Topic:

Systematic Literature Review on Blockchain Technology's Impact on The Financial Transactions: An Evidence from Italy Financial Sector

Abstract:

The current study aimed to examine the historical perspective of importance blockchain technology and its role in financial transaction. To fulfill the research objective, the current study employed systematic literature review as research methodology. The systematic literature review is been preferred to extract deep insight the research objectives and research problems. The study relied on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analysis (PRISMA) tool for systematic literature materials. The study used 10 research materials for the systematic analysis which are been published after 2008-2009. The findings of the current study showed that Blockchain technology is yet not fully entered in Italian Financial market. Besides its positive and significant role in different sectors, blockchain technology still have some core issues and challenges that makes its applicability and adaptability hard for different sectors. The key issues been identified in the current study are its encryption, complexity, user security, size of the files, data transferring, skills needed to use etc. For successful adaption of the blockchain technology, the stakeholder's need to address its complexity, scalability, and conversion mode.

Keywords: Blockchain Technology, Financial System, Financial Transaction, Systematic Literature Review, Issues and Challenges in Blockchain Technology

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

In the recent technological era, several latest technologies are emerging in different sectors of the global economies. Therefore, blockchain technology is one of the top leading emerging technologies widely used in financial institutions—blockchain technology playing a pivotal role in financial institutions to secure their transactions. Regarding this, blockchain technology performs as a third-party role in the financial system. According to existing literature (Clark, 2017; Ghosh, 2016; Adrian et al., 2014) suggests that several financial intermediaries are available in the financial system. Meanwhile, the still global financial system is inefficient because existing financial intermediaries are costly and time-consuming. There are billions of traditional financial transactions served by the financial system from a global perspective, but the fewer transactions are done by electronic payments (Kallugudde et al., 2020).

Globally, the number of electronic transactions are rapidly increasing in financial institutions while adopting emerging technologies (blockchain as an intermediary) to reduce the chances of fraud, minimize the transaction cost, and time-effective (Kakavand et al. 2017). Besides, blockchain technology builds one of the secure and unbiased financial systems. It is an extraordinary sort of computerized record. It is organized to be only read by a computer. The blockchain ledger is not controllable by a single person, as it is shared among multiple participants (Pilkington, 2016). In blockchain technology, there is an option to create and read the past record, whereas it cannot be edited, which protects customers' financial transactions and financial institutions from fraud. The debate regarding blockchain literature has limited and only focused on demand and supply-side of the blockchain technology in an organization (Dujak et al., 2019).

No doubt, blockchain technology has many advantages for several sectors with its one of the unique services such as immutable, transparent, and decentralized technology (Andoni et al., 2019). Therefore, most of the corporations are giving attention to implementing blockchain technology with their services to ensure reliability, security, and protect (Treiblmaier et al., 2020). However, blockchain technology has some problems such as reputation challenges, energy, and environmental cost because blockchain is connected to cryptocurrency. Technically,

blockchain technology is not mature, lacks interoperability, complex technology, lack of scalability, and lack of blockchain talent (DeVries, 2016).

Moreover, blockchain technology faces issues on a business level such most of the business sectors including banking, medicines, education, and financial sectors are unaware, lack of user experience, lack of education, fear of security and privacy, and lack of regulation of blockchain technology (Janssen et al., 2020). According to (Joshi et al., 2016), blockchain has a bad image because it is too much linked with cryptocurrencies. As crypto has a negative image which is surrounded by various hacker and fraudsters are now widely using emerging technologies for criminal purposes. In this result, the bad image of crypto is connected to the blockchain that is why most of the businesses sectors hesitate to adopt blockchain technology. There is a big difference between crypto currencies, blockchain; bit coins (Lewis, 2018).

Kakavand et al. (2017) discussed that the blockchain ledger shared among multiple and mutually distributing participants in the financial system. Their study also reports that blockchain technology decreases processing time, cost, and barriers to entry in the financial system by firing the members working as agents and recording the transaction on their behalf. Alvseike& Iversen (2017) argue that the financial system can be operated efficiently using blockchain technology, so, that's why the business's interest in blockchain technology increases rapidly. The government agencies, private agencies and other agencies are also using blockchain technologies because it is a great opportunity for every organization to make it effective and efficient and enhancing the financial inclusions. Even, over the past years, The IMF and World bank have their own labs of the blockchain (Till & Meara, 2017).

