

EU Exit - List of sectors used to help structure analytical work on EU exit

This formed Annex A to the Government's response to the 'Brexit: Trade in Goods' report from the Lords EU External Affairs Sub-Committee.

The Department for Exiting the European Union, working with officials across government, continues to undertake a wide range of analysis to support our negotiations. We are pursuing a unique and ambitious economic partnership with the EU based on our rules and regulation being the same at the start, and on maintaining our commitment to free trade and high standards – while allowing for us both to make changes where we want to, in a stable and orderly way.

As part of meeting these objectives, Government has been looking at more than 50 areas of activity, or sectors. A sectoral approach is useful because:

- It provides structure to economy-wide analysis allowing sector specific and common issues to be identified.
- It reflects the way that businesses and other important stakeholders tend to organise themselves.

We set out below, in alphabetical order, 58 sectors. This draws on different classification approaches as there is more than one way to classify sectors. The ONS has one method based on internationally agreed classifications.¹ Industry groups often create different definitions to reflect their membership and the complexity of their supply chains. For example there are other ways of categorising sectors such as the “creative industries” which includes: advertising and marketing; architecture; crafts; product, graphic and fashion design; film; tv, video, radio and photography; IT, software and computer services; publishing; museums, galleries and libraries; and music, performing arts and visual arts.

We estimate that these 58 sectors cover around 88% of the UK economy. A further 10% of the UK economy is “imputed rent”² which is not traded. The remaining areas of the economy include sectors with strong links to other sectors covered, and sectors where the issues are the same as those in other sectors in the list.

¹ The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) compiled by the ONS (which are also consistent with the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE)).

² [ONS](#) define owner occupiers imputed rent as an estimate of the housing services consumed by households who are not actually renting their residence. It can be thought of as the amount that non-renters pay themselves for the housing services that they produce.

1. Advertising and marketing
2. Aerospace
3. Agriculture, Animal Health and Food and Drink manufacturing
4. Architecture
5. Asset Management
6. Audit and accounting
7. Automotive
8. Aviation
9. Broadcasting
10. Bus and coach transport
11. Business services
12. Catering: retail and wholesale
13. Chemicals
14. Construction and Engineering
15. Consumer Goods
16. Crafts
17. Defence
18. Design: product, graphic, and fashion design
19. Electricity market, incl. renewables
20. Electronics
21. Environmental Services: waste
22. Environmental Services: water
23. Film, TV, video, radio and photography
24. Fintech
25. Fisheries
26. Gambling
27. Gas market
28. Higher Education
29. Insurance and pensions
30. IT, software, and computer services (incl. video games)
31. Legal Services
32. Life Sciences
33. Machinery and equipment
34. Maritime/ports including marine equipment
35. Market infrastructure (financial services)
36. Medical devices
37. Medical services and social care
38. Museums, galleries, and libraries
39. Music, performing and visual arts
40. Nuclear
41. Oil and fossil fuel production (including gas)
42. Payment services and systems
43. Pharmaceuticals
44. Post
45. Professional services

46. Publishing
47. Rail including manufacturing
48. Real Estate
49. Retail
50. Retail and corporate banking
51. Road haulage and logistics
52. Space
53. Steel and other metals/commodities
54. Technology (ICT)
55. Telecommunications
56. Textiles and Clothing
57. Tourism
58. Wholesale markets and investment banking