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Literature Review on the Evolution of Supply Chain Finance

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews developments in Supply Chain Finance (SCF) with a particular focus on its applications in fintech, sustainability, and risk management. It first defines the basic concept of SCF and discusses various financing models such as accounts receivable financing and prepayment financing. Subsequently, it focuses on how blockchain and big data technologies enhance the transparency and efficiency of SCF. Regarding sustainability, the paper discusses SCF models that promote environmental protection and social responsibility through financial incentives. Additionally, it examines risk management strategies in SCF, including how to identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks through technical tools and appropriate management measures. The conclusion emphasizes that with the global focus on Sustainable Development Goals, SCF will increasingly prioritize innovation and sustainability, requiring companies and financial institutions to adapt to new technological and market requirements while effectively managing various risks.

KEYWORDS

Supply Chain Finance; Financial Technology; Sustainable Development; Risk Management

1. INTRODUCTION

In the globalized economy, Supply Chain Finance (SCF) has become a key tool for enhancing supply chain efficiency and competitiveness. SCF not only helps companies manage inventory and cash flow but also addresses many challenges faced by Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) within traditional financial systems by providing necessary financing support. With the development of financial technology, particularly the application of blockchain and big data, SCF is undergoing unprecedented transformation [1, 2].

By integrating cash flow, logistics, and information flow, SCF improves the liquidity of the entire supply chain and enhances cooperation among participants. This financial model is particularly important because it extends risk management from a single enterprise to the entire supply chain, enabling more effective identification and mitigation of risks [3]. Song Hua [4] pointed out that strong and weak ties of SMEs within supply chain networks play an important role in enhancing their capabilities and financing performance, especially noting that weak ties are more conducive to the realization of supply chain financing. Furthermore, from a capability perspective, SMEs need either strong supply chain integration capabilities or strong innovation capabilities to achieve effective supply chain financing.

Additionally, the introduction of sustainable SCF models, especially in agricultural supply chains, demonstrates that SCF not only focuses on economic benefits but also actively promotes environmental protection and social responsibility [5]. The innovation and application of such models provide new perspectives for supply chain management and offer important guidance for the future development direction of SCF.

Xia Yu's [6] literature study proposed that the theoretical evolution of SCF encompasses five major modules: the origins of SCF, the connotation and business models of SCF, SCF financing services, comparisons between different financing services, and SCF risks. This paper modifies and refines this research approach, dividing the content into four modules: SCF concepts, definitions, and main financing models; the impact of financial technology; sustainable supply chains; and risk management.

The research significance of SCF is reflected in multiple aspects. Firstly, SCF provides SMEs with new financing avenues, addressing the insufficient support from traditional financial institutions. SMEs play a vital role in the global economy, but due to unstable financial conditions and lack of collateral, they often struggle to obtain loans from traditional banks. By leveraging the credit and transactional information of core enterprises within the supply chain, SCF reduces financing costs and improves financing efficiency for SMEs [3].

Secondly, empowered by financial technology, SCF enhances the transparency and efficiency of the entire supply chain. The development of fintech, such as big data analytics and blockchain technology, has significantly improved the quality and accessibility of SCF services. These technologies not only enhance the accuracy of risk control and credit assessment but also optimize the processes and speed of SCF services [1, 2].

Thirdly, SCF also plays an important role in promoting sustainable development. Through sustainable SCF models, companies not only focus on their own economic benefits but also incentivize upstream and downstream partners to invest in environmental protection and social responsibility. The successful application of such models, especially in sectors like agriculture, demonstrates the great potential of SCF in achieving synergistic development of economic, environmental, and social goals [5]. Chen Xiangfeng also noted [7] that modernizing SCF should use digitalization and intelligence as means and tools, with innovation, green development, and safety as goals, and high value-added as the orientation.

Finally, risk management in SCF is an important research area. By comprehensively utilizing tools for managing operational, credit, and market risks, SCF can better cope with complex and changing market environments. This not only helps protect the interests of financial institutions but also ensures the stable operation of the supply chain [8].

