



# ▶ The World of Platform Work

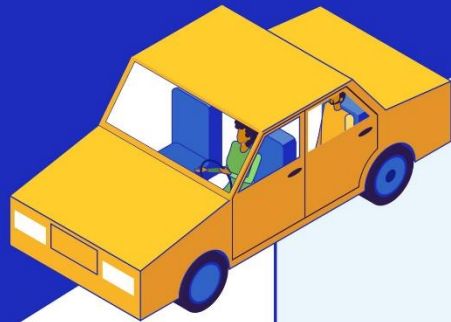
Main characteristics and working conditions

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## Structure

- Types of platforms
- Working conditions
- Organisational structure
- Steps towards protecting platform workers
- The ILO and the Platform economy: towards a standard setting discussion 2025-26

► Despite the diversity in types of digital labour platforms...



Taxi



Delivery



Freelance



Contest-based



Microtask



Competitive programming





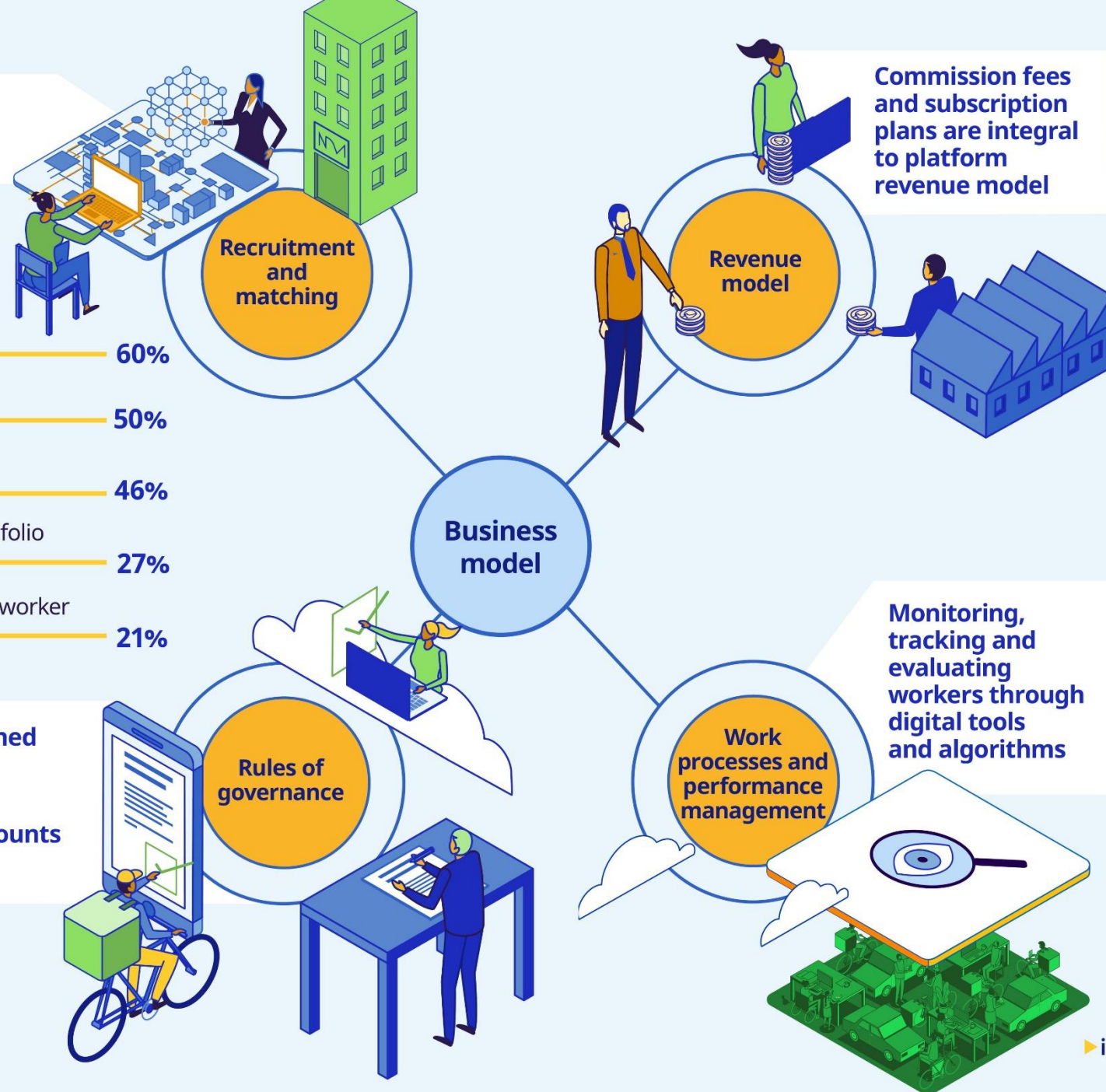
► ... their  
business  
model has  
common  
elements

