Going global gracefully

David Morgan considers whether globalisation is a benefit or a problem for lighting in the UK, once a major force in R&D, manufacturing and exports



Morgan: charting the future of lighting in the UK

Why has the UK's lighting industry declined so dramatically in international markets in a single generation? Was it an early victim of globalisation or was it a lack of interest from the Government coupled with a lack of investment from the major players?

It is hard to imagine that

only 20 or 30 years ago the UK was a centre for the world lighting industry. We were seen as leaders in light source development, product marketing and manufacturing, lighting education, luminaire design and exports.

Home-grownWhile the UK lighting market has grown and developed, too few of the cutting-edge advances in lighting technol-ogy or product designs have been home-grown. It is not surprising that we have fallen behind – UK corporate research and development budgets are less than half the average for advanced countries.

There are far more lighting companies in the UK now than there were 30 years ago, but many are subsidiaries of overseas companies or sales organisations marketing imported products. Increased awareness of lighting and the sophistication of both products and schemes demands that there are many skilled people to support the growing market - but it seems the control of product origination, branding and marketing has slipped

away.
Could it have played out differently had different deci-

sions

made? If government policies had been more supportive and nurturing of UK manufactur-

ing, or the management of UK lighting companies had shown more imagination and verve, perhaps there would be more UK-based companies with a grow-

ing international profile.

There is a danger that the recent rise of China as a source of lighting products could be the last straw for UK manufacturers. A more positive view is that China could be an opportunity for us to

rebuild international sales.

The technical lighting market is far more open to global products than ever before. In



the past, lamps and control gear were defined by local electrical supply and safety standards, but now we can use the same lamps and control components for most of the world. The same luminaires and lighting systems can be sold in all markets if the function, design and price are

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> architectural and lighting design ideas and styles means that a luminaire with the right visual appeal and performance to satisfy the key lighting designers can be specified around the world within a few months of its launch in Frankfurt or Milan.

for UK manufacturers"

If we look at how a number of major US and European lighting companies have restructured their business models in response to globali-sation, we can see that there are many opportunities.

By combining the lower

cost of development, tooling and production in Asia with the scientific, technical and design resources of the West, some companies have introduced more new products more rapidly and efficiently than was possible with only domestic production.

their brand and financial muscle to consolidate their marketing and sales posi-

tions in each tarwestern compa-nies are able compete more effectively around world - and to reinvest in new products and marketing.

US companies are increasingly moving development and production of entire product groups to China, leaving marketing, design, sales and head office functions in the US.

Not only are they taking advantage of lower production costs in China, but they are also targeting the Chinese market for high quality, high performance branded lighting products for high end applica-

Smaller lighting companies in Europe and North America are also taking advantage of lower manufacturing costs in China. Cheaper labour cuts the costs of tooling, assembly and finishing operations, so western companies can exploit their marketing and sales skills to create new products more rapidly and fre-

quently. It could be argued that 2004 highlighted various supply-side bottlenecks of a centrally planned Chinese economy
– including wellpublicised shortages of electricity,

steel and plastic - and subsequent price rises. China still seems to be a great OEM supply opportunity rather than a

But how about the future? Will increasing design, engineering and marketing skills help Chinese-owned companies compete with their current customers? Up to this point there seems little evi-dence of this happening with luminaires. Although they are

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> strong in labour-intensive production, most Chinese suppli-ers have little brand awareness or established marketing networks in western markets.

In the US some Taiwaneseowned luminaire companies have successfully combined their factories in China with their own import, distribution and branded marketing opera-tions in the US. They could signal the way for mainland Chinese companies to enter the global market under their own brands, but I believe this

will be a slow process.

UK lighting companies have the same access to global resources as their overseas competitors. By harnessing the inventive and creative resources available in the UK, British companies can still win the global lighting market for a wide variety of lighting prod-

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