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Review Article

Digital Finance for a Sustainable Future: A Bibliometric Mapping of Green Financial Technology (FinTech) Research

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Abstract

Green Financial Technology (FinTech) is an emerging field that represents a promising intersection of financial innovation and environmental sustainability, thus offering digital tools that support green investments, climate risk assessment, and sustainable economic transitions. Despite its growing relevance, the scientific landscape surrounding Green FinTech remains relatively underexplored. This study conducts a detailed bibliometric analysis of global research activity on Green FinTech using publication data retrieved from the Scopus database. Based on 64 documents published between 2020 and 2025, the analysis maps the intellectual structure of the field through publication trends, scientific collaboration, key contributors, thematic evolution, and geographic distribution. The rising number of publications, along with their appearance in high-impact journals, underscores the growing importance of this field. Country-level analysis shows that India, China, and Poland lead in research output, with strong international collaborations such as China-Vietnam and India-Oman. The study demonstrates that Green FinTech is evolving into a multi-disciplinary domain, shaped by perspectives from finance, technology, environment, and policy research. By providing an integrated overview of the knowledge landscape, this work identifies emerging hotspots and potential research gaps that can guide future academic exploration and support evidence-driven sustainability strategies.

Categories: Digital business, Sustainable Economic Development, Fintech and Cryptocurrencies

Keywords: green fintech, bibliometric analysis, sustainable finance, decentralized finance, sdg 12: responsible consumption and production

Introduction And Background

Green Financial Technology (FinTech) refers to the intersection of financial technology and environmental sustainability, regarding the global transition toward using digital innovation to solve climate issues. FinTech itself started gaining momentum in the early 2010s due to a rise in blockchain, mobile payments, AI, and data analytics, among other innovations. However, the term "Green Fintech" emerged in academic and policy circles around the mid-2010s as concerns about climate change and the need for environmentally friendly financial systems grew. The initial debates associated digital finance with the support of green investment, carbon monitoring, and environmental risk management, especially in the context of green and sustainable finance in general. Later, governmental bodies and international organizations such as the UN and the G20 began to focus on the transformational opportunities of technology in increasing climate funding, making Green FinTech an established field. Toward the end of the 2010s and the beginning of 2020s, scholarly interest in the field grew as researchers started analyzing ways in which financial innovation can align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), decrease information asymmetry in green markets,

and democratize access to sustainability-oriented financial products. It is a shifting multidisciplinary field today that incorporates financial engineering, environmental science, policy studies, and digital transformation in the support of responsible consumption, low-carbon transition, and climate resilience.

The recent work on Green Fintech aims at defining the conceptual clarity, its limits, and its mechanisms. Broby and Yang (Broby and Yang, 2025) proposed a six-step litmus test to distinguish genuine green-oriented digital financial solutions from mere sustainability rhetoric. Their work touches on the emerging problem of greenwashing in financial products that use technology. To add to these theoretical insights, Qiao et al. (Qiao et al., 2025) analyzed the role of Green FinTech in enhancing carbon efficiency, showing how digital financial systems can affect regional carbon performance, thereby demonstrating their contribution to the conceptual correlation between digitalization and sustainability.

The other group of literature takes the discussion further by relating Green FinTech to wider sustainability and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) paradigms (Zaid et al., 2025). Trotta et al. (Trotta et al., 2024) performed a bibliometric study of FinTech-ESG relationships and found that emerging clusters are formed around the concepts of sustainable investment, digital transparency, and climate-aligned financial innovation. Their results provide insight into the fact that FinTech studies in sustainability remain in their emergent stages but are being adopted worldwide. This is supported by Misra et al. (Misra et al., 2024), who investigated the use of FinTech devices like blockchain and artificial intelligence to support the funding of green projects, especially in the renewable energy market. The two papers indicate that technological infrastructure plays a key role in enhancing the operational capacity of green finance structures. Also, Piotrowska et al. (Piotrowska et al., 2025) examined consumer awareness of Green FinTech and discovered that sustainability-oriented financial applications could influence environmental attitudes and adoption patterns in various countries.

The research on empirical data and regional differences in the development of Green FinTech by Bayram (Bayram, 2022) investigates the adoption of sustainable finance instruments in emerging markets through the use of FinTech. It was revealed that digital platforms minimize information asymmetry and facilitate access to green funding models in countries with a different regulatory maturity. In a similar manner, Aboalsamh et al. (Aboalsamh et al., 2023) discuss the applications of Green FinTech in smart-city environments and show how digital sustainability dashboards, Internet of Things-enabled environmental monitoring, and green digital payments can promote environmentally responsible behavior at the community level. From these perspectives, Naderi (Naderi, 2022) examines industry-specific applications of blockchain in green bond issuance and tokenization of carbon assets, pointing to enhanced technological integration for transparency and responsible consumption and production in line with SDG 12. Combined, these empirical studies underscore the fact that Green FinTech is not just a hypothetical formulation, but a practical facilitator of sustainability-based financial and environmental behavior across a wide geographical and sectoral context.

In the past years, attention has also been drawn to the importance of systematically analyzing sustainability-oriented financial technologies because of the increasing environmental and economic challenges worldwide. The investment demand for developing and financing green transitions, coupled with climate risks, higher carbon emissions, and the growing demand for sustainable investments, has been driving up the interest in the use of digital financial tools. Considering the Indian context, digital payment ecosystems have been growing at a rapid pace, and policy efforts have been geared toward promoting sustainable development, thereby fostering conducive conditions for Green FinTech adoption and research. In the context of dealing with fast-changing research areas in sustainability, Varghese et al. (Varghese et al., 2025) showed the ability of bibliometric methods to reveal thematic shifts, collaboration networks, and new research clusters. Likewise, Kozar and Paduszyńska (Kozar and Paduszyńska, 2024) pointed out that financial innovation is also becoming more intertwined with SDGs and that attention needs to be paid to identifying new fields of green research in digital financial ecosystems.