Indicators for  
matching clients  
and workers



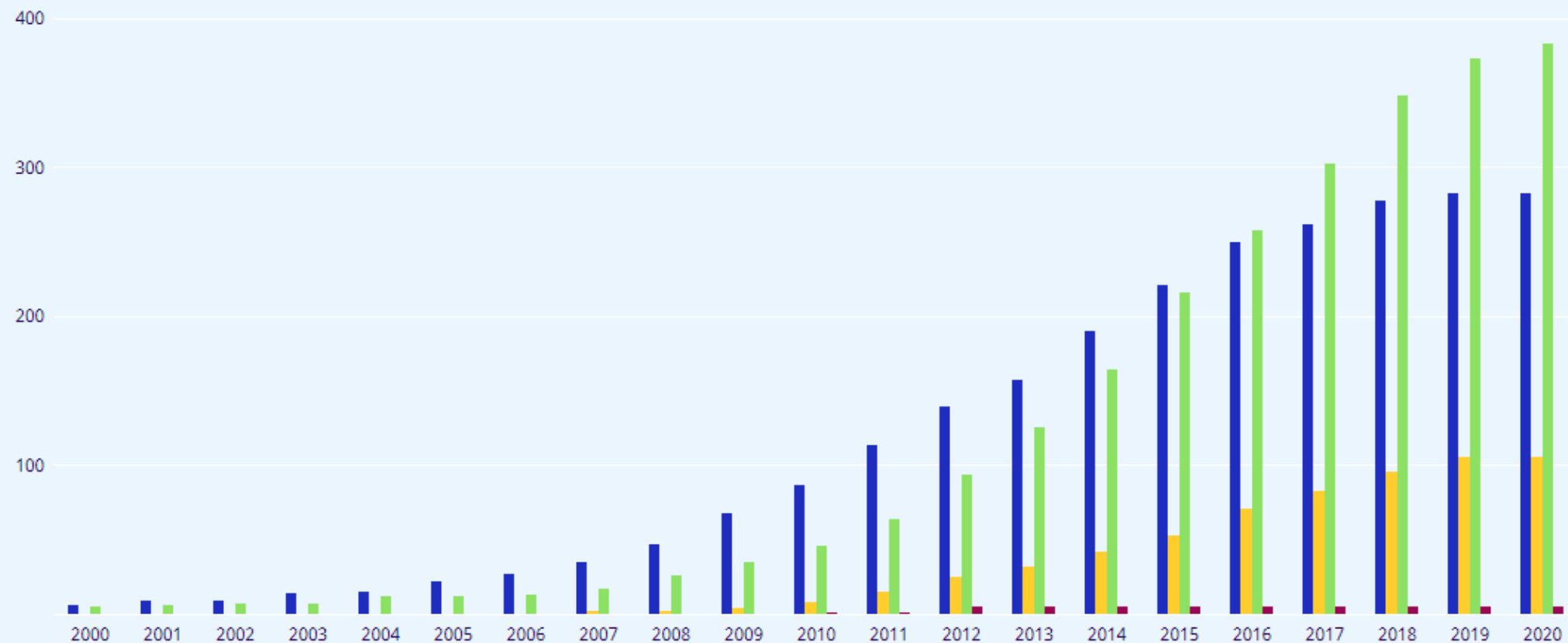
Unilaterally determined  
by platforms:

- Exclusivity clauses
- Deactivation of accounts
- Dispute resolution



### ► Number of active digital labour platforms in selected categories, globally

■ Online web-based ■ Taxi ■ Delivery ■ Hybrid



# ▶ Working Conditions of platform workers

## ► Platform work is the main source of income for many...



## ... but availability of work is a challenge

### Online web-based platforms

- **9 out of 10** respondents wanted to do more online work
- For about a **half of them**, the unavailability of work prevented them from doing so

### Delivery platforms

- **69%** of respondents wanted to complete a greater number of deliveries
- **83%** of them could not do so due to lack of availability of work



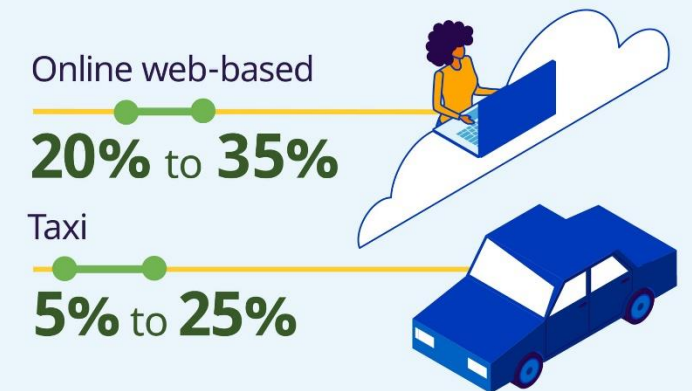
## ▶ Earnings vary across countries and types of platforms

- ▶ Most workers earn less than the average on online platforms (US\$3.4)
- ▶ Location-based platform workers earn more than their traditional counterparts in the taxi and delivery sectors
- ▶ Differences can be observed between countries and gender:
  - **Workers in developing countries tend to earn less than those in developed countries on freelance platforms (60 per cent less)**
  - **A significant gender pay gap can be observed on some platforms at the country level, while the findings are quite mixed globally**
- ▶ Commission fees have a major impact on incomes

## Hourly earnings



## Commission fees



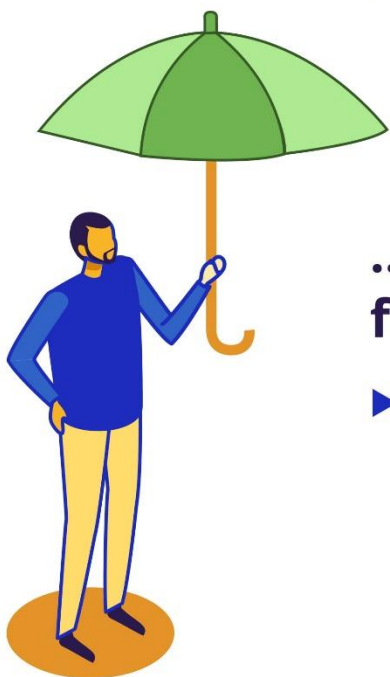


## ► Poor social protection coverage...

- Majority of workers on digital labour platforms are lacking social protection coverage
- Large gaps in health insurance; work-related injury provision; unemployment and disability insurance; and old-age pension or retirement benefits

### ...leaving platform workers at risk from COVID-19

- On location-based platforms, **7 out of 10 workers** indicated not being able to take paid sick leave, or to receive compensation, in the event they were to test positive for the virus



## Social protection (access to pension)

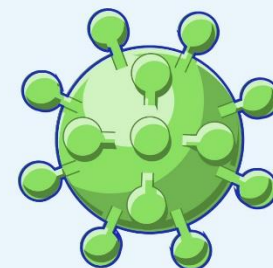
Online  
web-based



Taxi



Delivery





**1/3** of every hour is unpaid on  
online web-based platforms

## ▶ Working hours and risks to occupational safety and health

### Online web-based platforms

- ▶ **27 hours** on average in a typical week
- ▶ Spend **8 hours** in a typical week doing unpaid work
- ▶ About half of the workers also had other paid jobs, working **28 hours** on average per week in these jobs
- ▶ Unsocial and unpredictable hours, **82%** of respondents on freelance platforms indicated that they worked beyond normal hours





