JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions Training Course for Strategy Leaders

4 – 8 October 2027
New York

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions Training Course for Strategy Leaders

Ref: 2430_91722 **Date:** 4 – 8 October 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 7900 GBP

Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions is a 1-week training course for strategy and supply chain leaders who must judge whether to move production, sourcing or service capacity closer to home markets, producing a Footprint Relocation Decision Case. Tariff swings, export controls and fragile shipping lanes are pushing boards to question offshore footprints built for lowest unit cost. Jupiter Prime Training frames this subject around the evidence leaders need before committing capital to a move.

Why Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions Matter Now

Three forces drive this subject today. Trade is fragmenting into regional blocs, with tariffs, local-content rules and export controls changing faster than plant lifecycles. Customers and investors expect shorter lead times and visible resilience after repeated port and route disruptions. Automation is narrowing the labour-cost gap that once justified distant production. Organisations that decide well relocate the right product families at the right pace; those that decide badly chase headlines, strand assets and lose suppliers they still need. The course rests on total landed cost modelling, location attractiveness scoring and staged transition planning, described in practical terms.

Who Gains Most from Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions

- Leaders responsible for long-range manufacturing and sourcing footprint choices
- Heads of supply chain planning who model cost, lead time and inventory trade-offs
- Procurement leaders who manage supplier bases spread across distant regions
- Strategy and corporate development leads who build capital cases for new sites
- Finance partners who test the assumptions behind relocation business cases

Cross-functional groups that bring strategy, operations and finance leaders from one business unit gain most.

Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions Capabilities

Participants practise replacing unit-price comparisons with evidence that weighs cost, risk, speed and trade exposure across candidate locations.

- Calculate total landed cost for current and candidate locations — the capital committee approving a move
- Assess trade-policy exposure by product family and route — leaders deciding which lines to relocate first
- Weigh reshoring, nearshoring and dual-sourcing options — boards balancing resilience against margin
- Build a location attractiveness scorecard with weighted criteria — site-selection teams shortlisting regions
- Design a staged transition with supplier and workforce milestones — operations leaders protecting service levels
- Communicate the relocation case and its risks — investors, unions and customers affected by the move

Key Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions Terms

- Reshoring — Returning production or sourcing to the company's home country from a distant offshore location.
- Nearshoring — Moving production or sourcing to a nearby country that shares a region or time zone with key markets.
- Total landed cost — The full cost of placing a product at its point of use, including freight, duties, inventory and risk.
- Friend-shoring — Locating supply in politically aligned countries to reduce exposure to trade restrictions.
- Dual sourcing — Keeping two qualified suppliers or sites for one item so a disruption at one does not halt supply.
- Local-content rule — A requirement that a set share of a product's value is created within a given market.

Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions Day by Day

Day 1: Trade Fragmentation and Footprint Exposure

- Regional Trade Bloc Shifts — Which Markets Reward Local Production
- Tariff and Export-Control Exposure Mapping — Product Lines Most at Risk
- Economic Nationalism Signals — Industrial Policy Incentives and Local-Content Pressures
- Current Footprint Baseline — Plants, Suppliers and Routes by Value
- Disruption History Review — Lead-Time Shocks That Expose Fragile Lanes

Day 2: Cost and Risk Evidence

- Total Landed Cost Model — Comparing Offshore, Nearshore and Domestic Options
- Automation Offset Analysis — Narrowing Labour-Cost Gaps Through Process Change
- Inventory and Working Capital Effects — Shorter Lanes and Safety Stock
- Risk-Adjusted Cost Scenarios — Pricing Disruption Probability Into Decisions
- Carbon and Freight Distance Comparison — Emissions Effects of Relocation

Day 3: Choosing Locations and Models

- Location Attractiveness Scorecard — Weighting Skills, Infrastructure and Incentives
- Reshore, Nearshore or Friend-Shore Choice — Matching Model to Product Family
- Dual-Sourcing and Second-Region Hedges — Resilience Without Full Exit
- Supplier Ecosystem Readiness Check — Tier-Two Availability Near New Sites
- Make-or-Buy Reassessment — Contract Manufacturing Versus Owned Capacity

Day 4: Transition and Stakeholder Decisions

- Staged Transition Roadmap — Sequencing Product Lines and Capacity Ramp-Up
- Workforce and Skills Sourcing Plan — Staffing Sites in Tight Labour Markets
- Exit Terms With Legacy Suppliers — Protecting Supply During Wind-Down
- Customer Service Continuity Safeguards — Buffer Stock and Parallel Running
- Stakeholder Messaging Map — Investors, Employees, Communities and Customers

Day 5: Practising the Footprint Relocation Decision Case

- Landed Cost Stress Test — Electronics and Food Processing Cases
- Scorecard Calibration Exercise — Ranking Three Candidate Regions
- Transition Roadmap Critique — Spotting Gaps in Ramp-Up Assumptions
- Board Challenge Simulation — Defending Relocation Against Margin Concerns
- Footprint Relocation Decision Case — Finalising Recommendation, Evidence and Milestones

Applying Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions After the Course

- Run a total landed cost comparison for the product family with the highest trade-policy exposure.
- Convene strategy, operations and finance leads to score two candidate locations on the attractiveness scorecard.

Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions Questions FAQ

What are reshoring and nearshoring decisions, and why do they matter now?

They are choices about moving production or sourcing closer to home or key markets. They matter now because trade fragmentation, tariffs and route disruptions have weakened the case for footprints built only on lowest unit cost.

Which roles gain most from reshoring and nearshoring decisions training?

Strategy and supply chain leaders gain most. Procurement heads and finance partners who test relocation cases also benefit.

How does a reshoring and nearshoring decisions course differ from a general globalisation strategy course?

It centres on one concrete decision: whether, where and how fast to relocate capacity. A general globalisation strategy course surveys market entry and trade trends without building a location case.

What do you bring back from reshoring and nearshoring decisions training?

You bring back a decision case ready for your capital committee. It combines a landed cost model, a location scorecard and a staged transition roadmap for one product family.

Reshoring and Nearshoring Decisions: The Way Forward

The Footprint Relocation Decision Case first informs which product family moves first and to which region. Strategy leaders, plant heads and finance partners use it to align capital, sourcing and staffing choices. After the first relocation wave, revisit whether the risk weights in the scorecard still reflect the trade conditions the organisation now faces.