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Review

A systematic review of green finance in the banking industry: perspectives from a developing country

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Appendices

Table A1. Previous studies on green finance with sample or study area, environmental variables, and other financial and managerial variables with major findings.

| No. | Study | Sample or Study area | Environmental Variables | Other financial & Managerial Variables | Major Findings |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | (Amidjaya & Widagdo, 2020) | 155 observations | Sustainability reporting | corporate governance, digital banking, foreign ownership and family ownership | Corporate governance, foreign ownership, and family ownership positively impact sustainability reporting. |
| 2 | (Dörry & Schulz, 2018) | Financial institutions of Luxembourg | Green investments, sustainability-oriented financing services green capitalism | | Emerging green finance profile recognises its positive impact on the small country's national branding. |

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| 3 | (R. Liu et al., 2019) | Chinese 30 provinces | Energy efficiency, ecological efficiency | Per capita GDP, industrial structure, urbanization rate | Per capita GDP, industrial structure, urbanization rate, and energy efficiency on ecological efficiency are statistically significant. |
| 4 | (Yin & Xu, 2022) | China | Green finance, environmental protection | Economic growth and industrial adjustment | Green finance cannot be effectively linked to industrial structure adjustment, environmental protection, and economic development. |
| 5 | (Lindenberg, 2014) | | Green finance | Financial flow Adaptation finance | Mitigation and adaptation finance is specifically related to climate change-related activities. |
| 6 | (Berensmann et al., 2020) | The G20 countries | Green investments, sustainable development | Financial system banking, capital markets, and insurance | The G20 countries face an enormous investment gap. |
| 7 | (Akomea- Frimpong et al., 2021) | 46 relevant papers | Green securities, green investments, climate finance, carbon finance, green insurance, green credit, and green infrastructural bonds | | Green securities, green investments, climate finance, carbon finance, green insurance, green credit, and green infrastructural bonds are the part of the key green finance products of banks. |
| 8 | (Saeed Meo & Karim, 2022) | 10 countries | Green finance, co2 emission | Bear Market, bull market | The green finance has negative impact on CO ₂ emissions. |
| 9 | (R. Wang et al., 2022) | China | Ecological efficiency, green finance | FDI, regional economic development | Regional economic development is positively related to regional ecoefficiency. |
| 10 | (Debrah et al., 2022) | 28 relevant studies | Green finance and green building | | The green finance and green building are positively corelated. |
| 11 | (Urban & Wójcik, 2019) | Norway's list of 153 excluded companies. | Sustainability transitions, sustainable finance | Social, and governance misconduct | Investment banks do not shy away from underwriting companies that have been flagged for major environmental, social, and governance misconduct. |
| 12 | (Yuan & Gallagher, 2018) | Development banks operating in the Americas | Green finance, climate finance | | Development banks where the majority of the shareholder governments have strong environmental performance in their home country. |
| 13 | (Ziolo et al., 2019) | 23 OECD countries | Sustainability | Financial depth, development, vulnerability, soundness, fragility, stability | Sustainability practices in financial institutions generate sustainable economic development. |

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|-----|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
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| 14 | (Dikau & Volz, 2021) (Lee & | 135 central banks, 30 China's | Climate risks Green finance green | Central banks' traditional core responsibilities | Climate risks can directly affect central banks' traditional core responsibilities. Green finance development |
| | Lee, 2022) | provinces | productivity and environmental protection | | significantly improves the level of green productivity. |
| 16 | (Díaz-García et al., 2015) | 384 relevent articles | Green finance and eco innovation | | Green finance is positively related to green innovations. |
| 17 | (Barua & Aziz, 2022) | 5 emerging economies in Asia | Green finance, energy transition financing | | The study outlines some challenges that emerging economies need to address in making green finance work for a sustainable energy transition. |
| 18 | (Nawaz et al., 2021) | The N-11 countries and BRICS countries | Green financing and climate change mitigation | FDI, inflation, technical corporation grants, domestic credit to the private sector | Renewable energy sources consumption, population, FDI, CO2, inflation, technical corporation grants, domestic credit to the private sector, and research and development are very significant in promoting green financing and climate change mitigation. |
| 19 | (Sarma & Roy, 2021) | 178 articles | Green performance of banks | Conceptual aspect, Legal aspect, Model aspect, Stakeholder aspect, and Financial aspect. | Asia has the highest number of countries participating in research on Green Banking and has the highest number of research articles on Green Banking. |
| 20 | (Zheng, et al., 2021) | 296 banking staffs of private commercial banks (PCBs) in Bangladesh, | Green financing, renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management, alternative energy, green brick manufacturing, recycling, and recyclable product, and green establishment | Transaction costs, default culture, operational self-sufficiency, appraisal of loan applications, and accountability and transparency | PCBs are the largest contributors to direct green finance. |
| 21 | (Zhixia et al., 2018) | Annual reports of Bangladesh Bank | Sustainable banking | | Bangladeshi banks are doing well in practicing sustainable baking with maintaining the specific guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. |
| 22 | (N. Liu et al., 2020) | Panel data of 30 Chinese provinces | Green economy, green finance | | The coordination degree of green finance and the green economy shows strong spatial dependence. |

