

# Hoses & Belts (C.V. Aftermarket) Distribution in Hungary: Market Sales

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## Hoses & Belts (C.V. Aftermarket) Distribution Market Values in Hungary

established 1974, a brand since 1981.

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This research provides Market Values data on Hoses & Belts (C.V. Aftermarket) Distribution in Hungary. The limitations of the eBook format means that this document is only a very small extract of the main database and provides limited data for Hungary. More complete data is available as a World Summary PDF Edition; as well as several Database Editions which cover the World, Regions and individual countries. Readers can order any other Database Editions, or the full World Database Edition, from the After-Sales Service.

Sector: Hoses and Belts (C.V. Aftermarket)

Database ID: M08468G\_L\_Hoses & Belts (C.V. Aftermarket) Distribution Market Values in Hungary

Base Database: M08468G\_L

The Hoses & Belts (C.V. Aftermarket) Distribution Hungary eBook provides 14 years Historic and Forecast data on the market for each of the 16 Products and Markets covered. The Products and Markets covered (Hoses and Belts (C.V. Aftermarket)) are classified by the Major Products and then further defined and analysed by each subsidiary Product or Market Sector. In addition full Financial Data (188 items: Historic and Forecast Balance Sheet, Financial Margins and Ratios) Data is provided, as well as Industry Data (59 items) for Hungary.

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Products & Markets

This report covers the Market Values for the following Product and Market Sectors:- HOSES + BELTS (C.V. AFTERMARKET) DISTRIBUTION

|                |                                    |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| M08468G_L      | Hoses and Belts (C.V. Aftermarket) |
| M08468G_L00001 | Car Derived Commercial Vehicle     |
| M08468G_L00002 | Non Car Derived Commercial Vehicle |
| M08468G_L00003 | Truck - 2 Axle - Up to 2 Tonnes    |
| M08468G_L00004 | Truck - 2 Axle - 2 to 5 Tonnes     |
| M08468G_L00005 | Truck - 2 Axle - Over 5 Tonnes     |
| M08468G_L00006 | Truck - 3 Axle - Up to 5 Tonnes    |
| M08468G_L00007 | Truck - 3 Axle - 5 to 9 Tonnes     |
| M08468G_L00008 | Truck - 3 Axle - Over 9 Tonnes     |
| M08468G_L00009 | Truck - 4 Axle - All Weights       |
| M08468G_L00010 | Tractor Units                      |

|                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| M08468G_L00011 | Buses                    |
| M08468G_L00012 | Coaches                  |
| M08468G_L00013 | Minibuses                |
| M08468G_L00014 | Special Purpose Vehicles |

## Product Coding

### Product Code / Revenue Line coded reports and databases

This data is from Market databases which are designed to be compatible with U.S. government databases.

The report structures, datasets, field names, et al, are an analogue of U.S. Department of Commerce databases, and the U.S. Census databases. This series of report is designed to provide an analogue of U.S. Census data, but in a worldwide context.

The products are described under their NAICS or SIC Product Codes. This coding systems classifies products within Product Codes.

For a full explanation of the NAICS coding system see: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

For Revenue Lines the NAICS coding system uses a series of Product Code or Revenue Lines where the headline product code is composed of the sum of the underlying codes.

These product / revenue lines codes are of course determined by the U.S. Government agencies.

## Data Caveat

The report databases are designed to give a common definition, unit of measure and quantification of markets in over 200 countries. These reports rely on data collection at various levels of the product flow; this effectively means, the producer, the distribution channels and the end user or consumers. This data is then correlated with any national and international statistical data produced by official agencies. Unfortunately, product flow data gathering in some countries is difficult, and furthermore the official statistical data is both inaccurate and sparse. In such circumstances, in some countries, we have to flag a Data Caveat as a warning. What this means is that in some countries the data is not sufficiently verifiable for statistical purposes and in those cases the data may not be presented.

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Product & Market Definitions

The data in this document is a very small extract from an overall database on Hoses and Belts (C.V. Aftermarket). The database is an analogue of U.S. Government databases and is usually provided as Excel Spreadsheets and Access Tables. The limitations of the eBook format means that it is almost impossible to render complicated tables of data and therefore the data must be kept short and in simple two or three column tables.

The data provided in this document is a part of the overall data on Hoses and Belts (C.V. Aftermarket) in Hungary. To see the complete datasets in the database please refer to the Chapter covering the [PureData Database](#).

## MARKET DATA

The MARKET VALUE figures are provided in REAL TERMS US\$ where the base year is 2018 and all historic and forecast MARKET figures (years) are a REAL TERMS calculation from this base year figure. This enables readers to understand the actual value of the data without the need to make and price inflation or deflation calculations.

