Reshoring in Fashion: Overview of Current Trends and Motivation to Production and Re-localisation in the T&A Sector

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Abstract. The phenomenon of reshoring, or the repatriation of previously offshored business operations, has garnered increased attention in recent years. Given its relevance for fashion firms all over the world, this study provides a nuanced understanding of the motivations driving reshoring decisions, while also exploring the potential alternative strategies that organisations may consider. We also explore the nuanced ways in which reshoring impacts sustainability, considering factors such as improved supply chain resilience, and socio-economic implications for local communities.

In this context, this research develops a network analysis through the cartographic processing, connecting the countries in which the various brands/industries had delocalized and subsequently relocated their activities. The goal of the study is to understand and to identify which are the main hubs of offshoring and reshoring globally.

This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge on reshoring by providing a holistic understanding of its potential sustainability benefits for the fashion sector. The findings offer valuable insights for businesses, policymakers, and scholars seeking to deepen their understanding of the interplay between reshoring strategies and sustainable development. As global economic dynamics continue to evolve, a deeper understanding of reshoring and its sustainability implications becomes pivotal for shaping resilient and environmentally responsible industrial practices.

Keywords: Fashion Industry · Reshoring · Sustainable Supply Chains

1 Introduction

The fashion industry, as an economic sector characterised by dynamism and trend-centric nature, assumes a paramount role in the global economic system. Historically, the industry has undergone a notable transformation in its production strategies, with a pronounced shift toward offshoring practices [1] due to the allure of cost efficiency, accentuated by the forces of globalisation, propelling fashion production to dislocate in variegate worldwide locations.

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However, the contemporary milieu has witnessed a paradigmatic shift in production dynamics, marked by an escalating discourse on reshoring—the repatriation of manufacturing activities to domestic or proximate markets [2]. This departure from the traditional offshore production reflects an emerging strategic response to the multifaceted challenges confronting the fashion sector [3]. Reshoring initiatives are increasingly being propelled by imperatives such as bolstering supply chain resilience, enhancing responsiveness, and addressing concerns related to environmental sustainability and ethical production practices [4].

The paper embarks upon a comprehensive exploration of the escalating importance of reshoring efforts within the fashion industry, conducting a critical appraisal of the motivating factors, ramifications, and potential transformative influences on the industry's modus operandi. Furthermore, this investigation scrutinises the association between reshoring initiatives and the overarching pursuit of sustainability objectives.

Therefore, the article aims at exploring reshoring dynamics in the fashion sector and their interplay with sustainability efforts. As it represents a strategic response to evolving consumers' expectations, regulatory frameworks, and a global community increasingly sensitive to its ecological footprint, the aim of this academic investigation is to understand and recognise the main hubs of offshoring and the trends to reshoring globally, unravelling the potential of reshoring to trigger positive transformations within the fashion industry.

The paper is organised as it follows: Sect. 2 The fashion industry: overview and present trends on sustainability; Sect. 3 The fashion industry in Italy: analysis of the economic importance of the sector; Sect. 4 Towards sustainable globalisation: offshoring and reshoring trends; Sect. 5 Methodology and data; Sect. 6 Results and discussion; Sect. 7 Conclusion.

2 The Fashion Industry: Overview and Present Trends on Sustainability

The Textile & Apparel (T&A) sector stands as the world's second most polluting industry, accounting for approximately 1.2 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions with a consumption growth of +400% in around two decades [1]. This alarming trend has been exacerbated by the proliferation of fast fashion, which not only leads to premature disposal of textile products but also results in heightened waste generation. The expression highlights the industry's rapid turnover, overproduction, and its related massive consumerism. As a matter of fact, brands have gradually overlooked the importance of assessing the negative consequences for local communities and the environment deriving from the production processes of fashion goods, including excessive energy consumption, water contamination, use of highly polluting chemicals, increased textile waste, low wages, and poor working conditions [2, 3].

Evidence of this exaggerated shopping culture is also provided by household spending data collected by the European Commission. The amount of clothes bought per person in the EU has risen by 40% in just a few decades, driven by lowering prices and increasingly fast fashion trends [4].

