



The UK Workforce Forecast

February 2021



State of the UK market

In 2021, with the pandemic still exerting a strong influence in the UK but businesses increasingly looking beyond the short term, automation is back at the top of the agenda.

In summer 2020, growth in the UK economy recovered quickly in a 'bounce' from the first lockdown, though the economy remained smaller than it was in February 2020. However, following another drop in growth in the November lockdown, and subsequent restrictions, it's likely we'll enter another recession – the first 'double-dip' the UK has experienced since 1975. While the downturn in November was less severe than many expected, with businesses having had time to adapt to the new conditions, the UK economy is still 8.9% smaller than in February 2020. New trading conditions after Brexit will also likely contribute to a difficult period for UK businesses, in particular for any that trade beyond UK borders. Another relevant indicator could be the take-up of the government's furlough scheme; this has been strong in sectors such as Hospitality and Retail. Less senior occupations are more likely to be furloughed, and these roles also tend to be more open to automation.

Even ordinary downturns tend to increase automation, as companies are tempted to replace expensive labour with cheaper automated systems. However, the new conditions created by Covid-19 are likely to make automation more attractive than in an ordinary recession. The need to reduce human interaction in public places makes automated systems more attractive for customers.

In 2021, automation can be a tool to help us minimise infections and continue to grow economically despite Covid-19

Secondly, Covid-19 in effect makes in-person human labour more expensive, since managing employees safely involves allowing more space, PPE, and the ability to take time off to self-isolate. Machines and automated systems, in comparison, can be added in any numbers without increasing infection risks. Longer-term changes in consumer behaviour could make a difference, too – though many people are keen to get back to gyms, shops and restaurants, the habit of ordering goods online or doing online classes has been established and is likely to remain at a higher level than before.

This means that the business environment in 2021 is more predisposed towards investing in automating technologies than it might have been without the Covid-19 crisis. It is essential that we understand where in the economy – and where geographically in the country – these effects are likely to be strongest.

Technology does not have to be a threat to jobs; Faethm's analysis shows not only that technology can augment human work rather than replacing it, but also that automation gives us the opportunity to replace less enjoyable, routine tasks while opening up avenues for workers to use more of the rich human skills that cannot be replicated by machines. In 2021, automation can also be a tool to help us minimise infections and continue to grow economically despite Covid-19. However, to maximise these benefits while minimising upheaval and disruption in people's working lives, it's essential to understand in detail where automation is likely to have the greatest effects.

This report will set out which sectors are most likely to benefit from automation in 2021, as well as which geographical regions are most likely to be affected. We use ONS designations for sectors of the economy (see Appendix B) and for regions of the UK.

Where do Faethm's conclusions come from?

Faethm's modelling works on the level of individual jobs, broken down into tasks. Using a framework of over 5000 jobs, broken down into over 24,000 tasks, Faethm models the effect of 16 different types of technology on those tasks (see Appendix A). Once we've modelled how technology will affect each task, aggregating the results from all of the tasks associated with a particular job gives us a detailed picture of how that role could change.

To do this on a national scale, we first compiled a picture of the roles being done all across the United Kingdom in 2020, based on census and workforce surveys carried out by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). Applying Faethm's modelling to this allows us to forecast which roles, and by extension which industries, are likely to be most dramatically altered by technology in 2021.

Faethm's model also takes into account that the same role – such as a book-keeper or a project manager – might differ in its relationship with technology depending on which industry it's based in. A project manager working for an IT company is more likely to have portions of their role automated in the next year than a project manager working in construction, simply because an IT company is likely to adopt new technologies more quickly.

Automation vs Augmentation

Faethm's task-level view of work is essential because technology doesn't affect work in a uniform way. Some tasks can be replaced entirely by technology – like creating a bot that automatically arranges a product to be dispatched when an order is made, or that flags when an invoice hasn't been paid. Even for tasks where human skills and judgment are needed, though, there are ways to accelerate or improve it using technology. Your email provider might be able to help you write an email by suggesting words as you type, for example, but it's still essential that you make the decisions about what the email should say. When a task can be improved but not replaced by technology, we call this augmentation.