In summary, research on SCF holds significant theoretical importance and broad practical application value. By systematically analyzing the models, technological applications, sustainable development, and risk management of SCF, we can better understand the development trends in this field and provide more effective guidance and support for enterprises and financial institutions.

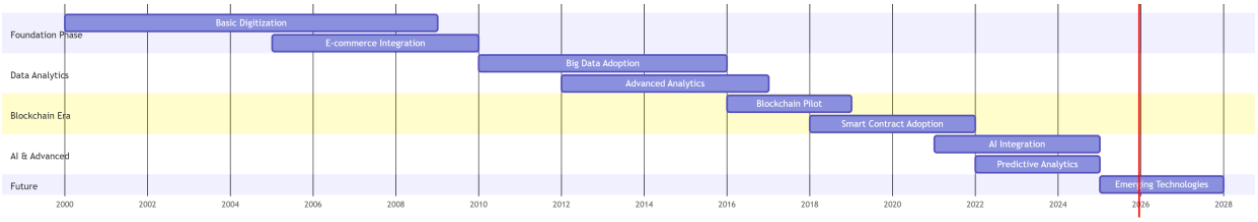

Figure 1. SCF Technology Evolution Timeline

2. THEORIES AND MODELS OF SUPPLY CHAIN FINANCE

Supply Chain Finance is a multifaceted financial service aimed at enhancing the operational efficiency and financial health of the entire chain by improving the liquidity among various participants within a supply chain. SCF not only offers an innovative perspective on traditional finance but also optimizes the interaction between supply chain management and financial services by integrating logistics, information flow, and cash flow. Through collaboration, core enterprises,

suppliers, distributors, and financial institutions use technology and financial tools to reduce operational costs and increase market responsiveness across the supply chain [9].

When retailers face capital shortages or budget constraints [10], financing services can create new value for the entire supply chain. Financing models within the SCF environment vary, designed to suit different supply chain structures and enterprise needs. The following are several mainstream SCF models:

Prepayment Financing: This involves the buyer making an advance payment to secure goods or services from a supplier. Common in industries with long production cycles or customized products, this model ensures the supplier has sufficient upfront funds for production or raw material procurement [11].

Warehouse Receipt Financing (Confirmed Warehouse Financing): This model typically involves three parties: the buyer, the seller, and a financial institution. Under warehouse receipt financing, the buyer pays the seller partially through a bank, and the seller stores the corresponding goods in a warehouse approved by the bank. This helps alleviate the buyer's payment pressure while providing liquidity to the seller, reducing credit risk in the transaction.

Inventory Financing (Financing Warehouse): This is an inventory-backed loan model that allows companies to obtain loans from financial institutions using their inventory as collateral. Suitable for high-value, easily controllable goods like commodities and chemical products, this model ensures loan security through third-party warehouse management while enhancing the liquidity of inventory assets.

Trade Credit Financing: This is a credit sales model where a seller grants a delayed payment period to a buyer upon selling goods. When the buyer faces procurement capital constraints, the seller provides trade credit, extending the buyer's payment time to alleviate their financial pressure. This trade credit is also considered an internal supply chain financing service model [12].

2.1. Model Comparison and Application Scenarios

Various financing models in SCF each have unique advantages and limitations, making them suitable for different business scenarios and enterprise needs. The following is a detailed comparison and analysis of the application scenarios for major financing models.

The main advantage of Accounts Receivable Financing is its ability to quickly convert sales revenue into cash flow, helping enterprises alleviate short-term capital pressure. This model is particularly suitable for businesses with high accounts receivable but tight cash flow, such as those in manufacturing, wholesale, and retail. By advancing the collection of receivables, companies can improve their financial status and avoid disruptions to daily operations due to capital shortages. However, the risk lies in potential financial distress if the debtor defaults. Furthermore, financial institutions may require high discount rates or additional collateral when assessing the credit risk of receivables, increasing the financing cost for the enterprise.