The MARKET figures given are synchronized with the Median Market Forecast in the database and not to any of the individual Market Scenario Forecasts. This ensures that one can use a standardized market measure to compare the Financial data and not have the additional complication of interpreting the financial data in relation to the market scenarios.

## ECONOMIC LEVEL

It is important to understand exactly what is being measured, and how it is being measured, in the data provided.

Market data is measured at a specific level of economic activity: the Producer level (or the cost of the supply of the goods or services), the OEM or B2B purchasing level, the Wholesale level, the Retail level, or the actual price paid by the End User or Consumer..

The indicator as to the level of economic activity which is being measured is in the database code, and the database code is based on the product definition coding or system being applied.

See: [DataGroup Product Definitions](#)

The databases are designed to show the market value at the product manufacturing / supply costs level.

## NAICS Codes

Where the Database Code starts with a 1 to 9 number then this refers directly to one of the NAICS / U.S. Government product definition codes and this data is given at Producer or Supplier level terms, which are:

- Prefix: 1 refer to Agricultural or similar products which are measured at ex-farm or producer level.
- Prefix: 2 refer to Services and Trade Contractors which are measured at User level.
- Prefix: 3 refer to Manufactured Products which are measured at Producer or ex-Factory level.
- Prefix: 42 refer to Wholesale sales which are measured at Trade Buyer level.
- Prefix: 44 - 45 refer to Retail sales which are measured at Consumer level.
- Prefix: 48 - 49 refer to Services which are measured at User level.
- Prefix: 51 refer to Media which are measured at Supplier level.
- Prefix: 52 refer to Financial Services which are measured at Supplier level.
- Prefix: 53 refer to Property Services which are measured at Supplier level.
- Prefix: 54 refer to Professional Services which are measured at Supplier level.
- Prefix: 55 refer to Commercial Services which are measured at Supplier level.
- Prefix: 56 refer to Support Services which are measured at Supplier level.
- Prefix: 61 refer to Educational Services which are measured at Activity level.
- Prefix: 62 refer to Health Services which are measured at Activity level.
- Prefix: 71 refer to Entertainment / Catering / Hospitality Services which are measured at Activity level.
- Prefix: 8 refer to Retail & Consumer Services which are measured at Activity level.
- Prefix: 9 refer to Miscellaneous Products & Services which are measured at Output level.

Therefore the market value of some products will depend on the level at which it is being measured. The market for motor vehicles can be measured at the ex-Factory level, or the B2B Fleet Buyer level, or the Wholesale level, or the Dealer level, or the actual Consumer (net of any discounting) level.

The NAICS/SIC coding system uses a hierarchical structure where the 5 digit product codes are composed of the sum of the 6 digit codes; the 6 digit product codes are composed of the sum of the 7 digit codes, et al. Thereby the data on the individual product code (at whichever level ? 5, 6, 7, 8 or 10 digit) is complete for that product code:

The Product code [12345] is composed of the sub-codes [ 123451, 123452, et cetera]; and the Product code [123451] is then composed of the sub-codes [ 1234511, 1234512, et cetera].

There are data duplications in the Product Code data and this is due to how the U.S. Department of Commerce / NAICS product coding works. This is not something which DataGroup / Data Institute

control as the coding system for this report is based on NAICS codes which we comply with so that our databases are directly compatible with U.S. government and NAFTA databases.

How to interpret the NAICS coded data:

- 5-Digit codes are the Total of the 6-Digit codes
- 6-Digit codes are the Total of all 7-Digit codes
- 7-Digit codes are the Total of all 8-Digit codes
- 8-Digit codes are the Total of all 10-Digit codes

For a full explanation of the NAICS and previous SIC coding system see:

<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

### Business Buyer Codes

Where the Database Code starts with a 'B' then this refers to Business to Business Buyers. The Business activity being examined is defined by the U.S. Government NAICS codes. The Products and Services being measured refer to the Business to Business purchases of Materials, Products, Services, Energy, Manpower, et al, which are required to sustain that particular economic activity. The economic level measured is either the Purchase Price of the item, or the valuation of that item within the that particular economic activity.

### S.I.C. codes

Where the Database Code starts with a 'S' then this refers to one of the U.S. Government S.I.C. Industry definition codes and this data is given at Industry level terms. These are Industries which are measured at Output level.

### Colloquial Definitions

Where the Database Code starts with a 'M' or 'W' then this refers to one of the Colloquial definitions of the products and markets.

The NAICS/SIC Coding lacks the granularity of the Colloquial Definitions; thus there are separate series of databases published which use the Colloquial Definitions, as well as a series of databases on the Purchasing of Products & Services by individual business sectors.

