

https://doi.org/10.58419/gbs.v10i2.1022424

REVOLUTIONIZING FASHION RETAIL: THE POWER OF SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND RETAILER VALUES IN CATERING TO GEN Z'S EVOLVING STYLE

Dr. Manish Mishra Assistant Professor, Amity University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, dr.manishmishra21@gmail.com

Ramya Singh Research Scholar, Amity University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India,

ABSTRACT

This research explores the critical role of sustainable practices and retailer values in transforming fashion retail and meeting Gen Z's evolving style preferences. By analyzing secondary data from academic journals, industry reports, and credible sources, this study identifies the growing importance of sustainability and ethical values in influencing Gen Z's purchasing decisions. Findings indicate that retailers prioritizing sustainability, inclusivity, and transparency can gain a competitive advantage and foster customer loyalty. Future research could explore these factors in other generational cohorts and examine the effectiveness of various marketing strategies promoting sustainable practices. This study underscores the necessity for fashion retailers to integrate ethical business strategies to remain relevant and impactful in a competitive landscape.

Keywords: Fashion retail, sustainability, Gen Z, retailer values, consumer behaviour.

1. INTRODUCTION

The retail industry is undergoing a significant transformation as consumer expectations increasingly emphasize environmental and social responsibility. (Dugar & Chamola, 2021)Sustainable practices have emerged as a cornerstone for both consumers and businesses, reshaping the strategies and operations of retailers. The majority of customers now expect businesses to actively reduce their environmental and social footprints, heralding a new era of conscious consumption.(Sitaraman, 2018)

Sustainability is no longer an optional marketing strategy; it has evolved into a fundamental business requirement. Retailers are adopting initiatives like reducing plastic usage, embracing recyclable materials, and enhancing supply chain transparency. (Atiku et al., 2024)These actions not only bolster a brand's reputation but also contribute to long-term profitability. By



incorporating sustainability into their strategies, retailers can educate consumers, influence purchasing behaviours, and align their growth objectives with environmental stewardship.(Dasgupta & Alimen, 2024)

A key driver of this transformation is Generation Z, the demographic cohort born between 1995 and 2015. Globally, Gen Z constitutes a significant portion of the population and plays a pivotal role in shaping consumer trends. In India, this generation represents a substantial percentage of the population and has become an influential force in the market. U(Copeland et al., 2023) like previous generations, Gen Z prioritizes sustainability, inclusivity, and transparency in their purchasing decisions. They are acutely aware of global challenges and actively seek to align their consumption patterns with ethical and environmental concerns.(Shreya et al., 2024)

Retailers must adapt to the unique preferences of Gen Z to remain competitive. This generation expects more than just high-quality products; they demand authenticity, social responsibility, and transparency from brands. Companies that fail to meet these expectations risk losing the trust and loyalty of this influential demographic. Additionally, Gen Z's proficiency with digital technologies and their constant access to information enhance their ability to scrutinize brands and advocate for meaningful change.(Nguyen Thi et al., 2022)

While existing literature has thoroughly examined consumer behavior across generations such as Baby Boomers, Generation X, and Millennials, the specific perceptions and behaviours of Gen Z regarding sustainability and ethical practices remain underexplored. (Silva et al., 2024)This study aims to bridge this knowledge gap by analyzing the factors influencing Gen Z's patronage of fashion retailers. It seeks to provide actionable insights for retailers striving to integrate sustainability and ethical values into their business models.

The integration of sustainable practices into retail strategies is not just a response to changing consumer demands but also a proactive approach to addressing pressing global environmental challenges. (Parwal et al., 2024)Retailers have the opportunity to redefine their value propositions by focusing on eco-friendly materials, ethical labour practices, and waste reduction. Moreover, technology plays a vital role in enhancing customer engagement and creating personalized shopping experiences. By effectively utilizing digital tools, retailers can build lasting relationships with Gen Z consumers and foster brand loyalty.(Elli et al., 2024)

This study explores the evolving dynamics of the fashion retail industry in India, focusing on the influence of sustainability and retailer values on Gen Z's purchasing decisions. (Kamada,



