

Automotive Electronics OEM/ODM/EMS Industry Report, 2024

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At present, OEMs in the Chinese automotive electronics industry can be roughly divided into three types: those that transform from consumer electronics, including conventional consumer electronics EMS providers such as Luxshare Precision, Flextronics, Wistron and Quanta; assembly manufacturers that focus on automotive electronics, such as Wieson Automotive and Maruhi Electronic; OEM and assembly businesses of Tier 1 suppliers like Joyson Electronic and Hangsheng Electronics.

Three paths for OEMs to enter the automotive electronics field

From the summary of the growth paths of some manufacturers entering the automotive electronics field, it can be seen that: most companies participate in the automotive industry chain by acquisition, cooperation and other ways, and acquire core technologies to quicken their pace of entering the automotive industry, make an expansion in the market and improve industry concentration. Manufacturers including Huaqin Technology, Wingtech Technology and Luxshare Precision have established automotive electronics divisions or joint ventures to find new business growth space in the field of automotive electronics.



Summary of Growth Paths of Automotive Electronics OEMs

OEM	Product Line in Automotive Electronics	Paths to Entering the Automotive Market	Automotive Product Line Layout Direction	Customers	
Guanto Computer	Embedded electronics	 In 2007, Quanta developed and produced embedded electronics, by which it established itself in the field of automotive electronics. It then launched in-dash navigation and entertainment devices, and supplied them to global automotive OEMs and Tier 1 suppliers, and then entered Tesla's computer control system supply chain. 	ADAS, mainly shipping ECUs and automotive computers	European, American and Japanese customers like Tesla and GM, targeting 15 to 20 customers.	
PEGATRON	Navigator	 Pegatron's first step into automotive electronics: reinforce basic vehicle knowledge through cooperation with manufacturers in the industry. For center console alone, after working with Coming for several years, it has learned how to make the glass inlaid unbreakable; Second step: learn new technologies such as autonomous driving and vehicle-to-everything (VZX). The previous robot produced by Pegatron, Aria, is actually a preparation for entry into automotive. The robot uses such technologies as HD maps and obstacle avoidance, which are the basis for automotive vehicles. Pegatron also put a lot of effort into communication and panel technologies in the past, making itself relatively well-positioned in converting them for vehicle use, so that it could successfully gain a foothold in the automotive market. 	ECU (controller), vehicle tablets, mechanical components, wining harnesses, communication modules, vehicle transformers, charging piles, center consoles, etc.	Pegatron's customers in the automotive electronics OEM field are mainly overseas automakers. It has cooperated with European, American and Japanese customers such as Tesla, Audi, Toyota, and GM.	
FOXCONN	Automotive wining harness	 In 2005, Foxconn acquired AnTec Electric System, one of the four major automotive wiring harness manufacturers in China Taiwan, which manufactures electronics such as battery cables, reversing radars and smart devices. Foxconn thereby set foot in the automotive field; In 2010, entered Tesla's supplier system, providing center console touch screen panels, connectors, covers and other components; In 2013, entered the supply chain systems of international automotive giants like Mercedes-Benz and BMW. 	 Foxconn mainly has three automotive business lines: automotive Android, third-generation semiconductors, and foundry. The layout in the automotive field covers multiple fields such as power batteries, motors, operating platforms, semiconductors, and vehicle OEMs. 	Foxconn's OEM business focuses on the overseas markets Its customers include startups such as Lordstown Motors, Monarch Tractor and INDIEV, and mainstream European and American automakers such as Tesla, Mercedes-Benz, and BMW.	
LUXSHARE	Automotive wiring harness, connector	 Luxshare entered the automotive field as early as 2008 by supplying USB cables to Delphi; After entering the automotive market, it proposed the parallel development strategy of "endogenous growth and epitaxial growth" and determined to become a leading Tier 1 supplier of auto parts by way of investment, mergers and acquisitions and self-development. 	The four major business layout directions of the automotive division: automotive wining hamesses, connectors, intelligent driving, and intelligent cockpit, including LiDAR modules, intelligent cockpit/autonomous driving domain controllers, body control, PCB, BMS and other products.	Tesla, Neta Auto, RoboSense, etc.	
DBG	PCBA and finished product assembly for automotive electronics	 In 2015, DBG Technology built a production base in Jiaxing, a facility which mainly produces automotive electronics and provides supporting services to automakers in East China. The company thereby began to enter the field of automotive electronics. 	Manufacturing services for automotive electronic components such as various sensors, vehicle driving data recording systems, intelligent cockpit hardware, and power management systems	Valeo, Cortinental, Denso, Huawei, Xiaomi Auto, etc.	

Source: ResearchInChina



Most manufacturers have started with products with low added value and low technical threshold

It takes some time to build up resources required to switch the role from consumer electronics to automotive electronics, and it is unlikely to directly enter the supply of core automotive parts. Therefore most manufacturers that have just begun to dabble in automotive electronics have started with products with low added value and low technical threshold.



