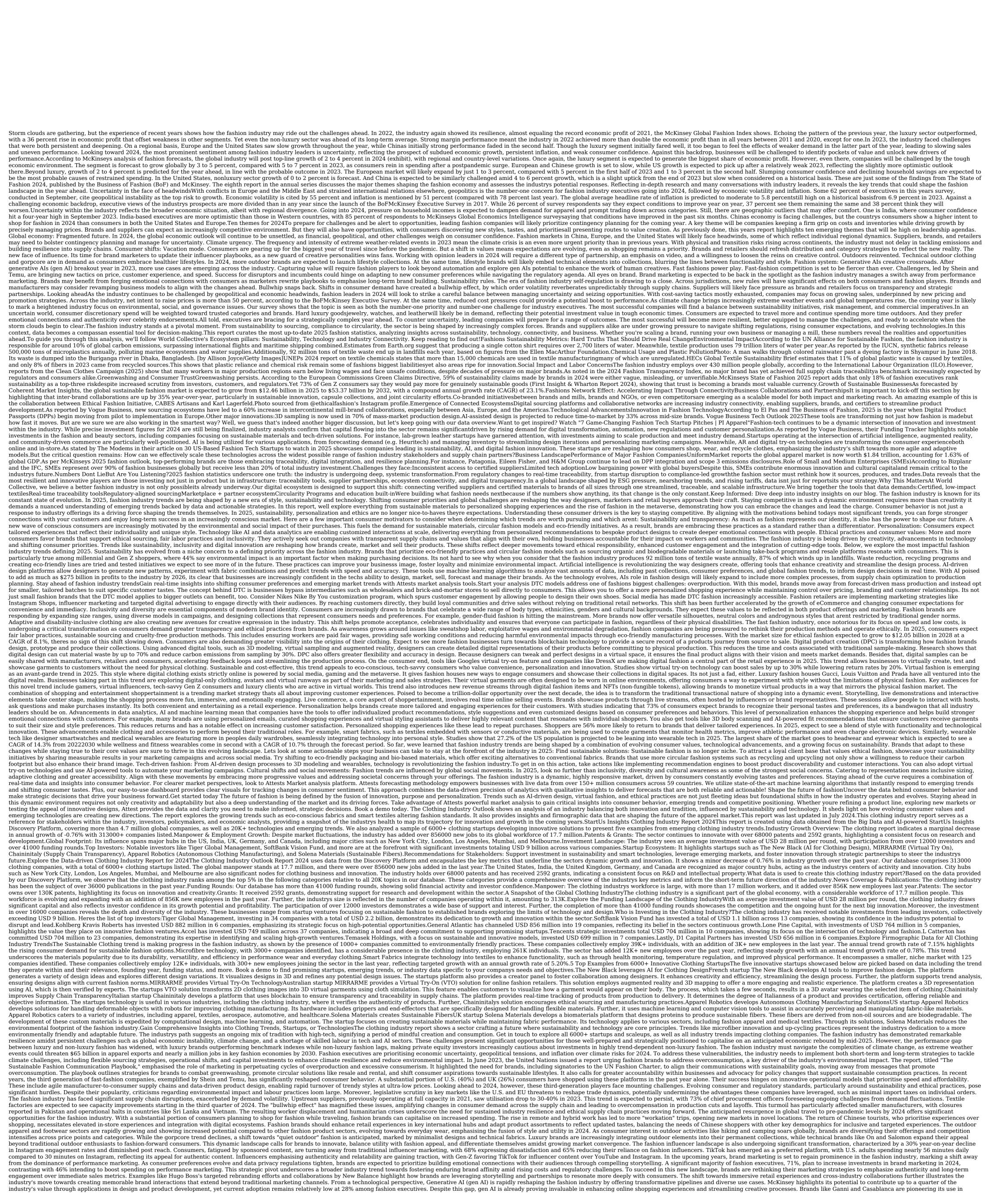
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runway shows and marketing campaigns, demonstrating its ability to accelerate design iterations and bolster creative output. Investment in gen AI startups soared to \$14.1 billion in the first half of 2023, underlining its strategic importance for fashion businesses. Tools such as AiDA and Cala exemplify its capacity to automate design tasks, generate fashion templates, and facilitate rapid prototyping. Beyond operational efficiencies per AI enables hyper-personalization in customer interactions and IP protection, strategic adoption of gen AI promises not only cost efficiencies but also significant competitive advantages in a rapidly evolving market landscape. Since 2022, the fashion industry showed resilience primarily driven by the luxury segment's ability to raise prices effectively, offsetting challenges in other segments. Economic profit (EP) stabilized near 2021 levels despite macroeconomic uncertainties such as geopolitical tensions, inflation, and fluctuating consumer confidence. The luxury sector, dominated by major players like LVMH, demonstrated significant profit generation through pricing strategies. Meanwhile, mid-market and value/discount segments struggled, with some even experiencing declines in EP. The industry saw a polarisation in profitability, with a small number of "Super Winners" capturing the majority of economic profit. These top companies, particularly in luxury and sportswear, outperformed others due to their strong margin performance and supply chain disruptions, luxury brands maintained high margins and revenue growth. While luxury segments are expected to sustain profitability, other segments may face further challenges, potentially widening the gap between industry leaders and struggling companies. The luxury fashion industry leaders and struggling companies. \$120.1 billion. Forecasts indicate subsequent annual growth rates of 3.3% in 2026 and 3% in 2027, pushing total revenues to \$124.1 billion following a 3.1% annual increase. The challenges Consumer confidence remains fragile in key markets, economic slowdowns across major commercial economies such as the U.S., Europe, and China. The climate crisis is a significant concern, with extreme weather events in 2023 anticipated to continue or worsen in 2024. Potential losses due to climate impacts on apparel exports could reach \$65 billion by 2030. These impacts will affect not only the fashion industry but multiple manufacturing industries. Regulations in the E.U. and U.S. will push brands to drastically cut down greenhouse gases, emissions, and wasteful practices. Businesses are scheduled to push more capital towards sustainable business models that conserve and protect natural resources. The opportunities Generative AI is seen as a major growth lever, with 73% of executives prioritising it for 2024, despite a talent gap. Innovation through AI, particularly generative AI, is crucial for enhancing creativity and operational efficiency. Marketing strategies are shifting from performance to brand marketing, with a focus on authenticity and relatability through influencers. Brands are looking for unique influencers with fresh perspectives, as opposed to ultra-polished and well seasoned influencers. The return of travel to pre-pandemic levels is expected to boost demand for fashion, especially outdoor wear. Sustainability and climate action remain high on the agenda, with 12% of executives viewing it as both a top opportunity and challenge. Brand-building and differentiation will be key to attracting consumers in a competitive market. Focusing business strategy away from trend-based fashion, toward long term brand value is also of high importance to executives. Key industry insights By 2023, the industry faced deepening challenges, with slow growth in Europe and the U.S. and deceleration in China. Global GDP growth is set to slow to 2.9 percent in 2024, down from 3 percent Europe post-pandemic, affecting spending capacity. Emerging Asia provides potential growth spots, with Indias investment activity, domestic demand and developing infrastructure making it a promising market for fashion. Markets like the Middle East are seen as promising for growth and investment. Luxury initially performed well but faced a decline in consumer interest by mid-2023. For 2024, executives anticipate expected retail sales growth between 2% and 4%, with the luxury fashion is expected to grow steadily, with variations across regions: Europe (1%-3%), U.S. (0%-2%), and China (4%-6%). Luxury fashion growth is projected to slow globally, with regional growth rates varying: Europe (3%-5%), U.S. (2%-4%), and China (4%-6%). Investment landscape Scaling non-luxury fashion brands for IPOs remains challenging