In addition, Hasan et al. (Hasan et al., 2024) emphasized the role of FinTech in advancing sustainable development, particularly regarding financial inclusion, green innovation, and technology-enabled financial tools for sustainable economic systems. In the international context, Puschmann et al. (Puschmann et al., 2020) showed the importance of Green FinTech for climate-change mitigation efforts in Switzerland, and Tamasiga et al. (Tamasiga et al., 2022) explained

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how sustainable finance frameworks can be enabled by FinTech to promote the green economic transition in African economies. The studies reviewed here collectively support the need for quantitative mapping studies to gain an understanding of research growth, influential contributions, and the structure of knowledge, thereby reinforcing the need for the present bibliometric investigation of Green FinTech.

Research gap

Despite the growing research in the field of Green FinTech in recent years, there is a fragmented literature that covers fields of sustainable finance and digital innovation, environmental policy and FinTech. Previous research has tended to concentrate on conceptual arguments, specific technologies, or domain-specific applications, with limited attention to the overall development and structure of the field. Furthermore, the literature used in existing review studies is mostly narrative in nature, which has not conducted a systematic analysis of publication trends, influential studies, collaboration networks, references, and thematic developments. Unlike literature reviews, bibliometric analysis allows a quantitative and objective picture of the research landscape to be drawn by highlighting the contributions of key researchers, research relations, and new fields of research. Thus, this study fills the research gap by performing a thorough bibliometric analysis of the Green FinTech literature to reveal the development, influence, collaboration pattern, and changing research trends.

Research questions

By understanding the evolving and multi-dimensional nature of Green FinTech research, this study addresses the following research questions:

RQ1: What major thematic categories characterize the existing Green FinTech literature?

RQ2: What are the key publications, citations, and collaboration trends in Green FinTech research?

RQ3: How can the existing Green FinTech literature be thematically categorized to capture its key research orientations?

Review

Methodology

Data Collection and Preprocessing

The bibliometric analysis data was obtained from the Scopus database based on the search terms TITLE-ABS-KEY (green fintech) in November 2025. The search was narrowed down to only the title, abstract, and keywords of the publications retrieved, to ensure that they were directly related to the core concept of Green FinTech. The overall process of identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and bibliometric analysis used in the study is shown in Figure *1*.

A total of 64 unique records were found in the search from 2020 to 2025. The retrieved data includes documents in the English language, and represented various types of documents such as articles, books, book chapters, conference papers, conference reviews, and review articles. To be consistent in the analysis, pre-processing included the merging of conference papers and conference review documents under the conference paper category only.

All the retrieved documents were manually screened based on the title, abstract, and keywords for basic relevance to the topic of Green FinTech. No records were excluded from the final data set for the study because it was observed that all the documents were found to be directly relevant to the study objective. Author information, affiliations, publication year, source title, abstracts, keywords, references, and citation information were retrieved bibliographically.

The final dataset consisting of 64 documents was then uploaded into the web-based platform developed by Sharma et al. (Sharma et al., 2025) for bibliometric visualization and analysis called MetaInfoSci. To explore the intellectual structure and changing research field of Green FinTech, the study adopted various bibliometric measures, such as publication trend analysis, country collaboration networks, author collaboration analysis, keyword co-occurrence analysis, and citation analysis.

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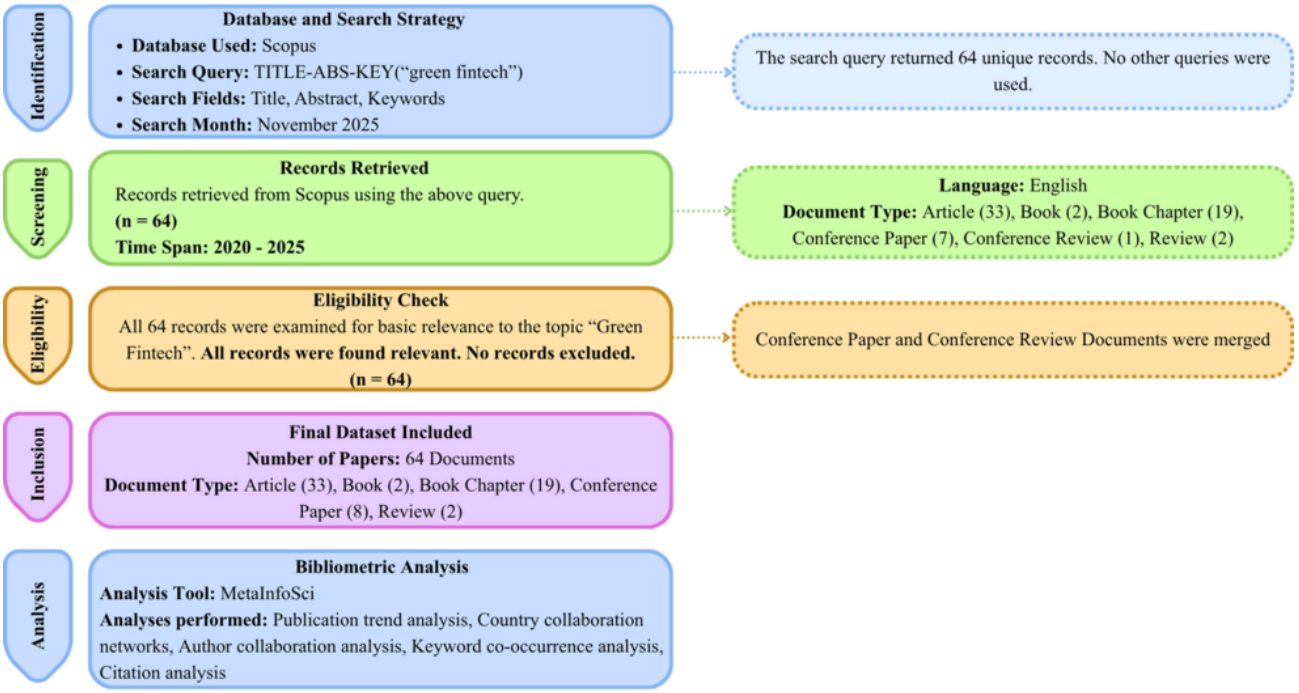