Using these two separate definitions for the ways that technology affects work, we can differentiate between technology that replaces particular tasks altogether, and technology that complements the work of humans.

Faethm's modelling suggests that there is potential to automate the equivalent of 1.4 million full-time equivalent roles (FTEs)¹ over 2021 – comprising 4.8% of work currently done in the UK. This means that the combined impact of all the tasks that could be automated would amount to the same as 1.4 million full-time roles – although in fact that work would be spread across many different jobs and would not result in 1.4 million fewer jobs in the workforce.

In comparison, 2.9% of work in the UK could be augmentable using technologies that are available in 2021. If the right technologies were applied to fully augment that work, it would result in a 1.3% capacity gain across the whole economy – meaning that work would take 1.3% less time to complete.

Faethm's analysis shows only where the possibilities for automation exist, not where they will certainly be acted upon. In particular, large organisations are more likely to be able to invest in technologies such as robotic process automation (RPA) immediately, and will be in a better position to automate and augment work in the coming year. Small and medium sized enterprises, by comparison, might not take up automation as quickly – although they will still be operating in an environment where the benefits from technology are accruing quickly to companies that do.

Because there are so many different factors in how quickly technology could be adopted, the estimates here could be seen as a view of where 'technological slack' exists in the economy – a scope of potential automation, rather than a description of which jobs will certainly be automated.

¹ Full-Time Equivalent is a measure of the hours worked in one full-time job. i.e., one person working full-time hours is equal to 1 FTE, while three people each working 50% of the same hours would be equal to 1.5 FTEs

Wholesale and Retail Sector leads the pack

In the UK in 2021, the sector where automation and augmentation have the greatest potential to affect work is in the wholesale and retail sector. This is not just a result of how much potential for technological change there is in the sector, but also its importance to the economy. A large proportion of UK workers are employed in this sector (around 3.6 million people), whether in warehouses, on shop floors, or in motor vehicle dealerships and garages. High automation potential in that area means a larger number of people will be affected compared to industries which also have a high automation/augmentation potential but employ fewer people.

For instance, while the Financial Services sector has just as high a rate of automation as Wholesale and Retail (9.6% of work in that sector has the potential to be automated) it employs far fewer people (under 1.3 million) and so the relative impact to the workforce as a whole is smaller. The equivalent of 122,600 full-time roles in the Finance Sector have the potential to be automated in 2021, compared to more than 810,000 FTEs in Wholesale and Retail.

The reason these two sectors have such high potential for automation and augmentation is due to the nature of the work involved, as well as the willingness to adopt technology. The retail sector is currently one of the most likely to adopt automating technology, whether that means moving sales online, introducing self-service checkouts, or automating stock control. However, the likelihood that businesses will implement automation in the next year is much higher for larger companies, so these assumptions are more relevant to employees of large businesses than those in small retail and wholesale businesses.

Which sectors have the greatest potential for Automation & Augmentation



Within the wholesale and retail sector, the roles most able to be affected by automation are sales and retail assistants, storage-related occupations (i.e. in warehouses), retail cashiers and checkout operators, book-keepers and payroll administrators, and sales supervisors.

There are possibilities for automation within health and social care, which may be particularly desirable in the wake of Covid-19

Similarly, the nature of work in the financial services sector – much of it involving clerical work or calculations, and little requiring manual dexterity or emotional/relationship skills – means it is highly suitable to be automated using process automation or AI-based tools. Finance and investment analysts and advisors, brokers, and all kinds of finance, bank or insurance clerks are all roles that could be dramatically altered by technology. These technologies – in particular robotic process automation (RPA) – are available right now.

In terms of the number of roles impacted, the Manufacturing sector comes second to Wholesale and Retail, though trailing some way behind. Six percent of work in that sector is currently suitable for automation – amounting to 156,600 FTEs. Again, this reduction in work would be spread across roles in the sector, and does not mean a direct loss of that number of jobs, even if the automation was implemented fully and immediately.