Prepayment Financing applies to production-intensive enterprises requiring substantial upfront capital investment, such as heavy industry and large equipment manufacturing. Prepayments provide necessary cash flow, ensuring production activities proceed smoothly and avoiding interruptions due to insufficient funds. However, this model may increase the buyer's financial burden, especially for large, high-value orders. The buyer must pay a significant sum before receiving goods, increasing liquidity pressure and financial risk. Additionally, if the supplier fails to deliver on time or meet quality standards, the buyer risks financial loss.

Warehouse Receipt Financing and Inventory Financing reduce credit risk for loans by controlling physical goods, making financial institutions more comfortable providing funds. These models suit industries with large, high-value inventories of raw materials or finished goods, such as metals,

minerals, and agricultural products. Goods in these sectors typically have high market value and stable demand, allowing financial institutions to secure loans by controlling inventory. However, these models face challenges like commodity price volatility and high storage costs. Moreover, managing and storing goods requires professional logistics and warehousing services, adding operational complexity.

Each SCF model has distinct strengths and weaknesses. Enterprises must consider their business characteristics, capital needs, and market environment when selecting an appropriate model. The following is a comprehensive comparison and analysis of application scenarios:

Credit Risk: Both Prepayment Financing and Accounts Receivable Financing involve significant credit risk. In Prepayment Financing, the buyer bears the risk of supplier default; in Accounts Receivable Financing, the financial institution bears the credit risk of the receivables. In contrast, Warehouse Receipt Financing and Inventory Financing, backed by physical collateral, lower credit risk.

Operational Complexity: Warehouse Receipt Financing and Inventory Financing involve more logistics and warehousing management, requiring specialized services and higher operational costs. Comparatively, Accounts Receivable Financing and Prepayment Financing have simpler operational processes, suitable for businesses with relatively straightforward operations.

Applicable Industries: Accounts Receivable Financing is widely applicable in manufacturing, wholesale, and retail. Prepayment Financing suits heavy industry and large equipment manufacturing requiring significant upfront investment. Warehouse Receipt Financing and Inventory Financing are mainly used in industries with large, high-value inventories, such as metals, minerals, and agricultural products.

When choosing a suitable SCF model, enterprises should consider their financial status, business characteristics, and market environment, weighing the advantages and limitations of each model. Here are some specific application scenario analyses:

Raw Materials and Commodity Industries: For sectors like metals, minerals, and agricultural products with large, high-value inventories, Warehouse Receipt Financing and Inventory Financing are ideal choices. By using goods as collateral, enterprises can obtain financial support while mitigating credit risk.

Understanding these financing models lies in assessing their applicability and potential risks in specific situations. Enterprises should choose financing solutions that best align with their financial status, creditworthiness, and market conditions. Additionally, maintaining good communication and cooperation with financial institutions is crucial to jointly address various challenges and risks in SCF. By rationally selecting and effectively utilizing SCF models, enterprises can enhance capital utilization efficiency, optimize supply chain management, and strengthen market competitiveness.

3. TECHNOLOGY-ENABLED SUPPLY CHAIN FINANCE

Financial technology has fundamentally transformed the landscape of SCF. The accelerated development of fintech provides more possibilities and tools for SCF model innovation and risk management [13]. By introducing automation tools, big data analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and machine learning, fintech has improved the operational efficiency and decision-making quality of SCF. These technologies make financial services faster, cheaper, and more customer-friendly, particularly excelling in handling complex supply chain data and providing real-time financial services.

Big Data and Analytics: Fintech utilizes big data analytics to help financial institutions understand and predict capital flows within supply chains. By analyzing historical transaction data, market trends, and consumer behavior, institutions can identify potential risks and investment opportunities, offering

more precise financing solutions. This deep analysis also supports supply chain transparency, strengthening trust among partners.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning:The application of AI and ML in SCF allows financial service providers to offer personalized services, delivering customized financial products based on specific enterprise needs and historical performance. Moreover, AI can play a significant role in monitoring and preventing fraudulent activities, enhancing the security of the entire supply chain.