In response to this ethical fashion movement, not only brands but also suppliers, factory owners, unions, and non-governmental organisations have invested significant resources to promote a sustainable revolution in the industry [5]. However, it seems that industry improvements have not triggered a net positive impact on financial accounts. In fact, it has emerged that while many consumers claim to be motivated by ethical intentions, the translation of this attitude into concrete actions is much less evident, especially when purchasing fashion items [6].

At the heart of the issue lies the unsustainable nature of the entire textile value chain, spanning from raw material extraction to production, distribution, consumption, and end-use [7, 8]. It is evident that environmental repercussions extend throughout the production process, characterised by extensive energy consumption often derived from non-renewable sources, particularly fossil fuels. Furthermore, textile factories heavily rely on water and natural resources, from the cultivation of cotton and natural fibres to their utilisation in production processes [9]. In addition, processes such as printing and dyeing involve the use of chemical substances, whose impact on soil, air, and water quality remains significant despite regulatory limitations over time [10].

Beyond environmental considerations, social and economic dimensions also come into play. Manufacturing operations are predominantly situated in regions where labour rights are disregarded, and the balance between environmental conservation and economic gains is often murky [11]. Moreover, opacity within supply chain stages fosters conditions ripe for illicit activities and exploitative labour practices globally [12].

Apart from consumption and waste generated along the entire fashion supply chain and products distribution, the post-consumption stage warrants closer scrutiny. The advent of fast fashion, indeed, has instigated changes in consumers' behaviour, resulting in shortened product life spans [13].

Although this scenario has also led to new opportunities for reuse, lending, and exchange, consumers' awareness regarding final disposal destinations for discarded fashion items remains low, underscoring the need for education on post-consumption practices [14, 15].

Given these challenges, legislative bodies at national and supranational levels are endeavouring to regulate the fashion industry towards circular practices [16]. Notably, in 2022 the European Union (EU) introduced its Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles, aiming to promote recyclable, safe, and environmentally-friendly products while respecting labour rights [17]. It is in this context that the implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility is poised to be a cornerstone policy in the EU's efforts to reshape the fashion industry and foster sustainability in the sector, in line with the Circular Economy Package dating to 2018 [18].

3 The Fashion Industry in Italy: Analysis of the Economic Importance of the Sector

The fashion industry in Italy, significantly contributing to the country's economy and cultural identity, has evolved through pivotal moments and influential figures. The landmark high-fashion show in Florence in 1951, organized by Giovanni Battista Giorgini,

marked a turning point for the Italian fashion sector, increasing its importance in international trade and establishing the 'Made in Italy' label [19, 20]. Over the years, the sector's central role for the Italian economy has been underscored by its growing international market diffusion, distinguished by worldwide competitors [21].

Milan, in particular, stands out as a significant 'hub' in the spatial, social, and economic organisation of the Italian fashion industry, characterised by strong local embeddedness and internationalisation. Also, the global resonance of Italian fairs in the T&A, such as the Milan Fashion Week or the Pitti Uomo ones, remark the evolution and importance of the sector in Italy [22]. Therefore, it is evident that the Italian fashion industry, shaped by historical roots in luxury textiles and modern developments in high fashion and ready-to-wear segments, is a key player in the global T&A landscape.

The Italian fashion sector, renowned for its significant economic and cultural impact, stands as witness of both Italy's rich history and dynamic present in the fashion world [19].

The concept of the bazaar economy has been a point of discussion in relation to Italy's fashion sector structure, as several small and independent enterprises buy and sell a wide range of high-quality goods globally and directly, without relying on a centralised mediator. As a consequence, the degree of dependency on foreign markets and the impact of financial crises on its supply chains are higher [23, 24].

In this context, sustainable innovation has become a crucial factor for the competitiveness and the growth of the textile and fashion industry. Several fashion companies have focused on sustainability and innovation, promoting the development of the Italian T&A districts and demonstrating how sustainable innovation can be based on core corporate values and strong territorial relationships [25, 26].