2024)By understanding these factors, retailers can craft strategies that resonate with this demographic and ensure long-term success. The findings contribute to the broader discourse on sustainable retail practices and provide valuable guidance for businesses navigating the complexities of the modern retail landscape.(Stevenson & Rieck, 2024)

The significance of sustainability in fashion retail cannot be overstated. As Gen Z continues to shape consumer trends, retailers must adapt their strategies to align with the values and preferences of this generation.(Napontun et al., 2024) This study highlights the critical role of sustainable practices and ethical values in driving customer loyalty and achieving business growth. By adopting sustainability as a core principle, retailers can not only meet the demands of socially conscious consumers but also contribute to a more sustainable future for the industry and the planet.(Ronda, 2024)

The retail industry's transformation toward sustainability reflects a broader societal shift toward ethical consumption. As consumers become more aware of the environmental and social implications of their purchases, they demand greater accountability from businesses. Retailers must address this demand by implementing strategies that prioritize long-term environmental and social benefits.(Sousa et al., 2025)

Generation Z is at the forefront of this movement. This demographic is not only the most diverse generation to date but also the most environmentally and socially conscious. (Chu et al., 2025)They view sustainability as a non-negotiable aspect of their purchasing decisions and expect brands to reflect their values. Retailers can no longer afford to adopt superficial greenwashing tactics; they must commit to genuine sustainability initiatives to capture Gen Z's loyalty.

Sustainability extends beyond environmental considerations. For Gen Z, inclusivity and diversity are equally important. (Geegamage et al., 2024)They expect brands to champion social justice causes and create products that cater to a wide range of preferences and needs. Transparency is another key factor influencing their purchasing decisions. Gen Z consumers demand clear and honest communication from brands about their practices, values, and supply chain operations.(Merlano et al., 2024)

The rise of digital technology has amplified Gen Z's influence on the retail industry. This generation relies heavily on social media platforms to discover brands, share experiences, and advocate for change. Retailers must leverage these platforms to engage with Gen Z consumers effectively. (Xue et al., 2024)Personalized marketing, interactive campaigns, and



user-generated content are essential tools for building connections with this tech-savvy demographic.(Sugg, 2024)

Furthermore, e-commerce has become a dominant force in shaping Gen Z's shopping habits. Online shopping offers convenience, a wide selection of products, and access to detailed information about brands' sustainability efforts. Retailers that provide a seamless and personalized online shopping experience are more likely to attract and retain Gen Z customers.(Bodapati et al., 2024)

The fashion retail industry in India presents unique challenges and opportunities for integrating sustainability. On the one hand, India's diverse consumer base and rapidly growing middle class create a fertile ground for sustainable practices. On the other hand, the industry faces significant barriers, such as limited infrastructure for recycling and ethical production, as well as a lack of consumer awareness about sustainability's importance.(Chang et al., 2024)

To overcome these challenges, retailers must invest in education and awareness campaigns that highlight the benefits of sustainable practices. Collaborating with stakeholders across the supply chain can also help address infrastructure gaps and promote ethical labour standards. Additionally, government policies and incentives can play a crucial role in encouraging sustainable practices within the fashion industry.(Jussaume & Tansuhaj, 1991)

The benefits of sustainability for retailers extend beyond meeting consumer expectations. By adopting eco-friendly practices, retailers can reduce operational costs, enhance brand reputation, and access new markets. Sustainability also fosters innovation, as businesses explore new materials, technologies, and production methods to minimize their environmental impact.(Aastrup et al., 2007)

Retailers must also consider the role of education in shaping consumer behavior. Gen Z consumers are highly informed and expect brands to provide transparency and education about their practices. Retailers can leverage this opportunity to build trust and loyalty by offering detailed information about their sustainability initiatives and the impact of their products on the environment and society.(Skytte & Bove, 2004)

The role of collaboration cannot be overlooked. Retailers, policymakers, and consumers must work together to create a more sustainable fashion industry. By fostering partnerships and



sharing best practices, stakeholders can accelerate the adoption of sustainability and create a positive impact on the environment and society.(Rybeck, 1997)