3.1. Application of Blockchain Technology

Blockchain technology, due to its inherent immutability, transparency, and decentralization, is gradually becoming a transformative force in SCF. Its introduction not only addresses trust issues but also enhances the transparency and efficiency of SCF.

Enhancing Trust and Transparency:In traditional SCF, the lack of transparency often requires cooperating parties to spend considerable time and resources verifying transaction records and credit status. Blockchain provides a shared, immutable ledger to record all transactions, ensuring information accuracy and real-time updates. This transparency reduces audit costs, lowers the possibility of fraud, and thereby strengthens trust among all parties [2].

Reducing Costs and Time:By reducing intermediaries and automating transaction processes, blockchain lowers transaction costs and time. For SCF, this means faster transaction settlement, lower financial service fees, and higher capital turnover efficiency.

Enabling New Financial Services:The characteristics of blockchain technology allow financial institutions to develop new financial products and services, such as supply chain tracking and product verification services. These services provide additional value, enhancing the appeal of SCF.

3.2. Comprehensive Impact

The integration of blockchain and fintech is driving SCF towards greater efficiency, security, and transparency. These technologies not only provide new tools and methods for existing financial institutions but also create opportunities for new entrants to participate in SCF. As these technologies mature and find wider application, more innovative financial service models are expected to emerge, bringing revolutionary changes to global supply chains. These developments not only enhance the overall efficiency of supply chains but also offer more opportunities for enterprises of all sizes to optimize their cash flow and reduce operational costs, thereby maintaining competitiveness in the global market.

The application of blockchain technology in SCF solves trust and transparency problems. In traditional SCF, information asymmetry and lack of transparency often necessitate significant time and resources for verification and coordination. Blockchain provides a shared, immutable, distributed ledger that records all transactions, ensuring information accuracy and real-time updates. This transparency reduces audit costs, lowers fraud potential, and thereby strengthens trust.

The combination of blockchain and fintech not only simplifies operational processes but also significantly reduces costs. By cutting out intermediaries and automating transactions, they substantially lower transaction costs and time. This enables faster settlement for supply chain participants, reduces capital lock-up, and improves capital turnover efficiency. For SMEs, the application of these technologies is particularly important as they often face greater capital pressures and financing difficulties. Blockchain and fintech provide more flexible and efficient financing solutions, helping SMEs improve cash flow and enhance market competitiveness.

Furthermore, blockchain and fintech offer broad scope for innovation in SCF. For example, blockchain-based SCF platforms can tokenize assets and use smart contracts to implement more complex and customized financial products. These innovative models can meet the specific needs of

different industries and enterprises while promoting the inclusive development of SCF, allowing more businesses to access efficient and secure financial services.

In conclusion, blockchain and fintech are redefining how SCF operates, driving it towards greater efficiency, security, and transparency. These technologies provide new tools and methods for existing financial institutions while creating entry opportunities for newcomers. As these technologies mature and see broader application, more innovative financial service models are expected to emerge, bringing revolutionary change to global supply chains. These developments enhance overall supply chain efficiency and provide more opportunities for enterprises to optimize cash flow and reduce costs, maintaining global market competitiveness. In the future, the integration of blockchain and fintech will continue to drive innovation and development in SCF, creating more intelligent and efficient supply chain ecosystems.

4. SUPPLY CHAIN FINANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Sustainable Supply Chain Finance Models

Sustainable Supply Chain Finance (SSCF) is a strategy that integrates financial management with supply chain operations. It focuses not only on increasing short-term financial returns but also emphasizes achieving long-term sustainability through environmentally friendly and socially responsible practices. Li Jian [13] also noted in his research that undertaking the social responsibility for sustainable development is the long-term goal of SCF development.

SSCF is particularly important because it uses various financial incentives to promote environmental and social responsibility practices, directly impacting production and consumption patterns within the supply chain. According to Chen Xiangfeng's research [5], SSCF mainly includes the following models:

Payment Incentive Model: This model uses economic rewards to incentivize suppliers to adopt sustainable practices. For instance, large retailers may offer higher prices or faster payments to suppliers using sustainable production methods. This not only helps small suppliers improve cash flow but also encourages them to invest in sustainable technologies and processes. In this way, core enterprises can ensure the sustainability of their supply chains while maintaining brand image and consumer trust.