Another sector that shows potential for substantial automation in the short-term is the Professional, Scientific and Technical services field – which covers a range of industries, including legal, management consultancy, scientific services, architecture, and advertising & marketing. The ONS groups these industries together as they ‘require a high degree of training, and make specialised knowledge and skills available to users’. Overall we expect a potential automation rate of 5.9% in these fields. However, since this sector is a more diverse grouping than some others such as retail or manufacturing, we can break this down further, to show that the Legal and Accounting industry is by far the most automatable industry out of this grouping, with 10.1% of work in that field having the potential to be automated over the next year, compared to between 3% and 6% of work in the other industries in this sector. It’s also the largest employer out of the industries in this sector, currently employing 569,400 people.

Finally, the field of Human Health and Social Work also enters the top five sectors for automation – but this is due more to the number of people employed in the sector than the level of automation. There are certainly possibilities for automation within health and social care, which may be particularly desirable in the wake of Covid-19, but these only amount to 2.8% of work done in this field. Nevertheless, with around 3.6 million people in the UK employed in health and social care in 2020, 2.8% potential automation is still a large effect.

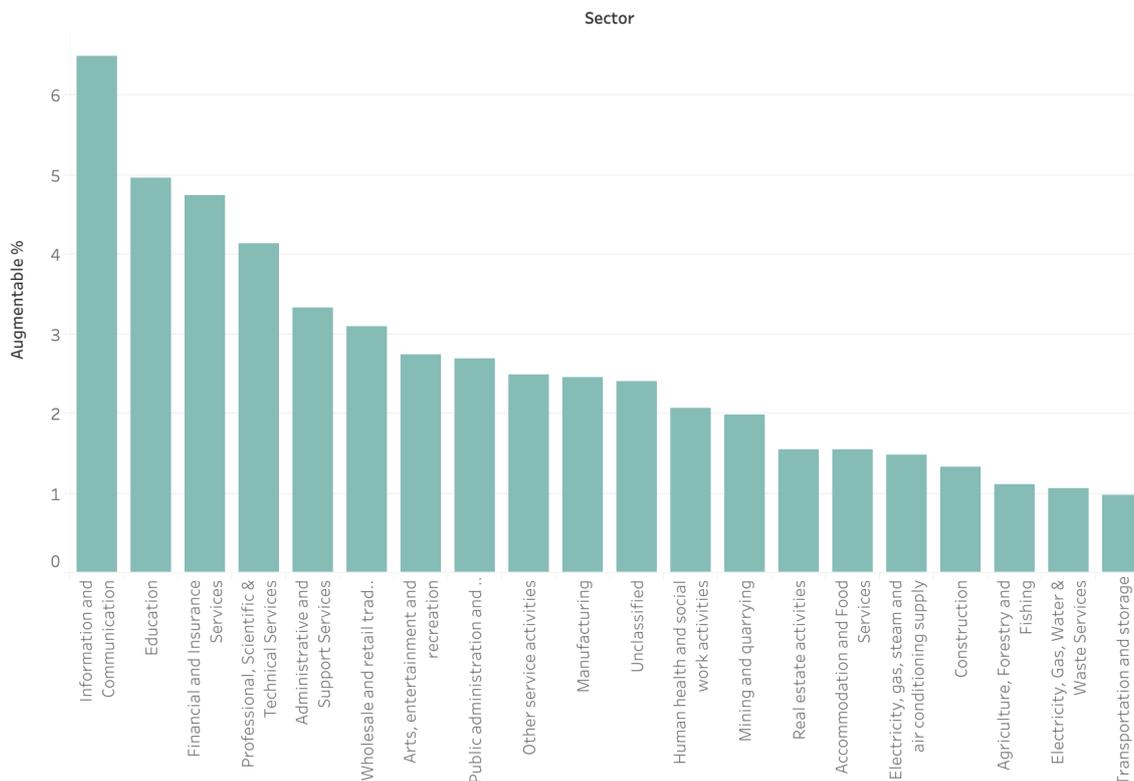
In comparison to the top five automatable industries, others have far less potential at the moment to benefit from automation. In the Agricultural and Construction sectors, the skilled manual nature of work means that the dexterous robotics technology needed to carry out tasks isn’t yet developed enough to be implemented in the next year. Whereas in Education, it is the interpersonal and interactive nature of the work that makes it difficult to automate.