At the same time, Azarenkova et al., (2018) examine that there is a rapid increase in adapting blockchain technology by the financial system; however, there are still some challenges by adapting the blockchain technology. Reviewing the blockchain technology's scalability is very inefficient compared to other technologies such as bitcoins, Ethereum and Visa network. Because these technologies have been incorporated many advances and complex programs as the ability of Ethereum regarding processing the financial transaction is twenty transactions in one second. Whereas Visa network could process 24000 transactions in just one second and bitcoins can process just seven transactions in one second.

Kosmarski (2020) explore another challenge of blockchain that it creates contradictory tension. The regulatory department is very anxious that blockchain technology will obscure the recognition between anonymous and pseudonymous nature of financial institutions. Besides, the regulatory department is also concerned about disclosing public policy goals, investor protection, and market integrity to secure and reduce illegal activities, such as tax evasion, money laundering and terrorism financing. Hughes, et al., (2019) report that the usage of blockchain is limited to investment and applications; however, it can be improved by using it in public policy as well as in the legal framework. This is also a challenge to the blockchain that its value can be drawn by participating multiple members in the financial system. This is why many projects area using consortia. However, this study aims to highlight the serious issues which are facing the financial institutions. Therefore, the purpose of the current study is to analyze the historical perspective of blockchain technology's role in financial transactions in the case of Italy.

1.2: Problem Statement

In the technological era, most of the sectors are now widely applying Blockchain technologies for the purpose to make its operations fast, quick, transparent, safe, and secure. The key concern of the blockchain technology is all about security of transactions it includes all type of online transactions. Due to absence of proper channel lots of secret data have stolen via multiple illegal activities (Karame, 2016). Garg et al. (2020) explores that the companies are not ready to adapt immature technology in their companies because Blockchain technology is immature technology. More than this, most of the companies are still unaware of the usage and benefits of Blockchain technology. Blockchain technology is the revolutionary and latest technology to become the reason for further development in many companies. Therefore, blockchain technology must overcome the addressed issues and resolve them as soon as possible for the purpose to grow all around the world. Now, Blockchain is famous for financial transactions and playing a vital role in many banks and financial institutions to protect their daily routine financial transactions but still facing multiple challenges.

1.3 Research Question

Through the current study, the following research questions are addressed to explore the historical perspective of blockchain technology's role in financial transactions in the case of Italy.

- What is the role of blockchain technology in the financial system?

- How blockchain technology influence the financial transactions?
- What are the issues associated with block chain technology in financial transactions?
- How the policy makers and organization can reduce the issues associated with blockchain technology to improve the financial transactions?

1.4 Research Objective

- To explore the role of blockchain technology in the financial system.
- To discuss blockchain Technology's role in Financial Transaction.
- To find the issues associated with Technology's role in Financial Transaction
- To suggest policies to the financial sector to improve the financial transaction.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The current study has been designed to meet the modern financial system's requirement because the rapid growth and transformation of the traditional financial system to the advanced digital financial system increased the importance of understanding blockchain technology. The current study will help the financial expectators, both public and private level, to promote policies that encourage the adoption or minimization of issues associated with technology's role in Financial Transaction.

1.6 Structure of the Organization

The current study has been divided into five chapters. After the introductory chapter, the next chapter deals with a brief literature review that elaborated the importance of blockchain technology and its relation with the financial system, financial transaction, and issues associated with blockchain technology. In chapter three, research methodology has been briefly discussed that highlights the research tools and techniques the researcher applied in the current study. The chapter discussed the findings of the current study based on the PRISMA framework. The final chapter of the study concludes the current study is discussing the key findings with policy recommendations and limitation of the current study.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This study aims to highlight the blockchain technology's issues which are facing the financial institutions. In this chapter, we are going to briefly highlight previous studies that have discussed different perspectives of blockchain technology, its importance, relation with the financial system and so on. After a brief introductory paragraph, the next section elaborates the previous studies that have highlighted the importance of blockchain technology, followed by the role of blockchain technology in the financial system. Here it needs to clarify that the researcher has distributed the financial system analysis in two categories. In section 2.3, the role of blockchain technology in the overall financial system has been discussed. While in section 2.4 researcher discussed the role of blockchain technology in a financial transaction. The last section of the current chapter highlights the issues and challenges associated with blockchain technology in financial transactions.