Furthermore, in that the raw data uses End User Surveys, Distribution Surveys and Supplier Surveys, the Product Definitions used in the surveys are more colloquial; this is so that the respondents can clearly understand the Products and Markets being covered. Thus there is one or more separate sets of Product and Market definitions used during the surveys, and these then may be correlated with the NAICS/SIC coding or colloquial definitions as necessary.

## Chemical Products

Where the Database Code starts with a 'CAS' or 'EC' then this refers to discrete Chemicals, Substances or Compounds as defined by the U.S. CAS definitions or the European Union EC specifications.

## Pharmaceutical Products

Where the Database Code starts with a 'CR' then this refers to discrete Pharmaceutical or Drug products, dosages, or product packaging as defined by the U.S. or European Union regulatory authorities, or by the specifications of individual producers.

The database code for this document is M08468G\_L

## Production / Process data

These Market Consumption databases do not cover Production or Processes. There are separate databases which cover these topics, however this data is not currently available in eBook formats.

## ALL MARKET CONSUMPTION DATA FIGURES ARE IN REAL TERMS

REAL TERMS are figures excluding the effects of inflation, thus the Forecasts and figures given can be readily converted into units or volume. This is done by applying the average prices for the base year and dividing the figures by this price for all years. Thus it is possible to easily ascertain both current and forecasted product volume.

A "most recent published accounts" base is used because most company accounts are historic and thus clients will be able to compare the figures given in this report with their own company figures without the need for conversion or the need for inflators or multiplying factors.

## AVERAGE SALES PRICES ARE NOT APPROPRIATE OR APPLICABLE TO THIS DATA

The effect of using Real Terms figures is that the forecasted figures will be depressed, as they do not include inflation, and figures from former years (i.e. before the Base Year) will be increased:-

In the diagram below, a Base Year is at the convergent point, and the Current Terms is "o". This Current Cost usually increases because of the effects of inflation. The Real Terms figures, "o", does not include the effects of inflation and thus only increases or decreases if the actual product volume or units increase or decrease. In this way it is possible to evaluate the market and other figures more realistically.

The figures and the Trend figures represent an overall median probability trend line that is plotted to give the most probable course amongst the annual forecast scatter. Thus, the figures do not reflect year-on-year depressions and peaks in absolute terms, but instead represents a year-on-year modified trend line. The various SCENARIOS provided in the database reflect the differential forecasts specific to the factors being forecast.

The U.S. government uses the term Constant dollars (or 'real' dollars) and this is defined thus: Output values converted to a base price level, calculated by dividing current (or actual) dollars by a deflator. Use of constant dollars eliminates the effects of price changes between the year of measurement and the base year and allows calculation of real changes in output. HISTORIC AND FORECAST MARKET DATA TRANSITION PERIODS

This publication provides HISTORIC DATA from 2015 and a MEDIAN FORECAST DATA series covers the years to 2028. There is always a transition period; which is in fact during the last two quarters, i.e. whilst the historic data is being collated. In addition the data given for the next two quarters is considered an estimate rather than a forecast. Thus the 12 month period around the database output date is an estimate. THE MARKET ENVIRONMENT

There are four basic issues to investigate when considering the market environment:

1. Market Growth
2. Market Structure
3. Market/s Serviced
4. Customer & End User Factors

1. MARKET GROWTH (both short-term and medium term) is fully analyzed in other sections and further analyzed in these sections. The importance of this factor is of course self-evident and thus not requiring further explanation.

2. THE MARKET STRUCTURE is very critical for profitability. The nature of the market, the location of the Marketplace, the customer base and the supplier structure is fully provided in several other sections of this study and therefore no further discussion is necessary. THE TOTAL AVAILABLE MARKET

3. MARKET SERVICED is the term used to denote the function between the product/s and services offered by companies and the particular market sector the marketing effort reaches.

In addition, there is the MARKET AVAILABILITY to consider as this represents the 'real market' available to any particular company or supplier.

Thus the Market Area Serviced is the sector of the market for which companies are offering a suitable product or service and Available Markets the sector of the market reached by a company's marketing effort. The areas marked as the overlap in the Market Area Serviced, i.e. the market sector for which companies are offering suitable product/s or services and which may theoretically be reached by company marketing activities, but of which part is controlled by either other Purchasers or Suppliers. The Market Availability is the total market perceived by the total



Purchaser universe; however the Available Markets the market which is actually available to individual Suppliers.

The Market Area Serviced is the true market for companies in terms of product/s and services, however parts of this market may be difficult or impossible to attain due to the control exerted by either the controlling Purchasers or Suppliers.