Which sectors can benefit most from Augmentation, rather than Automation?

The most augmentable industries are in the information and communication sector, which is comprised of both IT and the media. These industries are among the most likely to introduce automation and AI technology – in fact, in percentage terms they have the highest potential augmentation rate of any sector, of 6.5%. If pursued this would lead to a capacity gain of 3%.

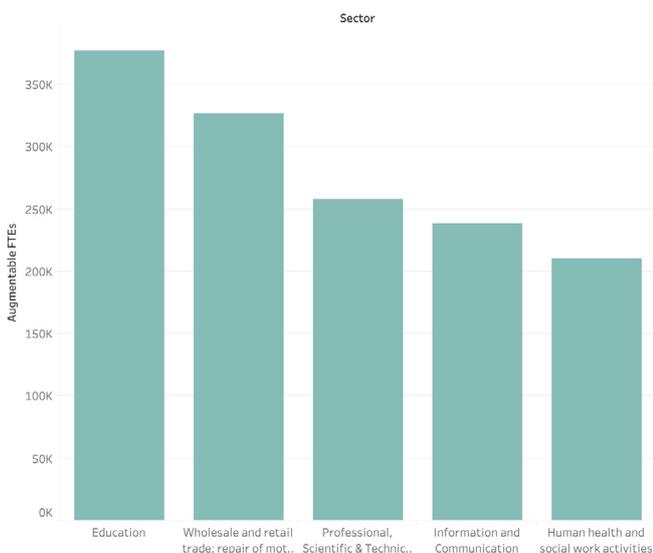
Despite this, Faethm’s analysis suggests that because the Education sector is a far larger employer, it has the greatest potential for augmentation. In Education, 5% of work could be augmented, resulting in a 1.9% capacity gain – meaning that the time taken to carry out the work would be 1.9% less. This might not sound like a huge gain, but across the whole of the Education sector that equates to 131,300 FTEs. Planning lessons, preparing teaching materials, and conferring with parents can all be tasks that would benefit from augmentation technology like AI-based planning software or communication software. It’s not only teachers who can benefit from augmentation of their work, though – school inspector is one of the top ten most augmentable occupations.

Potential augmentation of all sectors (%)



Jobs that involve any sort of training or teaching are among the most likely to benefit from augmentation technology – from industrial trainers (9.7% augmentable) to driving instructors (10% augmentable) and even fitness instructors (8.1% augmentable). This is because there are common elements to teaching – such as planning lessons, assessing student progress and differentiating lessons for different levels of ability – which can all benefit from AI software that suggests solutions. Plus, while classroom teaching generally hasn't benefited from being forced online, there are still some kinds of learning that can benefit from online options, especially when those are complementary rather than replacing in-person teaching. As an example, fitness instructors – such as Joe Wicks – have shown that it can be possible to reach a vastly wider audience through technology.