FIGURE 1: Flowchart detailing the selection criteria for articles used in the study

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: Author Creation

Thematic Categorization of Literature

All the retrieved articles were filtered manually by their title, abstract, keywords, and research goals to find the major research orientations for the Green FinTech literature. Qualitative thematic interpretation was used to gather studies that were conceptually similar and directionally equivalent to the conceptual focus and research direction of the study. Based on this process, the literature was classified into five general themes: (1) Green FinTech and Sustainable Finance Integration; (2) Technological Enablers of Green FinTech; (3) Consumer Behavior, Trust and Adoption; (4) Policy, Regulation, and Institutional Perspectives; and (5) Bibliometric, Review, and Conceptual Studies. This classification was used to organize the scattered literature into research strands and to comprehend the multidimensional structure of the field. The literature reviewed was grouped according to the following topics as shown in Table *1*.

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Publication Category	Number of Papers	Total Citations	Collaborations versus Citation Impact			
			Domestic Papers	Citations	International Papers	Citations
Green FinTech and Sustainable Finance Integration	18	242	2	7	16	235
Technological Enablers of Green FinTech	23	280	6	23	17	257
Consumer Behavior, Trust, and Adoption	10	65	1	7	9	58
Policy, Regulation, and Institutional Perspectives	4	14	1	2	3	12
Bibliometric, Review, and Conceptual Studies	9	54	1	15	8	39

TABLE 1: Thematic categorization of literature

Data Source: Scopus; Table Source: Authors' Creation
The number of citations received reflects impact, Domestic Papers are publications authored within a single country and International Papers are publications involving authors from multiple countries.

Green FinTech and sustainable finance integration: This group includes studies that explore the ways in which financial technologies are combined with the systems of green finance, ESG-based investments, and sustainability-based development plans. Research along this line focuses on how FinTech can be used to raise funds to support environmentally friendly operations and introduce sustainability factors into financial services. Kakar et al. (Kakar et al., 2025) reveal that the interplay of green FinTech, sustainable infrastructure, and the practice of a circular economy has a positive effect on the results of biodiversity in Europe, which indicates the systemic environmental secondary effect of digitally enabled finance. Likewise, Ramaiya et al. (Ramaiya et al., 2025) demonstrate that green FinTech-based digital payment systems facilitate carbon reduction and sustainable city-building by reducing emissions associated with transactions and encouraging financial behavior that is in line with climate goals. Collectively, these studies make Green FinTech an operationalized layer that can implement sustainability goals in financial ecosystems.

Technological enablers of green FinTech: The research in this category pays attention to the technological underpinnings that support Green FinTech solutions, specifically, to digital transformation, advanced analytics, and FinTech-generated innovation structures. This stream points out the fact that technological advancement makes financial systems better in their environmental practices and not just more efficient. Teng et al. (Teng et al., 2025) present factual evidence that digital transformation and FinTech innovation play a significant role in transforming environmental trajectories by reducing carbon emissions in developed economies. In addition, Vergallo et al. (Vergallo et al., 2025) study the technological shift toward future FinTech systems, which is environmentally friendly FinTech, and the necessity of developing environmentally friendly digital infrastructures. All these studies support the notion that technology is a structural support of the wider Green FinTech ecosystem.

Consumer behavior, trust, and adoption: The category covers demand-side dynamics by investigating the level of consumer perceptions, trust, and behavioral intentions that may affect the adoption and the continuation of Green FinTech solutions. Studies on this line highlight that the benefits posed on technology and the environment should be complemented by the acceptance of the user to translate into actual changes. Ashrafi and Akhter (Ashrafi and Akhter, 2025) examine the green FinTech paradox, where the perception of the real credibility and brand positioning affects user choices in online financial services. In the same way, Lin and Lee (Lin and Lee, 2025) utilize the UTAUT model to prove that social responsibility and long-term orientation are important factors that determine the continued use of Green FinTech applications continuously by consumers. These results emphasize consumer behavior as an important intervening factor between technological capability and sustainability performance.

Policy, regulation, and institutional perspectives: Research under this category centers on the regulatory and institutional nature that affect the growth, propagation, and plausibility of Green FinTech programs. The stream emphasizes the significance of governance mechanisms to prevent greenwashing and to achieve the successful introduction of sustainability-focused financial technologies. Zhang et al. (Zhang et al., 2025) build a triple-helix model to demonstrate that environmental law, institutional quality, and FinTech can work together to create environmental sustainability in G20 economies. Moreover, Ranchordas and Meoli (Ranchordas and Meoli, 2025) discuss the concept of regulatory sandboxes to sustainable finance and show how a regulated form of experimental regulation can expedite Green FinTech innovation without losing regulation. Collectively, the studies contextualize the Green FinTech as an institutionally embedded phenomenon predetermined by the policy design and regulatory preparedness.

Bibliometric, review, and conceptual studies: This category synthesize, conceptualize, and map out the changing landscape of Green FinTech research. These pieces of work offer meta-level information about thematic patterns, intellectual basis, and the direction of future research. Puschmann and Khmarskyi (Puschmann and Khmarskyi, 2024) establish a detailed research agenda of Green FinTech, which dwells upon the major conceptual and strategic dimensions that characterize the sphere. On the same note, Mazzocchini et al. (Mazzocchini et al., 2024) present a state-of-the-art literature review, which identifies research streams and gaps in the knowledge in Green FinTech scholarship. This group is central to the process of making Green FinTech a coherent and interdisciplinary research ecosystem comprising technology, finance, policy, and behavioral views.

Results and discussion

Growth and Impact Analysis of Green FinTech

In Figure *2*, the annual trend analysis reveals a steady increase in the number of publications on Green FinTech from 2020 to 2025, reflecting the growing academic interest in this field. Publication output shows a noticeable surge around 2023-2025, indicating high research activity during this period. Citations peak in 2022, despite a moderate number of publications, suggesting high-impact work during that period. The average of 10.23 citations per publication may serve as an indicator of scholarly impact, demonstrating consistent peer recognition and relevance.