2.2 Importance of Blockchain Technology

The concept of blockchain was introduced by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 (Nakamoto et al., 2008). The authors (Ahmad et al., 2018) conceded that Bitcoin is a decentralized crypto currency, and it is one of the top leading blockchain technology in coming days. According to the paper (DeVries, 2016) suggested that blockchain technology is one the important latest technology not only use in central bank of the country but also used widely in commercial banks of the country for the purpose to protect their day-to-day transaction. At the start of 2008, more people scared of the global financial crisis. That is why financial customers used blockchain technology during financial transactions.

Technically, typical blockchain comprised of peer-to-peer networking system which is controlled by computers which maintained decentralized shared and kept the record of the financial transactions (Tasatanattakool et al., 2018). Blockchain can only read and create but do not have an option to edit after financial transaction done between two people. Blockchain is not only used in the financial sector but use in different sector of the economy such as agriculture sector, industrial sector, and services sector (Collomb et al., 2016). In simple words, Blockchain is applicable in each department where the chance of fraud exists and where the third party involved becoming the reason for unfair use of secret information.

The paper which is exactly related to emerging technology and author (Buitenhek, 2016) suggested that blockchain technology is one the emerging technology around the world which best suits to every filed where the third party involved. It is important because most of the companies are adopting Blockchain technology and demand of blockchain technology, and developers of blockchain are rapidly increasing. However, blockchain technology provides a safe and secure online transaction or financial transaction. Blockchain technology has multiple advantages to emerging and developed companies (Wang et al., 2019). In contrast, some of the companies and people are getting the wrong information about blockchain technology. They simply mix-up blockchain technology, crypto currency, and bitcoins. At the same time, the applications and operations of all these technologies are different.

The primary purpose of blockchain technology used to keep the ledgers transactions record safe (Milani et al., 2016). Financial transaction records are kept in the form of the peer-to-peer network. Therefore, there is no need for an intermediary to confirm the financial transaction. Meanwhile, the financial transactions are done by a peer-to-peer network. More than this, there is no need of any intermediary in any kind of export and import agreement, two countries trade agreement, two businessman agreement, voting of candidates, money transactions, and more (Lin et al., 2010).

The key concern of the blockchain technology is all about the security of transactions; it includes all type of online transactions. Due to the absence of a proper channel, lots of secret data have stolen via multiple illegal activities (Karame, 2016). Blockchain has the capability to provide a high level of security that protects any type of information because blockchain has decentralized blockchain. As supported the concept of security and transparency of blockchain by (Felin et al., 2018)suggested by blockchain has a unique property which provides transparency because the information on the blockchain is visible to all the participants from start to end. Another paper of (De et al., 2018) examines that blockchain technology reduces the chance for any type of discrepancy because it is very open technology to everyone.

According to (Bashir, 2016) investigates that blockchain is suitable for the mode of financing and widely used by many financial institutions around the world. Blockchain technology is cost-effective compared to traditional models. In this regard, lots of companies are now looking to employ blockchain technology because it saves resources, time, and build more

confidence to protect the companies secrete information. In comparison, the paper of (Tapscott et al., 2018) clarifies that blockchain best suits to banking and financial industries. In addition, the author (Niranjanamurthy et al., 2019) examines that the transactions are done by using blockchain are not taking too much time to compare to other traditional systems. Within a couple of minutes, the interested individual can send or receive financial transaction document. Blockchain technology latest and most powerful and never hack or delay any type of transaction.