The Covid-19 pandemic accelerated this innovation process further, by forcing Italian fashion brands to restructure their value chains, refine their strategies, and invest in manufacturing, sustainability, and digital technologies, thus demonstrating their adaptability and resilience [27]. Therefore, this has made the need for intellectual property rights instruments all the more necessary, given the common counterfeiting practices in the field [28].

Counterfeiting in the fashion industry presents significant economic and social challenges. Strategies to combat continuous violations and prevent the spread of counterfeiting are essential to safeguard the integrity of the fashion industry [8]. In this context, the role of IT tools and strategies in the T&A sector has been crucial. Companies that effectively use digital communication for online shopping and advertisement better manage to remain competitive and overcome adverse economic cycles [29].

These insights collectively highlight the multifaceted nature of the Italian fashion industry, demonstrating its versatility in front of global trends as the offshoring one.

Beyond any doubt, Italian products in the textile and clothing industry often stand out from the rest due to their renowned style and quality [30]. It is not surprising that four Italian fashion houses appeared in Vogue's best collections in 2023, with Prada, Bottega Veneta and Schiaparelli securing the favour of experts and passionates in the field [31]. Despite the heightened sensitiveness of consumers on sustainability aspects in the T&A sector, the fast fashion trend still prevails over long-term products quality. Due to this tendency, clothing manufacturers strive to meet the diverse needs of consumers

who desire to find the latest fashion trends in stores at reasonable prices immediately after they appear on the runways.

4 Towards Sustainable Globalisation: Offshoring and Reshoring Trends

Sustainability is defined as the ability to meet present needs without compromising those of future generations [32]. This concept is based on environmental, social and economic pillars, as manufacturing activities are recognised to influence all three of these dimensions of sustainability [33].

In recent decades, both insourcing and outsourcing in developing countries have been popular strategies for companies seeking a sustainable competitive advantage [34].

Moreover, economic trends and globalisation have generated complex supply chains, pushing many companies to relocate their production. Delocalisation is defined as the transfer of activities of production, search and development, services and/or supply in a foreign state, outside the company's country of origin. During the first half of the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s, offshoring increased mainly due to low raw material and labour costs, which offer competitive advantages to businesses [35]. This trend has also been fostered by the reduction of trade restrictions and barriers in developing countries [36].

However, in the current context, sustainable practices and responsible supply chain management are not only indispensable, but also complex. Geographical distance can make it difficult to fully evaluate environmental and social performance and assess suppliers' commitment to sustainability. In fact, reducing environmental impacts and adopting responsible materials and processes require close cooperation with suppliers and ethical treatment of workers [37].

On the one hand, several events, including the economic crisis and globalisation trends, prompted companies to delocate their activities. On the other, growing concerns about the socio-ecological load have led firms to reconsider their shoring decisions. Because of this, several companies have decided to bring production activities back to their home countries. Therefore, researchers face an imperative to conduct more studies on the phenomenon, as it is necessary to better understand the effects of reshoring strategies on sustainability and identify who and what promote them [38].

Current research lacks a clear definition of sustainable reshoring, despite increasing pressure for sustainability-oriented business strategies. Companies, especially Westerners, implement reshoring primarily for economic reasons and to respond to market demand [38].

Reshoring is a phenomenon that has been triggered by several factors, including trade wars, rising labour costs in delocalised countries, concerns about sustainability and supply chain disruptions due to the Covid-19 pandemic [39].

Figure 1 presents 4 acknowledged forms of reshoring:

- in-house reshoring, which consists in the return of wholly-owned offshored activities to wholly-owned local activities. Therefore, a company relocates manufacturing activities performed in wholly owned offshore facilities back to wholly owned State-based facilities;

- reshoring for outsourcing, i.e. the return of wholly-owned offshored activities to local suppliers, according to which a firm satisfies the demand in its local market by relocating manufacturing activities performed in wholly owned offshore facilities back to State-based providers;
- reshoring for insourcing, namely the move from offshore suppliers to wholly-owned home-based facilities, where a firm satisfies its local market by relocating manufacturing activities back to wholly owned local structures;
- outsourced reshoring, according to which a firm relocates manufacturing activities performed by offshore suppliers back to local, State-based suppliers [40].

