



Robots have electrical components which sense and control the correct amount of power to be sent to the correct amount of power. Programs are the more measure of a robot, it could have excellent mechanical and electrical construction, but if its program is poorly constructed its performance will be very poor for it does not perform at all. There are three different types of robotic programs.

remote control, artificial intelligence and hybrid.

A robot with remote control programming has a preprogrammed set of commands that tell it what to do and when it receives a signal from a human being with a remote control. It is programmed to perform a set of tasks and problems they encounter using their programming. Hybrid is a form of control that combines remote control and artificial intelligence.

All robots contain some level of computer programming. A program is a set of instructions that tell a robot what to do. In the computer world, a robot that needs to sense a signal from a nearby road may have the correct mechanical construction and electrical components, but it would not get anywhere from its battery, but would not get anywhere from a program. A robot is made up of mechanical and electrical components, but it is very poor for it may not perform at all. There are three different types of robotic programs.

remote control, artificial intelligence and hybrid.

A robot with remote control programming has a preprogrammed set of commands that tell it what to do and when it receives a signal from a human being with a remote control. It is programmed to perform a set of tasks and problems they encounter using their programming. Hybrid is a form of control that combines remote control and artificial intelligence.

汽車工業最好的合作夥伴, 股票代碼: 2239
Best Partner of Automobile Industry, Stock Code: 2239

英利-KY

ENGLEY-KY

目錄

Contents

1. 公司簡介 Company Profile
2. 營運概況 Management Overview
3. 未來展望 Future Prospect



Changchun Engley automobile industry Co.,Ltd

公司簡介

Company Profile

- 公司基本資料 Company Profile
- 公司沿革 Company History
- 產品應用 Product Application

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 公司名稱 Company | 開曼英利工業股份有限公司 Cayman Engley Industrial Co., Ltd. |
| 董事長 Chairman | 林上煒 Shang-Wei Lin |
| 創立時間 Set-up Time | 2015年01月16日 16th, Jan, 2015 |
| 公司總部 Headquarter | 吉林省長春市高新區卓越大街2379號 No.2379, Zhuoyue Street, Hi-Tech Zone, Changchun, Jilin Province, P. R. China |
| 員工總人數 Staff number | 3942人 (截止至2023年第三季) 3942 Till 2023Q3) |
| 主營業務 Business | 車身結構零部件及防撞系統零部件的設計、研發、製造及銷售 Our main business is to design, research and development, manufacture, also sales of body structural parts and anti-collision system parts |



整體搬遷至長春，主營產品增加車身沖壓件



成立蘇州英利



1.成立儀征英利、遼寧英利；
2.與德國林德威曼公司簽署合資契約



1.成立林德英利(天津)汽車部件有限公司；
2.成立長春萊特維



1.於開曼群島設立開曼英利回臺上市主體；
2.成立蘇州英利昆山分公司



1.1月27日於台灣上市集中交易市場掛牌買賣
2.青島英利成立
3.英利工業有限公司(台灣)成立
4.薩摩亞英利成立
5.收購寧波茂祥、台州茂齊



4月15日子公司長春英利於上海A股集中交易市場掛牌買賣

1991

2001

2006

2008

2009

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2021

2022



在哈爾濱成立，主營產品為汽車安全帶



成立長春誠泰汽車部件有限公司(爾後陸續更名為現今英利工業)



1.成立成都英利；
2.成立合資公司--加鋁英利(現肯聯英利)汽車結構有限公司



1.成立佛山英利、天津英利；
2.成立林德英利(長春)汽車部件有限公司



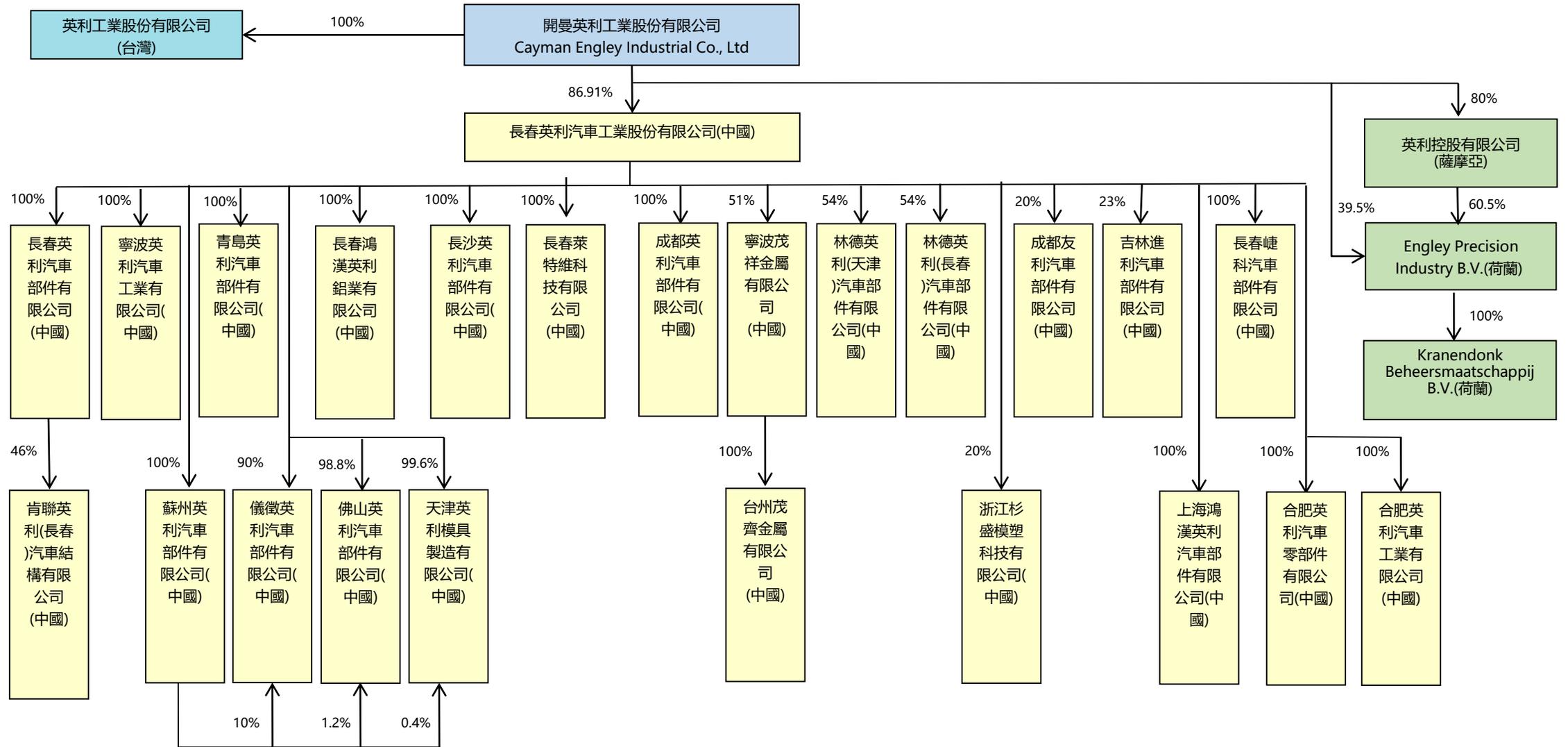
1.成立捷科公司,發展熱成型技術；
2.成立長沙英利



1.荷蘭英利成立
2.合資收購Kranendonk Beheersmaatschappij B.V.
3.轉投資浙江杉盛模塑科技有限公司20%股權



1.合肥英利成立
2.上海鴻漢英利成立
3.長春鴻漢英利成立



公司分布 Company Layout



▲ 合資公司(6) *Joint Ventures(6)*



英利是中國大陸汽車零部件商的領先企業，多年來專注於更輕量、更安全、更環保、更節能的汽車零部件的研發與製造



車身輕量化的材料趨勢

高強度鋼車身: 部分採用高強度鋼可以降低鋼板厚度，達到減輕車身質量實現車身輕量化。

鋁合金車身: 鋁因為其密度小，與鋼件相比減重可超過40%以上，比高強度鋼的減重更明顯。

多種材料: 由於塑料材料快速發展，塑料應用到車身輕量化的應用越來越廣泛。**鋼混和車身+輕金屬材料+熱塑材料的新型複合型材料**，可以充分發揮各種材料的優點。

英利研發中心實驗室於2018年1月建成，5月份正式投入使用，占地面積約1547平方米，於2019年通過中國CNAS認證級別實驗室

Our lab of R&D center was set up in January and put into use in May, 2018, covering an area of 1,547m². Lab pass China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment in 2019

英利研發中心涵蓋產品結構設計、CAE仿真模擬、模具設計、產品試製、品質管制、測試驗證等公，可以為客戶提供工程可行性分析、數據模擬、結構輕量化設計服務

Our lab of R&D center encompasses product structural design, CAE simulation modeling, mold design, product prototyping, quality control, testing and verification, etc. We are capable of providing customers with engineering feasibility analysis, data simulation, and structural lightweight design services.



