

# Industry Results

## DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

### Development Outcome Reach

DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY <sup>1</sup>	PORTFOLIO
	CY21
Employment <sup>2</sup>	72,517
Female employment	22,937
Proportion of board seats held by women	12%
Proportion of senior management positions held by women	20%
Payments to governments (\$ millions)	188.7
<b>Reach through Client Platforms</b>	
Active farmers (incl. smallholders) (millions of people) <sup>3</sup>	2.0
Student enrollments (millions of enrollments) <sup>4</sup>	93.4
Patient consultations (millions of consultations) <sup>5</sup>	8.9
Passenger trips (millions)	495.2
Shipments transported (millions)	205.2
Active service providers (millions of developers/drivers) <sup>2</sup>	1.8
Active businesses selling/procuring on the platform (millions)	1.6
Active individuals selling/buying on the platform (millions)	16.8

1. IFC started to separately collect data for Disruptive Technology in FY22 (CY21). Hence, there is no separate data in the previous year.
2. Employment: independent contractors active on digital platforms, such as drivers on e-mobility platforms, are excluded from the definition of employment and exclusively included as "active service providers".
3. Active farmers: the definition of "farmers" in technology projects does not account for the number of workers per farm. Hence, the definition is distinct from the definition of "farmers" under MAS/Agribusiness, which incorporates the employees of farmers.
4. Student enrollments: the number of enrollments have not been converted to Full-Time Equivalents, as is the case under the definition of "enrollments" under MAS/Education. Hence, it is important to note that "enrollments" in technology projects are not expected to involve full-time courses, and do not necessarily cover completed courses.
5. Patient consultations: only includes health services (e.g., online diagnostics, genetic testing), and excludes conversions from e-pharmacy purchases to consultations, as is the practice under MAS/Health.