Credit Incentive Model: This model provides specific credit instruments and conditions to incentivize supply chain participants to adopt and maintain sustainable business practices. For example, some financial institutions may offer special credit lines or guarantees to enterprises implementing specific environmental projects. Additionally, institutions can incorporate environmental and social performance into their credit assessment models, offering more favorable borrowing terms to high-performing companies.

In the future, as global focus on Sustainable Development Goals intensifies and consumer emphasis on environmental and social responsibility grows, SSCF is expected to play an increasingly important role in the global economy. Companies will need to pay more attention to the environmental and social impacts of their operations while pursuing economic benefits, and financial institutions will support this shift through innovative financial products and services.

4.2. Case Studies: Sustainable Practices in Agricultural Supply Chains

Case 1: Sustainable Financing in an Organic Coffee Supply Chain

The coffee industry is one of the largest global agricultural markets and a significant export commodity for developing countries. To address the environmental impact of coffee production, an

increasing number of consumers and companies are supporting sustainable farming methods like organic cultivation and fair trade.

An internationally renowned coffee brand, in collaboration with several financial institutions, launched an organic coffee production project. It aimed to provide low-interest loans and technical guidance to small farmers engaged in organic coffee cultivation. Furthermore, the project used blockchain technology to trace the origin and quality of each batch of coffee beans, ensuring transparency and sustainability in the production process. The project not only increased farmers' income, as organic coffee commands higher market prices, but also successfully reduced the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, positively impacting the environment. Additionally, consumers highly appreciated the traceability of the coffee, enhancing the brand's reputation.

Case 2: Application of Smart Contracts in a Grain Supply Chain

Grain supply chains often face efficiency and trust challenges across multiple stages—from farming to distribution—which raise costs and affect both producer income and consumer prices.An agri-tech firm partnered with financial institutions to create a blockchain-based supply chain finance platform with smart contracts. The system automatically verifies contract-compliant transactions and enables instant payments, with every step recorded immutably on the blockchain for full transparency. This innovation boosted transaction efficiency, reduced delays and fraud risks, secured timely farmer payments, and strengthened consumer trust in food traceability and quality, thereby enhancing overall supply chain sustainability and stability.

Case 3: Sustainable Cotton Production and Supply Chain Finance

Cotton production is a key part of the textile industry but has significant environmental costs due to high water and chemical use. To address this, an apparel brand partnered with financial institutions to fund sustainable farming transitions. The project supported water-saving irrigation, organic certification, and training, reducing environmental impact while improving farmers' incomes through high-quality cotton sales. The brand also strengthened its market position with sustainable products.

These examples show how financial incentives—such as favorable loans and quicker payments—can promote sustainability within supply chains. This approach benefits the environment, supports producers, and enhances brand value, creating a “win-win” outcome.

Sustainable supply chain finance not only advances environmental and social goals but also improves economic efficiency and risk resilience. As global focus on sustainability grows, these financial models are expected to expand in resource-intensive industries, guiding businesses toward responsible practices while meeting market and regulatory demands.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN FINANCE

In SCF, risk management is crucial for ensuring operational continuity and maintaining financial stability. Effective risk management strategies can mitigate potential negative impacts, protecting enterprises and their partners from significant losses. This section explores the main types of risks in SCF and their management strategies [14]. There are primarily four risk types:

Credit Risk:The most common risk type in SCF, it involves the possibility that a borrower or counterparty fails to fulfill its financial obligations. For instance, a supplier may be unable to pay for materials on time due to financial difficulties, or a buyer may delay payment, affecting the cash flow upstream in the supply chain.

Market Risk:This refers to loss risks arising from financial market fluctuations, including interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and price risk. Enterprises in the supply chain may be affected by fluctuations in raw material prices, exchange rate changes, or interest rate variations, all of which can weaken their financial position and market competitiveness.

