

# Consumer Skepticism Towards Green Marketing: Strategies to Build Trust

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## Abstract

This paper examines consumer skepticism about green marketing and ways to build trust among Generation Z consumers. As people become more concerned about the environment, businesses are using green marketing practices to attract eco-conscious consumers. However, skepticism towards green claims—often fueled by greenwashing—poses significant challenges. This study investigates how Generation Z perceives green marketing and the main factors that affect their purchasing behavior, such as environmental awareness, social influence, and brand trust. Transparency, authenticity, and clear communication are important in overcoming skepticism. Additionally, the paper examines the role of transparent marketing practices and genuine sustainability efforts in fostering trust and mitigating greenwashing. By analyzing cross-cultural trends and consumer behavior, this research gives insights for companies aiming to fit their marketing with the values of this environmentally conscious generation, ultimately driving more sustainable consumer behavior.

Keywords: Consumer Skepticism, Generation Z, Green Marketing, Greenwashing

## Introduction

The growing awareness of environmental issues has significantly impacted consumer behavior, particularly among Generation Z, who are more likely to choose sustainable options when buying. However, despite their inclination towards green consumption, this demographic often displays skepticism towards green marketing claims. This skepticism is primarily fueled by concerns about greenwashing, where brands falsely promote their products as environmentally friendly without backing it up with genuine sustainable practices. To effectively engage this generation, businesses must understand the key factors that influence their attitudes towards green marketing.

Key elements such as brand transparency, authenticity, and clear communication regarding environmental impact are critical in influencing trust. Generation Z looks for brands that match their sustainability values and show a genuine commitment to protecting the environment. This paper examines how marketers can use clear communication, build trust, and align their sustainability efforts with Generation Z's values. It also emphasizes the need for consumer education and engagement to reduce skepticism around green marketing, helping create stronger customer relationships and brand loyalty.

## Green Consumption

Green consumption refers to buying goods and services that are environmentally friendly. This includes products with a lesser harm on the environment during production, use, and disposal (Patil et al., 2024). It is also part of sustainable consumption, where people try to reduce their impact on nature by making thoughtful buying choices. This trend has grown as more consumers become aware of environmental issues and prefer products that match their sustainability values.

## Green Purchase Behavior

Green purchase behavior refers to the choices consumers make when buying products, based on their concern for the environment. This behavior includes buying products marketed as eco-friendly or sustainable. Various factors, such as environmental awareness, social influences, product attributes, and trust in the brand, significantly shape green purchase behavior (Patil et al., 2024). Consumers engaging in green purchase behavior are motivated by the desire to

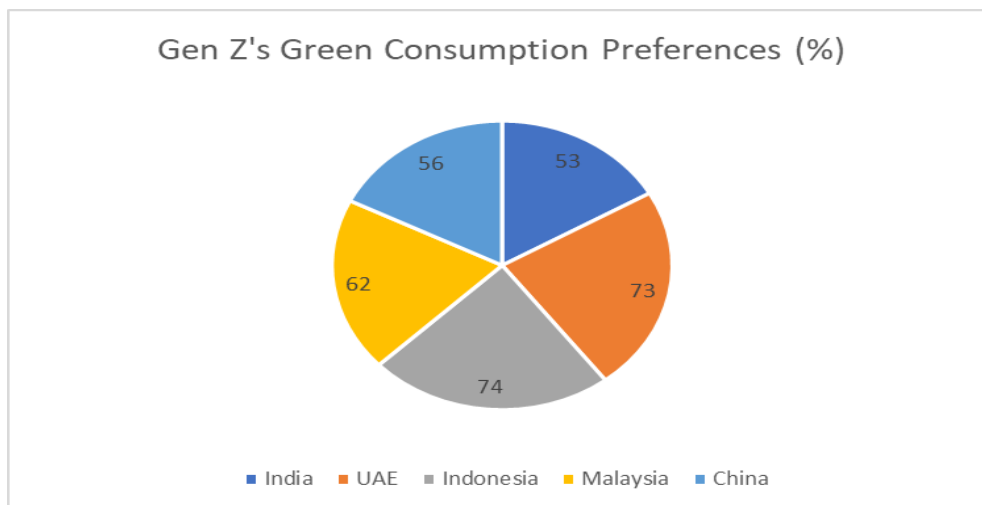
contribute to environmental conservation and promote sustainability, driving the demand for more sustainable products.