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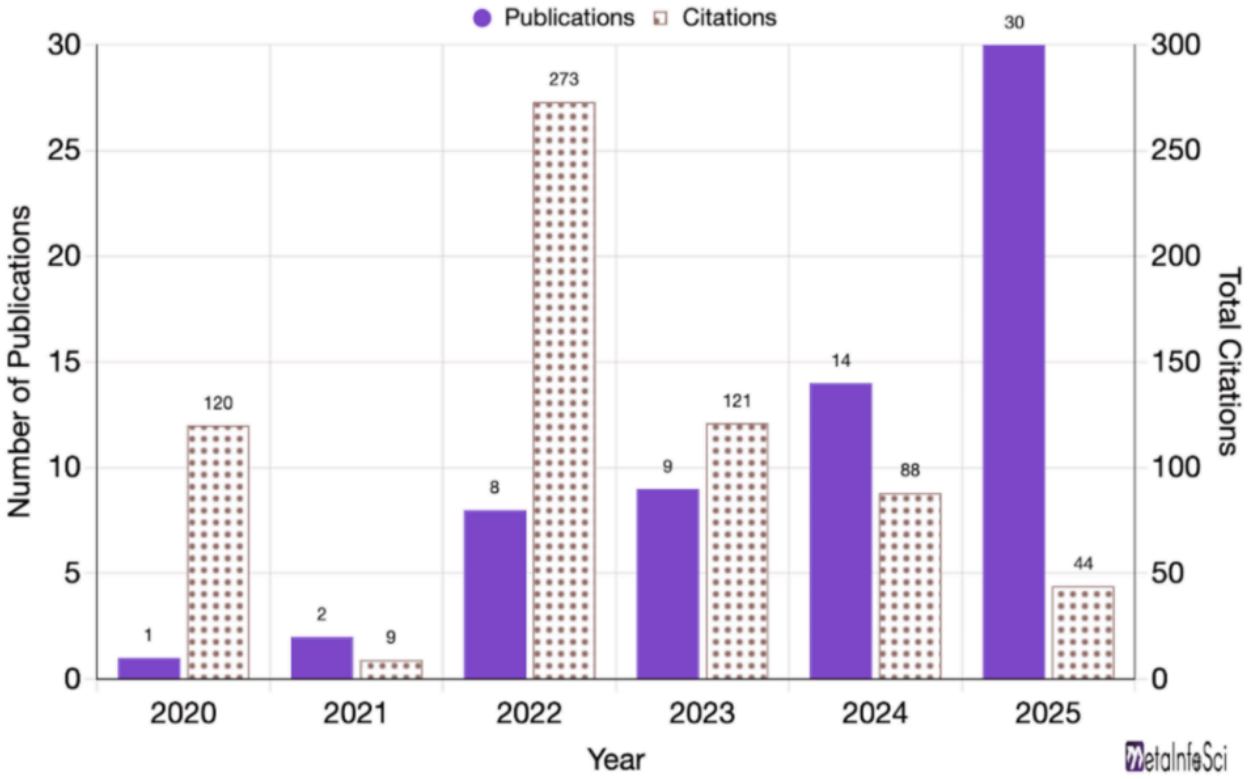

FIGURE 2: Number of publications and citations over years

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: MetaInfoSci Computation

The impact of Green FinTech research is also observed in the number of publications that are highly cited, as shown in Table *2*. The most influential research works in this area concentrate mainly on green finance, sustainable digital finance, climate change mitigation, green investment ecosystems, and financial technologies and environmental sustainability targets integration. Many of these highly cited works have been published in high impact Q1 journals, revealing the growing institutional focus on the study of Green FinTech and its academic recognition. Conceptual, empirical, review-based, and bibliometric studies are among the most cited, reflecting the multidimensional and evolving nature of the field. These are highly influential publications that have helped to shape the theoretical, technological, and policy aspects of Green FinTech scholarship.

The trend of expanding Green FinTech research is further reflected in the publishing activities shown in Table *3*. The analysis revealed that a few key academic publishers and journal platforms play a key role in the dissemination of Green FinTech research. Within the field, publishers like MDPI, Springer, Elsevier, and IGI Global are responsible for a significant portion of the publications and citations, highlighting the increasing centralization of sustainability-related FinTech research in existing academic publishing networks. This interdisciplinary character of Green FinTech research and syncretism in its application across different academic fields reflects in the dominance of journals focused on sustainability, digital finance, environmental management, and technological innovation.

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal	Journal Quartile	Total Citations	Doc Type
2022	Macchia et al.	Sustainable Finance and Fintech: Can Technology Contribute to Achieving Environmental Goals? A Preliminary Assessment of "Green Fintech" and "Sustainable Digital Finance"	European Company and Financial Law Review	Q1	154	Article
2020	Puschmann et al.	How green fintech can alleviate the impact of climate change - The case of Switzerland	Sustainability (Switzerland)	Q1	120	Article
2022	Tamasiga et al.	Unlocking the Green Economy in African Countries: An Integrated Framework of FinTech as an Enabler of the Transition to Sustainability	Energies	Q1	53	Article
2023	AboAlsamh et al.	Pioneering Perception of Green Fintech in Promoting Sustainable Digital Services Application within Smart Cities	Sustainability (Switzerland)	Q1	33	Article

2023	Ashta	How Can Fintech Companies Get Involved in the Environment?	Sustainability (Switzerland)	Q1	30	Article
2022	Kabaklarli	Green FinTech: sustainability of Bitcoin	Digital Finance	Q2	25	Article
2023	Kwong et al.	Green FinTech Innovation as a Future Research Direction: A Bibliometric Analysis on Green Finance and FinTech	Sustainability (Switzerland)	Q1	24	Article
2025	Kakar et al.	Exploring the impact of industrialization and electricity use on carbon emissions: The role of green FinTech in Asian countries using an asymmetric panel quantile ARDL approach	Journal of Environmental Management	Q1	21	Article
2022	Vikas et al.	Role of Banks and Other Financial Institutions in Enhancing Green Digital Finance	Economics, Law, and Institutions in Asia Pacific	NA	19	Book chapter
2025	Lee et al.	Corporate disclosure, ESG and green fintech in the energy industry	Journal of World Energy Law and Business	Q2	16	Article

TABLE 2: Top ten highly cited papers

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Data Source: Scopus; Table Source: Author Creation

Publisher Name	Number of Papers	Total Citations	Number of Journals
IGI global	11	23	0
Springer	11	62	10
MDPI	10	268	5
Elsevier	8	41	3
Taylor & Francis	3	1	1

TABLE 3: Top five publishers and corresponding journal publications

Data Source: Scopus; Table Source: Authors' Creation
The value under "Number of Journals" for IGI Global is 0, as all the publications under this publisher are book chapters.