Three Paths to Entering the Field of Automotive Electronics

Source: ResearchInChina



Path 1: Take Foxconn as an example. In 2005, Foxconn acquired AnTec Electric System, one of the four major automotive wiring harness manufacturers in China Taiwan, which manufactures electronics such as battery cables, reversing radars and smart devices. Foxconn thereby set foot in the automotive field. In 2010, Foxconn entered Tesla's supplier system, providing center console touch screen panels, connectors, covers and other components. In 2013, Foxconn entered the supply chain systems of international automotive giants like Mercedes-Benz and BMW.

Path 2: Take Pegatron as an example. Pegatron's first step into the automotive electronics field is to cooperate with industry manufacturers to reinforce basic vehicle knowledge. It has then independently learned related new technologies to prepare for a foothold in the automotive electronics market. For instance, Aria, the commercial robot developed by Pegatron, is actually a preparation for entry into automotive, because Aria uses such technologies as HD maps and obstacle avoidance, which are the basis for autonomous vehicles.

Path 3: Take Luxshare Precision as an example. Luxshare Precision dabbled in the consumer electronics field starting with wire harness OEM and assembly, and gradually expanded to the production of connecting wires, connectors, acoustic and radio frequency devices, wireless charging, electronic modules and other products. Luxshare Precision set foot in the automotive electronics field by the same way as consumer electronics, starting with connectors which it excels at, and then breaking into the automotive electronics field through a range of acquisitions.

Luxshare Precision stepped into the automotive market as early as 2008 by supplying USB cables to Delphi. After entering the automotive market, it proposed the parallel development strategy of "endogenous growth and epitaxial growth", and has become a Tier 1 supplier of auto parts by way of investment, mergers and acquisitions and self-development. In 2011, Luxshare Precision established Luxshare Precision Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., first developing components businesses like automotive connectors and wiring harnesses; in 2012, Luxshare Precision acquired Fujian JK Wiring Systems Co., Ltd., thereby forging into the automotive connector field, and entered the supply chain of Denso; in 2013, Luxshare Precision further expanded its product lines and customer network and entered the supply chains of German automakers by acquiring Germany's SUK (SUK is a core supplier of plastic parts for door locks of BMW and Mercedes-Benz).

The success in the automotive wiring harness and connector product lines has helped Luxshare Precision to expand other automotive products, and has also offered great assistance for it in intelligent cockpit, intelligent driving and other product lines. In recent years, Luxshare Precision has made a gradual expansion from conventional vehicles to new energy vehicles, for example, it collaborated with RoboSense for a foray into the LiDAR market, and teamed up with Chery to enter the vehicle ODM field.



Tesla's Occupancy Network algorithm is a typical 4D algorithm

Luxshare Precision's domain controller business mainly adopts OEM (original equipment manufacturer) and JDM (joint design manufacturer) models, with development ideas similar to consumer electronics. In addition, Luxshare Precision dabbles in other automotive products similar to consumer electronics such as wireless charging by partnering with its major clients.

Luxshare Precision's Development Path into Automotive Electronics



Source: ResearchInChina



The competitive edges of automotive electronics OEMs: large-scale delivery experience + vertical integration capability.

For manufacturers that enter the automotive electronics OEM field from different industries or fields, their original genes determine their competitive edges in the field:

The advantage of consumer electronics EMS providers lies in their large-scale delivery experience gathered in consumer electronics, supply chain management capabilities, and strong sense of cost control;

Assembly manufacturers that specialize in automotive electronics have mature production processes and manufacturing management and quality systems thanks to their years of deployments in automotive electronics, and have accumulated a lot of customer resources. This is their edge that consumer electronics manufacturers do not have;

For automotive Tier 1 suppliers that are engaged in hardware OEM business, their know-how and product R&D capabilities in the automotive industry are their competitive edges that differentiate them from consumer electronics OEM giants.

Comparison of Advantages and Disadvantages between Three Types of Automotive Electronics OEMs