The shift toward sustainability in the retail industry is not just a trend but a fundamental change driven by the values and preferences of Gen Z consumers.(Landry et al., 2005) Retailers that embrace this change and integrate sustainability into their strategies will be better positioned to thrive in an increasingly competitive market. (Nagy et al., 2024)By prioritizing eco-friendly materials, ethical labour practices, and transparent communication, retailers can build lasting relationships with Gen Z consumers and contribute to a more sustainable future.(Anitsal & Flint, 2006)

2. <u>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</u>

One of the primary factors influencing customer behavior in retail is the image of the store. The characteristics of a store play a crucial role in determining a customer's decision to shop at a particular location. (Leffman, 2008)A positive store image significantly enhances the likelihood of customers making purchases and returning to shop again. Store characteristics influence every stage of the customer journey—before purchase, during the shopping experience, and after the purchase is completed. These characteristics add value to the retailer's products or services and have a direct impact on customer satisfaction and shopping behavior.(Patil & Vedak, 2011)

Different retail formats emphasize various store features, depending on the type of products or commodities they offer. For instance, attributes that are vital for a grocery store may not hold the same significance for an apparel store. (Rahnamaee & Berger, 2013)Additionally, the relevance of specific store features often varies between individual consumers, making it essential for retailers to understand their target audience and tailor their strategies accordingly. Attributes such as customer satisfaction, advocacy, and repurchase intentions are closely linked to store characteristics, which, in turn, influence customer loyalty and purchasing behavior.(Annabel, 2008)

Store attributes can be broadly categorized into three dimensions: product-related characteristics, service quality-related attributes, and store-related attributes. Product-related characteristics include the quality and variety of items available, while service quality-related attributes focus on elements such as customer service, interpersonal interactions, and



efficiency.(Hinterhuber & Hinterhuber, 2012) Store-related attributes encompass factors like ambiance, layout, and convenience. Together, these dimensions shape the overall retail experience and impact a customer's willingness to engage with a store.

The likelihood of a customer making a purchase, returning to the store, and recommending it to others is often referred to as retail patronage behavior. (Gopalakrishna & Subramanian, 2008)This behavior is driven by perceptions of value, which are influenced by factors such as product quality and pricing. A well-defined model of store choice criteria highlights the importance of interpersonal service quality, product quality, pricing, and convenience in shaping customer perceptions and intentions. Retailers must prioritize these criteria to enhance patronage behavior and foster long-term customer relationships.(Smith, 2011)

In recent years, sustainability has emerged as a critical concern for both businesses and consumers. Companies are increasingly adopting sustainable practices to address environmental issues, comply with rising regulatory standards, and respond to resource constraints and social pressures. (Passuello et al., 2015)Younger generations, in particular, are leading the charge in advocating for sustainability, recognizing the need to shift their attitudes and behaviours to create a positive impact. This growing awareness has created opportunities for retailers to incorporate sustainability into their business strategies, gaining a competitive edge in the process.(Komulainen et al., 2007)

The emphasis on sustainability extends beyond environmental concerns. Consumers today expect retailers to address social issues as well, such as ethical labour practices and community engagement. (Kunc et al., 2024)By integrating sustainability into their operations, retailers can appeal to a broader audience and enhance their brand reputation. These practices not only align with consumer expectations but also provide long-term benefits, including cost savings, improved operational efficiency, and greater resilience in the face of market challenges.

The retail industry's focus on store characteristics, customer satisfaction, and sustainability reflects a broader shift toward creating meaningful and impactful consumer experiences. Retailers must continue to innovate and adapt to changing consumer expectations, leveraging store attributes and sustainable practices to build trust, loyalty, and long-term success.(Fafílek et al., 2024)



3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the research methodology employed in the study, which aims to understand the role of sustainable practices and retailer values in influencing Gen Z consumers. The methodology is organized into objectives, hypotheses, research design, and limitations to provide a comprehensive framework for the analysis.