知識產權

發明專利 **11** 項

實用型專利 **295** 項

軟體著作權 **17** 項

外觀設計專利 **8** 項

註冊商標 **7** 項



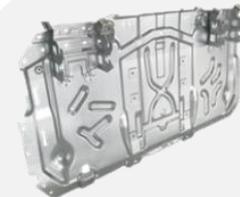
CCB/ Cross Car Beam
儀錶板骨架



B/S Reinforcement
Plate Welding Assembly
車身側圍總成



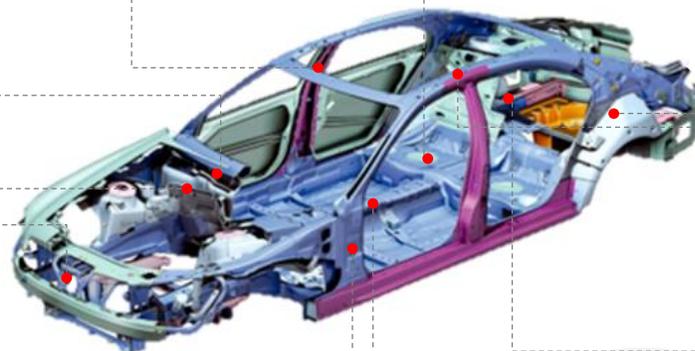
B Pillar
B柱



Rear Panel
後靠板



Dashboard Welding
Assembly
車身前圍總成



Rear Bumper
後保險槓



Front Bumper
前保險槓



Door Sill
門檻



Battery Cover
電池下殼體



Spare Wheel Pan
備胎倉

電池殼體是新能源汽車動力電池的乘載件，一般是安裝在車體下部，主要用於保護鋰電池在受到外界碰撞、擠壓時不會損壞。傳統的電池箱體採用**鋼板、鋁合金**等材料沖壓拼焊而成，也有鋁壓鑄成型，然後對表面進行噴塗處理。隨著汽車節能環保和輕量化發展，電池殼體材料也出現了**玻纖增強複合材料、SMC片狀材料、碳纖增強複合材料**等多種輕量化的材料選擇。



競爭策略

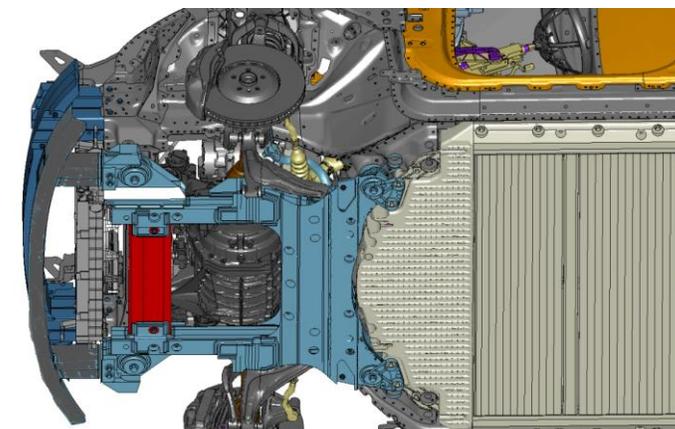
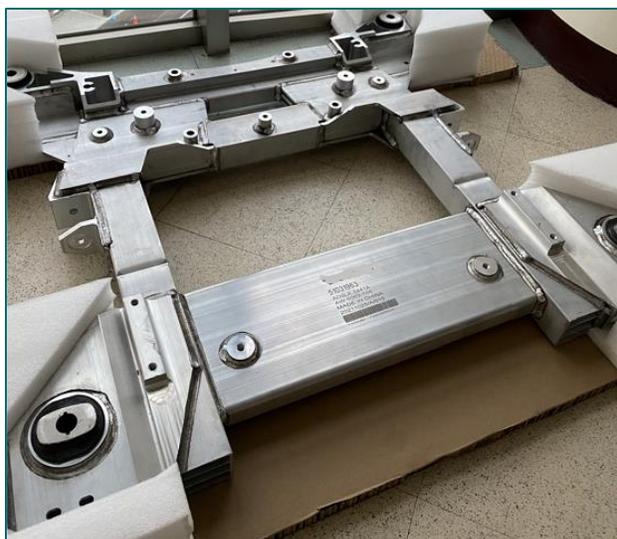
1. 致力於拓展大規模量產型車款市場
2. 製造規模和確保成本優勢
3. 保持技術的領先，綜合工藝製造技術涵蓋注塑、複合材料壓模、金屬沖壓、連接等，多材料零部件模塊化，集成化一站式製造與裝配。

業務拓展

1. 已有一汽大眾、沃尔沃、奔馳電池殼體項目量產實績
2. 持續積極拓展潛在客戶，與多家電動車品牌與電池大廠已有合作討論開展中

副車架 Sub-Frame

1. 汽車的副車架就是車橋、車軸和差速器等懸架構件的支架，形成一個車橋總成，通過它再與汽車主車架進行剛性或柔性（橡膠或液壓襯墊）連接。
- 2 副車架是將各種零散的懸架元件連接起來，進而成為總成部件的結構件，且和車身連接，需可承受發動機及路面的震動衝擊，在焊接、壓鉚等尺寸控制上需要達到精密的要求。



原材料：高強度鋼板

多種不同強度鋼板的加工應用（包括高強度、超高強度、夾層減重鋼板、熱成型鋼板，至多可以在不增加成本的前提下實現車身降重25%。



主要特點：

抗拉及屈服强度高 穩定性良好 降重

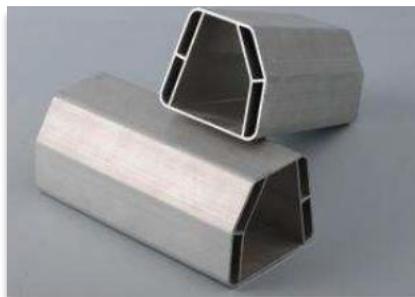
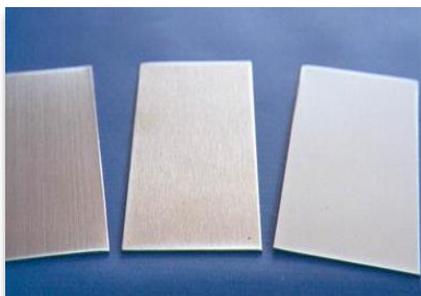


裝配位置：側車身

製造工藝：沖壓 焊接

原材料：鋁合金

鋁的密度約為鋼的1/3, 是應用最廣泛的輕量化材料, 與同結構鋼材儀錶板骨架相比, 鋁合金產品總重量可減輕約40%, 且鋁合金材料價格相比鎂合金也有耐腐蝕性及價格上的優勢, 在當前金屬尚輕量化綜合評比最具優勢



主要特點:

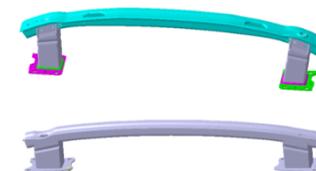
重量輕 強度高 高吸能 耐腐蝕性 材料可回收循環使用



車型：AUDI-A6L

裝配位置：儀表盤

製造工藝：沖壓 焊接



車型：AUDI-A4L

裝配位置：前端

製造工藝：滾壓 沖壓 焊接



Front End Module
前端框架



Door Baseboard
門基板



Wheel Arch Liner
輪罩



Spare Wheel Pan
備胎倉



Front Lock Plate
前鎖板



Underbody Cover
底護板



Battery Tray
蓄電池托盤



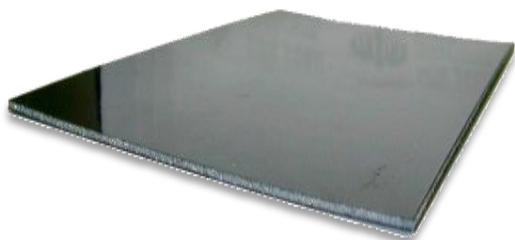
Battery Cover
電池上殼體



原材料：SYMALITE

2013年9月，長春萊特維科技有限公司成立，採用瑞士QUADRANT 公司專利，引進歐洲全套生產線，研發並生產汽車內外飾輕型複合材料SYMALITE。萊特維生產線是世界五條之一、亞洲唯一SYMALITE輕質複合材料生產線。

