

Glossary: Main industrial grouping (MIG)

Statistics Explained

The [main industrial groupings \(MIGs\)](#) provide an alternative statistical breakdown of the economic activities of industry, as compared to the sectoral breakdown of the [Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community \(NACE\)](#).

The MIGs effectively constitute an intermediate level between the NACE sections on the one hand and the NACE divisions and groups on the other hand. They represent a complementary perspective on economic activities, with divisions and groups rearranged in a way that is conducive to analyses oriented towards industry groupings.

There are five MIGs:

- intermediate goods;
- capital goods;
- consumer durables;
- consumer non-durables;
- energy.

These five groupings are not comparable in size; consumer durables, in particular, is smaller than the other ones.

The legal basis for the definitions of the MIGs is [Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 2020/1197](#) of 30 July 2020 (the European Business Statistics general implementing act; EBS GIA) which implements [Regulation \(EU\) No 2019/2152](#) of 27 November 2019 (the European Business Statistics regulation). The definition of the MIGs was aligned with update 1 to NACE Revision 2 (NACE Rev. 2.1) through [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 2024/1840](#) (the NACE 2.1 Implementing Act) which amended the EBS GIA.

The specific composition of these groupings in terms of NACE Rev. 2 and NACE Rev. 2.1 categories can be accessed in various formats via the ShowVoc catalogue:

- [MIGs in terms of NACE Rev. 2.1 categories](#)
- [MIGs in terms of NACE Rev. 2 categories](#) (file *NACE_Rev.2_MIGs_Aggregates.xlsx*)

Statistical data

- [Industrial import price index overview](#)
- [Industrial production \(volume\) index overview](#)