3.1. <u>OBJECTIVES</u>

- 1. To understand the perceptions and attitudes of Gen Z consumers towards sustainable practices in the fashion industry.
- 2. To examine the role of retailer values such as inclusivity and transparency in influencing purchasing decisions.
- *3. To identify the impact of technology on Gen Z's shopping behavior.*

3.2. HYPOTHESES

- 1. Gen Z consumers are more likely to patronize retailers that prioritize sustainable practices.
- 2. Transparency and inclusivity positively influence Gen Z's brand loyalty.
- 3. Retailers leveraging digital platforms achieve higher engagement among Gen Z consumers.

3.3. <u>RESEARCH DESIGN</u>

The research adopts a secondary data analysis approach, utilizing information from academic journals, industry reports, and credible online publications.

3.4. LIMITATIONS

- 1. Exclusive reliance on secondary data, which may restrict the depth of insights into consumer behavior.
- 2. A focus on the Indian fashion retail industry, potentially limiting the generalizability of findings to other regions or sectors.
- 3. The absence of primary data collection, which could provide real-time insights into consumer perceptions and behaviours.





4. <u>FINDINGS</u>

Key Factor	Key Findings	Implications for Retailers
Sustainability	75% of Gen Z will pay more for sustainable products.	Retailers must prioritize sustainable materials and practices to attract Gen Z.
	70% prioritize sustainability in purchasing.	
Retailer Values	80% of Gen Z would boycott	Retailers need to align with
	brands not aligned with their	Gen Z's values: authenticity,
	values.	inclusivity, and transparency.
Technology Influence	75% of Gen Z's shopping habits are influenced by social media.	Retailers should leverage
		social media and technology to
		enhance the shopping
		experience.

Table-1: Key Findings on Sustainable Practices and Retailer Values for Gen Z

The emergence of Generation Z (Gen Z) as a dominant consumer demographic in the fashion retail industry has prompted a significant transformation in how brands engage with their customers. (Copeland et al., 2023)With their heightened awareness of social and environmental issues, Gen Z is driving the shift towards sustainability and ethical practices in the fashion industry. This evolving demand for change in purchasing behavior highlights the importance of aligning fashion retailers' practices and values with the ideals of this generation.(Pasaribu et al., 2024)

The key factors driving Gen Z's evolving style preferences include sustainability, retailer values, and technology influence. These factors are reshaping the landscape of fashion retail, creating both challenges and opportunities for brands that wish to engage Gen Z successfully.(Knežević et al., 2024)

4.1. <u>SUSTAINABILITY: THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND GEN Z'S PURCHASING</u> <u>DECISIONS</u>

Research reveals that 75% of Gen Z consumers are willing to pay more for sustainable products. Furthermore, 70% prioritize sustainability when making purchasing decisions. These statistics highlight that sustainability is not just a passing trend for Gen Z,(Slaton & Pookulangara, 2024) but a core value influencing their buying behavior. This generational shift is leading to a rethinking of traditional production and consumption models in fashion retail. Accenture. (2020)



Fashion retailers must now invest in sustainable materials, practices, and production methods. The materials used in fashion production, such as organic cotton, recycled polyester, and biodegradable fabrics, are essential to appeal to the eco-conscious Gen Z consumer. Brands that fail to prioritize sustainability risk alienating this significant market segment.

Additionally, brands need to ensure transparency in their sustainability practices. Gen Z is highly aware of greenwashing—misleading claims of sustainability—and is quick to call out companies that fail to meet their expectations. This places increased pressure on retailers to authentically demonstrate their commitment to sustainability, from sourcing raw materials to end-of-life product management. Brands that effectively communicate their sustainability initiatives through labelling, storytelling, and engaging content will likely build stronger relationships with Gen Z.

Retailers that embrace sustainability can also tap into opportunities for material innovation. Advances in textile recycling, low-impact dyes, and renewable energy in manufacturing are just a few areas where brands can create a competitive edge. By integrating sustainability into the core of their business, retailers not only appeal to Gen Z's ethical consumerism but also contribute to broader environmental efforts.

4.2. <u>RETAILER VALUES: GEN Z'S DEMAND FOR AUTHENTICITY,</u> <u>INCLUSIVITY, AND TRANSPARENCY</u>

Gen Z is highly discerning when it comes to brand values. According to studies, 80% of Gen Z consumers would boycott a brand that does not align with their values. McKinsey & Company. (2019). This demonstrates the significant influence of a brand's ethical stance and its alignment with social, cultural, and environmental issues. Retailers must now go beyond the product and focus on living up to the ideals they promote.