SYMALITE玻璃纖維材質生產技術最為對應未來車輛輕量化發展之趨勢，也是本集團視為最主要競爭利器之一。



主要特點：

重量輕 强度高同比金屬 易加工 耐腐蝕 降噪音

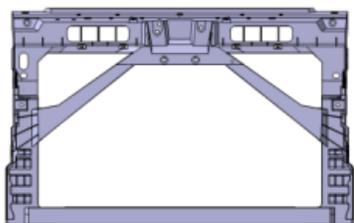


車型：AUDI-Q3 Q5 A4L A6L A3 車底護板、MAGOTAN-CC車底護板

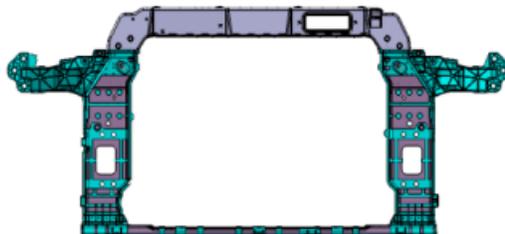
裝配位置：汽車底盤

製造工藝：熱壓

前端框架



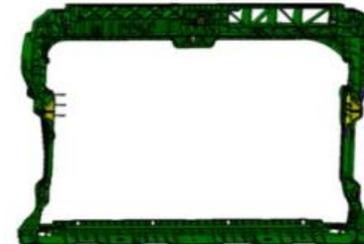
全塑



金屬包塑



全塑+金屬鍍金

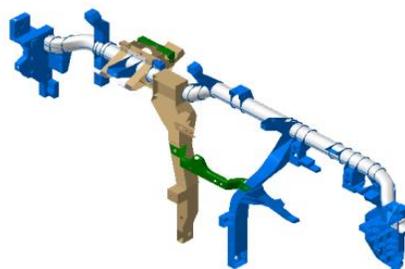


連續纖維板包塑

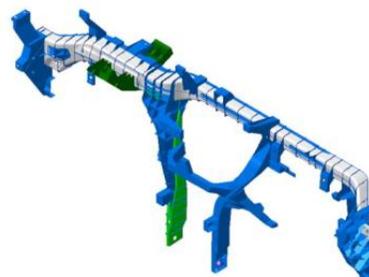
儀錶板骨架



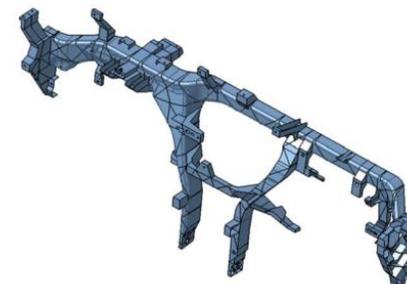
鋼製



鋁合金包塑

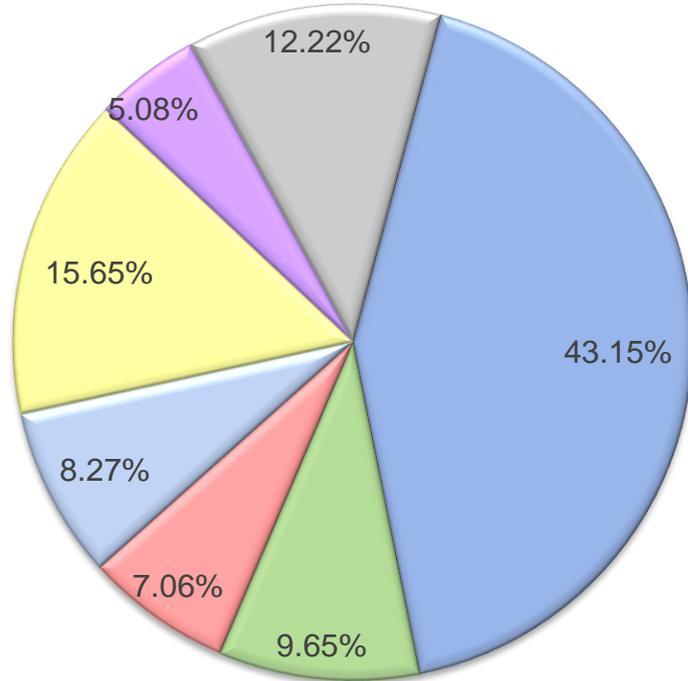


鋼塑結合

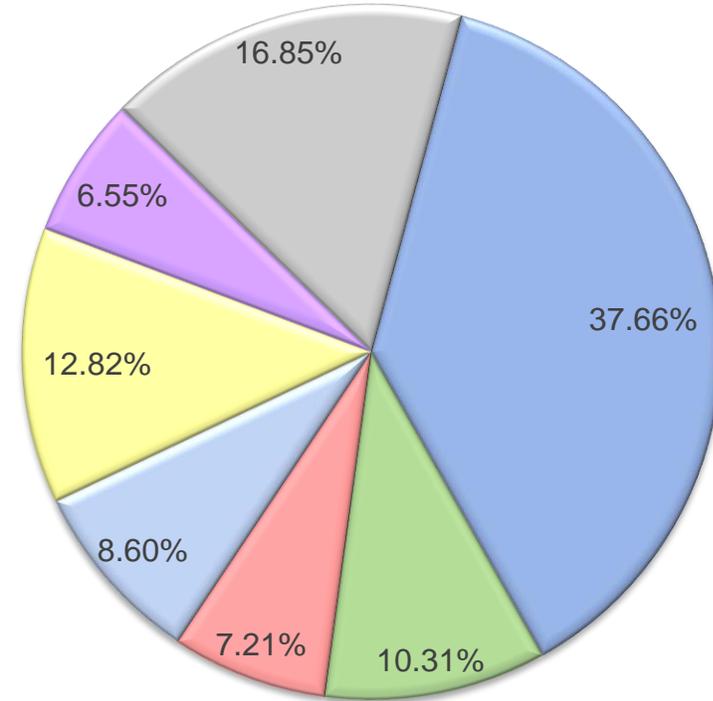


全塑

2022



2023Q1-Q3

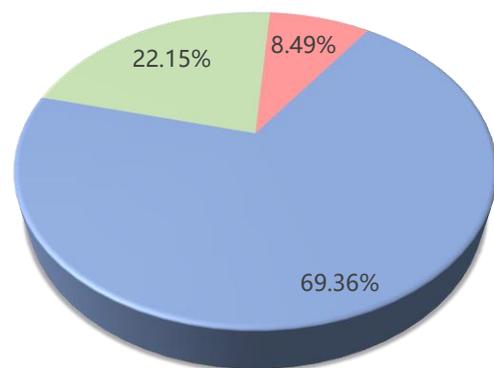


- 車身沖壓件
Stamping Parts
- 底護板
Underbody Cover
- 前端框架類
Front End Module
- 儀錶板骨架
CCB
- 車身安全件
Safety Parts
- 電池上下殼體
Battery Cover
- 其他
Others

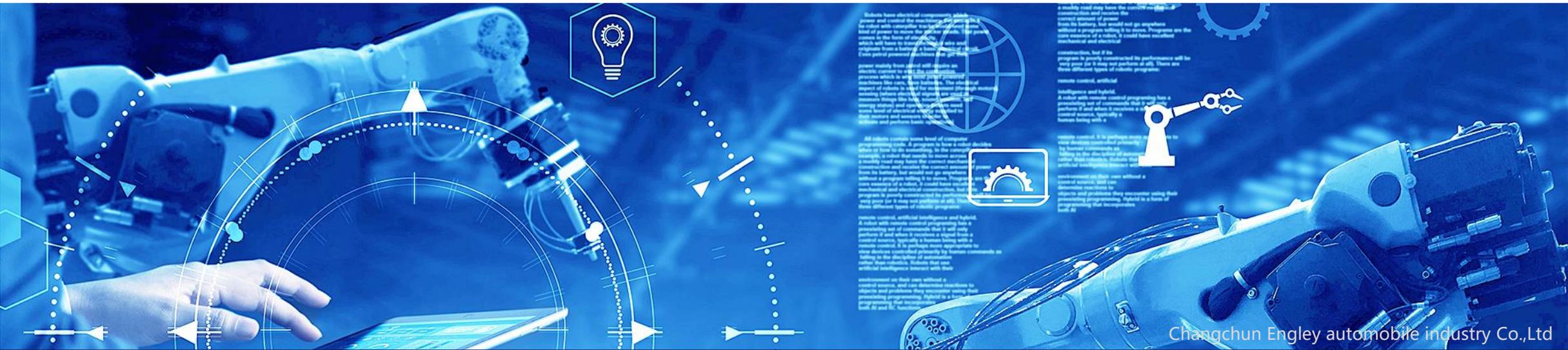
材料別銷售佔比 Sales Ratio of Material Category