### HISTORIC DATA AND TIME SERIES

The recent HISTORIC DATA in this section covers the years from 2015. This standard HISTORIC format (which essentially contains recent data) is the most popular time series demanded by readers. Many readers feel that it is more important to know what is likely to happen in the recent past rather than what has transpired in the long-term past.

### FORECAST DATA AND TIME SERIES : MEDIAN MARKET FORECAST

The MEDIAN MARKET FORECAST DATA in this section covers the years to 2028. This standard FORECAST format (which essentially contains future projections) is the most popular format demanded by readers. Many readers feel that it is more important to know what is likely to happen in the recent future rather than what may transpire in the far distant future. We can of course provide readers with other outputs of long-range forecast data and this is done as part of our Service.

CORPORATE DATABASE: These figures only refer to the Markets accessible to Industry Companies and may not reflect the overall or total markets for the products or market sectors.

#### 1. ALL FIGURES IN THIS SECTION ARE IN REAL TERMS:

REAL TERMS are prices excluding the effects of inflation, thus the Market Consumption figure given can be readily converted into units or volume. This is done by applying the average sales prices for the base year and dividing the Market Consumption figures by this price for all years. Thus it is possible to easily ascertain previous and forecasted product volume.

A base is used because most company accounts are historic and thus readers will be able to compare the figures given in this volume with their own figures without the need for conversion or the need for inflators or multiplying factors.

The effect of using Real Terms figures is that the forecasted figures will be depressed, as they do not include inflation, and figures from former years will be increased. \*

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### HOSES + BELTS (C.V. AFTERMARKET) DISTRIBUTION

1. Hoses and Belts (C.V. Aftermarket)
2. Car Derived Commercial Vehicle
3. Non Car Derived Commercial Vehicle
4. Truck - 2 Axle - Up to 2 Tonnes
5. Truck - 2 Axle - 2 to 5 Tonnes
6. Truck - 2 Axle - Over 5 Tonnes
7. Truck - 3 Axle - Up to 5 Tonnes
8. Truck - 3 Axle - 5 to 9 Tonnes
9. Truck - 3 Axle - Over 9 Tonnes
10. Truck - 4 Axle - All Weights
11. Tractor Units
12. Buses
13. Coaches
14. Minibuses
15. Special Purpose Vehicles

There are 188 Financial items covered, including:

Total Sales, Pre-tax Profit, Interest Paid, Non-trading Income, Operating Profit, Depreciation: Structures, Depreciation: P + E, Depreciation: Misc., Total Depreciation, Trading Profit, Intangible Assets, Intermediate Assets, Fixed Assets: Structures, Fixed Assets: P + E, Fixed Assets: Misc., Total Fixed Assets, Capital Expenditure: Structures, Capital Expenditure: P + E, Capital Expenditure: Vehicles, Capital Expenditure: Data Processing, Capital Expenditure: Misc., Total Capital Expenditure, Retirements: Structures, Retirements: P + E, Retirements: Misc., Total Retirements, Total Fixed Assets, Finished Product Stocks, Work in Progress as Stocks, Materials as Stocks, Total Stocks / Inventory, Debtors, Total Maintenance Costs, Services Purchased, Misc. Current Assets, Total Current Assets, Total Assets, Creditors, Short Term Loans, Misc. Current Liabilities, Total Current Liabilities, Net Assets / Capital Employed, Shareholders Funds, Long Term Loans, Misc. Long Term Liabilities, Workers, Hours Worked, Total Employees, Raw Materials Cost, Finished Materials Cost, Fuel Cost, Electricity Cost, Total Input Supplies / Materials + Energy Costs, Payroll Costs, Wages, Director Remunerations, Employee Benefits, Employee Commissions, Total Employees Remunerations, Sub Contractors, Rental & Leasing: Structures, Rental & Leasing: P + E, Total Rental & Leasing Costs, Maintenance: Structures, Maintenance: P + E, Communications Costs, Misc. Expenses, Sales Personnel Variable Costs, Sales Expenses + Costs, Sales Materials Costs, Total Sales Costs, Distribution Fixed + Variable Costs, Premises Fixed Costs, Premises Variable Costs, Physical Handling Fixed + Variable Costs, Physical Process Fixed + Variable Costs, Total Distribution Costs, Correspondence Costs, Media Advertising Costs, Advertising Materials Costs, POS & Display Costs, Events Costs, Total Advertising Costs, Product Handling Costs, Product Support Costs, Product Service Costs, Customer Problem Solving Costs, Total After-Sales Costs, Total Marketing Costs, New Technology Expenditure, New Production Technology Expenditure, Total Research + Development Expenditure, Total Operational & Process Costs, Debtors + Agreed Terms, Un-recoverable Debts.

/.. etc.

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