great Pyramids	Employees	150	?	Protest	higher wages		
14	Cairo	Transport	Public transport authority	employees and workers	3,000	?	Strike (5th day)	better wages, bonuses and health care		
	Kerdassa	Textile	???	Workers	5,000	?	sit-in	better working conditions, end of temporary contracts		
15	Tenth of Ramadan City	Textile	Arafa holding	Workers	1,500	6,000	Strike Lock out	Wages		Feb 17 ?
16	Al-Mahalla Al-Kubra	Textile	Misr Spinning and Weaving	Workers	12,000	24,000	Strike	working conditions, rights and wages		
	Damietta	Textile	? Kafr al-Battikh?	Spinning and weaving	6,000	?	Strike	?		

Date	Location	Industry	Company	Workers category	Participants	Total Workforce	Action	Economic demands	General demands	Evolution
				Workers						
	Port Said				1,000	?	Demo		Against chemical pollution	
17	Cairo	Transport	Metro Tora maintenance shops	Workers	600	?	Blockade	permanent instead of temporary job		
	Suez, Isamila, Port Said	Transport	Suez Canal Authority	Workers, technicians and administrators	1,500	14,000	Demo	better salaries and medical insurance		
	Al-Mahalla Al-Kubra	Textile	Misr Spinning and Weaving	Workers	20,000	24,000	Strike	working conditions, rights and wages		
19	Marsa	Mining	Subari gold mines	Workers	300	?	Hunger strike	poor salaries, increased working hours, wrongdoings by company officials, permanent contracts		
	Al-Mahalla Al-Kubra	Textile	Misr Spinning and Weaving	Workers	15,000	24,000	Sit in (strike is going on)	working conditions, rights and wages		End Feb 23
22	Kafr al-Dawar	Textile	Misr Spinning and Weaving Company	Workers	2,000	?	Factory offices storming		resignation of the company's board of directors and the union board The Vice President died	
23	Toshka	Agriculture	South Valley Agricultural Development Company	Workers	1,800	?	Strike			

Date	Location	Industry	Company	Workers category	Participants	Total Workforce	Action	Economic demands	General demands	Evolution
	?		Loqma Pipes Factory	Workers	1,500	?	Directors in hostage	Salary raises and bonuses		
	6 October City	Municipal work	Cleaning Authority	Workers	450	?	Protests	improved financial conditions		
	Qena	Pharmaceutical	Hebi Pharmaceutical	Workers	400		Blockades			
	Cairo	Banks	United Bank	Employees	700	?	Sit in	better compensation		
24	Suez	Steel	Egyptian and national steel companies	Workers	1,200	?	Blockades			
	Desouk	Transport	Municipal transport co.	Bus drivers	?	?	Strike	increasing cost of their insurance		
	Edfu	Mining	Al-Nasr mining	Workers	700	?	Protests	Against union chairman		
27	Manfalout	Municipal work		Workers	2,000	?	Strike	better living conditions		
	Cairo	Government	AOI	Employees	1,500		Sit in	?		Go on Feb 28
March										
01	Shubra (Cairo)	Chemical	Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Industries	Workers	1,500	?	Sit in	?		
		Textile (linens)	Samuel Tex	Workers	300	?	Strike	Salaries, better pay, fixed working hours, and official days off		
02	Menoufiya (Cairo)	Textile	Shebin El-Kom	Workers		?	Sit in	Against Indonesian boss		Lasted up to April 8
April						?				
03	Suez, Isamila, Port Saïd	Transport	Suez Canal Authority	Workers	7,000	14,000	Sit-in	Work contracts parity of conditions		

Date	Location	Industry	Company	Workers category	Participants	Total Workforce	Action	Economic demands	General demands	Evolution
								between casual and steady jobs		
	Cairo	Electronic Appliances	Telemasr	Workers	200	200	Protests	Against factory closure and pays off		
06	Menoufiya (Cairo)	Textile	Shebin El-Kom	Workers	?	?	Strikes	Against forced resignation		2 days
11	?	Electric utilities	14 Power stations	Workers	?	?	Strikes	Against corruption,		
14	Cairo	Automotive	Al-Nasr Automotive	Workers	100	?	Protests	Retirement funds		
	3 Factories (Suez, Assiut and Kafer el-Zayat)	Fertilizers	Financial and Industrial Company (EFIC)	Workers	1,200	2,645	Demonstrations in Gharbiya company headquarters	Wages and benefits		
	Monufiya (Giza)	Food	Chipsy Company	Workers	350	?	Demonstrations	Wages and benefits		
23	Mahalla	Textile	?	Workers + manager	4,000	?	Strike	Against rise of cotton prices		