due to concerns about long-term value creation, high valuations, debt financing difficulties, and pressure on discretionary consumer categories. Investors now prioritise brands with iconic, timeless designs to mitigate "fashion risk," leading private equity firms to focus on luxury brands, sportswear, wellness, outdoor gear, modern jewellery, and intimates. High-demand AI job roles in fashion industries AI Data Scientist/Engineer: develops and refines AI algorithms to analyse fashion trends and consumer data, ensuring models are accurate and effective for predicting market demands. Creative Technologist: combines fashion design with technical expertise to innovate AI-driven solutions, creating and refining product prototypes using AI tools and technologies. AI Product Manager: leads the development and implementation of AI-powered fashion products, collaborating with teams to define features, prioritise tasks, and align products with business goals. Fashion Data Analyst: analyses consumer behaviour and market data to provide insights for fashion brands, using AI tools to forecast demand, optimise inventory, and enhance personalised customer experiences. AI Ethics and Compliance Specialist: ensures ethical use of AI in fashion, addressing issues such as data privacy and bias, collaborating with legal teams and regulators to maintain industry standards. Digital Content Creator: uses AI for content generated imager and virtual fashion try-ons, enhancing digital storytelling. User Experience (UX) Designer: designs intuitive interfaces and experiences for AI-powered fashion applications, conducting user research, creating prototypes, and optimising usability for consumers and internal users. AI Implementation Specialist: manages deployment and integration of AI solutions in fashion systems, collaborating with IT teams to ensure smooth implementation, testing, training, and support for end-users. Final take-aways Several key insights emerge from our analysis. Revenue growth is expected to stem more from price adjustments than from increased sales volumes, prompting brands to carefully balance pricing strategies to retain price-sensitive consumers. Effective inventory management remains critical amid fluctuating demand dynamics. Suppliers may encounter intensified competition and price pressures due to weak demand and surplus capacity. Building collaborative relationships between brands and suppliers is pivotal to navigating price competitiveness and cost control effectively. Additionally, brands must remain attentive to evolving consumer trends while cautiously approaching products reliant on fast fashion cycles. Recent regulatory shifts in sustainability practices and waste reduction, particularly in regions like Europe and the U.S., further underscore the need for vigilant strategic adaptation. Further reading The State of Fashion 2024 report | McKinseyLegislation is coming for fashions supply chains. Are you ready? | Vogue BusinessThe State of Fashion 1ndustry: 2018 to 2028 | Oberlo At Pyou, we believe that successfully navigating an ever-evolving industry like fashion requires a steadfast commitment to innovation, sustainability, and a deep understanding of market dynamics. As highlighted in McKinseys The State of Fashion 2025 report [2], the fashion sector faces a critical juncture, with challenges like economic uncertainty, shifting consumer behavior, and the imperative for sustainability. These insights reinforce our values of adaptability, excellence, and collaboration, driving us to closely monitor key sectors such as fashion. By staying informed and proactive, we strive to transform challenges into opportunities, shaping a future where creativity and responsibility coexist seamlessly. State of Fashion 2025: Economic Outlook and Market TrendsBy 2025, the global fashion industry is expected to see low single-digit growth, reflecting an economic slowdown and subdued consumer confidence[6]. Surprisingly, for the first time since 2010, non-luxury segments will drive profit growth, marking a significant shift in the sectors profit drivers[5]. Geographic dynamics are undergoing major changes: Europe could benefit from easing inflation and a boost in tourism[1]. The United States will see steady contributions from high-net-worth consumers[6]. In Asia, emerging markets like India, Japan, and Korea are gaining importance, while China continues to struggle economically postpandemic[1]. Shifts in Consumer Behaviour Recent inflation has made consumers increasingly price-sensitive, altering spending priorities and fuelling the growing popularity of dupes affordable equivalents of luxury or exclusive goods[1]. This trend is expected to become even more pronounced by 2025[3]. An often-overlooked demographic, the Silver Generation (over 50s), represents a significant opportunity. Controlling 72% of wealth in the US and becoming increasingly tech-savvy, this group challenges long-held assumptions about age and aspirations in fashion[4]. Innovation and TechnologyThe integration of technology into fashion will give rise to smart garments, with the global market expected to reach \$5.3 billion by 2024. Smart clothing is expected to expand beyond fitness and health monitoring, including innovations like temperature-regulating fabrics and augmented reality capabilities[3]. Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming the industry, with over 50% of fashion executives considering it a key tool for enhancing product discovery by 2025. AI-based tools are enabling brands to improve product discovery, personalise customer experiences, and optimise supply chains[6]. Sustainability remains a key trend. Fashion brands will increasingly focus on practices like recycling, upcycling, and using biodegradable materials. Innovations like lab-grown fabrics and eco-friendly dyes will become mainstream, reducing the industrys carbon footprint[3]. The insights shared in McKinseys The State of Fashion 2025 report underscore the transformative shifts shaping the industry from economic slowdowns to technological innovation and sustainability imperatives. At Pyou, we are quided by a vision of fostering growth and inclusivity, while embracing these changes with resilience and purpose. Our commitment to tracking industry trends, particularly in pivotal sectors like fashion, ensures that we can support solutions that reflect our core values of progress and sustainability. Together, we can meet the demands of a changing world, creating a thriving and responsible future for the fashion Manufacturing in 2025 2] The State of Fashion Manufacturing in 2025 Fashinnovation 4] I Read 150+ Pages of A BoF-McKinsey Report So You Dont Have To 5] The State of Fashion 2025: Challenges at Every Turn | BoF 6] State of Fashion 2025 Fashion Trends for 2025 Pure London 10] The Trends Set to Define 2025 Fashion | Who What Wear In 2024, global sales of apparel and footwear are set to experience moderate growth of approximately 2% in constant terms, and expected to recover to pre-pandemic levels by late 2025/early 2026. The impact of inflation remains persistent and will translate into cautious discretionary spending levels as the baseline forecast global inflation remains above central banks targets, meaninghigh interest rates are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply-side price pressures are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply-side price pressures are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply-side price pressures are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply-side price pressures are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply-side price pressures are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply-side price pressures are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply-side price pressures are also expected to continue in 2024After the pandemic revealed the limits and risks of global fashion supply chains with an overreliance on China, the all-time high inflation seen since 2022 has worsened the situation. Not only have brands and retailers felt the pressure of the increasing cost of goods sold (COGS), but they have also refrained from passing all these costs to consumers whose budgets are being squeezed. Even if the COGS somewhat normalised in the last quarter of 2023, the security crisis in the Red Sea is further disrupting supply chains and inflation as the costs of international shipments rise. In the short term, this poses another pricing conundrum for fashion players, which have already had to contend with costs rising much quicker than the amount they can pass on within consumer pricing. In the longer term, geopolitical tensions will further drive supply chain shifts, which have accelerated since the pandemic. Seeking new pockets of growth India, China and the US will be top contributors to global sales, but there is also a growing number of international players seeking to invest in new pockets of growth in Southeast Asia, such as Thailand and Indonesia; Latin America, including Mexico and Brazil; and in the Middle East and African regions, such as the United Arab Emirates and Childrenswear are set to outperform the wider industry. The demand for sportswear is expected to benefit from the 2024 Paris Olympics in the short term, but over the forecast period, it will largely be driven by thegrowing wellness focus and appeal of sports aesthetics in the APAC region. On the other hand, childrenswear is set to grow globally due to favourable sociodemographic factors in the APAC, Middle East and Africa and Latin American regions. Current economic