To successfully engage with Gen Z, fashion retailers must demonstrate authenticity, inclusivity, and transparency in their practices. Gen Z demands that brands not only talk about their values but also actively practice them. Brands must ensure that their operations, marketing campaigns, and corporate social responsibility efforts reflect these values consistently. From supporting diversity and inclusion to advocating for gender equality and climate action, brands must align their internal policies and external messaging with the expectations of Gen Z consumers.



Inclusivity is particularly important for Gen Z, who values diversity in representation. Fashion brands that fail to showcase diversity in their advertising or product offerings risk alienating a growing segment of this demographic. Inclusive campaigns that represent people of all races, body types, genders, and backgrounds are essential to building rapport with Gen Z. Retailers that prioritize inclusivity in their product design, marketing, and customer service will foster brand loyalty among Gen Z consumers.

Moreover, brands need to ensure that their communications are transparent. Transparency about sourcing, labour practices, and product ingredients is crucial to earning the trust of Gen Z consumers. Brands that hide behind marketing spin or fail to provide clear information risk being labelled as inauthentic. Retailers must make it a point to educate their customers about the impact of their purchases and demonstrate the positive difference they are making in the world.

4.3. <u>TECHNOLOGY INFLUENCE: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND DIGITAL</u> <u>INTEGRATION</u>

Gen Z is the first generation to grow up entirely in the digital age. Studies indicate that 75% of Gen Z's shopping habits are influenced by social media, and this trend is expected to intensify as social media platforms continue to evolve. The rise of platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and Pinterest has fundamentally altered how fashion trends are discovered and shared. For Gen Z, social media is not just a place to interact with friends but a critical space for brand engagement, shopping, and discovery.

Retailers must leverage social media to enhance the shopping experience and create a seamless integration between online platforms and retail stores. Gen Z consumers expect a unified experience where they can browse, learn, and shop directly from social media platforms. Social commerce, or the ability to purchase products directly through social media, is an increasingly vital strategy for engaging this demographic.

Personalization is another key aspect of digital influence. Data analytics allows retailers to provide personalized recommendations and advertisements to Gen Z consumers. By leveraging consumer data, brands can tailor their marketing efforts to individual preferences, making the shopping experience more relevant and targeted. This approach not only enhances the customer experience but also drives conversion rates and loyalty.



Furthermore, the integration of Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) in the retail space is becoming increasingly important. Gen Z is highly interested in virtual try-ons and interactive digital shopping experiences. By offering these technologies through apps or social media filters, retailers can enhance the shopping journey, providing a more immersive and engaging experience for Gen Z consumers.

4.4. THE ROLE OF CULTURAL SHIFTS IN GEN Z'S FASHION PREFERENCES

Gen Z's preferences are deeply influenced by broader cultural shifts. This generation values individuality and self-expression, which is reflected in their fashion choices. Unlike previous generations that adhered to traditional fashion norms, Gen Z embraces diversity in style and is more willing to experiment with different looks, often driven by personal beliefs and identity.

Global movements, such as climate change activism, gender equality, and racial justice, resonate deeply with Gen Z. Fashion brands that incorporate these movements into their brand ethos are more likely to establish an emotional connection with this demographic. Gen Z wants to support brands that are not only producing stylish products but also contributing to social change.

Offering customizable products or collections that reflect Gen Z's desire for individuality is another way fashion retailers can engage this demographic. Customization allows Gen Z consumers to express their unique identity and beliefs through the clothes they wear. Brands that offer personalization in their product lines—whether through color options, sizing, or design elements—can cater to this demand for self-expression.

5. CONCLUSION

The revolution in fashion retail driven by Gen Z's preferences is reshaping the industry, with sustainability, retailer values, and technology at the forefront of this transformation. Gen Z is demanding that brands align their practices with their values, invest in sustainable and ethical production methods, and create a seamless digital shopping experience. Retailers that fail to adapt to these changing demands risk losing relevance in an increasingly competitive market.

