6.	Employee classification	In 2020 California forced gig work companies to give workers employee rights. Some companies decided they were exempt and had to be sued to comply with it, before overturning it. They then helped introduce federal legislation protecting platforms from proworker moves during the pandemic. Many US states now have TNC (Transportation Network Company) statutes that block local governments from enforcing standards on ride-hail services. Gig companies' lobbying successes have informed similar efforts in other sectors.
7.	Hybrid worker classification	Groups like Tech:NYC propose a hybrid category between “W2” (employee) and “1099” (freelance contractor). This could follow Canada with a “Dependent Contractor” status. Comparable initiatives include the NDWA Good Work Code.
8.	Enforcement of worker rights	The EU has rules to protect gig workers. Seattle bans arbitrary deactivation. Ontario forced the Foodora app to allow unionization of riders. Foodora then shut down in Canada. In the US, the Federal Trade Commission went through a phase of crackdowns on gig work companies. In 2026, the International Labour Organization adopted a global treaty for decent gig work they hope countries will adopt. US federal officials denounced it as a threat to American business.
9.	Portable benefits	Writers like Nick Hanauer and David Rolf propose benefits accounts for sickness, unemployment insurance, etc. independent of formal employment. New taxes could fund this. US Senator Mark Warner proposed a bill to pro-rate benefits. Mexico has incorporated platform workers in social security. US states including Utah and Pennsylvania have supported benefits for platform workers. In New Jersey and Washington, state lawmakers have introduced legislation to create portable benefits. A 2017 federal bill was introduced but not passed. Commercial players include Catch, which burned through $18m before shuttering in 2023, then attempting a relaunch.
10.	Minimum pay laws for gig workers	A Seattle bill and Minneapolis ruling demonstrate local initiatives in the US. Minnesota's governor vetoed a bill for fear of rising prices. In Europe, the EU proposed region-wide rules.
11.	Fair scheduling acts	Some cities have ordinances restricting employers’ right to schedule at short notice. Georgia, Iowa, Arkansas and Tennessee already have state laws on the books blocking any such attempt by their local governments. A variant, show-up pay mandates paying workers who turn up for a shift for which they are then sent home as unneeded.

		These rules typically apply only to larger employers in a specified sector. As an unintended consequence, restrictions on scheduling of employees can drive take up of "Tap-the-App" staffing services which send temps on demand. Apps sending workers on-demand have included Instawork, Brigad, ShiftLink, Smartlinx, Goodwrx, Deputy, Workjam, Workstream, 7Shifts, Steady, WhenIWork, JoinedUp, Magnit, LaborNow, Veryable, Grafter, Workpop, Syft, Shiftpixy, Bluecrew, Shiftgig, Gigpro, Fountain, Jyve, Gig Salad, Workyourway, Urban, Hourlot, Awign, ShiftMed, PickMyWork, Poached, Jitjatjo, Qwick, Talroo, Papa, Sitter, KARE, Clipboard, Shiftkey, Matchwell.
12.	Fostering competition	Ethiopia's government and its partners have Mesirat, to foster further commercial gig work platforms. In the US, the FTC once announced plans to expose bad gig work platforms. The ILO's Digital Employment Diagnostic toolkit has been applied in countries like Mongolia.