headwinds increase the appeal of durability and versatility and versatility and versatility. quality and versatility are toughening, there is likely to be market conditions are toughening, there is likely to be market polarisation, making it particularly difficult for brands with a mid-price positioning. However, consumers being more careful with their fashion spending in general does not only mean buying cheaper but, rather, buying the best they can afford. Increasing a products lifespan and circularity credentials is all the more important since the regulation is also changing, with the EU Strategy for Sustainable Textile and the Californias Climate Corporate Data Accountability and Climate-Related Financial Risk Acts passed in October 2023. Hyper localisation, personalisation and GenAI to deliver emotional connections with 32% global sales of apparel and footwear taking place online, the digital transformation continues, albeit at a slower pace than during the pandemic. However, consumers demand the best of both worlds, and delivering a convenient, personalised experience can help win their favour in a saturated digital environment. GenAI and technology can help boost conversion rates and reduce returns by delivering these personal experiences due to offering a more fluid or visual shopping experience, such as the Google Virtual Try-On tool or instant product recommendations including by Indian ecommerce giant Myntra, which is integrating ChatGPT as part of its platforms. Another winning strategy is that of hyper localisation. This involves tailoring ones in-store experience and digital content or developing special collaborations or product mixes to align with key events to help deliver emotional connections. They can achieve this by combining international brand power with the cultural nuances, languages and preferences of regional or domestic consumers. To conclude, the market environment remains extremely challenging for fashion players in 2024, but there are pockets of growth and companies able to demonstrate and communicate their value to consumers through tailored product offerings and services will fare better than others. In this quest, it will be critical to invest in the right technology that can support more localised and personalised offerings. To learn more about winning strategies in this market environment, read our briefing, Competitor Strategies in Apparel and Footwear Although hard to predict, even in the best of times, the fashion industry is in for a particularly tumultuous and uncertain 2025. A long-feared cyclical slowdown has arrived. Consumers, affected by the recent period of high inflation, are increasingly price sensitive. There is also the surprising rise of dupes, the acceleration of climate change, and the continued reshuffling of global trade. Regional differences, which came into focus in 2024, will become even starker in the coming year. In short, the negative environment predicted by many in the fashion industry this time a year ago has now materialized. There is still growth to be found, but economic uncertainty, geographic disparities, as well as shifting customer behavior and preferences mean seizing it will require navigating a maze of compounding challenges at every turn. Consequently, 2025 is likely to be a time of reckoning for many brands. Sluggish growth continues of the sluggish growth continues. seen in 2024: revenue growth is expected to stabilize in the low single digits (exhibit). While luxury has led in value creation in recent years, the McKinsey Global Fashion Index forecasts that in 2024, it is nonluxury that will drive the entirety of the increase in economic profit for the first time since 2010 (excluding the COVID-19 pandemic). Fashion leaders polled in our annual BoFMcKinsey State of Fashion Executive Survey were just as pessimistic as last year. Just 20 percent expect improvements in consumer sentiment in 2025, while 39 percent see industry conditions worsening. The geographic drivers of revenue and economic profit are also undergoing historic shifts. In particular, the industry will benefit from falling inflation and increased tourism in Europe, the resilience of high-net-worth individuals in the United States, and new growth engines in Asia (to counteract uncertainty around consumer spending in China, which is still recovering from the pandemic). buffeted by macroeconomic headwinds, brands will pivot focus to other Asian markets, most notably Japan, Korea, and India. Acting on opportunitiesTo reach these consumers, executives told us they will localize their go-to-market models, broaden their price ranges, and focus on brand positioning to capture the attention of shoppers who are increasingly prioritizing value. This impulse is also driving expansion of the resale and off-price