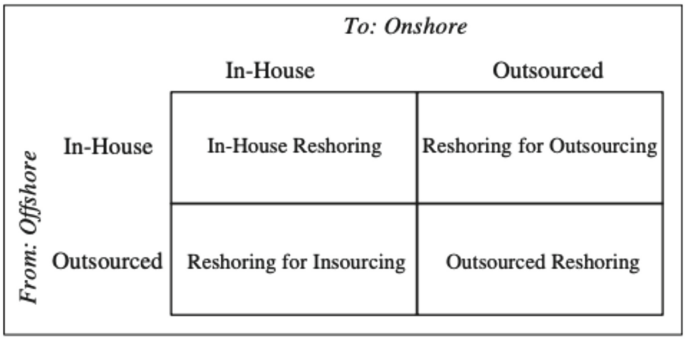

Fig. 1. Different types of reshoring. Source: Gray et al. (2013).

Such a strategy is often adopted in answer to the costs increase or issues in supply chain management. Although it is not a new phenomenon, it has gained importance in recent years, becoming increasingly widespread as a response to changes in the economic landscape and the need for greater control and flexibility in the supply chain [35].

However, although this strategy offered evident competitive advantages, costs and risks have emerged over time such as bureaucratic hindrances, loss of know-how and raise in coordination expenses. Reshoring involves repatriation of activities both internally and externally to the company, while the grounding reasons can differ according to corporate goals and other variables [34].

Reshoring research has identified a wide range of driving factors, including logistical costs, quality, lead time, and emotional motivations. Environmental sustainability also emerges as a key reason for reshoring, although its exact impact remains under investigation [41].

Companies adopt reshoring to reduce both operational and strategic risks and to promote the corporate sustainability agenda. However, little is known about 'resiliently sustainable' supply chains, which is why it is important to investigate these dynamics [42].

Reshoring has emerged mainly in firms with their headquarters in developed countries, for example in Europe and in the United States. Although decisions about the production location may overall seem simple, the underlying complexity of the topic is

intriguing. However, conceptualising this decision-making process is difficult because of its non-linear, dynamic and cyclical nature [39].

In conclusion, before deciding about relocation of corporate activities it is necessary to carefully assess the trade-off between costs and benefits. While reshoring can lead to lower profits and higher production costs, some studies indicate that it can be a profitable strategy, especially considering the higher average return of shares associated with reshoring ads [43]. In particular, it is of utmost importance to consider supply and distribution chains dynamics and mechanisms.

4.1 The Role of Reshoring on Sustainability

As highlighted above, the reshoring of companies' activities assumes an increasingly important role for environmental sustainability. This reflects higher firms' knowledge and awareness on sustainability and the negative impacts of foreign production. Therefore, reshoring shows several advantages that can be pursued and created through reshoring, such as the reduction of emissions associated with international production and transportation, or the promotion of more ethical and safer practices within working sectors [43].

Additionally, it can reduce the use of resource consumption and enhance the use and recycling of ecological materials, thus contributing to circular economy and long-term sustainability. However, in order for reshoring to have a positive impact on sustainability, it is key to implement policies and incentives suitable to the transition to more environmentally responsible models [43].

Supply chains fragmentation, hereby considering the manufacturing industry, attests the vulnerability of global networks. Therefore, the implementation of reshoring strategies allow companies to adapt to unforecast events [44].

To conclude, it is possible to claim that sustainability is a key driver of reshoring decisions at social and environmental levels, although the topic is still under-investigated by current literature [33].

5 Methodology and Data

The data used to apply this methodology have been extrapolated from the European Reshoring Monitor, a database containing fact sheets with data on reshoring events reported by the national media of each member state of the European Union. Active collection of this data for reshoring monitoring began in February 2016, and some previous reshoring cases (2014–2015) were identified by previous data collection activities by the research team. The database was updated monthly until the end of 2018 when the project ended [45].