As discussed earlier, there is no need for an intermediary or third party in blockchain technology. In term of financial transactions, blockchain technology saves several intermediary (third party) costs (Treleaven et al., 2017) as well as it provides clarity between two individuals where all transactions are done directly from one individual to another individual. To implication of blockchain technology, bank and financial institutions can improve in their economic efficiency (Tapscott et al., 2017).

2.3 Role of Blockchain Technology in Financial System

Ali et al., (2020) explore that the financial system is adapting advanced technologies because the advanced technologies help them improve in the level of transparency, minimizing their cost and time, and enrich safety levels. Whereas Girchenko et al., (2020)support the arguments of Ali et al., (2020) and also examine that Blockchain act as a catalyst in the financial system because it facilitates the process of financial transaction, and that's why Blockchain persuades the financial system toward adopting the advanced technology of Blockchain. Their study further reports that Blockchain approximately abolished the manual work of the financial system.

Significantly, Grover et al ., (2018) investigate the impact of adopting Blockchain technology on trust and security of the financial transaction and report that when the financial system has started to adopt the digital and advanced payment system. Trust became the main challenge after adapting digital payment and advances technologies. The researcher has focused on the issues of trust and reliability in the financial system and reports that Blockchain technology has secured mostly the financial transaction in the financial system and revolutionalize the financial industry.

Consequently, Queiroz et al. (2019). discuss the properties of Blockchain, which leads the financial sector more beneficial. Their study report that whenever a new transaction occurred in the financial system, every member within the network receives a copy of that transaction.

Their study further suggests that Blockchain networks are not controllable by a single person, but every member within the network is getting the same information because this system is built specifically to make each and everything clear and transparent in the financial system. Throughout the network of Blockchain technology, a various number of copies exist to make it more secure and auditable.

Furthermore, Frizzo-Barker et al., (2020) support the arguments of (Queiroz et al., 2019) and further investigate that whenever the copies of the financial transactions shared among members within the network, then it is impossible for someone to change the existing financial transactions or to add new financial transaction illegally. No one can able to erase the verified information of the financial transaction. Their study also reports that Blockchain technology offers a history of financial transactions chronologically. Their study also argues that if an individual wants to add information or wants to erase the financial transaction so he must be an attack on thousands of transactions, which is not possible for a single person or a group.

According to Ahram et al. (2017) Blockchain technology can be used by financial systems for transferring money from one country to another country with a reasonable budget and more safety. Internationally, money transferring was a big problem for the financial institution and for other customers because it was expensive and time-consuming. Their study report that a number of banks have adopted Blockchain technology to cover the considered problems. However, customers also adopted blockchain technology, which can be used via a digital device such as a laptop and mobiles.

In addition, Nguyen (2016) investigate the Usage of Blockchain by individuals and suggest that the Blockchain process is fast and less risky, and it protects the individual from online scams. Their study also reports that Blockchain eliminates the cash payment method because someone cannot trace the cash, and it also abolished the wire transfers payment method because it is taking more time, and it also eliminates the cashier cheque payment method because cheques can be fake or bogus.

Moreover, Cocco et al., (2017) explore that the financial institutions, especially the banking sector, are revolutionizing because the financial transaction can be traced the ownership and also. It is offering an opportunity for automation. The Blockchain can track the smart contracts after delivering of sellers and receiving the buyers, and it also helps to overcome the

issues which are faced within the procedure. Their study also reports that Human error decreases by using the latest technology of Blockchain, and it is also operating in a financial institution 24/7.

In addition, Min (2019) Blockchain innovation was at first utilized as the public exchange record for cryptocurrency forms of money. Nonetheless, past cryptographic forms of money, blockchain innovation has been as of late considered for plenty of different applications as it embodies one of a kind properties including decentralization, security, straightforwardness and hostile to altering. Such properties are especially invaluable for an assortment of unmistakable issues experienced in the monetary area. Accordingly, blockchain innovation holds the possibility to reform the monetary business by changing the manner by which various administrations are directed in the monetary business

