We want to hear from you! Please follow the link located here to participate in our annual survey.

Many automotive stocks declined on the morning of Nov. 9 on fear of a Donald Trump presidency. We think selling for now is due to massive uncertainty on what Trump will do on a variety of policies, and we will not be changing our auto fair value estimates on indiscriminate selling until we have more clarity on policy. Still, despite a Republican House and Senate, many Republican members did not support Trump and may oppose his anti-free trade agenda. We think abolishing NAFTA or the Trans-Pacific Partnership are far from a sure thing and depend on Trump’s negotiations with his own party. We think renegotiations of the agreements are more likely.

If Trump succeeds in changing these agreements, then we’d assume prices on all vehicles would go up over time, even for Detroit Three-made vehicles as they do import electronics content. TPP is favorable to Japanese automakers since it allows them to source over half a vehicle from non-TPP nations, such as China, and still sell it in the U.S. tariff-free. Abolishing TPP would be negative for Japanese automakers selling in the U.S. but regardless of trade agreements, firms have to offer great product. Toyota has been making Tundra pick-ups in the U.S. for over a decade to avoid the 25% U.S. tariff on pick-up trucks (aka the chicken tax) but that has not meaningfully hurt the Detroit Three’s dominance in the full-size pick-up segment. TPP or no TPP, Japan is likely to remain effectively closed to American automakers and the Japanese OEMs have a big market share lead in many Southeast Asian markets--like Malaysia, which is part of the TPP--that a trade agreement is not likely to change.

Terminating or amending NAFTA would be bad for every major automaker since every major automaker uses Mexico, not only to import into the U.S. but also to export to Europe and South America. If production in Mexico moves to the U.S. it adds costs that hurts profits and hurts consumers who pay more for a vehicle.

We see Gentex’s growth runway remaining long.

Investment Thesis 07/22/2016

Gentex creates auto-dimming rear- and side-view mirrors that use electrochromic technology. These mirrors automatically darken to eliminate headlight glare for drivers and have many other applications. With over 1,200 patents worldwide, some valid through 2040, and a dominant 91% market share, Gentex has a narrow economic moat that it should be able to protect for a long time.

The growth prospects for auto-dimming mirrors look strong. Gentex estimates that in 2015, 26% of all cars had interior auto-dimming mirrors, and 8.5% had at least one exterior auto-dimming mirror. Demand remains robust and management expects 2017 year over year revenue growth of 6%-10%. This growth will come from increased vehicle penetration as more original-equipment manufacturers make the safety benefit of auto-dimming technology available and as Gentex’s research leads
to new, advanced-feature mirrors that ultimately become standard products.

SmartBeam, which automatically turns a vehicle's brights on or off and can also allow brights to be on continuously, is sold mostly in Europe, but its safety benefits could expand if U.S. regulators change current rules. Research has found that drivers use their brights optimally only about 25% of the time. In May 2012, Gentex announced a long-awaited lane departure system. Active safety is a very fast-growing field, so more camera products are likely to show up on other vehicle programs. A new example is the full display mirror which the driver can toggle between a normal auto-dimming mirror and a display image while driving.

Over the long term, Gentex's technology also could be brought to more airplane windows. The company (in conjunction with PPG Aerospace) supplies auto-dimming passenger windows for the Boeing 787, which could eventually expand to more firms. The September 2013 purchase of HomeLink from Johnson Controls is another expansion outside the mirror. In July 2014, Gentex announced that HomeLink will move into other auto applications such as linking a home to snowmobiles and farm vehicles. It also is targeting RFID parking barriers in Asia.

**Economic Moat 07/22/2016**

Gentex's cost advantage from economies of scale, its customers' switching costs, and efficient scale give the firm a narrow moat. Patents, innovations such as SmartBeam, and a consistent world-class manufacturing process have let the firm increase its auto-dimming mirror share to 91%. We see this as representative of efficient scale because Gentex does not give any reason for a customer to try another auto-dimming mirror supplier nor leave room for many competitors. The firm's technological leadership increases our confidence that Gentex will hold, if not keep increasing, market share. Given that the company is patient with its engineers in order to encourage innovation, we do not think Gentex will lose its competitive edge. Its research and development spending as a percentage of revenue is one of the highest in our supplier coverage. Gentex was the first to market with electrochromic automatic-dimming mirrors, so the company enjoyed pricing benefits from the early adopters of the technology. Its unique product and its ability to commercialize the technology and continually make patent-protected innovative changes to the automatic dimming mirror has enabled Gentex to generate returns on invested capital vastly superior to other auto suppliers. The company's market share gain to 91% of auto-dimming mirrors from the low 80% range in recent years shows the superior quality of its product and the reliability of Gentex to deliver on time, suggesting that customers would face switching costs to move over to Magna Mirrors.

However, the company is probably not a wide-moat candidate, in our opinion. Even Gentex faces customer demands for annual price reductions of about 2%-3%. Gentex's gross margins declined to 32.6% in the recession years of 2008 and 2009, from 43.2% in 1999. Suppliers are at the mercy of the automakers' production schedules and relentless annual demands for price concessions. Each automaker's volume makes the supplier very dependent on this large source of revenue. Furthermore, the auto industry is so cyclical that in bad times even the best parts suppliers cannot avoid large declines in return on invested capital and profit. In Gentex's case, ROIC was more than 40% in the late 1990s but fell to about 15% in 2009, before rebounding to as much as 25% in subsequent years. Cost-cutting helps ease the pain, but it does not restore all lost profit. We model ROIC in the low 20% range over our five-year forecast period.