*NTD in Thousand

| | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023Q1-Q3 | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Turnover 營業額 | Proportion 營業比重 | Gross Margin 毛利率 | Turnover 營業額 | Proportion 營業比重 | Gross Margin 毛利率 | Turnover 營業額 | Proportion 營業比重 | Gross Margin 毛利率 |
| Metal 金屬件 | 14,141,619 | 69.74% | 11.98% | 16,658,408 | 74.44% | 8.52% | 12,195,823 | 69.36% | 8.69% |
| Non-Metallic 非金屬件 | 4,835,298 | 23.85% | 16.96% | 4,847,167 | 21.28% | 16.33% | 3,893,960 | 22.15% | 16.89% |
| Tooling & Others 模具及其他 | 1,300,296 | 6.41% | 37.84% | 974,858 | 4.28% | 16.94% | 1,493,882 | 8.49% | 31.58% |
| Total 合計 | 20,227,213 | 100.00% | 14.79% | 22,780,433 | 100.00% | 10.54% | 17,583,665 | 100.00% | 12.44% |



- 金屬件 車身沖壓件、儀錶板骨架及車身安全件等
- 非金屬件 底護板、前端框架類、輪罩、備胎倉、電瓶托盤及門板等
- 模具及其他 模具設計、製造及相關技術諮詢服務等

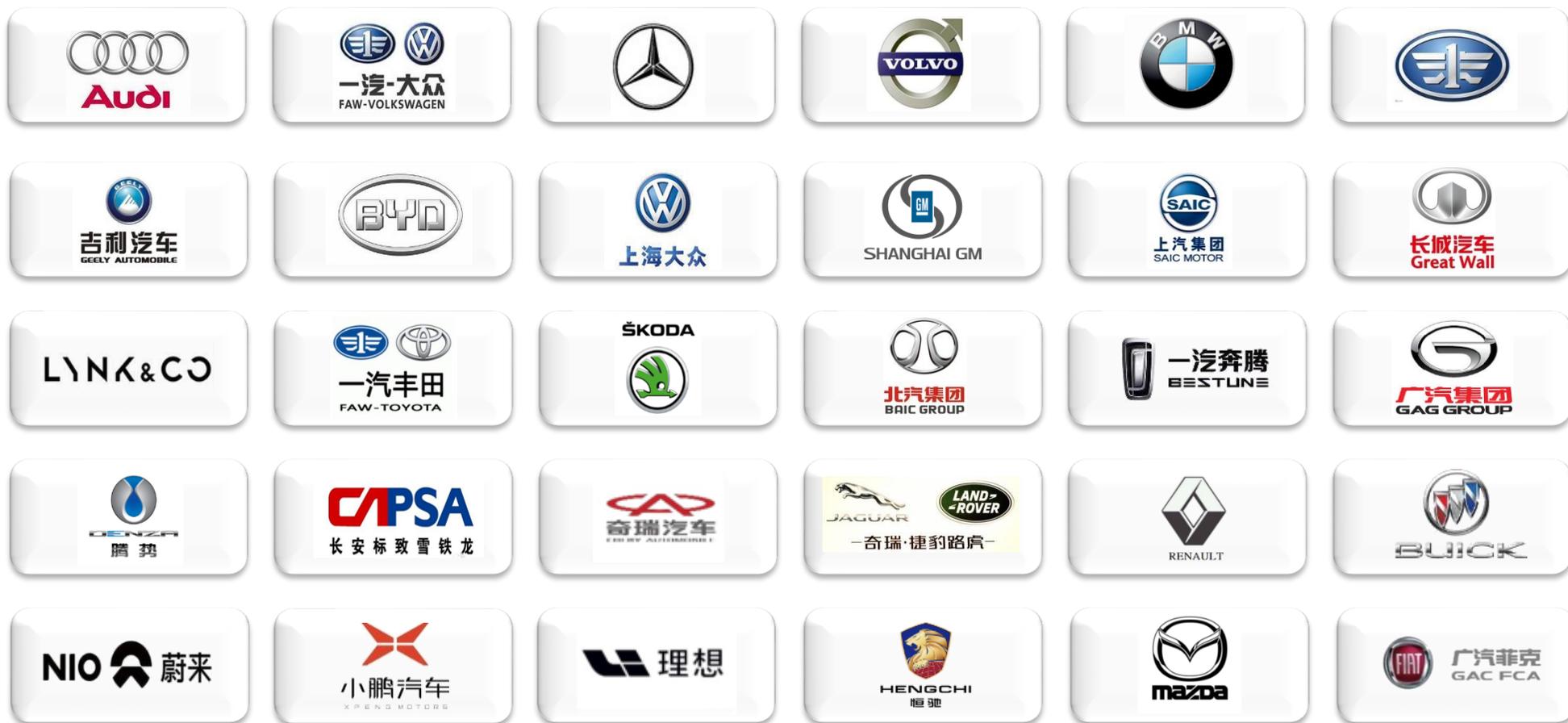


Changchun Engley automobile industry Co.,Ltd

營運概況

Management Overview

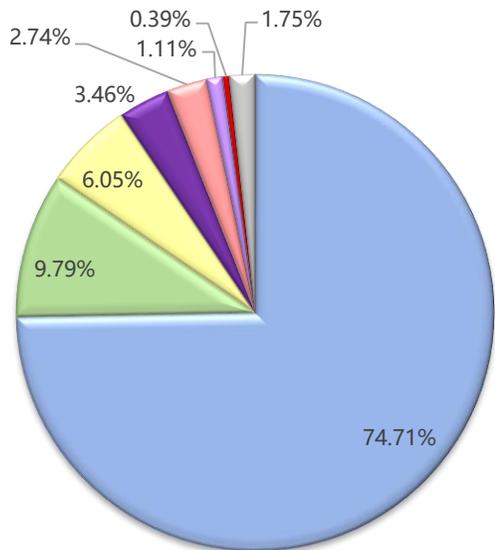
- 客戶及銷售 Customers and Sales Overview
- 新能源車佈局 Distribution for Electric Vehicle
- 財務摘要 Financial Overview



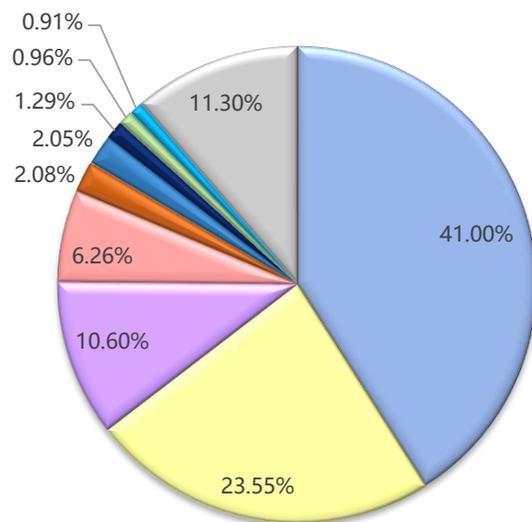
我們以成熟的製造經驗和卓越的產品開發能力，為各大整車製造企業
提供汽車結構件的設計、開發、製造和售後服務。