Top 5 sectors that could benefit from augmentation in 2021

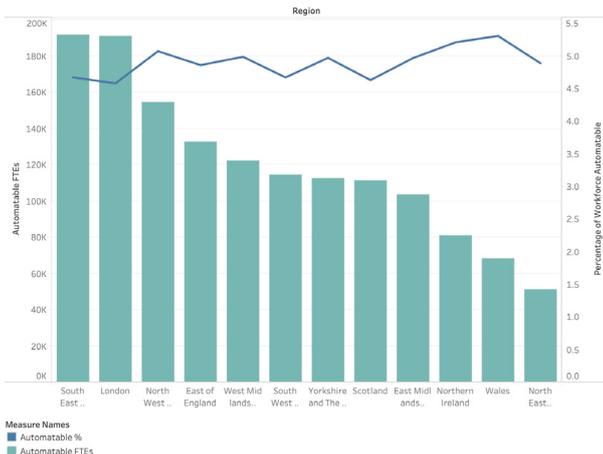


The next most augmentable sector is wholesale and retail – which again shows the scale of the changes that the sector has the potential to undergo over the next year. In comparison to the Education sector, Wholesale and Retail has only a 3.1% rate of potential augmentation, but given the number of people employed, that still reaches the equivalent of 112,500 FTEs. The most visible impacts of automation in retail are those such as automated checkouts, but AI tools such as predictive analysis will also have an impact behind the scenes. That might involve, for instance, using machine learning to predict future trends by analysing consumer spending habits. In this case, buying and stocking decisions would continue to be made by human experts but would be augmented by the additional insights into trends provided by AI. Retail industry buyers could find that as much as 12.2% of their role is automatable, with 4.8% benefiting from augmentation.

Professional, scientific and technical services follow closely with 4.1% of the sector potentially augmentable in the coming year (85,000 FTEs). Finally, human health & social care has potentially 74,200 FTEs that could be augmented by technology (2.1% of the sector) – again, reaching the top five more because of the volume of people employed in this sector, rather than because it leads in augmentation potential.

Wales, Northern Ireland and the North of England may see a higher percentage impact from Automation

Automation by region, showing FTEs and percentage of the workforce affected



Another advantage of Faethm’s geographical analysis of the UK is that we can break down automation trends by region.

In every area of the UK, Wholesale and Retail is the sector with the highest potential impact from automation in number of roles affected. However, once we look past that sector, there are far more regional differences. As a region, London sees its next biggest potential impact in the Finance & Insurance sector. In the South East (outside London) the next highest impact could be in the Professional, Scientific and Technical services sector. This makes London and the South East unusual; in every region across the rest of the country (apart from Scotland), the second highest impact in number of FTEs that could be affected is in the Manufacturing sector instead.

In terms of regional impact of augmentation, again the most important factor is the types of industries that dominate. London’s strongest potential for augmentation is in the Information and Communication sector, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical services. In comparison, areas in the north of England, the Midlands, Wales, and South-West England could find the highest benefits from augmentation in the Education sector, with the Wholesale and Retail sector and the Human Health and Social Care sector also having high potential for augmentation.

Looking at the number of jobs potentially affected, the South-East of England and London lead in potential for automation this year, with 191,700 FTEs and 190,800 FTEs respectively. However, this is partly related to their greater population size. If we consider the percentage rate of automation that each region could experience, areas such as Wales (5.3%), Northern Ireland (5.2%), North-West England (5.1%), Yorkshire and the Humber (5%) and the East & West Midlands (5%) could all potentially find that a slightly higher proportion of their total workforce could be affected by automation. For this reason, it is essential not to focus measures to reskill workers on London and the South East, even if the potential for automation looks high there, as any effects on the workforce will be felt nationwide.

The Wholesale and Retail sector is a large employer across the whole country and, as it is one of the sectors with the most potential for automation currently, areas which have higher levels of employment in the retail sector are especially prone to high rates of automation. As Faethm’s analysis breaks down to the level of roles and tasks, the difference in the types of roles and tasks being done in different areas may also have an effect on the rate of automation. For instance, the automation rate for the Wholesale and Retail sector in London is 9% while that in the North West is at 9.7%, Scotland is 9.8%, Yorkshire and the Humber is at 9.9%, and in Northern Ireland and Wales the rate is as high as 10.1% and 10.4% respectively.

The slightly higher rate in areas outside of London may reflect higher numbers of headquarters and therefore more senior Retail/Wholesale roles being located in the capital; the more specialised or senior a role is, the less likely the tasks related to that role can be automated easily.

Hundreds of thousands of new technology jobs

While some jobs may change, decline or become less common as automating technologies replace tasks, there are plenty of roles that will emerge and increase as we start to implement technologies. If the potential automation we describe was implemented in full, Faethm's analysis predicts that there could be the need for an additional 382,800 FTEs in technology-related roles, including 6,330 software application developers (at various levels), 6,140 systems software developers, 6,140 data engineers and over 6,000 data analysts. These are in addition to all the other kinds of roles that might also grow due to increased demand or growth in the economy – our calculation of potential jobs added only includes the roles that would be required in order to implement and maintain the relevant technology.