Within this project, different cases of reshoring have been reported as companies which have brought back (within the EU) value chain activities previously relocated to another country. This project takes into account different sectors but in this research, we decide to put our attention on the sectors related to the fashion industry such as:

- Manufacture of textiles;
- Manufacture of wearing apparel;

- Manufacture of leather and related products.

After a deeper investigation, we found 32 cases of reshoring announced in the period indicated above (Fig. 2).

	RESHORING MONITOR FASHION INDUSTRY						
	Company Name	Company Country	Announcement Date	Offeshored to	Reshored to	Sector	Source
1	Lissau A/S	Denmark	29/04/2017	Lithuania	Denmark	C13 - Manufacture of textiles	European Reshoring Monitor
2	Kiplay	France	07/05/2016	Tunisia	France	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
3	Roy Lowe & Sons Ltd	United Kingdom	07/09/2017	Turkey	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
4	Roy Lowe & Sons Ltd	United Kingdom	07/09/2017	India	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
5	Roy Lowe & Sons Ltd	United Kingdom	07/09/2017	China	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
6	Kansas	Denmark	19/02/2018	Sweden	Denmark	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
7	Le coq sportif	France	08/10/2017	Vietnam	France	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
8	Bomboogie	Italy	12/01/2015	Bangladesh	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
9	Bomboogie	Italy	12/01/2015	China	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
10	Wendre	Estonia	27/06/2017	Sweden	Estonia	C13 - Manufacture of textiles	European Reshoring Monitor
11	Wendre	Estonia	27/06/2017	Finland	Estonia	C13 - Manufacture of textiles	European Reshoring Monitor
12	Diadora	Italy	14/06/2017	China	Italy	C15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	European Reshoring Monitor
13	Pepe Jeans	Spain	02/12/2016	France	Spain	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
14	Krys Group	France	08/11/2016	Thailand	France	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
15	Benetton	Italy	11/10/2016	NA	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
16	TBA Textiles	United Kingdom	08/09/2016	Netherlands	United Kingdom	C13 - Manufacture of textiles	European Reshoring Monitor
17	Burberry	United Kingdom	14/08/2015	Japan	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
18	Mango	Spain	20/07/2016	India	Spain	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
19	Mango	Spain	20/07/2016	China	Spain	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
20	Rapanui Clothing	United Kingdom	28/01/2014	India	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
21	Patrona Luggage	United Kingdom	12/11/2014	China	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
22	Damart	France	19/05/2016	Belgium	France	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
23	Icab	Italy	03/11/2015	China	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
24	OVS	Italy	25/10/2015	NA	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
25	Falconeri	Italy	23/05/2015	Romania	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
26	Burberry	United Kingdom	03/11/2015	China	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
27	Paul Smith	United Kingdom	05/09/2014	NA	United Kingdom	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
28	Safilo	Italy	25/07/2015	China	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
29	Gta Moda	Italy	10/12/2014	Romania	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
30	Ciak Roncato	Italy	23/07/2015	China	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
31	Prada	Italy	03/04/2014	China	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor
32	Giorgio Armani	Italy	26/02/2016	Switzerland	Italy	C14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	European Reshoring Monitor

Fig. 2. Reshoring cases T&A sector 2014 -2018. Source: European Reshoring Monitor.