Global Contribution and Collaboration

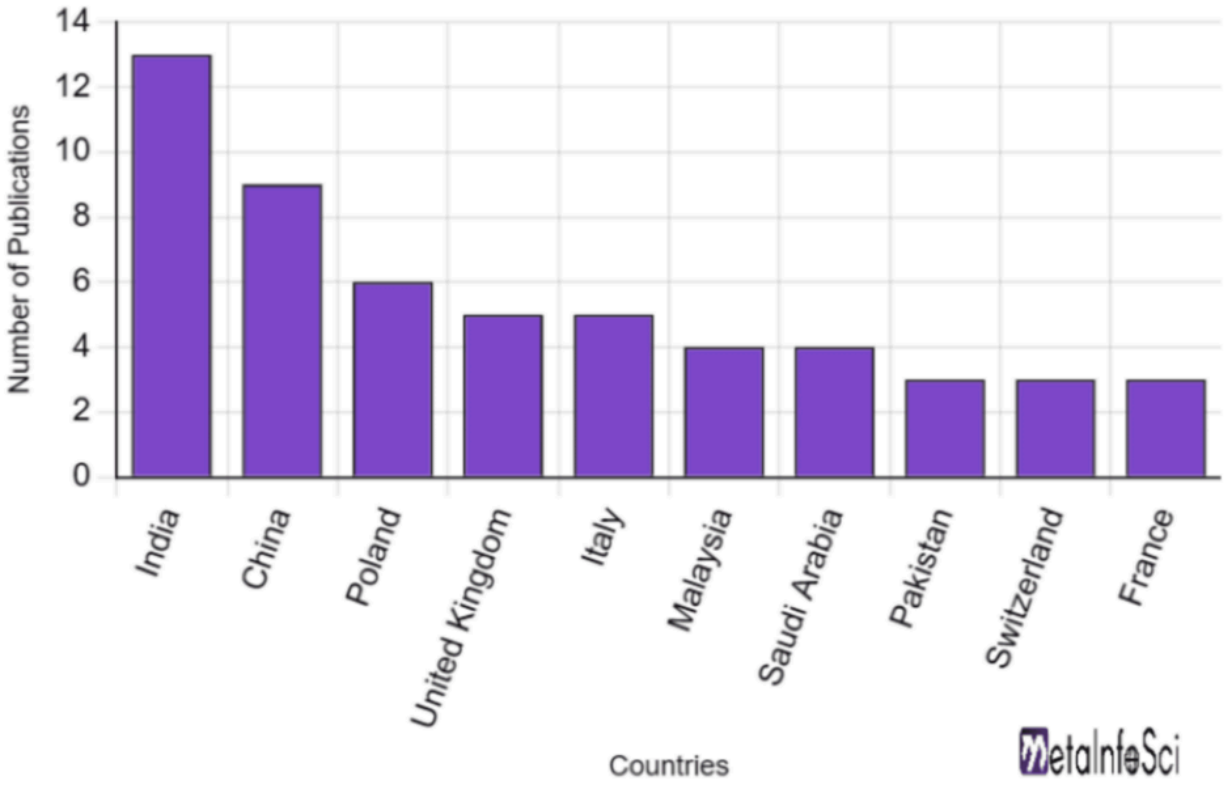

FIGURE 3: Top 10 countries as per number of publications

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: MetaInfoSci Computation

Figure *3* shows the top ten countries working in the field of Green FinTech. With respect to the number of publications, India and China are ranked high, followed by Poland, the United Kingdom, and Italy. This shows that the economies of both developing and developed countries are highly active in research. The inclusion of Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Switzerland, and France among the countries interested in Green FinTech highlights the global distribution of interest in the field.