客戶別銷售佔比 Sales Ratio of Customers

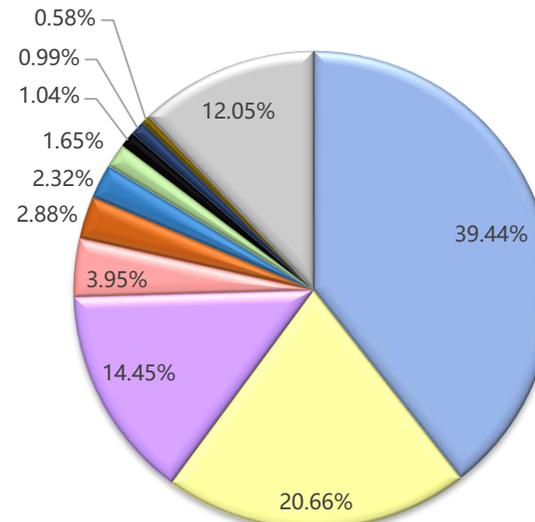
2015



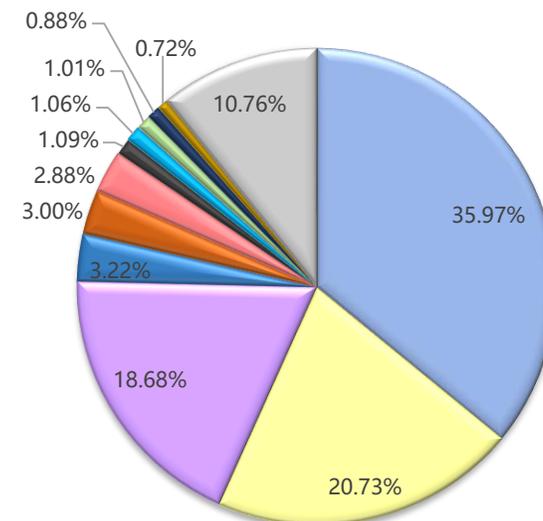
2021



2022

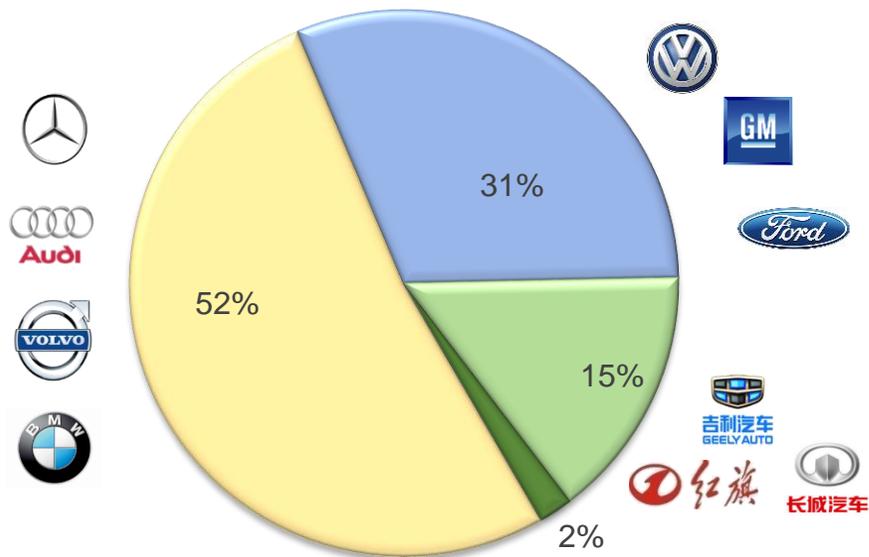


2023Q1-Q3



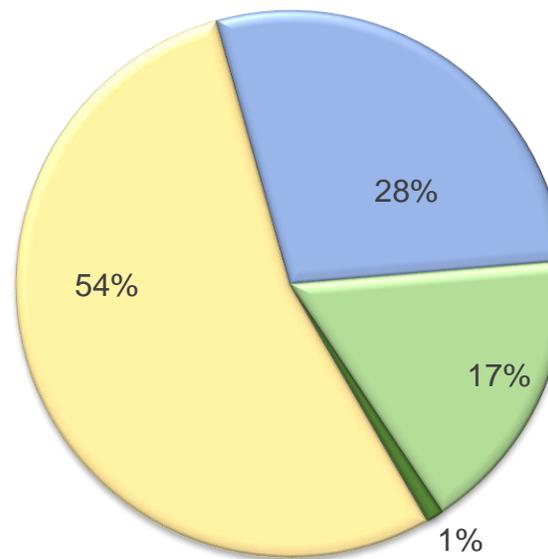
- 一汽大眾
- 上汽
- 华晨寶馬
- 長城汽車
- 廣汽
- 比亞迪
- 上汽大眾
- 沃尔沃&領克
- 長安福特
- 华晨汽車
- 上海汽車
- 美系電動車
- 北京奔馳
- 吉利汽車
- 長安汽車
- 上汽通用
- 上海蔚來
- 其他