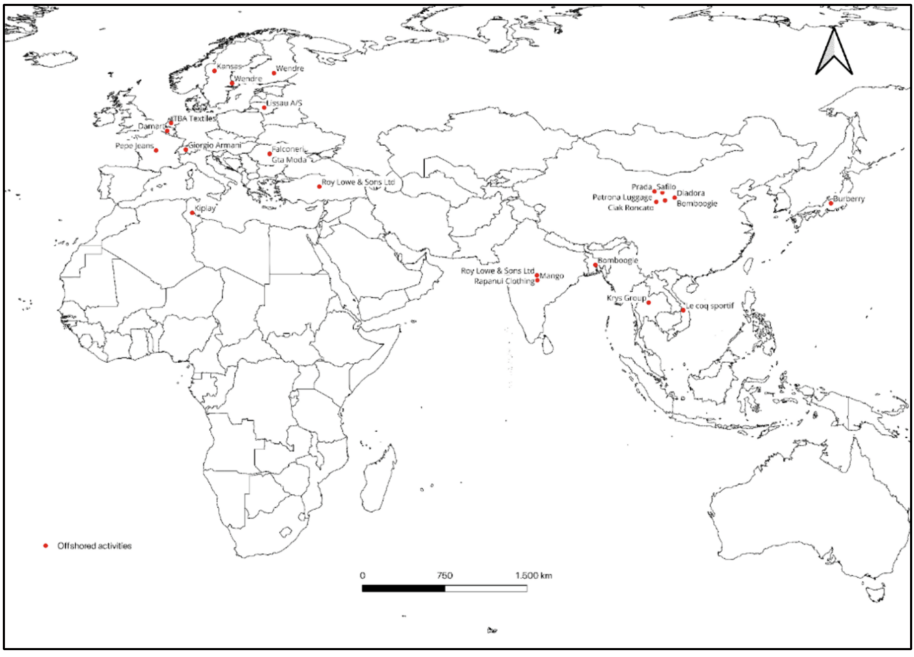

Fig. 3. Cases of offshored activities. Author: F. Sinatra (2024).

After preliminary data analysis, only 29 cases of reshoring were considered, as some data on the relocation of production activities did not clearly indicate the antecedent position to reshoring. Subsequently, the QGIS software was used to more accurately represent this analysis. After setting up the map with the coordinates of the enterprises on My Maps, two distinct analytical levels were applied: one to indicate the original location of the activities (offshored to) and one to represent the place of reshoring (reshored to).

After that, a network analysis was conducted on the repatriation of production activities in a comprehensive manner (not only for the companies under consideration) (Fig. 3).

6 Results and Discussion

Both from the data and the network analysis conducted through QGIS, it is possible to check for the fashion companies conducting reshoring strategies. Our analysis highlights that the T&A firms which started to implement reshoring activities are still a minority worldwide. Particularly, reshoring strategies are mainly conducted by European firms, as they are those which previously delocalised most in South-East Asia States and China. In addition, it is possible to see that Italy and the United Kingdom are the countries where the highest number of cases was attested (Fig. 4).

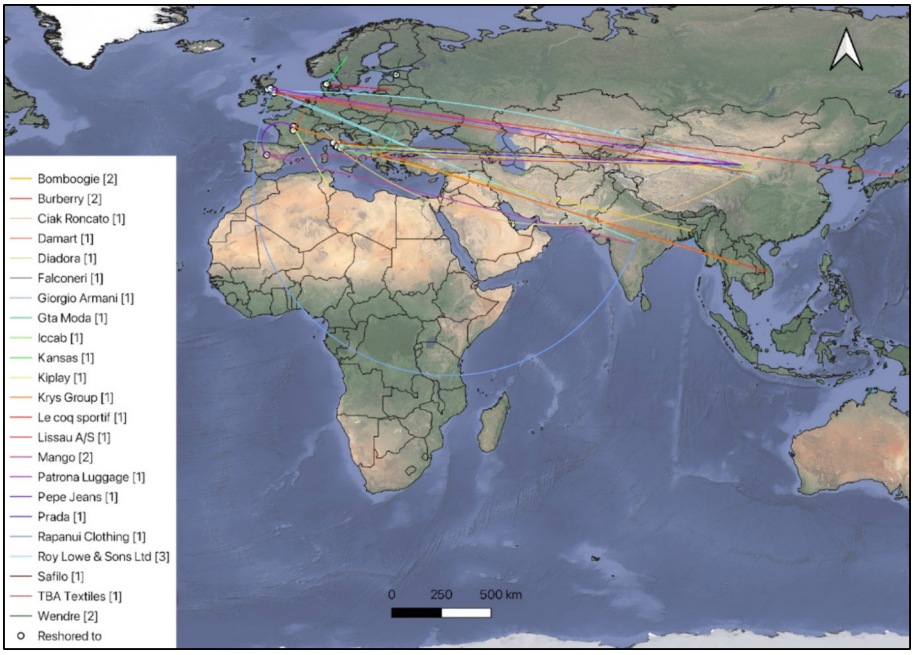

Fig. 4. Reshoring Cases from 2014 to 2018 in the fashion industry. Author: F. Sinatra (2024).