## ▶ Working hours and risks to occupational safety and health

### Location-based platforms

- ▶ **65 hours** per week (taxi sector)  
and **59 hours** per week (delivery sector)
- ▶ Majority reported feeling stressed due to their work
  - Traffic congestion
  - Risk of work-related injury
  - Insufficient payment
- ▶ COVID-19 has increased OSH risks



# ► Organisational Structure

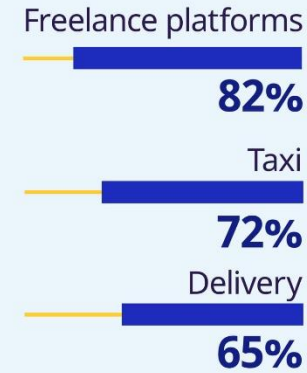


## ▶ Algorithmic management is defining the everyday experiences of workers

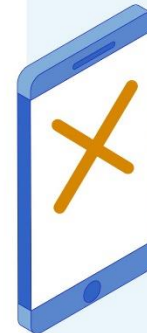
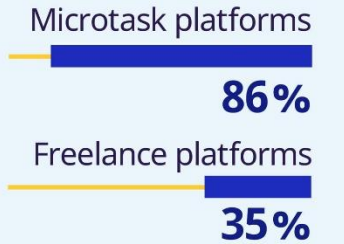
- ▶ Ratings and reputation are decisive for accessing work
- ▶ Rejection of work and low ratings are common
- ▶ Unable to refuse or cancel work without negative impacts
- ▶ Some workers face account deactivation
- ▶ Many are unaware of formal process for filing a complaint or seeking help
- ▶ Monitoring of work processes and tracking of workers