2022



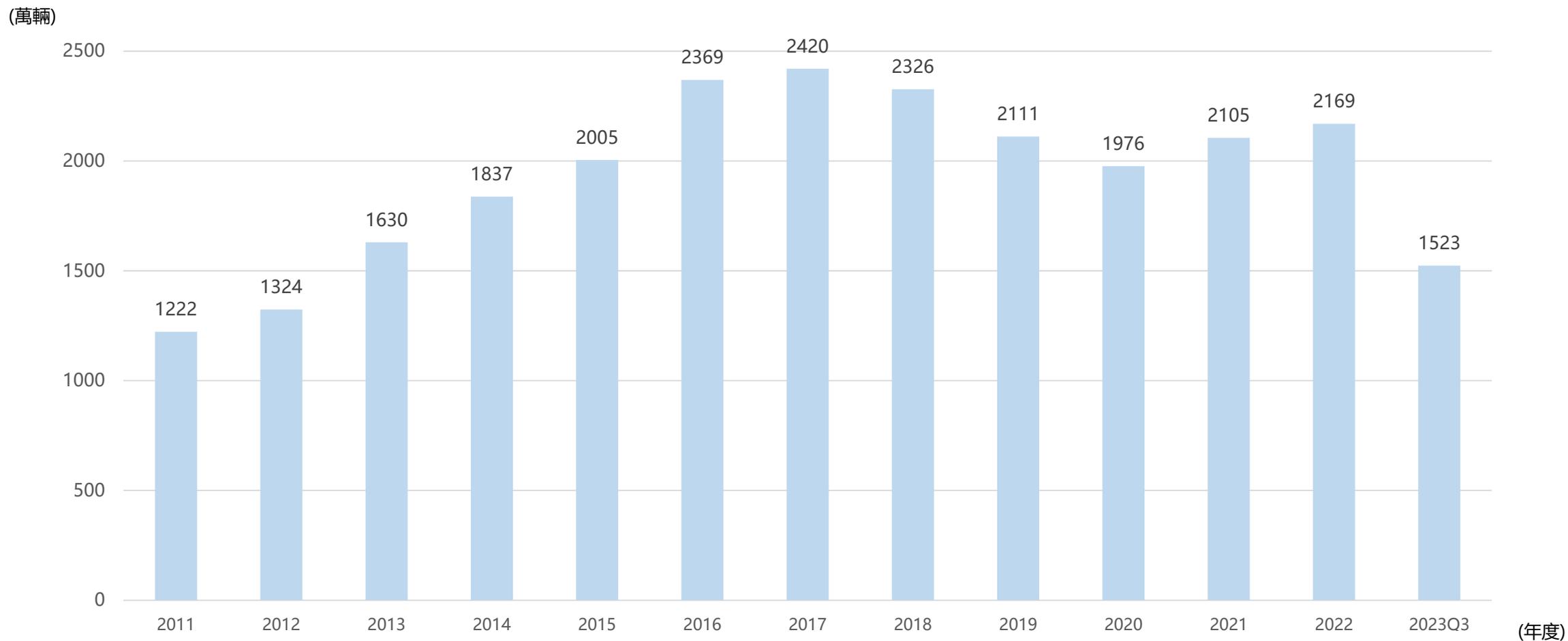
■ 高端品牌 ■ 合資品牌 ■ 自主品牌 ■ 造車新勢力

2023Q1-Q3



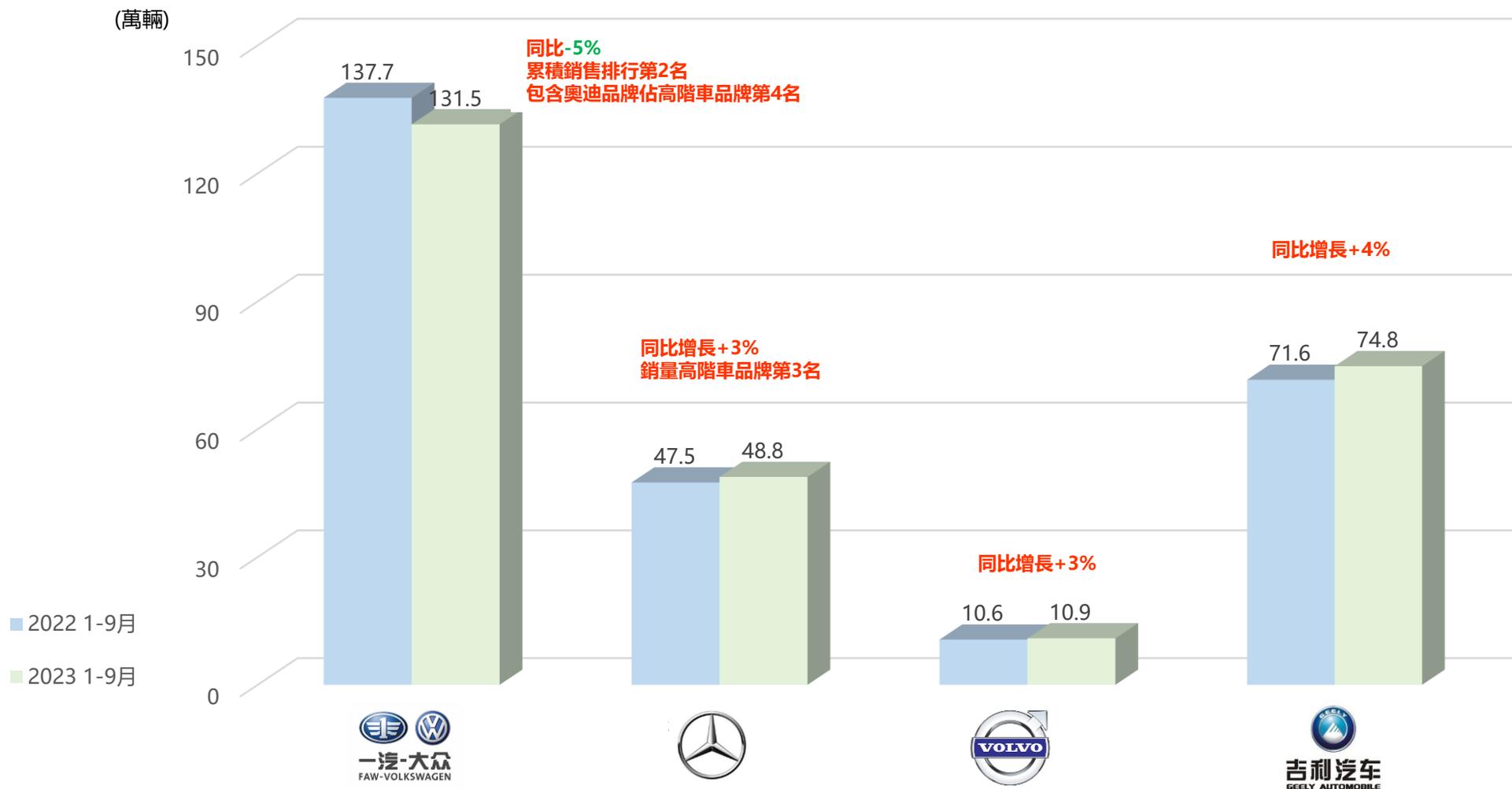
■ 高端品牌 ■ 合資品牌 ■ 自主品牌 ■ 造車新勢力

中國車市(狹義)乘用車銷量趨勢



(資料來源:中國乘聯會)
(Data from CPCA)

中國市場2023(1~9月)，乘用車銷售總量為1523萬輛，**同比2023增長2.4%**



中國新能源車趨勢 EV Trend in China



(資料來源:中國乘聯會)
(Data from CPCA)