segments. Brands that do not wish to play in these categories must demonstrate to customers why their products are worth the premium price. One way to achieve this is by improving the shopping experience. Consumers are returning to in-store shopping at prepandemic levels across much of the world, but retailers need to remind shoppers what they love about the in-store experience. That starts with well-trained staff who are empowered to assist and inspire customers. In the shift back to physical retail, pure-play luxury marketplaces have struggled. This coming year may see mass online marketplaces experience similar disruption; most have seen their share prices plummet from pandemic highs and have struggled to find an answer to falling demand and rising customer acquisition costs. Smart e-commerce players are focusing on new paths for product discovery. Shoppers who were once dazzled by the seemingly endless selection available at many online retailers now bemoan the difficulty of finding what they want. AI-powered curation, content, and search can help customers discover brands are also reevaluating which consumer cohorts to pursue. While the fashion industry has historically prioritized younger shoppers, the silver generation of over-50 customers is growing as a proportion of the overall population of the overall populat about products, stores, and customers that are coming out on top. This is especially true in the sportswear category, where incumbents are competing with a wave of smaller, but more innovative players that are rapidly capturing market share. Next year, ongoing shifts in global trade must also be monitored and anticipated for their impact on sourcing. Retailers will accelerate their reconfiguration of supply chains to prioritize nearshoring and manufacturing in geopolitically aligned countries. These supply chains will need to become more agile, with companies making efforts to reduce excess inventory and minimize the risk of shortfalls. Margin pressures, as well as pressures from governments around the world to reduce emissions and fashion waste, will drive advances in inventory management. New technology will aid these efforts. Finally, the climate crisis will remain a potent force across fashion supply chains and in driving consumer behavior. Even though shoppers have proven less willing than hoped to pay extra for planet-friendly products, making the business case for sustainability less obvious to executives among other competing priorities, the mounting cost of climate change, and government action to combat it, mean sustainability must remain at the top of the agenda. Those who choose to approach sustainability with a long-term mindset even while battling short-term problems will be rewarded with more efficient business operations and a competitive advantage. Leaders who move quickly to identify the bright spots, whether they are geographic, demographic, or technological, will be primed for success, but only if theyre able to evolve. The old playbook is now obsolete; the industry will need a new formula for differentiation and growth. 1. The Rise of Vertical Integration has emerged as a vital strategy for garment manufacturers, seeing factory owners expanding into realms traditionally outside their purview such as textile production, knitting, and dyeing. The core motivation behind this shift is simply meeting the increasingly crunched buyer timelines. Owning more stages of the supply chain enhances control over production and reduces lead times. It enables agility in responding to market changes and customer demands. This shift, however, demands substantial capital investment and a reevaluation of traditional business models. It often involves exploring new areas, requiring fresh expertise and workforce adjustments. Despite these challenges, the benefitsenhanced efficiency, superior quality control, and heightened competitivenessare considerable. Businesses adept at making this transition may gain a notable edge, providing quicker and more responsive services to clients. 2 Consolidation: The Survival of the FittestConsolidation by way of mergers, acquisitions and so on will beanother big thingfortheapparel supply chainin 2024-25. Several big firms could be seen narrowing their supplier base. This shift towards working with fewer but larger full-service suppliers willreshape the landscape. For top-performing manufacturers, especially those highly rated on vendor scorecards, this presents substantial growth opportunities. But for smaller firms, the low growth, high cost, and low margins era could be painful. They would need to develop strategic partnerships to survive. Everyone from retailers to manufacturers will be looking for economies of scale to help counteract rising operating costs. In such asenvironment, those who can adaptby scaling up operations, investing in technology, or finding niche marketsmay be the ones to thrive. However, the message is clear: agility and digital savviness are not just desirable attributes but essential for survival. 