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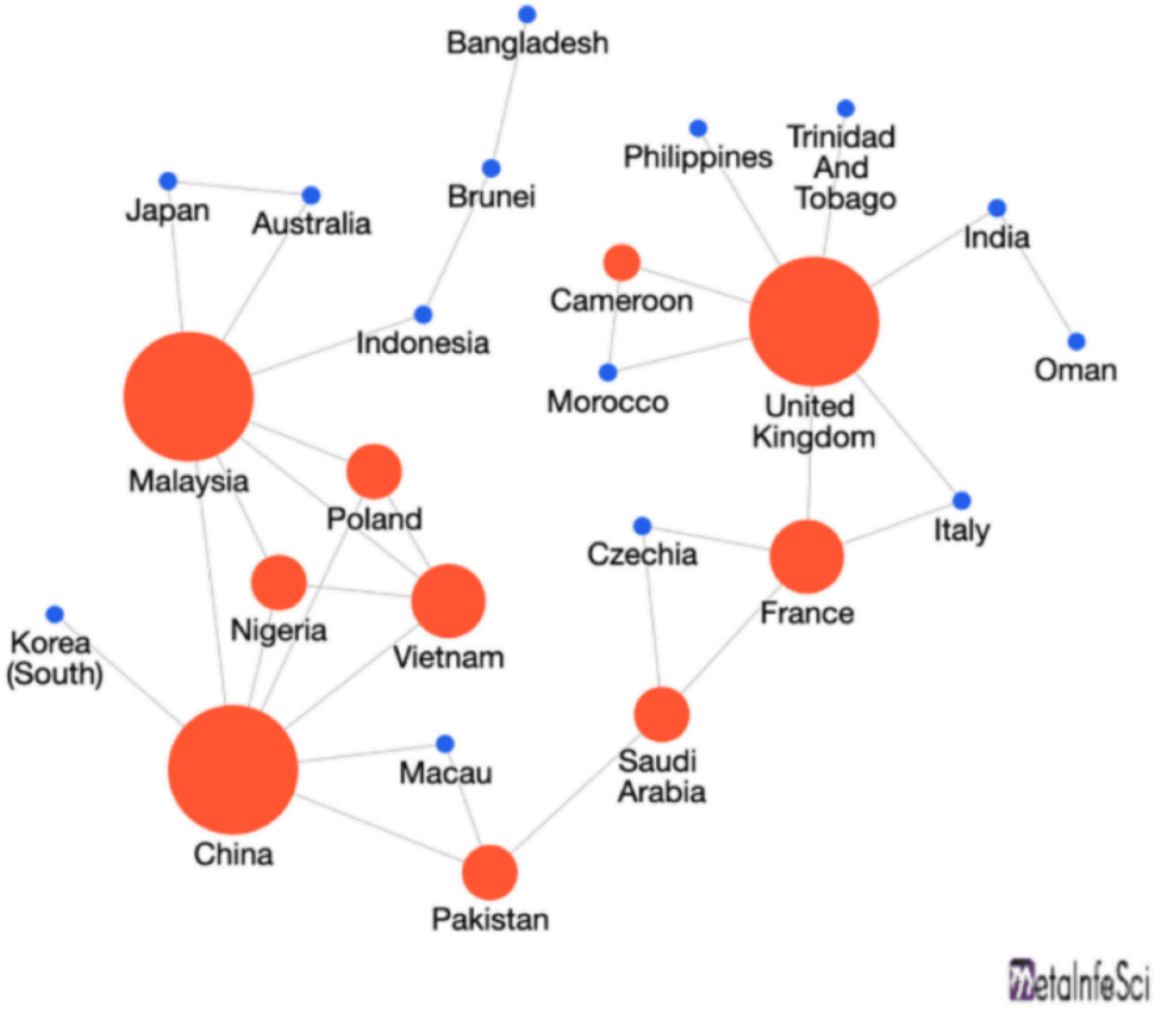

FIGURE 4: Country collaboration network

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: MetaInfoSci Computation

The country collaboration network in Figure *4* depicts the global co-authorship system in Green FinTech studies. The network shows a semi-connected world of researchers, and a few countries are central nodes that help in international cooperation. The United Kingdom, China, and Malaysia became major nodes, which means that they have strong collaborative links with various countries within the Asian continent, Europe, and Africa. Significant clusters of collaboration are China-Vietnam-Malaysia, and United Kingdom-France-Saudi Arabia that represent regionally focused research projects. Even though India has been producing a significant quantity of papers in the field of green fintech, it has quite a low level of cooperation at the global level (see Figure *3*). This shows that there was a high domestic level of collaboration within India, compared to China which has a more international level of collaboration in research. The presence of several countries as the peripheral nodes with few connections implies that Green FinTech research is still unevenly dispersed as it is yet to be consolidated worldwide. In general, the network points out the growing but still fragmented nature of international collaboration in this emerging field.

