Using the multiple case study method, this paper investigates strategic consequences that flow from controls that govern non-equity interfirm relationships. Drawing on the remediableness criterion, a dynamic perspective is adopted to explore how controls adopted at the outset of outsourcing arrangements influence the ease of exiting the relationships and transacting with other suppliers in situations where firms contemplate switching suppliers. The remediableness criterion draws attention to the costs of switching suppliers when firms have already invested in controls to manage their incumbent suppliers. Data are collected by conducting semi-structured interviews in 29 firms across Australia to explore the hypothesized relations. This study finds that the nature and magnitude of transaction costs associated with control structures contribute towards the formation of exit barriers that reduce the ease of switching suppliers. Trust-based controls are associated with the highest switching costs, followed by bureaucratic-based controls and then market-based controls.