Legal and Compliance Risk: This involves financial losses or reputational damage due to non-compliance with laws, regulations, or standards. It is particularly important in multinational operations due to varying laws and business practices across countries and regions.

5.1. Risk Management Strategies

Effective risk management strategies are key steps in identifying, assessing, monitoring, and mitigating these risks. According to Yuan Yaqin's research [8], the following are several primary risk management strategies:

Risk Identification and Assessment: First, enterprises need to identify potential risk sources through internal audits and market research. Subsequently, these risks are assessed to determine their potential impact on the business and likelihood of occurrence. This process includes a comprehensive evaluation of the financial health, market conditions, and operational capabilities of all parties in the supply chain.

Developing Risk Mitigation Plans: Based on risk assessment results, enterprises need to formulate corresponding risk mitigation strategies. These may include various measures such as redesigning internal processes, establishing stronger information systems, diversifying the supplier and customer base, or purchasing insurance to hedge specific risks.

Continuous Monitoring and Review: Risk management is a dynamic process requiring regular monitoring and review. This includes real-time monitoring of market dynamics, reviewing the credit status of partners, tracking legal changes, etc. Additionally, the effectiveness of existing risk management strategies should be periodically reassessed and adjusted based on new market and operational information.

Training and Culture Building: Finally, fostering a risk-aware culture is a crucial part of effective risk management. Training employees to identify and respond to risks, and encouraging preventive measures in daily operations, can significantly reduce operational errors and risk incidents.

By implementing these strategies, enterprises can better manage and control risks in SCF while enhancing the stability and resilience of the entire supply chain against external shocks. SCF can enhance the resilience of industrial and supply chains and thereby reduce the risk-taking level of listed companies through transmission paths such as improving operational efficiency, alleviating under investment, and stabilizing supply chain relationships. Furthermore, enterprises with good bank-firm relationships, higher industry competition, and higher management risk appetite can amplify SCF's effect on reducing corporate risk-taking [15]. Effective risk management strategies protect enterprises from potential financial losses while enhancing competitiveness in a volatile market environment.

Zhao Canhong [16] suggested using the Bayesian network method, as it doesn't require extensive baseline data, offers clear logic for risk factor analysis, features relatively simple calculations less prone to errors, and is suitable for the current situation in China where a complete operational risk loss database hasn't been established. Strengthening staff training, improving internet-based SCF platforms, and enhancing both online and offline operations can effectively prevent operational risks in internet-based SCF.

Furthermore, research on logistics finance risk early warning and post-default handling mechanisms is a necessary and important link for practical risk control in business operations. Research in this area, both domestically and internationally, is still lacking, directly affecting the expansion of logistics finance business. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen research in this area by drawing on relevant methods from other financial businesses [17].