	Advantage	Disadvantage			
Consumer Electronics EMS Providers	 Have rapid iteration capabilities and a strong sense of cost control; Have large-scale delivery experience and capabilities, and guarantee a stable and reliable supply chain; As an independent third party, there is no possibility of competing with customers. 	 High investment costs: as EMS providers, if wanting to manufacture some automotive product, they will generally build or renovate a production line for the product. So all consumer electronics EMS providers having entered the automotive field boast capital strength. Lack of bargaining power in the supply chain: have no cost advantage in procurement of chips and some electronic materials. 			
Automotive Electronics OEMs	 Rich OEM experience: have made deployments in the automotive electronics field for many years, with mature production processes and manufacturing management and quality systems; A lot of customer resources accumulated: almost all products manufactured have penetrated mainstream Chinese and foreign automakers through Tier 1 suppliers. 	 Product profits are relatively low. Most of these manufacturers are OEMs for basic hardware such as PCBA and controller. As automakers further squeeze their hardware costs, the profits of such OEMs may also be lowered accordingly; Lack of software/function development and system integration capabilities. 			
Automotive Tier 1 Suppliers	 Procurement cost advantage: automotive Tier 1 suppliers have strong integration capabilities in the field of auto parts and boasted bargaining power in the supply chain. Strong product R&D and design capabilities and deep understanding of automotive software and hardware: automotive Tier 1 suppliers have much know-how in the automotive industry and can directly provide customers with "turnkey" services. This is their advantage that differentiates them from OEM giants. 	 Automotive Tier 1 suppliers have some products overlapping with automakers', and they also play the dual role of "coach and athlete" sometimes, which will make some of their customers feel wary. 			

Source: ResearchInChina



At present, mainstream automakers in China attach ever more importance to companies with experience in consumer electronics when selecting supply chain partners. In particular, the entry of conventional consumer electronics OEM giants has significantly lowered the hardware design and production threshold of auto parts.

These consumer electronics EMS providers with years of efforts have built up rapid iteration capabilities, developed a sense of cost control, gained an edge in supply chain system, and had quick response capabilities and understanding of the ecosystem in consumer electronics. They can well help OEMs to promote and apply new products and new technologies.

OEM		Competitive Edges		
Quanta Computer	Quanta	Factories' production capacity and cost and quality control		
PEGATRON	Pegatron	Advantages in communication and panel technologies, and past large-scale production experience within ASUS		
flex	Flextronics	Cross-border R&D integration capabilities, global supply chain system and advanced manufacturing capabilities		
Foxconn	Foxconn	Rich experience in upstream and downstream supply chain management + electronic engineering and hardware-software integration capabilities		
LUXSHAREICT	Luxshare Precision	Intelligent manufacturing capabilities (excellent mold opening, module, and complete machine assembly capabilities) + vertical integration capabilities (components \rightarrow modules \rightarrow system-level assembly). As long as it involves related electronic components, the company can participate in quickly and efficiently.		
Even Electronica	BYD Electronics	Relying on the parent company's strong integration capabilities in the automotive industry chain, it can partake in competition as a parts supplier.		

Summary of Competitive Edges of Automotive Electronics OEMs

Source: ResearchInChina



The large-scale delivery experience and vertical integration capability are more in favor of manufacturers to secure automotive electronics OEM orders. Moreover the capabilities of supply chain management, quality and cost control, localized quick response, and technology development are all the focus of attention from customers in the automotive industry chain.

In June 2023, Foxconn received orders for electronic control units (ECUs) from Tesla and planned to produce them at the Mexican factory of its Business Group D. The factory of Foxconn (Hon Hai) in Mexico has advantages in mass production scale, personnel, cost and price. Meanwhile nearby supply also allows Hon Hai to better serve the American market and provide stable supply chain support for Tesla in the market. This will also further shorten the delivery time.

The growth trend of automotive electronics OEMs: develop from assembly and OEM to high valueadded R&D and design links.

In recent two years, the price war in the Chinese automotive industry has become increasingly fierce, and OEMs have very extremely controlled and squeezed their costs. For OEMs engaged in automotive electronics assembly and processing, their profit margins will be very limited if they only act as hardware OEMs. As seen in the comparison of gross margin of automotive business between some OEMs in 2022 and 2023, the gross margin of each company's automotive business showed a downward trend in 2023.



For a higher profit margin, some OEMs have worked to develop their product design and R&D capabilities after improving their manufacturing capabilities. They have moved up to the solution design link and even provided overall solutions, thereby gaining more businesses and a say. Because more capabilities are required, they also enjoy a higher gross margin than those which are engaged in OEM business only. Conventional consumer electronics EMS providers such as Flextronics, Quanta, Foxconn, and Luxshare Precision do not stopped at OEM business when making deployments in the intelligent vehicle segment. Instead they improve capabilities and proportion of self-development, and even build in-depth cooperation with automakers.

Revenue and Gross Profit of Automotive Business of Some OEMs, 2023

OEM	Total Revenue in 2023 (RMB bn)	Revenue from Automotive Business (RMB bn)	YoY	% of Revenue from Automotive Business	Gross Margin of Automotive Business (2023)	Gross Margin of Automotive Business (2022)
BYD Electronics	129.957	14.096	52.17%	10.85%	8.03% (overall)	5.92% (overall)
Universal Scientific Industrial (USI)	60.792	5.137	10.18%	8.5%	8.09%	8.44%
Wieson Automotive	0.357	0.357	17.35%	100%	20.30% (overall)	17.25% (overall)
Sunny Optical	31.681	5.283	28.6%	16.7%	~14.5% (overall)	19.9% (overall)

Source: ResearchInChina



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