Significantly, Guo & Liang (2016) examines there was a monopoly of banking sectors, and customers want for the substitute of banking sectors because the banking sectors have minimum balance requirement restriction, banking fees; however, Blockchain starts working as a competitor of banks because it provides all the financial inclusion with no restriction and customers can easily do each and everything by using Blockchain technology with a mobile device. Girchenko et al., (2020) states that the Blockchain keeps a record of financial transaction in their concerned block, so the chances of fraud decreased by using Blockchain technology

Yaga et al. (2019) NASDAQ is now utilizing blockchain innovation to issue and oversee private protections, while the London Stock Exchange is investigating openings with a cross-industry gathering of foundations to change the manner in which protections are exchanged Europe. Different trades, for example, the Tokyo Stock Exchange, South Korea Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India, are likewise investigating the expected advantages of blockchain.

Treleaven (2017) explored another vital effect of blockchain on the securities exchange is probably going to be the democratization of exchanging. With decentralization, the relationship between's separation from the stock trade and section cost is decreased, subsequently making the nearness to trade workers unimportant. This will diminish the requirement for market go-betweens, lower exchange costs and present straightforwardness in the offer settlement measure

Consequently, Mettler (2016) suggest that Changing worldwide situations and financial sectors need innovation like blockchain to speed up and diminish costs. By 2020, blockchain is required to significantly affect the monetary area worldwide with far-reaching reception. Blockchain isn't a danger to the area; however, an advancement that can reform the current framework and make it safer and effective. Organizations should begin investigating and putting resources into this innovation to contend in a problematic climate.

2.4 Blockchain Technology's Role in Financial Transaction

As shown in the previous studies, the researcher has discussed that blockchain technology is considered as one of the top leading emerging technology used in the financial system and also discussed that the blockchain technology is playing a pivotal role in financial institutions to secure their financial transactions (Ahram, 2017). Furthermore, their study also reports that the blockchain technology performs as a third-party role in the financial system. Blockchain technology helps the financial system to reduce the chances of fraud and minimize the cost of the financial transaction. Fordyce, (2019) define the financial transaction that it is an event, communication or activity in the financial system which modify the real value of the assets, liability or equity. In every financial transaction, there are two parties involved that consist of sellers and buyer. The transaction can be an event which is not associated with the money, but financial transactions are those events in which money is always involved. These financial transaction is being recorded in the journal, which is the first phase of the financial statement (Ozili, 2018).

Tasca&Tessone (2017) argue that the financial transaction can be categorized into different strands, such as the financial transaction could be occurring in manual basis, and some of them are done via electronic basis; however, the manual method of recording transaction is going to diminish and changing into the automated transaction. In the global economy, the fundamental and key element is the financial transaction, and it assists almost billions of customers, as Pande (2019 discussed that the global economic processes trillions of transactions on a daily basis, but most of the financial transactions are done via the manual system. However, some of the financial transactions are done via electronic payment. The financial transaction should be obviously depicted for motivations behind announcing, accommodating and changing. Instances of monetary exchanges incorporate money receipts, store adjustments, demands, buy

orders, solicitations, travel cost reports, PCard charges, and diary sections. For every one of these exchanges, a decent depiction will help separate that particular exchange from all others in the overall record and on a Finance Mart report.

Batubara (2018) explore and differentiate the stages of Blockchain-based financial transaction into three stages. In the first stage, when the customers want to buy or sell the financial assets, so in order to buy or sells the financial assets, the customers access the technology of Blockchain. Secondly, the customers itself verify their financial assets in the record of Blockchain. After verification, in the 3rd stage, the Blockchain recorded the financial assets and created a block of those assets.

Hasselgren (2020) suggest that the transaction cost in the Blockchain technology comprised of different layers of fees which are collected by financial institutions. The processes of the financial transaction through financial intermediaries takes much time and used many resources such as human resources and monetary resources; however, the Blockchain technology speedy the process of transferring the financial transaction and become less expensive as compared to others and the blockchain technology also eliminate the financial institution.