3. Sustainability: A Regulatory and Ethical ImperativeWe all know that sustainability is no longer a buzzword. Legislation is coming for fashion supply chains. Its a regulatory and ethical imperative. Legislation like EuropesCorporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Ecodesign Criteria for Consumer Textilesand theNew York State Fashion Sustainability and Social Accountability Actexemplify this shift. Manufacturers, especially in the EU and US (or exporting to these markets), face stringent regulations driving them towards sustainable practices. These laws cover not only environmental protection but also fair labor, ethical sourcing and greenwashing. The industrys challenge lies in adapting manufacturing processes to be eco-friendly while maintaining transparency and ethical practices in the supply chain. Adopting these changes requires both effort and investment, such as overhauling production methods, sourcing sustainability at every supply chain stage. Despite the hurdles this shift offers opportunities like appealing to consumers who value sustainability, accessing new markets, and building differentiated brands. The journey towards sustainability, while challenging, opens doors to innovative and responsible business practices. 4. Geographic Dispersion and New Manufacturing HubsThe global fashion manufacturing map is changing. Manufacturers, especially from traditional hubs like India, are expanding their operations and capitalize on benefits like lower labor costs, access to raw materials, and proximity to consumer markets in Europe, the UK, and the Americas. This geographical diversification is partly a strategic response to the supply chain disruptions of the pandemic and ongoing geopolitical tensions. By spreading their manufacturing bases, fashion brands seek to reduce reliance on traditional hubs, and move towards nearshoring and reshoring that promises more resilience and faster turnaround times. Managing these widespread operations effectively will be crucial, requiring advanced locations. As brands adapt to these changes, their success in the global fashion market will hinge on swiftly adjusting to new manufacturing scenarios while maintaining efficiency and quality.5. Automation: The New WorkforceAutomation will bring a seismic shift in manufacturing, with robots and AI-powered machines increasingly taking over tasks like cutting, sewing, finishing and evenfolding. This shift, driven by the desire to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and consistency and to reduce labor costs, offers businesses a way to meet the demands of a fast-moving market more effectively. However, the move towards automation also raises important questions about the future of our workforce. As machines take on more tasks traditionally performed by humans, how will the role of skilled labor evolve in this future? This change calls for a revised workforce strategy, emphasizing reskilling and upskilling across various roles, from designers and technical teams to factory workers and managers, enabling them to effectively collaborate with and harness these new technologies. While automation undoubtedly brings many benefits, it also underscores the need for a balanced approach that considers both technological advancement and the human element of our industry.6. Fiscal Agility: Balancing the BooksAs we navigate the choppy waters of the coming years, a crucial theme for fashion businesses will be the astute management of costs and inventories, coupled with strategic pricing. This approach transcends mere expense control; its about leveraging financial tools for agility in a market marked by intense competition and changing consumer preferences. Utilizing financial analytics and forecasting tools will be crucial for informed decision-making that balances cost-efficiency with growth opportunities. In this environment, understanding and responding to consumer shiftsing the consumer shiftsing that balances cost-efficiency with growth opportunities. styles, tastes, and prioritiesis essential. Brands and suppliers that skillfully adapt to these changes, using modern financial and accounting toolsto refine their strategies, will not only survive but also prosper. The ability to dynamically adjust pricing based on market trends and consumer data, while efficiently managing inventories to minimize waste and optimize sales, will set apart leaders in this competitive field. Embracing sophisticated financial management tools has become a strategic advantage. This fiscal agility will allow manufacturers to capitalize on new