



Зразки кейсів для фахового іспиту

Магістерська програма з публічного управління та адміністрування

Anti-Uber Protest¹

There was another anti-Uber protest, this time in Italy, with at least 1,000 taxi drivers targeting the Senate building in Rome.

Hundreds more took to the streets in other major cities, including Milan, Turin and Florence.

They are against a change in the law on whether drivers have to return to their garages after each journey. They say the changes are unfair and would give Uber drivers greater freedom to pay for fares.

One of the protest leaders in Rome said: “We are very angry. We are honest workers and we are upset by the fact that these illegal taxi drivers will be legalized.”

The transport and infrastructure minister Graziano Delrio has agreed to meet drivers’ representatives to discuss their grievances.

The taxi unions are a strong lobby group in Italy and have repeatedly fought off attempts to liberalize the industry and increase the number of cab licenses available.

Questions:

- 1. What should the government do immediately about the anti-Uber protest issue?**
- 2. What options does the government have to resolve the dispute with anti-Uber protest?**
- 3. Who are the major players and how would you work with them?**

¹ <http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/16/italy-anti-uber-protests-take-thousands-of-taxis-off-the-streets#>

'Yellow Vest' Rioting in Paris as Anti-Macron Protests Persist ²

As part of his environmental policy strategy, French President Emmanuel Macron announced a green tax on fuel last month to go into effect Jan. 1. The move set off nearly a month of protests around France. The French Interior Ministry estimates 136,000 protesters turned out across the country over the weekend, in addition to 280,000 in previous weeks.

Nicknamed for the safety vests worn by protesters, known as *gilets jaunes*, the yellow vest movement has sparked a political crisis for the French government. The protests started in the French provinces but spread to Paris, where demonstrations turned into riots over the weekend and scenes of violent civil unrest played out along the city's famous Avenue des Champs Élysées.

Originally, the yellow vest protesters were people from rural areas who have to drive long distances as part of their daily life. They said they couldn't afford the hike in fuel prices. Protests appeared in pockets around France to denounce Macron's green tax and then quickly grew into a larger movement that includes members of the working and middle classes who are expressing their frustration about slipping standards of living. They say their incomes are too high to qualify for social welfare benefits but too low to make ends meet. The movement has no official leadership and was organized initially through social media groups.

The protesters focus on Macron as the source of their problems. Along with his early reforms to loosen labor laws and slash France's famous wealth tax, the fuel tax reinforces protesters' image of him as a president of the rich.

Most yellow vests at blockades around France are peaceful protesters. Violent protests erupted over the weekend in Paris, where rioters defaced the Arc de Triomphe and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, looted shops, vandalized buildings and even attacked police. French authorities note that most of the violence and vandalism were incited by anarchists known as "*casseurs*" — rioters, thugs from the ultraleft and ultraright. Paris police held 380 people in custody after Saturday's riots. The city estimates total damages at \$3.4 million.

Their initial demand was to repeal the green tax on diesel. Now, others want the current minimum wage (about \$1,350 per month after taxes) to be raised. There have also been calls to dissolve the National Assembly and hold new elections. There have even been chants of "Macron resign!"

All French motorists are required by law to carry yellow roadside safety vests in their vehicles. Protesting drivers donned their obligatory yellow vests and created roadblocks around France. Now anyone joining the protests wears the yellow vest, regardless of whether they are motorists.

According to a poll conducted Sunday by Harris Interactive for French media, 72 percent of French people support the yellow vests, even after Saturday's riots. But 85 percent responded they are against the violence. Four people have now died since the protests began three weeks ago. Three were killed in separate traffic accidents caused by roadblocks set up by yellow vests, and an 80-year-old woman in Marseille died from injuries she received when a tear gas grenade hit her in the face as she closed her apartment windows to protests below.

Political leaders such as Marine Le Pen, the leader of the far-right National Rally (formerly the National Front), and Jean-Luc Mélenchon of the far-left France Unbowed have tried without success to latch on to the yellow vests. The inability of these two parties, which usually do well with groups who feel marginalized, signals that the yellow vest protesters are fed up with all figures of the political establishment.

Macron was in Buenos Aires for the G-20 summit over the weekend when protests turned into riots. He denounced the violence from Argentina and said those responsible for the chaos would be found and punished. After he returned to Paris Sunday morning, he went straight to the Arc de Triomphe and then held a crisis meeting with top ministers. The interior minister has said the government is considering declaring a state of emergency.

Prime Minister Edouard Philippe met today with leaders of political parties holding seats in France's Parliament to discuss possible solutions to the crisis. Philippe was scheduled to meet with a delegation of yellow vests on Tuesday, but the representatives canceled, citing personal security

² Source: 'Yellow Vest' Rioting in Paris as Anti-Macron Protests Persist / available at:

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/03/rioting-paris-anti-macron-protests-persist-190316145658513.html> .

concerns after receiving anonymous death threats. The government had already invited yellow vest protesters to talks last week, before Saturday's riots, but the delegation abandoned the meeting when they learned the discussions wouldn't be filmed or broadcast.

The government will also hold debates in Parliament on reforms and possible solutions but will not necessarily hold a vote on proposals. The prime minister said he would announce new measures later this week in response to the crisis.

Depending on what measures the government announces this week, the French government's top priority is preventing more riots and making sure proper security is in place in the event of more protests. Macron has previously said he won't back down on the fuel tax. Since he took office 18 months ago, the French president has seen public pushback on almost every one of his reforms, especially liberalizing the labor market. However, this is the biggest political crisis he has faced so far, and it could determine the rest of his presidency.

Questions:

- 1. How is the government responding?**
- 2. Who are the major stakeholders? How much influence does each stakeholder have? Do they have legal rights?**
- 3. What are the implications of this crisis for Macron?**