### Review of Literature

(Ewe & Tjiptono, 2023) Consumers with higher brand familiarity and green consciousness are more likely to favor eco-friendly products, showing stronger buying intentions and a willingness to pay a premium. (Hudayah et al., 2023) discuss how functional value, conditional value, and environmental concern impact Generation Z's perception of green products in Indonesia. Environmental concern also moderates the effect of social value on purchase intentions. (Pradeep & Pradeep, 2023) Although Generation Z students in the UAE are aware of sustainability, they prioritize price and style over eco-friendly practices in their fashion decisions. This highlights a gap between their pro-environmental attitudes and purchasing behavior. (Gomes et al., 2023) Generation Z in Portugal is willing to pay more for green products due to environmental concerns, views on future sustainability, and the perceived benefits and quality of these products. This trend reflects a growing demand for eco-friendly options. (Ling et al., 2023) analyze the factors affecting college students' green consumption behavior (GCB) in China. Environmental knowledge, social media influence, and government support strengthen the role of social norms and social media in promoting green consumption. (Dakshayani B V & B Rajendran, 2024) highlight that Indian Generation Z's interest in buying green cosmetics are shaped by strong preferences for sustainability and efficacy. Positive attitudes toward sustainability, social influence, and perceived control are driven by growing environmental awareness. (Singh et al., 2024) Their research shows a growing consumer preference in North India for sustainable and eco-friendly cosmetics, with subjective norms such as social pressure, cultural expectations, and peer influence being important factors that affect the purchase intentions. (Marbun et al., 2024) describe how personal norms and environmental concerns impact Indonesian Generation Z's green purchase behavior for eco-friendly cosmetic products. Green purchase intentions act as a mediator between personal values and sustainable consumption. The study examines the influence of Green Marketing Communication (GMC) on consumer behavior in India, finding that it significantly impacts environmental awareness, trust, and purchase intentions, while emphasizing the importance of transparency to avoid greenwashing (Patil et al., 2024). This study examines the effect of greenwashing on consumer trust and purchase intentions, importance of interactive websites and environmental beliefs in shaping perceptions, and suggests that transparent and interactive green marketing can help companies avoid greenwashing, enhancing brand credibility and consumer engagement (Szabo & Webster, 2021). Indian Generation Z's sustainable apparel choices are influenced by environmental awareness, social media, and peer influence, but are hindered by price sensitivity and greenwashing concerns. Brands focusing on transparency, affordability, and genuine sustainability can better engage this demographic (Basumatary et al., 2023). Transparency and non-deception are key in fostering trust, with green advertising and brand image positively impacting purchase intentions, thereby providing insights for green marketing techniques to prevent greenwashing (Rahman & Viet, 2022). It is thus not efficient to say that the green consumer is one who engages in green consumption, specifically, consumes in a more sustainable and socially responsible way (Thakkar, 2021). The article examines the success factors of crowdsourcing, focusing on user acquisition, resource management, and value distribution to develop open innovation and solve complex challenges through collective creativity (Vignieri, 2021). Micro and nano-influencers, with a smaller but active group of followers, provide brands access to niche markets through authentic and relatable content. Their strong trust-based relationships with followers enable effective grassroots promotions and increased consumer engagement. Influencer marketing leverages their authenticity to boost brand awareness, drive conversions, and enhance content diversity. (Okonkwo & Namkousse, 2023)

Country	Gen Z's Green Consumption Preferences	Brands Meeting Gen Z Demand	Notable Market Trends
India	53% of Indian Gen Z value sustainability and pay more for such goods. Environmental concerns drive purchase decisions, with a preference for cruelty-free, organic, and plastic-free products. ( <i>Gen Z Is Driving India's Consumption and Spending Habits   Yesterday</i> , 2024)	Forest Essentials, Mamaearth	Rise of local, sustainable brands; preference for herbal, eco-friendly ingredients.
UAE	Gen Z in the UAE prefer cruelty-free and organic products. 73% are willing to pay a premium for sustainable items, and 15% have boycotted brands lacking green initiatives. ( <i>Why Gen Z Values Sustainability: Tips for Marketing to the Eco-Conscious Generation.</i> , n.d.)	The Body Shop, Lush	Increased awareness through social media; younger consumers embracing zero-waste lifestyles.
Indonesia	74% of Indonesian Gen Z favor brands with sustainable practices, with a strong focus on products using biodegradable or recyclable packaging. (Winarto & Wisesa, 2024)	Sensatia Botanicals, Wardah	Rapid growth in eco-conscious consumption; collaborations with influencers promoting green practices.