Our analysis demonstrates how companies keen on reshoring can benefit from a reinforced brand identity, mostly from the Italian market standpoint where the 'Made in' is considered as a key qualitative component for products and services.

Consequently, firms choosing this strategy can benefit from added value along the entire value chain, creating a positive impact on social and environmental sustainability [35]. For instance, they can lower global transportation emissions and create social value on local communities.

Nevertheless, our analysis does not allow us to exclude other factors such as normative changes, political reasons or tax incentives pushing companies to adopt reshoring strategies. Moreover, we remark that, along with opportunities, reshoring also shows drawbacks and risks connected to its implementation, such as higher costs, heavier tax burden and readaptation needs [46]. Therefore, reshoring is strongly related to sustainability in its wider meaning, by considering social, environmental, and economic aspects as impactful on corporate performance in the short and long run.

7 Conclusion

The trend of reversing initial offshoring decisions is becoming increasingly common, with some studies reporting that one in every four offshoring firms decides to reshore (or nearshore) manufacturing within the next five years [47, 48]. This phenomenon is particularly relevant in the apparel industry, with the majority of reshoring occurring in Southern Europe, especially in Italy, France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal [49, 50].

Previous scholars have revealed how a key factor behind these decisions consists in consumers' perception, particularly relevant for luxury brands [51]. Additionally, costs reduction plays a significant role. Increasing transportation costs may make producing in distant locations less cost-effective, while proximity to markets can reduce delivery times, offering a competitive advantage in an industry where speed is crucial. While sustainability is an important consideration, research nevertheless suggests it is not the primary driver of these decisions.

Overall, the trend of reshoring or nearshoring production in the apparel industry is driven by a combination of factors. However, we highlight that the reshoring phenomenon is still marginal with respect to delocalisation strategies. This leads to unsustainable supply chains distinguished by low resilience levels, which highlights the need for other strategies enhancing the mitigation of environmentally negative effects.

Our study also suggests a shift away from extensive globalisation efforts, influenced by collateral events such as supply chain disruptions and raising costs. Although complete disengagement from globalisation seems unlikely due to the importance and widespread nature of global value chains, we envision a new equilibrium between offshoring and reshoring in the T&A industry. As firms adapt to external factors, making location decisions that suit their brands assumes higher strategic importance and especially in the period post the Covid-19 pandemic.

To sum up, our paper sheds light into fashion companies which have adopted reshoring strategies at global level. In the context of the fashion industry's heightened consciousness regarding its environmental impact, ethical concerns, and the imperative to maintain economic sustainability, reshoring emerges as a strategic instrument capable of harmonising financial exigencies with social and environmental responsibilities.

7.1 Theoretical and Practical Contributions

Our paper contributes to current literature and practice on reshoring by providing an overview of companies undertaking the decision to relocate in the T&A field globally. Apart from conveying the present trends on this phenomenon, we also provide some reference points to orientate researchers on the grounding reasons for offshoring and reshoring practices by firms, therefore enriching current understanding of these localisation strategies. Therefore, we add to the existing knowledge of reshoring by focusing on the main sustainability factors that contribute to shape and spread this strategy across sectors, to the benefit of the environment and society. While doing this, we enrich the current debate on the drivers to reshoring and their main positive impacts.

Our study also speaks to practitioners and experts of the fashion sector, on the one hand, and of localisation strategies, on the other. The study also aims at providing them with concrete instruments of support that could serve to better orient their actions and guide practice.

Lastly, we acknowledge the limitations of the present study. As we rely on secondary data, their limited timeframe does not allow us to say anything about currently ongoing trends. Moreover, as we limit the reshoring analysis to the fashion field, we do not account for the dynamics occurring in different sectors.

As there is still wide room for academic investigation, we leave to future researchers the opportunity to deepen the episodes of reshoring within different industries. We hope to serve as useful background to theoretical and practical efforts, encouraging further exploration of current and future reshoring dynamics to the benefit of academics and practitioners.

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