Semigroups canonically Morita equivalent to a factorisable semigroup

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The Morita equivalence for semigroups has been defined as the existence of an equivalence functor between their respective categories of *firm* semigroup actions (*acts* for short). This notion of Morita of equivalence is known to be well-behaved for factorisable semigroups, but a factorisable semigroup can be Morita equivalent to a semigroup that is not factorisable.

Every semigroup has an associated factorisable semigroup – its largest factorisable subsemigroup. The respective categories of acts over these two semigroups are canonically connected with an action restricting functor. Our goal is to identify classes of semigroups for which this functor induces a Morita equivalence.