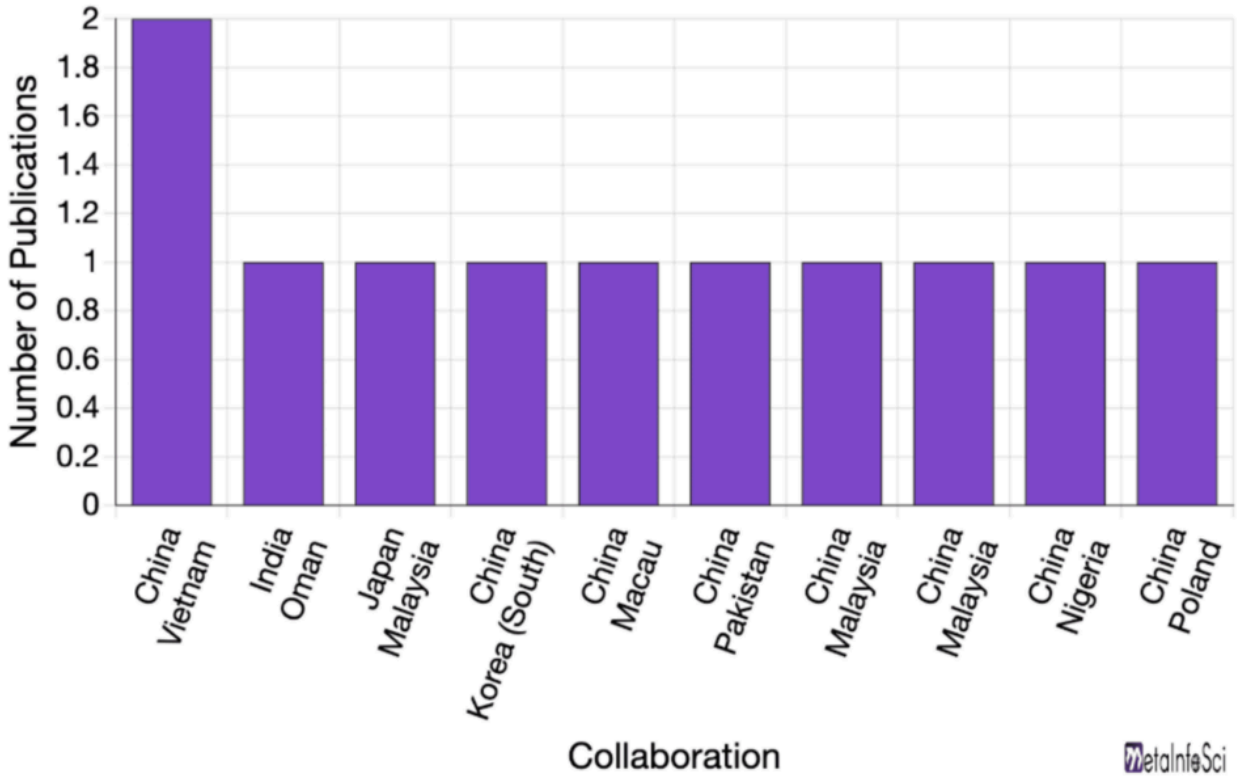

FIGURE 5: Country collaboration as per number of publications done together

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: MetaInfoSci Computation

The most common country-level partnerships in terms of co-authored publications are shown in Figure *5*. China-Vietnam has two bilateral collaboration ties, along with several bilateral partnerships including India-Oman, China-Malaysia, China-Pakistan, and China-Poland. Most of the collaboration pairs consist of one publication, which shows that although there is international collaboration, sustained long-term collaboration between country pairs has not yet been established. The prevalence of the Asia-based partnerships indicates the regional policy priorities and common sustainability challenges as the present-day drivers of the Green FinTech research. These results indicate that more thorough and systematic cross-regional cooperation in research is necessary.

Thematic Evolution

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FIGURE 6: Top 50 keywords as per frequency

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: MetaInfoSci Computation

The keyword co-occurrence word cloud in Figure *6* represents the most common words that appear in literature on Green FinTech and shows the topicalization of the industry. The prevalence of such key terms like fintech, sustainability, climate change, sustainable finance, and environmental sustainability suggests that financial innovation and its purpose are closely connected to environmental goals. The popularization of such terms as blockchain, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and bibliometric analysis indicate the diversity of technologies and methods of the research field. Additionally, the use of SDGs, green economy, and climate action indicates the policy-directed and sustainability-focused research incentives. In general, the word cloud validates the interdisciplinary nature of Green FinTech research, which is a combination of the perspectives of finance, technology, sustainability, and policy.

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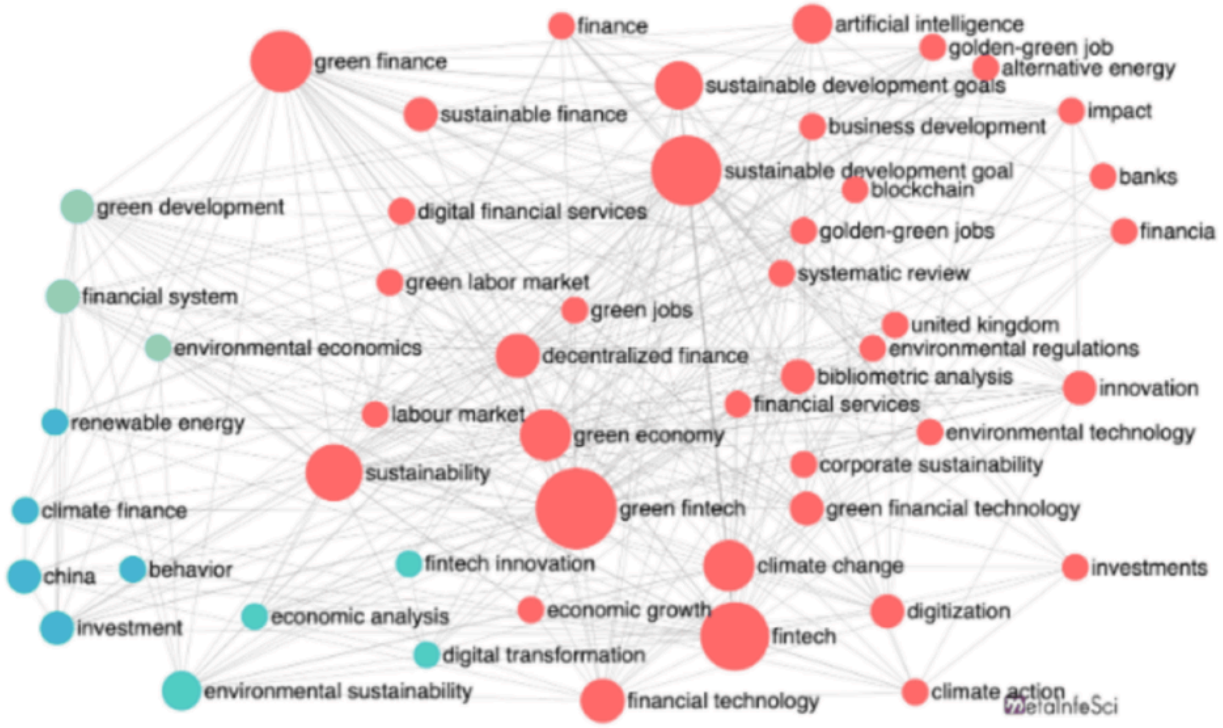

FIGURE 7: Keywords mapping network

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: MetaInfoSci Computation

According to the key words mapping network visualization in Figure *7*, the research area of green fintech has a high level of connection with the central node being the green fintech. It is closely associated with the themes of green finance, fintech, sustainability, climate change, and sustainable development goals, which implies high thematic integration. The fact that artificial intelligence, blockchain, decentralized finance, and digital financial services are included among the nodes demonstrates the technological underpinnings of sustainability-oriented financial systems. The neighboring clusters on the green economy, environmental sustainability, green jobs, and climate finance further demonstrate the multidimensional nature of the field, in which digital innovation is interconnected with environmental, economic, and policy-focused goals. In general, the structure represents a dynamic multi-disciplinary ecosystem in which FinTech is central to the promotion of sustainability and climate action.