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| 23 | (Zheng, Siddik, Masukujjaman, & Fatema, 2021) | 302 bank staffs in Bangladesh | Environmental dimension, sustainability performance | The economic and social dimension | The dimensions of green finance like social, economic, and environmental have a strong positive effect on the sustainability performances of banks. |
| 24 | (X. Zhang et al., 2022) | 352 bnkers in Bangladesh | Green banking activities, environmental performance, sources of green financing | Investment costs, technical obstacles, lack of capable and competent staff | Green banking helps in the achievement of the sustainable economic development. |
| 25 | (Y. Wang & Zhi, 2016) | | Green finance and environmental protection | | Internal contradictions exist between green finance and environmental protection. |
| 26 | (Zhou et al., 2020) | 30 provinces and municipalities in China | Green finance, environmental improvement, environmental quality | | Green finance has a positive effect on environment improvement. |
| 27 | (Mohd & Kaushal, 2018) | India | Environmental change, green fund, green structures, green security | Vitality limitations and money related emergency | Exploring the existing literature on green finance and the future scope of green finance in India. |
| 28 | (Hasan Himo et al., 2019) | 80 investors from 15 brokerage firms in Bangladesh | given security | Bond market, corporate debt market | There is an enormous prospect to develop a long term corporate debt market in Bangladesh. |
| 29 | (Sharma et al., 2022) | Emerging economics | Green finance, environmental protection | Return on investment, capital market, bond | The investors will not lose on risk-adjusted returns if they chose to go green. |
| 30 | (Z. Wang et al., 2022) | | Green finance, environmental sustainability | Corporate social responsibility (CSR), | Environmental, Economics, and Social factors influence the multiple facets of CSR. |
| 31 | (Ngwenya & Simatele, 2020) | South Africa | Green bonds, climate finance | | Green bonds have proven to be an effective climate finance mechanism globally. |
| 32 | (J. Chen et al., 2022) | 322 banking employees of PCBs in Bangladesh. | Green banking, green finance, green performance | | Green banking practices have significant positive effects on green financing. |
| 33 | (Al-Qudah et al., 2022) | 23 UAE's banks. | Green credit policy, green lending, green loans | Nonperforming loan (NPL), return on equity, quality credit | The ratio of green loans has a negative impact on the NPL ratio, as much as the return of equity, while the quality of credit, inefficiency and the bank size have a positive impact on NPL ratio. |

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| 34 | (H. Zhang et al., 2022) | A panel dataset of 30 Chinese provinces | Green finance, environmental performance, environmental regulation | Industrial structure and economic development level | Industrial structure, economic development level, and environmental regulations were found to positively impact the coordinated development of green finance and environmental performance. |
| 35 | (Li et al., 2022) | China | Green financing, volatility, and geopolitical risk | Investment | Green financing (in the form of green bonds) and green regulations like environmental taxes play a significant and positive role in promoting investment in renewable energy sources. |
| 36 | (Khairunnessa et al., 2021) | Financial institutions in Bangladesh | Green banking, environmental practice, environmental infrastructure, green growth | GDP, Investment | The central bank of Bangladesh played a major role in greening the financial system of the country by implementing various green policies and regulatory measures |
| 37 | (Khatun et al., 2021) | Commercial banks in Bangladesh | Green banking, sustainable development goals | | Many commercial banks (private and foreign) have been practicing green banking since 2014 and have instituted green financing policies that are environmentally friendly and sustainable. |



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