Sustainability has emerged as a fundamental driver of purchasing decisions, with Gen Z willing to pay a premium for products that reflect their environmental and ethical concerns.



Retailers must invest in sustainable materials, adopt transparent practices, and communicate these efforts effectively to gain the trust of this eco-conscious generation. In addition, aligning with Gen Z's values of inclusivity, authenticity, and transparency is essential for building long-term brand loyalty. Brands that demonstrate these values consistently across all touchpoints will foster a deeper connection with Gen Z consumers.

The role of technology, particularly social media and digital integration cannot be underestimated. Gen Z is highly influenced by social media, and retailers must leverage platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and Pinterest to engage with this audience and create a seamless, personalized shopping experience. The integration of AR and VR further enhances the shopping journey, providing a more immersive and interactive experience.

Finally, fashion retailers must recognize the cultural shifts that influence Gen Z's fashion preferences. This generation is focused on individuality and self-expression, with a deep connection to global movements like climate change and social justice. Brands that tap into these cultural shifts and offer customizable products will establish a stronger emotional bond with Gen Z.

The future of fashion retail lies in understanding and responding to these evolving demands. Retailers who integrate sustainability, inclusivity, and technology into their operations will not only capture the attention of Gen Z but also shape the future of the fashion industry. The transformation of fashion retail is not just about meeting short-term trends—it is about creating a long-lasting, authentic connection with a generation that values purpose, transparency, and innovation.

REFERENCES

- Aastrup, J., Grant, D. B., & Bjerre, M. (2007). Value creation and category management through retailer–supplier relationships. *International Review of Retail, Distribution and Consumer Research*, 17(5), 523–541. https://doi.org/10.1080/09593960701632019
- 2. Accenture. (2020). *Gen Z and the Future of Fashion*. Accenture. https://www.accenture.com/us-en/insights/future-fashion-gen-z



- Anitsal, I., & Flint, D. J. (2006). Exploring customers' perceptions in creating and delivering value: Technology-based self-service as an illustration. *Services Marketing Quarterly*, 27(1), 57–72. <u>https://doi.org/10.1300/J396v27n01_04</u>
- Annabel, B. (2008). Retailer values drive success. Australian Journal of Pharmacy, 89(1064), 47.
- Atiku, S. O., Jeremiah, A., Semente, E., & Boateng, F. (2024). Eco-innovation and sustainable development in Industry 5.0. In *Eco-Innovation and Sustainable Development in Industry 5.0.* <u>https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2219-2</u>
- Bodapati, J. D., Veeranjaneyulu, N., & Yenduri, L. K. (2024). A Comprehensive Multi-modal Approach for Enhanced Product Recommendations Based on Customer Habits. *Journal of The Institution of Engineers (India): Series B*, 105(6), 1537–1545. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40031-024-01064-5
- Chang, H. J., Bruess, F., & Chong, J. W. (2024). Opportunities and challenges of smart technology for small independent fashion retailers: a reflexive thematic analysis using the technology-organization-environment framework. *Fashion and Textiles*, 11(1). <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/s40691-024-00391-x</u>
- Chu, Y., Wang, H., & Liu, C. (2025). Beneath the colorness skies: Does weather influence consumer color preference? *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 82. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2024.104154</u>
- Copeland, L. R., Bhaduri, G., & Huang, O. (2023). Understanding Chinese Gen Z and their online shopping intentions through TAM. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 35(10), 2361–2376. <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/APJML-03-2022-0241</u>
- Dasgupta, R. K., & Alimen, N. (2024). Consuming and retailing fashion: South Asian diaspora negotiating clothing practices, identities and community making in Glasgow. *Social Identities*. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13504630.2024.2382865</u>
- 11. Dugar, A., & Chamola, P. (2021). Retailers with traits of consumer: Exploring the existence and antecedents of brand loyalty in small unorganized retailers. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 62. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2021.102635
- Elli, T., Spagnoli, A., & Iannilli, V. M. (2024). Mapping Service-Based Retailing to Improve Sustainability Practices in the Fashion Industry. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *16*(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/su16177543
- 13. Fafilek, M., Rybová, M., & Kramoliš, J. (2024). The Influence of Audio Marketing on Fashion Stores Among Generation Z: Case Study in the Highly Competitive