Nam (2019) explore the impact of Blockchain technology on the financial transaction and report that the financial transaction impacted by blockchain technology positively and significantly and their study further suggest that the effect of blockchain technology on the financial transaction by enrolling insights by key industry players and eyewitnesses and by receiving hypothetical understandings. Henceforth, the last integrative objective of this exploration is to prescriptively. The transaction cost hypothesis is a hypothetical fitting system for comprehension and elucidating the effect of blockchain innovation on monetary exchanges on the grounds that blockchains could affect how exchanges are directed. Exchange cost hypothesis is interdisciplinary by ethical-ness of getting financial points of view together with parts of association hypothesis and agreement law. The hypothesis is worried about limiting the expense of value-based exercises that are not straightforwardly credited to the creation of merchandise and enterprises, and are rather identified with the expense of looking, haggling, checking, and requirement exercises that are related with the exchange of products and ventures.

Pan (2020) also examine the impact of blockchain technology on the financial transaction and report that more than 50% of the board of directors are agreed and state that the impacts of

Blockchain technology on the financial transaction have significant for last three years. Their study also examined that the Blockchain can be used in different aspects such as which deals with the assets, keeping the record, cryptocurrencies, data storage, and other contracts—some companies using the Blockchain technology to develop those contracts which are smart for their platform of trading.

In addition, the study of Golosova& Romanovs (2018) examines the relationship of liquidity and Blockchain technology-based financial transaction and argue that the financial institutions are using the Blockchain technology to make the financial transaction more liquid and to minimize the cost of capital. Their study also suggests that the Blockchain enhance the transparency for stakeholders and also secure the transferring of payment nationally and internationally.

Swan, (2017) depicts the benefits of Blockchain technology and discuss that the Blockchain technology is providing advantages to the capital market by facilitating their activities streamlining processes, reducing settlement time-constraint and also retrenching the transaction cost. Their study also reports that Blockchain could reduce the chances of frauds, errors the overall risk. The Blockchain technology digitalizes the financial assets and other financial transaction and assess the financial system to programmable their financial transaction and make easy their trade and manage it.

2.5 The issues and challenges associated with Blockchain Technology's role in Financial Transaction

In literature, several authors (Batubara et al., 2018; Zheng et al., 2018; Zachariadis et al., 2019; Kumar et al., 2018) revealed that there are multiple challenges involved while implanting the Blockchain technology in the financial sector. In the technological era, most of the sectors are now widely applying Blockchain technologies for the purpose to make its operations fast, quick, transparent, safe, and secure. According to (Risius et al., 2017) conceded that after the Internet, Blockchain technology is considered as a second big thing in technology. However, crypto currency is using blockchain technology to protect its financial transactions and data. So, blockchain technology has changed the way of doing business of many private companies. Not only helpful for the private sector but also help to improve the public institutions and financial transactions in many ways.

Though, from all the regarding advantages, many companies are trying to implement in blockchain technology. But Blockchain technology is famous in the financial sector and financial transactions. Because blockchain technology allows the best solutions to reduce ambiguity and improve financial transaction operations (Kumar et al., 2018). At the same time, Blockchain technology has some disadvantages while implementing because the way of financial institutions is changing over time (Zheng et al., 2018). Whereas the paper of Tapscott et al.,(2016) criticized that on a global basis each day billions dollar transaction takes place via financial institutions and payment moves from one place to another place. In this regard, banks or financial institutions are required a third party to handle financial transactions. In addition, a large number of financial transactions can be expensive and time taking. So, the purpose of the blockchain technology is to target to keep safe and secure financial transactions from fraud.

In the same vein, (Zachariadis et al., 2019) investigated that many institutes are applying blockchain technology for several purposes. Whereas the paper of Garg et al. (2020) investigates that blockchain has both advantages and some of roadblocks and issues to implement in any sector. More than this, in terms of scalability blockchain technology, is not able to handle the scale of financial transactions. Though, some of the necessary nodes are indispensable to validate financial transaction that happens daily basis. To further extend the view of blockchain technology scalability by Karame, (2016) encountered that blockchain technology cause of the increase in the cost of per transaction and decrease in transaction speed.