trends, adapt to market shifts, and create value in a landscape where consumer preferences are evolving every day. 7. Mass Customization: The Personal TouchMass customization is transforming the way we think about fashion production driven by consumers increasing demand for personalized and customization options, from made-tomeasure garments to online design tools. This shift demands greater flexibility and adaptability in production processes, with technologies like 3D prototyping and printing becoming crucial for meeting individual customer needs. In fact, the rise of Direct-to-Consumer (DTC) brands underscores the growing importance of made for you in fashion. DTC brands are disrupting the traditional retail model by offering more personalized experiences and customization options, often through online platforms. For the manufacturers, this trend represents a significant opportunity to collaborate with DTC brands, adapting their operational processes to meet the demands of a market that values uniqueness and personalization. However, it also challenges suppliers to rethink production models, moving away from mass production to more agile and responsive manufacturing setups.8. Transparency and traceability: The Conscious ConsumerTransparency and there was one. Todays eco-conscious consumer wants to know the origins and ethical credentials of their clothing. This demand for transparency is pushing brands, and thus their manufacturers, to expose their supply chains to scrutiny. Ensuring fair wages, safe working conditions, and ethical sourcing of materials is becoming a baseline expectation. Implementing systems for transparency and traceability can be complex and resource intensive. It requires us to track and report on every stage of the manufacturing process, often necessitating investments in new technologies and systems. Theres a lot of work to be done. Fashion Revolutions Fashion Transparency Index 2023 found that 70 out of 250 brands (28%) still score in the 0-10% range. However, this investment is not without its rewards. Increasing transparency will help build greater trust and loyalty with both the buyers and the end consumers. In an industry often criticized for its opacity, taking the lead on transparency can be a powerful differentiator. Digital Transformation: Beyond the BuzzwordDigital transformation in the fashion industry is fundamentally shifting in how we operate and innovate. For manufacturers, it means embracing technologies like modern supply chain management platforms, 3D designs, AI-driven machinery and on-demand production. While brands need to leverage the rightproduct lifecycle managementsystems, marketing automation, e-commerce, and consumer analytics tools. The path to digital transformation is not one-size-fits-all. Each companys journey will be unique, influenced by its own challenges, goals, and existing IT landscape. While some might focus on gaining clarity and insights from business data others may want to integrate AI into production planning. The key is to develop a tailored digital transformation strategy that aligns with your business and your industry. Want some help? Book a session with a fashion-tech consultant from WFX. Implementing digital solutions requires configuring solution and the to ensure your team effectively utilize the new tools. And the potential benefits are the fruits of a tree that keeps on giving. Digitalization helps you streamline operations, reduce wastage, enhance product quality, and respond more quickly to market changes. They also provide an opportunity to collaborate closely with buyers and partners, with more transparency and flexibility.10. Generative AI: The New Frontier in Fashion InnovationWe just cant talk about the future without talking about Generative Artificial Intelligence (Gen AI). Surrounded by significant buzz in 2023, Gen AI is beginning to see experimental applications by fashion companies like Levis Strauss, Zegna and Kering. McKinsey predicts it could add up to\$275 billioninto the apparel, fashion value chainfrom design and production to marketing and customer engagementmakes it a particularly exciting area of exploration. Companies are looking to scale up use cases where Gen AI has shown clear performance benefits. This trend marks a shift towards more intelligent, data-driven approaches in fashion manufacturing and retail, offering opportunities for increased efficiency, creativity, and personalization. As companies begin to scale their use cases, were likely to witness big changes in how fashion is conceived, created, and consumed. And with the tech itself continuously evolving, Gen AIs potential to transform various aspects of the fashion industry is immense, making it a key area to watch in the coming years.

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