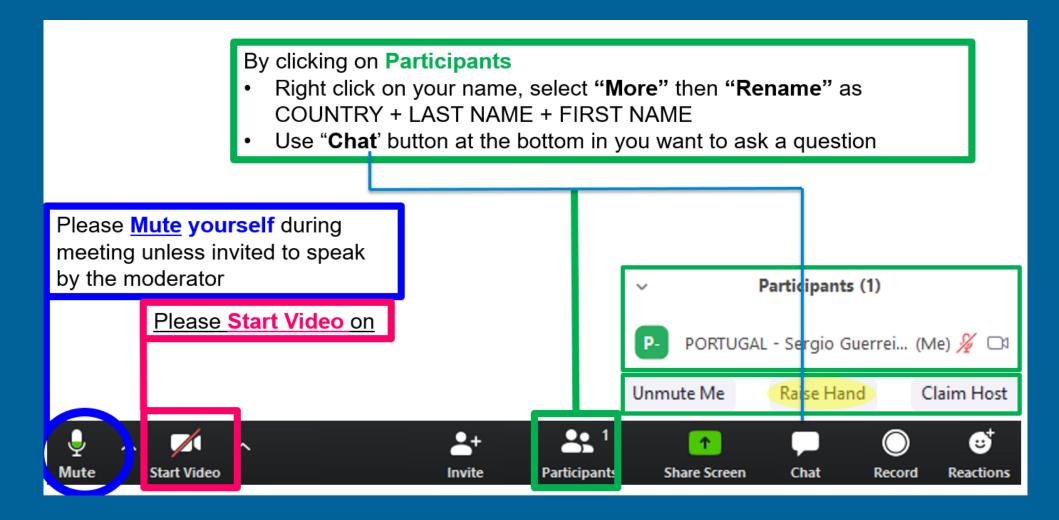


WHICH RELOCATION STRATEGIES FOR RESILIENT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

THE CASE OF NEARSHORING

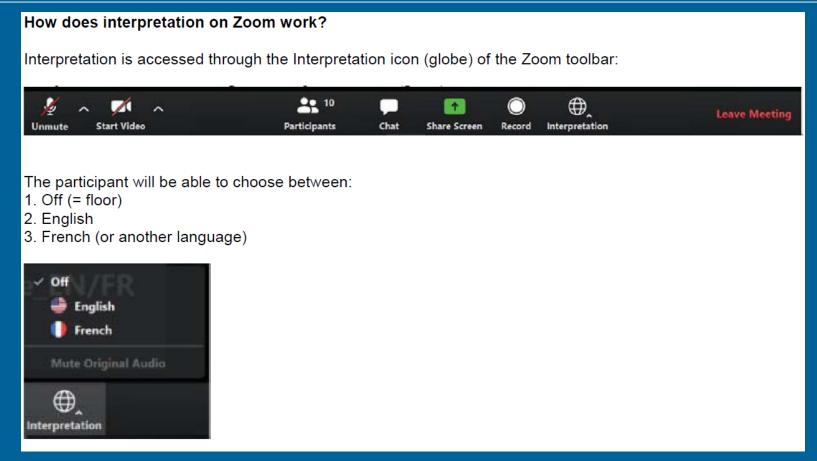








Zoom interpretation



Disclaimer: Interpretation of remote meetings on Zoom serves to facilitate communication and does not constitute an authentic record. Only the original speech is authentic. Interventions that are too fast or read out or where the sound quality is insufficient may have to go uninterpreted.



Welcome session & Introduction of the discussion



Sebastián Nieto ParraHead of Latin America and Caribbean Unit
Development Centre (DEV)
OECD



Claire Charbit

Head of Territorial Dialogue and Migration Unit

OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions & Cities (CFE)

OECD



Which relocation strategies?



Offshoring*

Process by which a company relocates part of its production process, as well as internal aspects of the company, to other geographical areas.

Reshoring

Considered together with offshoring - can be strictly defined as the return of previously offshored production or assembly activities (Mouhoud, 2017). It involves a change of model where, starting from offshoring production (far away), it is committed to bringing production back to the country where its market is.

This term is however also used to refer to a continuum of actions (backshoring, nearshoring, rightshoring, etc.) which can be defined according to the objectives targeted.

Nearshoring

It is the model by which a company, since its creation, decides to produce close to its location, where its market is. or local reshoring) allows emerging countries to position themselves as closer and more reliable alternatives than more distant and sometimes uncertain suppliers

^{*} A distinction should be made between "vertical" offshoring, defined as the departure abroad of a part of production activities, and the creation of new activities abroad (or "horizontal offshoring") with the aim of moving closer to a local market (for example the Chinese market). Only the first is problematic in that it is the direct cause of the hyper-fragmentation of value chains.



Experience-sharing



Chile
Marcelo Canobra Miranda
Regional Director
Dirección Regional Corfo
Magallanes y Antártica Chilena



France
Jean Marc Dessapt
International/Europe Operational Director Export - Attractiveness
AD'OCC, Regional Economic Development
Agency, Occitanie / Pyrénées-Méditerranée
Region



Colombia
Johana Padilla
Manager of the Regional
Commission for Competitiveness
and Innovation of Valle del Cauca



Morocco
Said Khairoun
Special Advisor to the Head of
Government



Spain
Mónica Paya
Internationalization Area
Valencia Community



Moderator
Vicente Ruiz
Economist, Territorial Development
Unit (DEV)
OECD



The point of view of private actors



Morocco
Adil Raiss
President of the Regional
Directorate of Tangier-Tétouan-Al
Hoceima of the General
Confederation of Moroccan
Enterprises - CGEM



Mexico
Juan Carlos Baker Pineda
CEO and Partner Ansley International
Consultants



Colombia
Alejandro Ossa
Executive Director
Invest Pacific



Moderator
Claire Charbit
Head of Territorial Dialogue and
Migration Unit (CFE)
OECD



Thank you! / Muchas gracias! / Merci Beaucoup!

OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions & Cities (CFE)

- Claire Charbit <u>claire.charbit@oecd.org</u>
- Maya Camacho <u>maya.camacho@oecd.org</u>
- Eric Gonnard <u>eric.gonnard@oecd.org</u>

OECD Development Centre (DEV)

- Sebastián Nieto Parra <u>sebastian.nietoparra@oecd.org</u>
- Vicente Ruiz <u>vicente.ruiz@oecd.org</u>
- Laura Buchet <u>laura.buchet @oecd.org</u>
- Adriana Caicedo <u>adriana.caicedo@oecd.org</u>