### Workers' ratings are decisive for accessing work



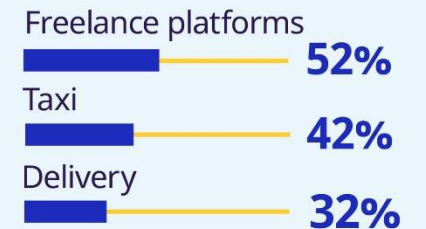
### Workers whose work was rejected



### Workers whose account was deactivated



### Lack of awareness of a dispute resolution mechanism



### Workers on freelance platforms

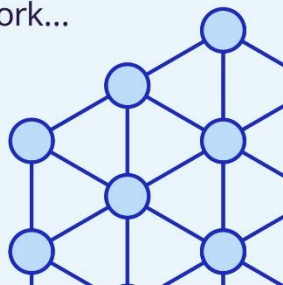


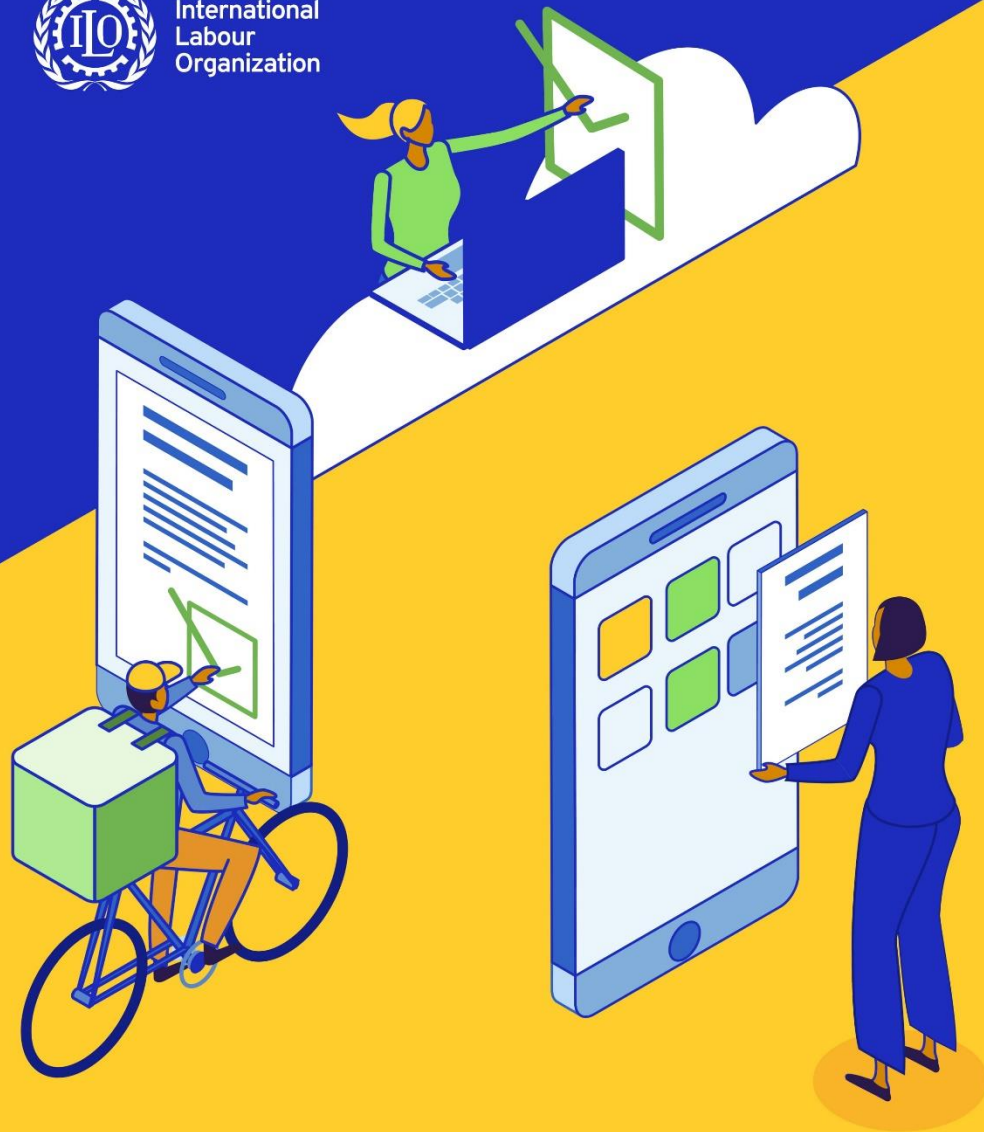
**47%** are monitored by their clients for hours worked...

**46%** are required to take screenshots of their work...

**43%** are required to be available during a specific time...

▶ on a regular basis





## ▶ Working conditions regulated by terms of service agreements...

### Terms of service agreements

- ▶ Contracts of adhesion and are unilaterally determined
- ▶ Characterize the contractual relationship (not one of employment)
- ▶ Define aspects related to working time, pay, customer service etiquette and applicable law, user rights over data, among others

### ...while challenges remain for collective bargaining and unionization

- ▶ Prohibitions in competition law
- ▶ Geographical dispersion
- ▶ Workers have started to organize in some regions, including through digital means

# ► Steps towards protecting platform workers



## ► Ensuring protection for workers





# The ILO and the platform economy: towards an ILS

## → June 2018: ILC conclusions on the *recurrent discussion on social dialogue and tripartism*:

- research regarding the access to freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining of digital platform and gig economy workers

## → March 2021: Governing Body (GB)

- requested “the Office to convene a tripartite meeting of experts on the issue of ‘decent work in the platform economy’

## → October 2022: Meeting of experts on decent work in the platform economy

- Very tough discussion with no conclusions adopted

## → Oct-Nov 2022: Governing Body (GB)

- decision to place on the agenda of the 2025 ILC an item on DW in the platform economy and requested the Office to prepare a “normative gap analysis” (i.e. coverage of ILS) to inform the nature of the item.