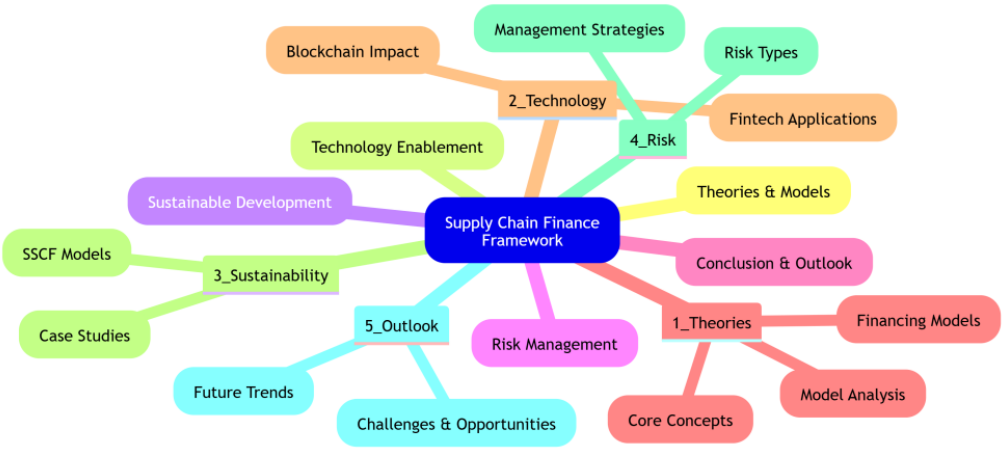

Figure 2. Supply Chain Finance Evolution and Core Framework

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

As an integrated strategy combining financial services and supply chain management, Supply Chain Finance has gradually become an important tool for enterprises worldwide to optimize cash flow, control costs, and manage risks. With technological advancement and deepening globalization, SCF is facing unprecedented opportunities and challenges for transformation.

Currently, SCF has evolved from its initial conceptual stage into a mature business field. Its core functions extend beyond providing liquidity support to include strengthening synergistic effects among supply chain partners and enhancing the overall transparency and efficiency of the supply chain. Through the application of fintech, such as blockchain, big data analytics, and AI, SCF operations have become more efficient and secure, while also offering enterprises more personalized and flexible financial solutions.

An important development trend for SCF is a shift towards more sustainable and responsible financial practices. As global attention to environmental and social responsibility increases, companies are increasingly required to reflect these values in their supply chain operations. Therefore, SCF must consider not only economic benefits but also environmental protection and social responsibility.

6.1. Future Trends

In the future, SCF is expected to continue developing rapidly along the dual tracks of technology-driven innovation and sustainability. Technological innovation will further unlock SCF's potential, particularly in enhancing transaction transparency and reducing costs and time. For example, blockchain technology can create a decentralized, immutable record-keeping system, greatly increasing trust and willingness to cooperate among supply chain parties.

On the other hand, with the promotion of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) standards, SCF will increasingly be used to drive sustainable supply chain practices. Financial institutions may show greater preference for investing in companies that can demonstrate a positive environmental or social impact from their business models.

Furthermore, in today's globalized economy and information age, SCF models under e-commerce platforms, as a new concept of financial operation, will demonstrate strong potential for innovative development. Their greatest advantage lies in possessing three major functions: credit risk shielding, dual review, and credit bundling [18].

6.2. Summary

As a crucial tool linking financial services with supply chain management, SCF has made significant progress globally. Currently, the application of SCF extends beyond providing short-term financial support to include optimizing supply chain management, improving transparency, and reducing operational risks. With fintech development, the operational efficiency and security of SCF have greatly improved, allowing enterprises to achieve more efficient capital management and risk control through digital platforms.

However, the development of SCF is not without challenges. As the global regulatory environment becomes increasingly complex, enterprises need to cope with stricter compliance requirements, ensuring their SCF operations comply with laws and regulations across different jurisdictions. Additionally, rapid technological changes demand continuous investment in new technologies and systems to maintain competitiveness. Simultaneously, global economic uncertainties, such as trade wars and political conflicts, pose new challenges for SCF.

Nevertheless, SCF also faces significant development opportunities. Growth in emerging markets provides new avenues for SCF expansion. The integration of fintech drives the digital transformation of SCF. The rise of green finance offers new financing channels and market opportunities for enterprises. By flexibly addressing challenges and seizing opportunities, SCF will continue to play an important role in the future, creating greater value for enterprises and financial institutions. As an innovative financial service model, SCF demonstrates immense potential and broad development prospects in the current global economy. Enterprises and financial institutions need to continuously adapt to technological changes and market shifts, optimizing their SCF strategies to achieve long-term sustainable development goals. Driven by fintech and green finance, SCF will continue to foster innovation and development in global supply chains, creating a more efficient, transparent, and sustainable economic environment.

In summary, SCF plays an increasingly vital role in today's global economy. It not only helps enterprises optimize cash flow and reduce costs but also enhances the efficiency and transparency of the entire supply chain through fintech and innovative models. Simultaneously, SCF is driving corporate sustainability by encouraging enterprises to adopt environmental and social responsibility practices within their supply chains through various financial incentives.

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