How might the UK workforce change in 2021?

As 2020 showed us, it is never realistic to believe that we can predict the future. Faethm's analysis shows only where there is room for change to happen over the next year. These figures represent the intersection of technology with possibility – the chance of improving the performance of individual tasks, while freeing up more time to be invested in the most 'human' tasks, rather than the most routine.

At the moment, that window of possibility is widest in the retail and wholesale sector and the finance and insurance sector, where technology is at the right stage of development to affect a large number of tasks that are common in those sectors. The retail and wholesale industry, since it employs far more people across the whole of the UK, is where the greatest number of roles will be affected. As a proportion of the industry, though, the finance and insurance sector will see the highest impact from automation, even though it employs fewer people UK-wide.

Similarly, although the largest number of roles affected by technology will be in London and the South East, the impact is more likely to be felt in Wales, Northern Ireland, Northern England and the Midlands, as these economies could all see a slightly higher proportion of work being automated.

Appendix A:

Technology types analysed by Faethm

Technology	Descriptions	Examples
Process Automation	<p>Process Automation technologies use code programmed to complete pre-defined, logical and rule-based processing tasks such as quantitative calculations, process onboarding, monitoring and simple robotic jobs and movements.</p> <p>This works by applying rules-based logic to take structured inputs and using predefined executable steps, deliver structured outputs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robotic Process Automation (RPA) • Agile Process Automation (APA)
Fixed Robotics	<p>Fixed Robotics technologies are machines that robotically handle and manipulate objects in a predefined way such as by painting or assembling.</p> <p>This works by combining programmed rules-based instructions with vision, sensor systems and mechanics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly robots • Construction robots • Home and service robots
Mobile Robotics	<p>Mobile Robotics technologies are machines that transition between locations and positions, completing robotic handling and object manipulation tasks.</p> <p>This works by combining programmed instructions with moving mechanics to transition between points in a controlled environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile materials handling • Basic point to point transport systems • Autonomous inventory robots
Predictive Analysis	<p>Predictive Analytic technologies are tools that use algorithmic based process and prediction software to evaluate narrow data inputs, extracting relevant information and solving specific queries.</p> <p>This works via using machine learning to train and develop algorithms, applying unstructured inputs, unsupervised and supervised learning and adaptation to solve specific parameters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Intelligence (BI) Systems • Database manipulation software • Data visualisation technologies
Recognition Vision	<p>Recognition Vision technologies are tools that recognise and classify information, grouping specific data into known elements and outcomes from broader data sources.</p> <p>This works by using machine learning to train data classification and clustering techniques to be able to group elements of data into known categories for specific problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer vision API • Facial Recognition • Medical Image recognition
Suggestion Provision	<p>Suggestion Provision technologies are tools that reactively prioritise and rank data to identify relevant recommendations for specific parameters and goals.</p> <p>This works by filtering data, using machine learning and specific parameters of a problem, distinguishing and ranking outcomes to provide estimated solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media site recommendations • Online targeted advertising • Search engines
Decision Generation	<p>Decision Generation technologies are systems that use machine learning to evaluate input data, create options and determine the best course of action or outcome from a number of possibilities.</p> <p>This works by analysing and evaluating inputs, apply algorithmic process and trained logic and past experience to determine outcomes and decide on best course of action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated diagnosis and personalised medicine • Prescriptive analytics • AI finance funds and portfolios