**Valuation 07/22/2016**

We are raising our fair value estimate to $20 per share from $19 because of the time value of money adjustment in our model. We model revenue to increase 6.5% on a five-year compound annual basis and operating margins to average about 28.5% during our five-year explicit forecast period. We project revenue based on a global vehicle production forecast, global auto-dimming mirror penetration, Gentex's market
share, and average selling price. We assume a continued increase in penetration throughout our forecast period due to attractive growth prospects and Gentex's history. We believe additional margin expansion will remain difficult, since automakers always seek price concessions. However, we think higher unit volume, innovation by Gentex, and HomeLink's gross margins at nearly 60% will mitigate this risk. As an example, there is potential for SmartBeam's dynamic forward lighting product to grow in the United States if the push by the industry to overhaul outdated headlight regulation succeeds. Another innovation is the full display mirror, that started production in late 2015 in the Cadillac CT6 sedan. We have driven the Cadillac CT6 and think that the full display mirror is far safer than a conventional mirror. Although major revenue growth from this mirror is not expected for a few more years, we think it has potential to be in every vehicle in the developed world due to its superior function over a normal mirror. We think the firm's manufacturing efficiency, product expertise, and high-tech products will keep gross margins higher than in recent years but continued research and development, annual price reductions, and overhead spending will prevent major operating margin expansion. We project capital expenditures to average 7.2% of revenue per year and R&D expenses of about 6% of revenue on average. We model Gentex's auto-dimming mirror market share going to 92% over our five-year explicit forecast period because we see no major threat from other firms. Gentex's quality and reliability are very hard to beat, and customers do not source mirrors solely based on price, which reduces the threat from low-cost Asian suppliers.

**Risk 07/22/2016**

Gentex's only large competitor is Magna Mirrors (formerly Donnelly). Magna has much deeper pockets than Gentex and could invest substantially in its auto-dimming mirror group to try to beat Gentex's technology advantage or devote more sales resources than Gentex can afford. Also, there is always the possibility that a new and superior technology will be invented and take over the auto-dimming mirror market, but we consider this risk remote. The HomeLink acquisition could prove to not be as lucrative as management expected. Finally, it is possible that Gentex could be put out of the automotive supply chain if governments start allowing camera technology to replace all types of mirrors in a vehicle, as Europe and Japan now do. Although we think cameras replacing mirrors is more than a decade a way if it even happens at all, our fair value estimate may be severely reduced if such legislation causes consumers to prefer cameras over mirrors in large volume. The company's expertise in camera systems, however, may make this legislative risk far less problematic than Gentex's critics fear. Furthermore, currently display-only systems require retooling of the vehicle and cost more than a mirror. Uncertainty as to image quality in poor weather or from other obstructions needs to be considered by regulators, as well. In light of this regulatory risk, the fact that Gentex's stock price is not immune to the cycle whims of the auto industry, and more active safety content possibly being placed in the center stack, dashboard, or window, rather than the mirror, our fair value uncertainty rating is set at high.

**Management 07/22/2016**

Chairman and CEO Fred Bauer, 73, founded Gentex in 1974 and owns 2.6% of the company. Management has achieved returns on invested capital far exceeding the cost of capital for many years, which we expect to continue. The company generates so much free cash flow (typically about 10% to over 20% of sales) that until the HomeLink acquisition in Sept. 2013, it had amassed cash and an investment portfolio, mostly consisting of stocks and government bonds, amounting to more than half of assets. Rather than piling up investments, we would prefer to see an even higher dividend or more share repurchases when the stock is trading well below our fair value estimate. At a minimum, we'd like to see management repurchase shares to offset dilution from stock based compensation. At year-end 2015, the diluted share count had increased by about 2.9% since 2012 but was still much lower than about five years ago. The June 30 share count is down 2.2% year over year after the company bought back 6.2 million of its shares in the first half of 2016.
A share repurchase in the third quarter of 2012 was the company's first since the fourth quarter of 2008. No shares were repurchased in 2013, but management spent $30 million on buybacks in 2014 and $111.3 million in 2015. The buyback plan does not expire and has authorization to repurchase another approximately 3.3 million shares. We think management recognizes when its shares are cheap enough to buy back, but wish it would act on that knowledge sooner. To be fair, the leadership team put in place a few years ago is more willing to buyback shares than we've seen under prior regimes. We think Bauer's capital-allocation preference is share repurchases because of his dislike of the double taxation of dividends. The company only started paying a dividend after tax cuts in 2003 under President Bush.

Overview

Profile:

Gentex was founded in 1974 to produce smoke-detection equipment. The company sold its first glare-control interior mirror in 1982 and its first model using electrochromic technology in 1987. Automotive revenue is about 98% of total revenue, and the company is constantly developing new applications for the technology to remain on top. Sales from 2015 totaled about $1.5 billion on 33 million units shipped. The company is based in Zeeland, Michigan.