

1. Introduction

- The primary motivation for offshoring is the search for lower labor costs and tax advantages. This is often achieved through the relocation of manufacturing or service operations to countries with lower wages and more favorable tax regimes.
- Offshoring can also be driven by the need to access new markets and talent pools. Companies may relocate operations to be closer to their customers or to tap into specialized skills available in other regions.
- The process of offshoring involves several key steps, including identifying target locations, assessing risks, and negotiating with local partners. It is a complex process that requires careful planning and execution.
- Offshoring can have significant implications for the home country, including job displacement and the loss of certain skills. However, it can also create new opportunities for growth and innovation.
- The success of offshoring depends on a variety of factors, including the quality of infrastructure, the stability of the political environment, and the availability of skilled labor in the target location.
- Offshoring is often used as a strategy to improve a company's competitive advantage. By reducing costs and increasing efficiency, companies can better compete in global markets.
- The Transnational Restructuring Navigator provides a comprehensive framework for understanding and managing the complexities of offshoring. It offers valuable insights into the legal, financial, and operational aspects of this strategy.

2. Key Concepts

- Offshoring refers to the relocation of business operations to a different country. This can include manufacturing, service, or R&D activities.
- The primary goal of offshoring is to reduce costs and improve efficiency. This is often achieved by moving operations to countries with lower labor costs and more favorable tax regimes.
- Offshoring can also be used to access new markets and talent pools. Companies may relocate operations to be closer to their customers or to tap into specialized skills available in other regions.
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Further reading and resources

OFFSHORING

[ERM annual report 2016: Globalisation slowdown? Recent evidence of offshoring and reshoring in Europe](#)

 Eurofound









 2017

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[Subcontracting and Social Liability, ETUC. Brussels](#)

 Cremers Jan, Houwerzijl Mike

 ETUC

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[Eurofound Database on Restructuring cases: Recent cases of offshoring and delocation](#)

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[Due Diligence and Subcontracting](#)

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OUTSOURCING

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[Offshore outsourcing. A handbook for employee representatives and trade unionists](#)

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