Technology	Descriptions	Examples
Conversation Exchange	<p>Conversation Exchange technologies are systems that use machine learning and sensors to interpret and engage in conversation, exchanging ideas and information with humans.</p> <p>This works by applying auditory and speech sensors in combination with Natural Language Processing and speech generation technologies to detect communication and to respond in a social dialogue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart assistants • Advanced chabot • Social robotics
Sensory Perception	<p>Sensory Perception technologies are systems that use sensors to detect and extract meaning from external stimuli and use this as a prompt to an action.</p> <p>This works by using sensors in combination with machine learning to detect and respond to specific external parameters such as information sources and interactions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security monitoring systems • Safety monitoring systems • Machine vision and motion tracking
Dexterous Robotics	<p>Dexterous Robotics technologies are robots with flexible functions capable of adapting dynamically to complex tasks and scenarios.</p> <p>This works by using applying advanced robotics technologies and mechanics capable of manipulating objects and adjusting dynamically using sensors and machine learning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3D house and materials printing • Nano-robots • Advanced manufacturing robotics
Navigation Robotics	<p>Navigation Robotics technologies are robots that can navigate autonomously in unstructured environments with specific functions.</p> <p>This works by applying reinforced learning, advanced sensors and mechanics to plan and conduct live movement between environments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self driving cars • Autonomous drones • Planning and exploring agents
Assistive Robotics	<p>Assistive Robotics technologies are agents with highly flexible and perceptive functions capable of adapting to people, needs and scenarios in a support function.</p> <p>This works by using sensors in combination with machine learning and advanced robotics to proactively communicate and detect and respond to interactions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement therapy robot • Aged care robots • Robotic prosthetics
Solution Discovery	<p>Solution Discovery technologies are agents that structure and plan strategies to tackle unstructured complex problems and look to find solutions.</p> <p>Works by using applying flexible planning and optimisation approaches, adapt functions and use sensors and super-cognitive abilities to analyse and solve evolving problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research software • Drug discovery • Prediction and simulation software
Generative Design	<p>Generative Design technologies are agents that interpret creative content to generate relative concepts such as architectural plans, written content and more.</p> <p>This works by applying machine learning and data generation techniques to understand creative data and underlying logic, refining algorithms to then re-create similar content.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories and journalism writing software • Music, video and Film re-creation • Artwork creation
Collaborative Robotics	<p>Collaboration Robotic technologies are agents that contribute to and work jointly with humans to generate shared ideas and work outputs.</p> <p>This works by sensing, supporting and cooperating with humans to complete tasks and assist in designing end solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production cobots • Collaborative robots
Creative Origination	<p>Creative Origination technologies are agents that can invent new and original concepts (from content to industrial design products) beyond existing data.</p> <p>This works by applying reinforce learning and sensors to rapidly understand and filter ideas at scale and hence invent entirely new concepts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design simulation software • New product flavour design software • Product design programs

Appendix B:

ONS Sector and Industry designations:

Sectors	Industries
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities • Forestry and logging • Fishing and aquaculture
Mining and quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas • Other mining and quarrying • Mining of coal and lignite • Mining of metal ores • Mining support service activities
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacture of food products, Manufacture of beverages, • Manufacture of wearing apparel, • Printing and reproduction of recorded media, • Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, • Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, • Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, • Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, • Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., • Manufacture of other transport equipment, • Manufacture of furniture, Other manufacturing, • Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, • Manufacture of textiles, • Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, • Manufacture of basic metals, Manufacture of tobacco products, • Manufacture of leather and related products, • Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; • Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials, • Manufacture of paper and paper products, • Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, • Manufacture of electrical equipment, • Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, • Repair and installation of machinery and equipment, • Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
Water supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water collection, treatment and supply • Sewerage • Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery • Remediation activities and other waste management services.
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of buildings • Civil engineering • Specialised construction activities
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and accounting activities • Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities • Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis • Scientific research and development • Advertising and market research • Other professional, scientific and technical activities • Veterinary activities

Sectors	Industries
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Administrative and Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental and leasing activities Employment activities Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities Security and investigation activities Services to buildings and landscape activities Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education
Human health and social work activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health activities Residential care activities Social work activities without accommodation
Transportation and storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land transport and transport via pipelines Water transport Air transport Warehousing and support activities for transportation Postal and courier activities
Accommodation and Food Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation Food and beverage service activities
Information and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publishing activities Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities Programming and broadcasting activities Telecommunications Computer programming, consultancy and related activities Information service activities
Financial and Insurance Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
Real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real estate activities
Arts, entertainment and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creative, arts and entertainment activities Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities Gambling and betting activities Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
Other service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities of membership organisations Repair of computers and personal and household goods Other personal service activities



 faethm.ai

 info@faethm.ai

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