Environment of the V4 Group. *Journal of Competitiveness*, 16(3), 122–136. https://doi.org/10.7441/joc.2024.03.06

- Geegamage, T., Ranaweera, A., & Halwatura, R. (2024). Pre-loved or hatred? Consumers' perception of value towards second-hand fashion consumption in Sri Lanka. *Research Journal of Textile and Apparel*, 28(4), 1015–1030. https://doi.org/10.1108/RJTA-02-2023-0022
- 15. Gopalakrishna, P., & Subramanian, R. (2008). Understanding virtual value chains in a retail environment: A case study of Wal-Mart. *International Journal of Productivity and Quality Management*, 3(3), 263–274. https://doi.org/10.1504/IJPQM.2008.017498
- Hinterhuber, A., & Hinterhuber, G. (2012). An empirical analysis of the role of industrial brands for industrial distributors. *Journal of Strategy and Management*, 5(3), 252–265. <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/17554251211247562</u>
- Jussaume, R. A., & Tansuhaj, P. (1991). Asian variations in the importance of personal attributes for wholesaler selection: Japanese and thai marketing channels. *Journal of International Consumer Marketing*, 3(3), 127–140. https://doi.org/10.1300/J046v03n03_06
- Kamada, N. (2024). Lean inventory strategy and fashion retailers' profitability: exploring the moderating effects of information technology intensity. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management*. <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/JFMM-05-2024-0194</u>
- Knežević, B., Stefańska, M., & Olejnik, I. (2024). ESG IN RETAIL INDUSTRY: THE PERCEPTION OF YOUNG CONSUMERS ON THE IMPACT OF RETAILERS IN CROATIA AND POLAND. In *Contemporary Studies in Economic* and Financial Analysis (Vol. 116). <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/S1569-375920240000116015</u>
- 20. Komulainen, H., Mainela, T., Tähtinen, J., & Ulkuniemi, P. (2007). Retailers' different value perceptions of mobile advertising service. *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 18(4), 368–393. https://doi.org/10.1108/09564230710778146
- Kunc, J., Novotná, M., Reichel, V., Križan, F., & Bilková, K. (2024). Bricks or clicks? Factors influencing shopping behavior of Generation Z. Equilibrium. Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy, 19(2), 521–548. https://doi.org/10.24136/eq.2999



- 22. Landry, T. D., Arnold, T. J., & Stark, J. B. (2005). Retailer community embeddedness and consumer patronage. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, *12*(1), 65–72. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2004.03.001
- 23. Leffman, L. (2008). Prospects for garment production in Romania: One of Europe's most important sources. *Textile Outlook International*, *134*, 124–137.
- 24. Merlano, E. F., Frei, R., Zhang, D., Murzacheva, E., & Wood, S. (2024). Consumer perspectives on interventions to combat fraudulent product returns in omnichannel fashion retail. *International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management*, 54(10), 969–1001. <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPDLM-02-2024-0082</u>
- 25. McKinsey & Company. (2019). *The State of Fashion 2019*. McKinsey & Company. <u>https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/apparel-and-fashion/our-insights/the-state-of-fashion-2019</u>
- 26. Nagy, I. D., Dabija, D.-C., Cramarenco, R. E., & Burcă-Voicu, M. I. (2024). The Use of Digital Channels in Omni-Channel Retail—An Empirical Study. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Electronic Commerce Research*, 19(2), 797–817. https://doi.org/10.3390/jtaer19020042
- 27. Napontun, K., Senachai, P., Julagasigorn, P., & Chuenpreecha, D. (2024).
 INFLUENCES OF THE PROMOTION MIX ON BRAND LOVE, BRAND LOYALTY, AND WORD-OF-MOUTH: EVIDENCE FROM ONLINE FASHION RETAIL IN THAILAND. *ABAC Journal*, 44(4). https://doi.org/10.59865/abacj.2024.41
- Nguyen Thi, B., Tran, T. L. A., Tran, T. T. H., Le, T. T., Tran, P. N. H., & Nguyen, M. H. (2022). Factors influencing continuance intention of online shopping of generation Y and Z during the new normal in Vietnam. *Cogent Business and Management*, 9(1). <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2022.2143016</u>
- Parwal, A., Sarkar, M., Kumar, S. M., Gautam, R. S., Rastogi, S., & Sharma, S. (2024). Eco-Transcendence in Fashion Retail. 2nd IEEE International Conference on Advances in Information Technology, ICAIT 2024 Proceedings. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICAIT61638.2024.10690357
- 30. Pasaribu, R. M., Lubis, A. N., Rini, E. S., & Sembiring, B. K. F. (2024). Examining Generation Z Loyalty in Medan's Fashion Sector Omnichannel. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(6), 562–570. <u>https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i6.4028</u>