## → March 2023: Governing Body (GB)

- took note of the normative gap analysis and decided (after a vote) to place on the agenda of the 2025 ILC a standard-setting item with a double-discussion procedure.

# Development and adoption of ILS

**Aug 2024**

Constituents submit replies to **questionnaires**

**June 2025**

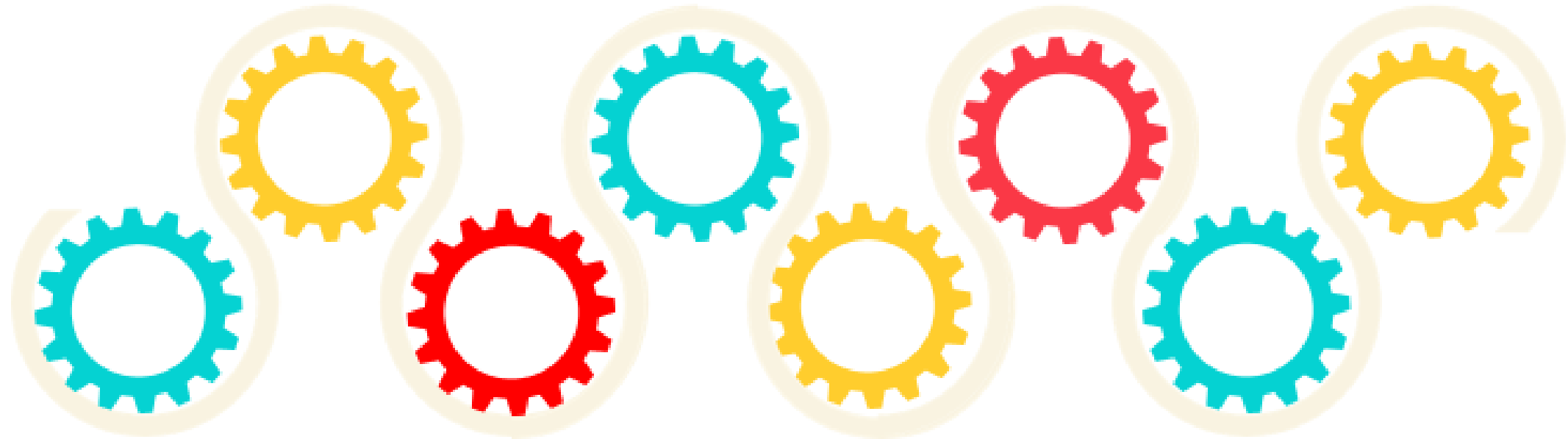
113<sup>th</sup> session of ILC  
adoption of **Resolution  
and Conclusions**

**Nov 2025**

Constituents  
submitted replies to the  
3<sup>rd</sup> report

**June 2026**

114<sup>th</sup> session of ILC  
adoption



**Feb 2024**

1<sup>st</sup> Report ILC 113  
IV(1) on law and  
practice including  
a questionnaire

**Feb 2025**

2<sup>nd</sup> Report ILC 113 IV(2)  
including proposed  
conclusions based on  
constituents' replies

**Aug 2025**

3<sup>rd</sup> Report ILC 114 IV(1)  
containing the proposed  
Recommendation and  
Office commentary

**Feb 2026**

4<sup>th</sup> Report ILC 114 IV(2)  
containing the proposed  
recommendation, constituents'  
comments and Office  
commentary

## Preparation to the standard-setting discussion

- **First step: report on the law and practice related to platform work (published in Feb 2024):**

**Report VI(1): Realizing decent work in the platform economy, ILC, 113<sup>th</sup> Session, 2025**

- This report has a **questionnaire** (pp.109-129); gvts, W and Emp are invited to answer it as soon as possible.
- **Any workers' organisation can answer it – until AUGUST 2024 (obligations for gvt to share report if C144 ratified)**
- **→ These answers will help the Office prepare a text that will be discussed at the ILC**