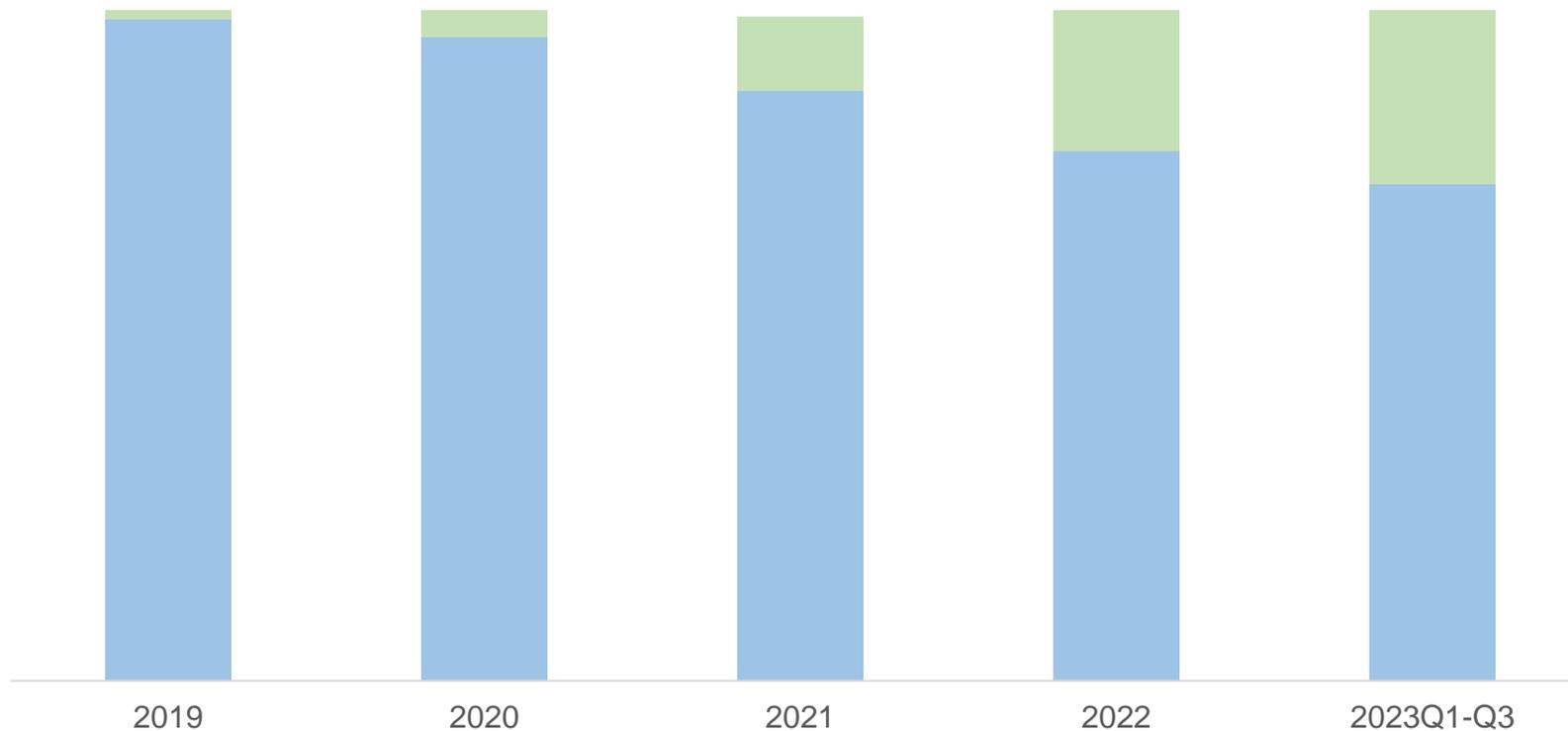
EV Ratio ≙ 1.3%

≙ 4%

≙ 12%

≙ 21%

≙ 26%



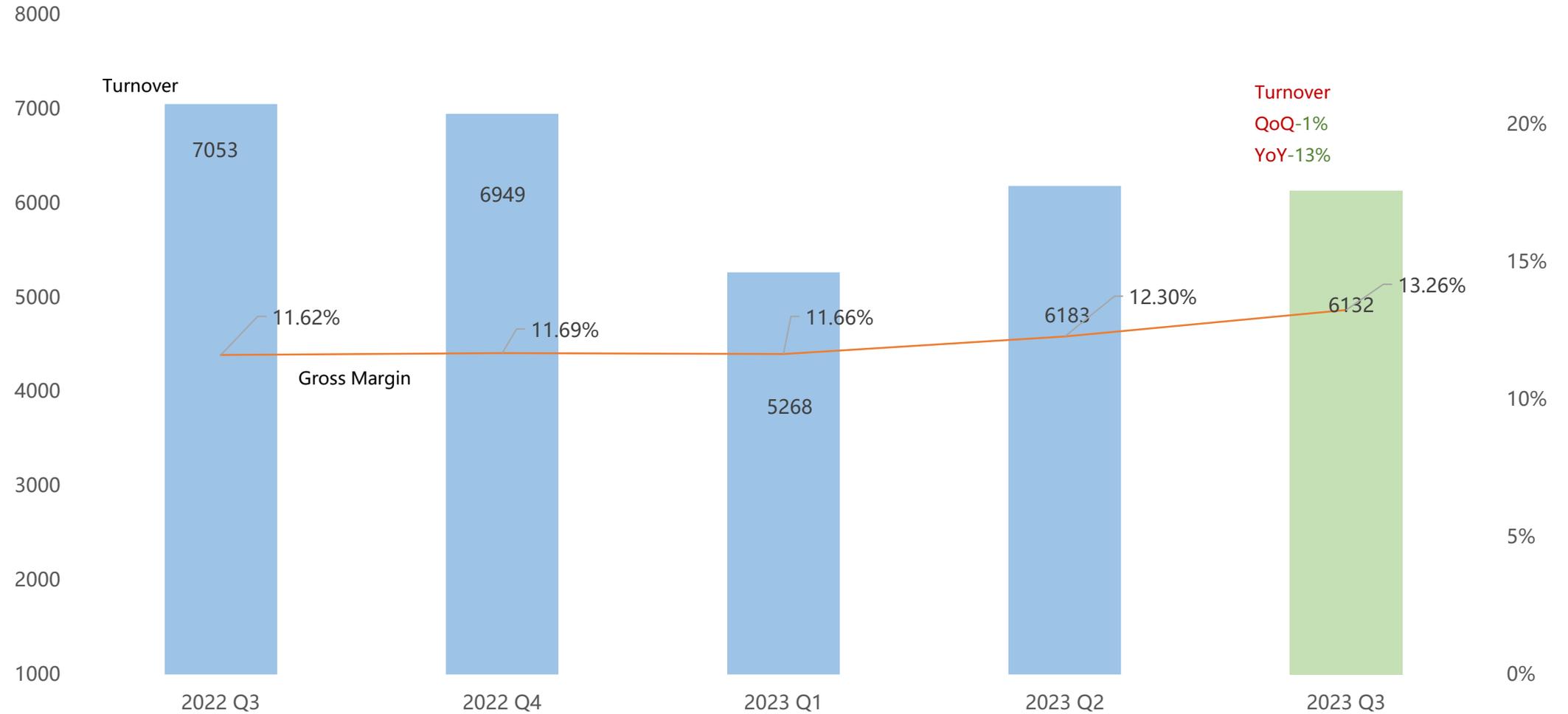
■ 燃油車營收佔比
Fuel Vehicle Turnover Ratio

■ 電動車營收佔比
EV Turnover Ratio

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2022Q1-Q3 | 2023Q1-Q3 |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Turnover (NTD in million) 營業額 (新台幣百萬元) | 21,644 | 20,277 | 22,780 | 15,831 | 17,584 |
| Net Profit (NTD in million) 歸屬母公司淨利潤 (新台幣百萬元) | 481 | 665 | 138 | -89 | -15 |
| Gross Margin 毛利率 | 15.97% | 14.79% | 10.54% | 10.04% | 12.44% |
| Receivables Turnover Days 應收帳款周轉天數 | 93 | 104 | 96 | 99 | 103 |
| Inventories Turnover Days 存貨周轉天數 | 94 | 104 | 107 | 119 | 110 |
| EPS (NTD) 每股盈餘 (新台幣元) | 4.07 | 5.64 | 1.17 | -0.74 | -0.12 |

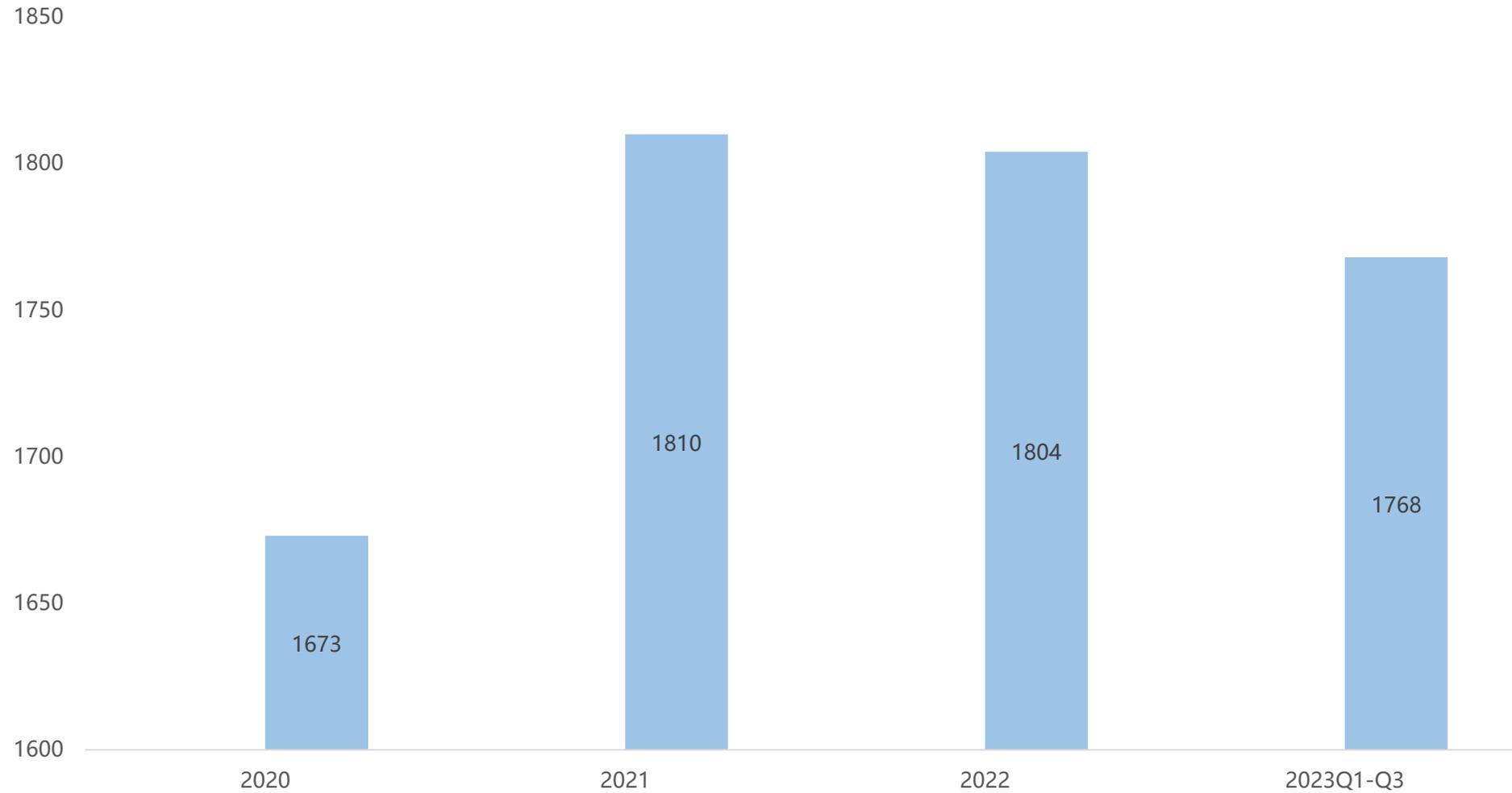
營收及毛利率 Turnover and Gross Margin

(NTD in million)