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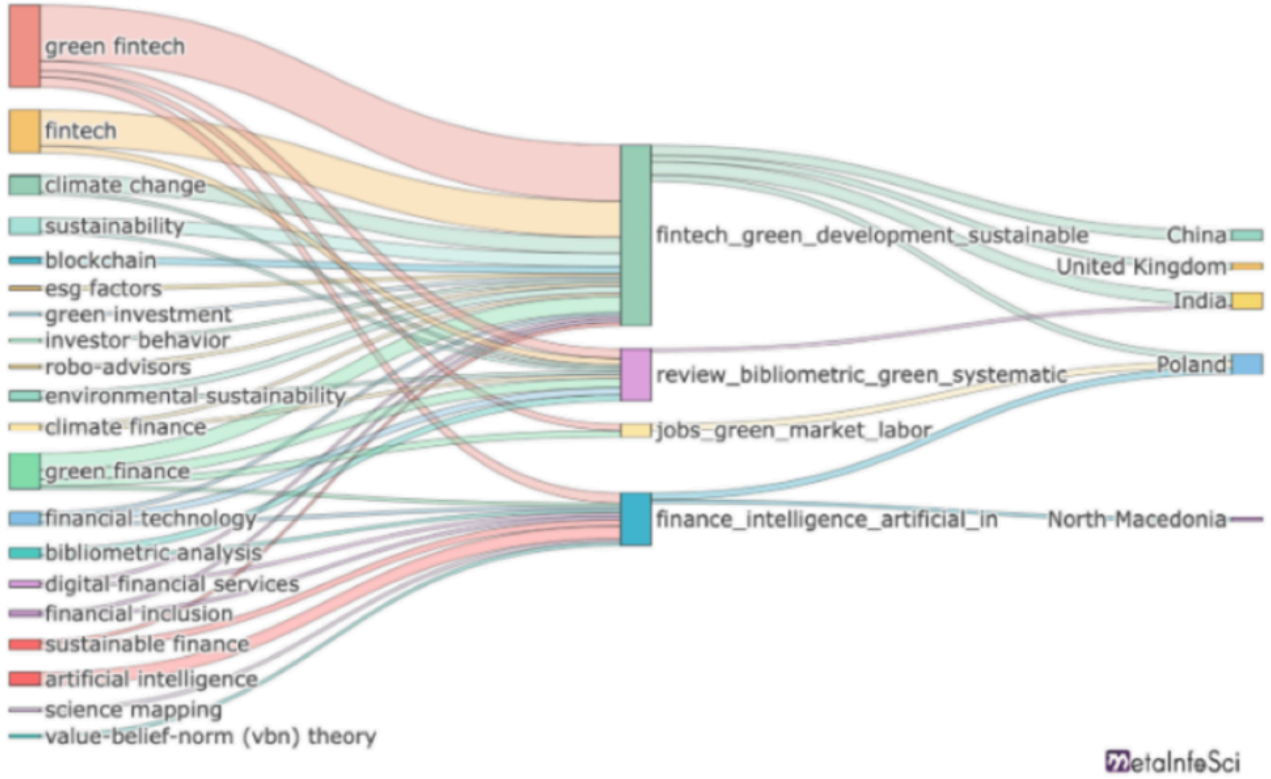

FIGURE 8: Topic evolution from keywords

Data Source: Scopus; Figure Source: MetaInfoSci Computation

The Sankey diagram in Figure *8* demonstrates the structural connection between the most significant keywords, themes, and countries in Green FinTech research. It is possible to identify two dominating clusters: Sustainable Finance, including climate change, environmental sustainability, ESG factors, and climate finance, and Digital Finance/FinTech, including FinTech, blockchain, financial services based on digital, and financial inclusion. Artificial intelligence is a cross-cutting technology between these clusters and suggests that it is an integrative technology between sustainability and financial innovation. The popularity of bibliometric analysis is indicative of the high level of analytical and mapping-based research, signifying the interdisciplinary character and maturity dynamics of Green FinTech scholarship.

Limitations and future scope

Although this study offers a thorough bibliometric analysis of the research on Green FinTech, some constraints exist. First, the analysis was restricted to the Scopus database, so relevant studies listed in other databases, like Web of Science, Dimensions, or Google Scholar, were not included. Second, the study was based on a single search term (TITLE-ABS-KEY "green fintech"), which could have led to certain related studies not being captured because of the use of alternative terminology for sustainable digital finance or climate oriented financial technologies. Third, because the field is still young and evolving, the total volume of published literature is still limited and this may affect the generalizing the thematic and collaborative patterns. Fourth, bibliometric analysis is mainly used for quantitative studies in order to map the research and it does not give a detailed qualitative interpretation of individual studies or a theoretical frameworks.

Future studies could expand the scope of analysis and consider multiple databases and search strategies to expand the volume of literature available for analysis. International, sectoral, and regulatory comparisons can also help to better understand of the adoption and evolution of Green FinTech practices. Future studies could also delve into the following

new areas: decentralized green finance, AI-driven sustainable financial systems, green cryptocurrencies, regulatory policy, and consumer behavior, using a mixed methods or empirical approach.

Conclusions

This paper aimed to explore the intellectual organization of Green FinTech research by determining the key thematic areas of the research (RQ1), evaluating the tendencies of publication, citation and collaboration (RQ2), and systematizing the literature to identify the main research orientations of the research by classification by themes (RQ3). Based on our dataset of 64 focused documents on Green FinTech, the results indicate that Green FinTech is a new evolving research field, and the number of publications and citations in recent years has been increasing. The bibliometric data shows that academic research is concentrated in a few countries, and studies that are written in collaboration with other countries are more likely to gain a higher citation impact, which points to the significance of cross-border knowledge transfer to the creation of impactful studies in Green FinTech.

The thematic analysis proves that the current Green FinTech literature may be structured into a system of clearly identified research orientations, such as technology enablers, sustainable finance integration, consumer behavior and adoption, policy and institutional perspectives, bibliometric or conceptual studies. Such classification gives a systematic insight into the way the field is organized and where the scholarly interest is now directed. Defining the intellectual terrain of Green FinTech by integrating different strands of research into concise thematic groups, the study facilitates more focused and comparative research on these thematic orientations, both within and between each, and enables the establishment of a coherent intellectual infrastructure to do so.

Additional Information

Author Contributions

All authors have reviewed the final version to be published and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: Mahir Yadav

Drafting of the manuscript: Mahir Yadav

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Data Availability Statements

The datasets (and/or code) supporting this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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