<b>Malaysia</b>	62% of Gen Z in Malaysia are willing to pay more for eco-friendly products. Transparency about sourcing and production is critical to their choices. (Ewe & Tjiptono, 2023)	Claire Organics, Kiehl's	Gen Z heavily influenced by environmental campaigns; preference for brands offering transparency.
<b>China</b>	56% of Gen Z in China prioritize eco-friendly products, with strong interest in natural ingredients and reduced packaging waste. 39% choose products based on a brand's green reputation. ( <i>Seizing the Moment: Is Your Brand Strategy Ready for China's Consumption Recovery?</i> , 2023)	Inoherb, Chando	E-commerce platforms influence green consumption; government policies encourage eco-friendly consumption.



### Marketing Strategies to Build Trust with Consumers:

#### 1. Hyper-Personalization with AI

Hyper-personalization uses AI and machine learning to customize marketing based on a person's interests, browsing habits, and past purchases. This includes tailored product suggestions, flexible pricing, and personalized content, helping customers feel valued. For example, Amazon recommends products based on previous purchases, creating a more engaging and trustworthy shopping experience (Desai, 2022).

## 2. Green Tech Integration and Impact-Tracking Devices

Green tech integration and impact-tracking devices enable consumers to track the environmental impact of their purchases, keep track of how their purchases affect the environment, and gain trust by showing clear proof. Brands can offer tools like digital footprint trackers or app integrations that display the cumulative benefits of buying eco-friendly products. For example, Patagonia's app allows users to track how their purchases contribute to sustainability, such as carbon offsets or recycled materials usage, reinforcing the brand's dedication to environmental responsibility with real data. (Yik, 2022)

## 3. Blockchain for Transparency in Supply Chains

As consumers grow more aware of product origins, using blockchain technology can offer a clear and verifiable record of a product's journey from source to shelf. This creates confidence by allowing customers to verify claims of ethical sourcing, sustainability, and fair trade. (Thakkar, 2021)

## 4. Micro-Influencer Partnerships for Authenticity

While celebrity endorsements are effective, today's consumers tend to trust smaller, more relatable voices. Partnering with micro-influencers who genuinely align with the brand values can drive more authentic connections and build trust in ways that larger-scale campaigns might not. (Okonkwo & Namkoisse, 2023)

## 5. Consumer-First Innovation through Crowdsourcing Ideas

Instead of depending only on internal teams for innovation, brands can ask customers to share ideas for new products or improvements. Crowdsourcing develops a sense of shared ownership and community, creating strong trust by showing that the company values customer input as part of its growth strategy. (Vignieri, 2021)

### Barriers to Green Consumption:

Consumers face several barriers to green consumption. Higher costs of sustainable products deter many, as they are costlier than conventional alternatives. Limited availability in certain regions, coupled with skepticism towards greenwashing (misleading claims), further hinders adoption (Thakkar, 2021). Lack of transparency and information about product sourcing or lifecycle leaves consumers uncertain about the environmental impact. Perceived inconvenience in choosing and using green products, alongside cultural and social factors, also play a importantt role in limiting widespread green consumption.

### Research Methodology:

This paper employs secondary research and qualitative analysis, focusing on existing literature, case studies, and consumer reports. It examines how businesses can overcome skepticism towards green marketing by using authentic communication and verified claims. While no primary research is conducted, insights are taken from secondary data and previous studies on Generation Z's perceptions of sustainability and greenwashing.

### Implications:

For businesses, the paper highlights that authenticity and transparency are important in green marketing, urging them to back up claims with verifiable evidence. Policymakers are encouraged to enforce stricter regulations on green marketing to prevent misleading claims. For marketers, methods such as transparent packaging, certifications, and leveraging influencers can help in gaining consumer trust towards green products.

**Limitations:**

The paper lacks primary research, such as surveys or interviews with Generation Z. It also relies heavily on studies from certain regions, limiting its global applicability. Additionally, the focus on high-tech solutions may not be practical for all businesses, particularly smaller ones. The study could have examined more on how various socioeconomic factors affect consumer views on green consumption.

**Future Scope:**

Future research could involve in primary data collection, such as surveys or focus groups with Generation Z, to gain a more accurate understanding of their attitudes. Analyzing specific regions and industries could give deeper insights into how cultural and social factors affect green consumption. Long-term studies could track changes in consumer behavior over time, while examining the role of social media influencers in shaping views on sustainability could provide useful findings.

**Conclusion:**

This paper highlights the challenges of consumer skepticism towards green marketing, particularly among Generation Z, and offers strategies for businesses to enhance trust. While acknowledging its limitations, the study underscores the significance of transparency, authenticity, and clear communication in green marketing efforts. These are important for businesses aiming to meet consumer expectations, build credibility, and achieve sustained growth in an increasingly environmentally-conscious market.

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