Based on security, in the view of Wüst, (2018) examine that blockchain technology has no single central management. Where, no one can edit in ledger separately, whereas the ledger is public. The research of Nakamoto, (2008)illustrates that due to blockchain technology, only 49 percent security can be resolved while adopting Blockchain tech. Whereas 51 percent of security issues are still existing, that can become harmful for financial transactions. The arguments are very clear for 49 percent surety because a block cannot be edited by anyone. Same as, the view of Ammous, (2016) concedes that the blockchain technology is one the most reliable technology and becoming an ideal tool for ensuring security, confirmation, and storage of the data. The current technology is the struggle of many years and now widely used in crypto currency transactions. Due to Blockchain, multiple crypto currency transactions become safe and now can easily transfer payment form one place to another place. The updated version of Blockchain is

very useful to prevent data manipulation and fraud because the blocks cannot be changed after creating. The technology is allowing to build a unique system which is impossible to manipulate and alter (Kumar et al., 2018).

The authors (Wüst, 2018; Nakamoto, 2008) investigated that the integration cost is very high because the replacement of the existing system with blockchain technology is not an easy task and not all the existing companies are agreed with the existing features of this technology. In this regard, implementation of blockchain technology is not only required money but also bear the cost of efficient staff and time. All the existing infrastructure will remove while implementing the Blockchain technology. In addition, the concept of Blockchain technology is non-traditional in terms of asset transactions. Most of the companies and even countries are not ready to adopt because of unaware about this technology. So, already digitalized companies denied the services of blockchain technology to adopt for internal and external purposes because they are already invested a huge amount on some other technologies. This view justified by Garg et al. (2020) explores that the companies are not ready to adapt immature technology in their companies because Blockchain technology is immature technology. More than this, most of the companies are still unaware of the usage and benefits of Blockchain technology. Blockchain technology is the revolutionary and latest technology to become the reason for further development in many companies.

One of the fundamental studies of Atzori (2015) conceded that the blockchain technology is suffering from major rules and regulations. In fact, Blockchain technology does not have any standard rules, regulations, and policy to protect financial transactions. This is the only fact for this technology while losing the concentration of many customers and companies. No doubt, Blockchain technology can protect financial transactions, but Blockchain is not sure about their rules and regulations. Despite that, most of the companies are strictly believe in data privacy, but in blockchain technology, all the financial transactions are going to the public where everyone can easily approach the secret information of many companies. It is only workable to create and read the block; no one has the power to edit the existing block (Nakamoto, 2008). According to United States government agencies “do first concentration to regulation, do business later”. Similarly, the European Unions (EU) officials firmly believe that privacy and protection of confidential information and secret data is our top priority.

Based on above-mentioned challenges faced by Blockchain technology are severe, and it needs to resolve the demand of companies and countries. The blockchain officials are also not responsible for taking the responsibility of privacy and security. Therefore, blockchain technology must overcome the addressed issues and resolve them as soon as possible for the purpose to grow all around the world. Now, Blockchain is famous for financial transactions and playing a vital role in many banks and financial institutions to protect their daily routine financial transactions but still facing multiple challenges.

CHAPTER 3:RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1: Introduction and Overview

The traditional financial system usually operates with a centralized database with a single authority point (Babich & Hillary, 2020). In contrast, blockchain technology allows for a distributed database, which holds a growing number of records where the ledger is continually synchronized and updated across multiple networks (Min, 2019). Therefore, the networking system users with proper authorization can view and share the entire catalogue without relying on any authority or intermediary. Sing (2019) claimed that besides many advantages, blockchain technology comprises a different set of issues and challenges: slower process, higher energy consumption, harder to scale, immutable data, self-maintenance, interoperability, and integration are the key issues and disadvantages associated with blockchain technology. The current study aims to analyze the historical perspective of blockchain technology's role in Italy's financial transactions. In the current section, we briefly highlight the research methodology that the researcher used to explore blockchain technology's role in a financial transaction.