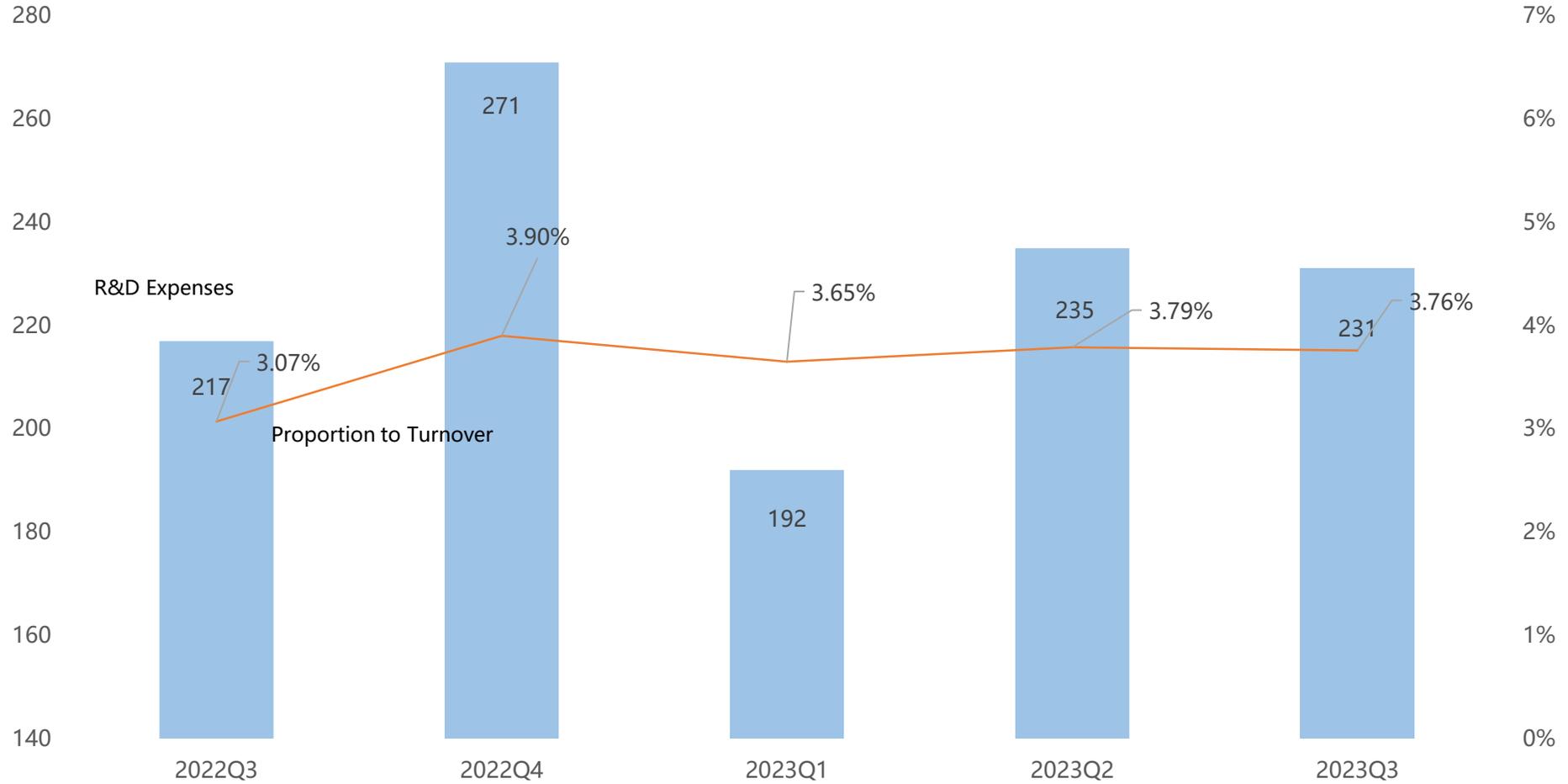
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2022Q1-Q3 | 2023Q1-Q3 |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Selling Expenses Proportion 銷售費用佔比 | 2.18% | 2.22% | 1.98% | 2.19% | 2.31% |
| Administrative Expenses Proportion 管理費用佔比 | 4.22% | 5.02% | 4.31% | 4.34% | 4.42% |
| R&D Expenses Proportion 研發費用佔比 | 3.44% | 4.28% | 3.99% | 4.03% | 3.74% |
| Operation Expenses Proportion 營業費用佔比 | 10.11% | 11.46% | 10.47% | 10.62% | 10.33% |
| Depreciation Expenses Proportion 折舊費用佔比 | 5.21% | 6.71% | 6.70% | 7.16% | 7.22% |
| Financial Expenses Proportion 財務費用佔比 | 1.25% | 0.93% | 0.73% | 0.83% | 1.28% |

(NTD in million)



固定資產+無形資產

(NTD in million)



(NTD in Thousand)

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Exchange Losses 匯兌總(損)益 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 2020 | 8,810 | (12,626) | (37,412) | (22,443) | (63,671) |
| 2021 | 109,453 | 26,476 | 69,314 | 110,209 | 315,452 |
| 2022 | (27,138) | 56,764 | (20,961) | (156,633) | (147,968) |
| 2023 | (41,955) | (73,964) | (5,384) | -- | (121,303) |

未來展望

Future Prospect

● 發展重點 Development Focus

Changchun Engley automobile industry Co.,Ltd

Lighter

Stronger

Cleaner



SymaLite、碳纖等
新型複合型材料



鋁合金車身結構件



熱沖壓高強度鋼安全件



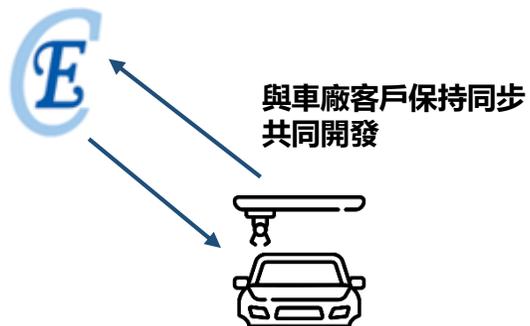
複合型材料電池殼體



鋁合金電池殼體

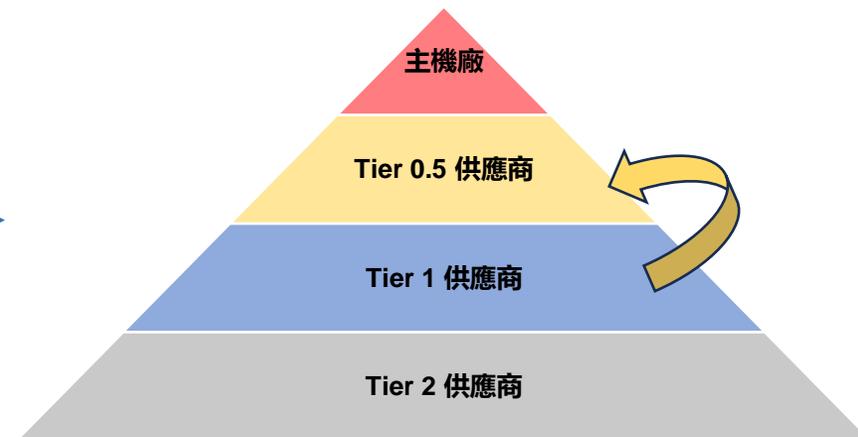


因應電動車及車身輕量化的發展，致力於新材料的研發及新製程的引進，且已經導入許多合資汽車品牌，近年內產品大量產期會體現在營收成長，未來也會持續努力，保持車身結構件領導廠商的優勢



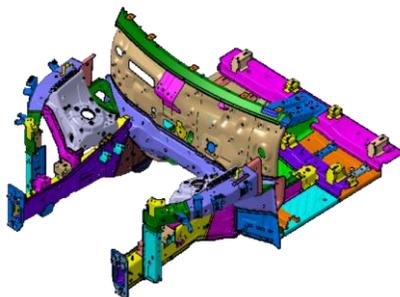
Tier 0.5將從全流程介入主機廠研發、生產、製造與後期的數據管理

公司目前已與中國當地知名主機廠包含純電動車車廠達成合作，在部分零部件達到協同創新，餐與前期共同技術研發，未來逐步打造Tier 0.5模式，更進一步提升公司在行業中的不可取代性

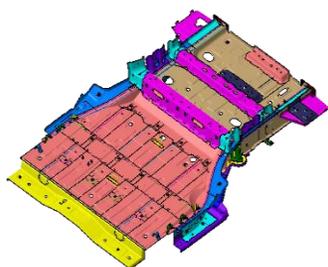


總成件趨勢

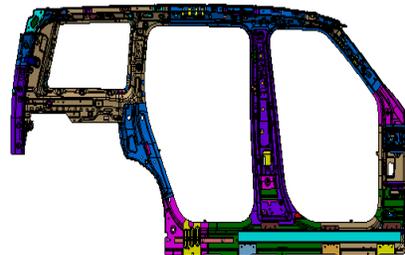
機艙前地板總成



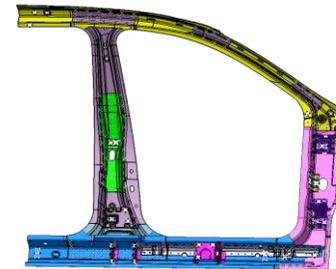
後地板



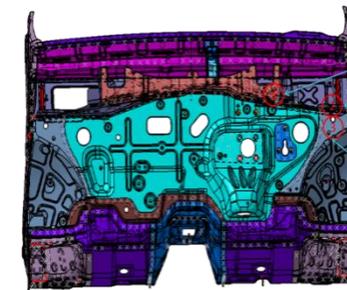
側圍內版加強總成



側圍總成



前圍總成



總成件的供貨有助於提升單車銷售金額。對於車廠來說則是有助於庫存管理、降低質量管理成本以及提升組裝成車的速度。

Robots have electrical components which sense and control the motion of the robot with computer programs. The level of power to control the motion of the robot will vary depending on the type of program. A robot can be programmed to perform a task in a specific way. The program can be written in a high-level language or a low-level language. The program can be written in a high-level language or a low-level language. The program can be written in a high-level language or a low-level language.

All robots control some level of computer programming. A program is a set of instructions that tells the robot what to do. The program is written in a high-level language or a low-level language. The program can be written in a high-level language or a low-level language. The program can be written in a high-level language or a low-level language.

Robots control, artificial intelligence and hybrid. A robot with remote control programming has a program that tells the robot what to do. The program is written in a high-level language or a low-level language. The program can be written in a high-level language or a low-level language. The program can be written in a high-level language or a low-level language.

VISION

Changchun Engley Automobile Industry Co.,Ltd.

輕量化 解決方案的領導者
A leader for all lightweight solutions



謝謝 / THANKS