- Passuello, F., Boccaletti, S., & Soregaroli, C. (2015). Governance implications of non-GM private standards on poultry meat value chains. *British Food Journal*, *117*(10), 2564–2581. https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-11-2014-0380
- 32. Patil, P. P., & Vedak, V. (2011). The private label: Retailers' value proposition and strategic tool of differentiation. *Indian Journal of Marketing*, *41*(2), 54–60.
- Rahnamaee, A., & Berger, P. D. (2013). Investigating consumers' online purchasing behavior: Single-brand e-retailers versus multi-brand e-retailers. *Journal of Marketing Analytics*, 1(3), 138–148. <u>https://doi.org/10.1057/jma.2013.13</u>
- 34. Ronda, L. (2024). Overcoming barriers for sustainable fashion: bridging attitudebehaviour gap in retail. *International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management*, 52(1), 44–61. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-02-2023-0056
- 35. Rybeck, T. (1997). Benchmark business integration. *Proceedings of the IFCIS International Conference on Cooperative Information Systems, CoopIS*, 182.
- 36. Shreya, Reddy, A. H., Tirunagari, V., & Rajesh Kumar, K. V. (2024). Analytical Prospective on Fashion Industry Data-Driven Strategies. In *Predictive Analytics and Generative AI for Data-Driven Marketing Strategies*. <u>https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003472544-4</u>
- 37. Silva, S. C., Neiva, C. R., & Dias, J. C. (2024). Action research on circular economy strategies in fashion retail. *International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management*. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-04-2024-0192
- Sitaraman, K. (2018). Traditional trade in India: the resilient retailer and implications for POS (point of sale) strategies. *Journal of Indian Business Research*, 10(4), 337– 344. <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/JIBR-12-2017-0247</u>
- Skytte, H., & Bove, K. (2004). The concept of retailer value: A means-end chain analysis. *Agribusiness*, 20(3), 323–345. <u>https://doi.org/10.1002/agr.20010</u>
- 40. Slaton, K., & Pookulangara, S. (2024). Secondary sneaker market: Investigating the motives, activities, resources and capabilities of the triadic framework. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management*, 28(4), 818–836. https://doi.org/10.1108/JFMM-03-2023-0058
- 41. Smith, P. (2011). UK apparel retailing: Profiles of arcadia group, marks & amp; Spencer, new look, next and Primark. *Textile Outlook International*, *149*, 95–126.
- 42. Sousa, M. S., Loureiro, A. L. D., & Miguéis, V. L. (2025). Predicting demand for new products in fashion retailing using censored data. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 259. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2024.125313</u>

- 43. Stevenson, A. B., & Rieck, J. (2024). Investigating Returns Management across E-Commerce Sectors and Countries: Trends, Perspectives, and Future Research. *Logistics*, 8(3). <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/logistics8030082</u>
- 44. Sugg, B. (2024). Circular textiles innovation during COVID-19: not the silver lining some had hoped for. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management*, 28(4), 672–687. <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/JFMM-07-2021-0180</u>
- 45. Xue, L., Parker, C. J., & Hart, C. (2024). In-store augmented reality design: fashion retail's perspectives. *International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management*, 52(7–8), 817–832. <u>https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-10-2023-0599</u>