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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Séjourné
on behalf of the European Commission
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Relocation decisions tend to be intertwined with other drivers of output and investment, such as energy prices, demand, financing conditions, competition and industrial subsidies in third countries, making it hard to isolate a gross domestic product (GDP) loss from relocations by EU firms alone. Yet, economic indicators show pressure consistent with relocation and deindustrialisation risks¹.

The European Restructuring Monitor (ERM)² reports some 100 cases of offshoring to non-EU countries since 2020³, primarily to India, China, the US and Türkiye⁴. The observed trends are concentrated in the manufacturing industry⁵, putting more than 30 000 EU jobs at risk⁶. Around 1300 announced job redundancies⁷ are associated with offshoring to the US.

Prosperity and quality jobs are cornerstones of the Commission's agenda. The Competitiveness Compass⁸, the Clean Industrial Deal⁹, the Single Market Strategy¹⁰ and sectoral action plans¹¹ aim to strengthen the EU's industrial base and competitiveness, thus fostering quality jobs in Europe. The Union of Skills¹², the Quality Jobs Roadmap¹³ and the planned Quality Jobs Act further contribute to protecting quality jobs. Finally, the Commission has proposed amendments to the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund¹⁴ to make sure that workers at imminent risk of losing their job can benefit from EU financial support to access training.

¹ For example, output in energy intensive industries is around 10% lower than pre-2022 levels and in the chemicals sector, firms report accelerated plant closures and slowed investments – developments expected to weigh on GDP. For further information and sources, see Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship & SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) Chief Economist Team, March 2026 Quarterly Bulletin <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/circabc-ewpp/d/d/workspace/SpacesStore/a261b325-749c-4eef-9b1f-0c70adb52171/download> and Roland Berger (commissioned by the European Chemical Industry Council), European chemical closures and investments radar 2022-2025 <https://cefic.org/app/uploads/2026/01/European-Chemical-Closures-and-Investments-Radar-2022-2025.pdf>.

² <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/surveys-and-data/european-restructuring-monitor>.

³ These cases concern restructurings with a significant employment impact, as only events that meet certain conditions on the size of the affected workforce are monitored in the ERM. For more details on the ERM dataset, see the Eurofound website: <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/surveys-and-data/european-restructuring-monitor>.

⁴ India (16 cases), China (12), US (7) and Türkiye (6).

⁵ In particular in manufacturing of electronics, textiles, transport equipment, machinery and chemicals.

⁶ Commission calculation based on ERM dataset.

⁷ I.e., 0.000645 % of total employment in the EU in 2025.

⁸ COM(2025) 0030 final.

⁹ COM(2025) 85 final.

¹⁰ COM(2025) 500 final.

¹¹ COM(2025) 125 final (steel and metals); COM(2025) 530 final (chemicals); COM(2025) 95 final (automotive sector).

¹² COM(2025) 90 final.

¹³ COM(2025) 944 final.

¹⁴ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202601139.