3.2 Research Methodology

Research methodology tells about how a researcher systematically designs research work to ensure reliable and valid results, which address the research aim and research objectives. Sing (2019) stated that research methodology comprises techniques or procedures that classify, scrutinize, process, and select information about specific issues or topics. This enables readers and researchers to analyze the overall validity and reliability of the research critically. Research Method is a part of the research methodology, which deals with research tools and techniques to carry out research work. Research methods are procedures and schemes used in research and principally planned scientific (Allen, 2017). Selecting a relevant research methodology and research method is very important to confine the study's robustness. Zhu, Sari & Lee (2018) suggested that a systematic literature review selects, classifies, and critically evaluates research more precisely to formulate questions or research objectives. The ongoing study follows Systematic literature methodology because it provides a transparent, comprehensive search retrieved from multiple research engines and grey literature, which can be reproduced and replicated (Sing, 2019). Zhu et al. (2018) claimed that systematic literature involves planning a well-thought search strategy that focuses on the respective objectives or pre-defined questions. It identifies the type of information critique, search, and report within known them. The search

term is associated with search strategies, including database platforms, names, search dates, and limits all the useful resources to be included in the review (Min, 2019). Systematic literature review deals with the qualitative research approach. Qualitative research deals with unstructured and non-numeric data to comprehend the opinions, concepts, and experiences (Allen, 2017). This research's common data collection tool is visual observations, text analysis, interview, and focus groups.

Allen (2017) perceived that a qualitative research approach provides enriched research with a flexible environment. The qualitative research approach addresses the "how" and "why" questions of research using different qualitative research methods. This approach provides specific information incorporating human experiences, processing open-ended phenomena, and most importantly, cost-effective. To further polish the qualitative research approaches, the current study undertakes the current study's phenomenological approach because it provides more insight into specific issues through previous researcher's previous work experiences and evaluation.

3.3 Research Method

In the current study, the researcher relied on a review of documents. The literature plethora has been consulted for the ongoing study. Different authentic websites such as Research Gate, Science Directory, Google Scholar, Emerland, and Academia has been used for document retrieval. Some keywords used to access related research papers, articles, books, and reports include blockchain technology, traditional versus modern financial system, the role of blockchain in the financial system, and issues in financial transactions. To get more relevant and matching articles, the researcher used snowball sampling. Sing (2019) elaborated that snowball sampling has been used in terms of references or citations of the articles chosen for the study in the given literature to identify and find additional literature.

The study considered the snowball sampling through inclusion and exclusion criteria. Only those papers and relevant materials have been chosen, which are published after 2008-09, this is because the importance of blockchain technology emerged and flourished during the given period. As for exclusion criteria, the current study considered only English language articles. Those articles published in other languages or published older than 2008-09 are excluded from the current study. Another key point here needs to be mentioned: all those websites, journals, and

materials considered unauthentic such as Wikipedia, UK Essay, Course Hero etc. also excluded from the current study.

3.4 Data Analysis and Synthesis

In a systematic literature review, the most crucial part of the research is data analysis because it deals with summarizing the data and related information collected and their interpretation through analytical or logical reasoning to determine the trends or relationship (Allen, 2017). The literature in the current study emphasized on findings the impact of blockchain technology's impact on financial transactions. Therefore, the research articles selected for the current study have been analyzed to gauge the relationship between blockchain technology and financial transactions, specifically focusing on Italy's financial transactions. The data analysis in systematic literature helps researchers eliminate the degree of errors because more than one author focuses on providing more accurate information and removing duplicate or irrelevant information or findings. The research papers considered in the current study also helped the researcher explain frameworks, theories, and numerous methodologies, which aids in developing hypotheses. But some of the research papers considered in the current study have been observed confusing in terms of their methodology and findings such as (Min, 2019; Babich & Hillary). The study also found this type of studies as time-consuming and cost-efficient.

3.5 Ethical Consideration

Ethical consideration in research studies is a crucial part of the study. It needs acknowledging the authors and researchers whom work have been taken as guidance (Sing, 2019). The systematic literature review's ethical considerations must consider and cite the quality of information, relevance of the paper, and report them with their primary sources. Systematic literature needs to scrutinize every context, concept, and contribution of the primary research authors, their methodology, assumptions, and practical approaches incorporated in their studies. Systematic literature reviews do not directly access the primary research authors, but the information consulted is refracted through the author's lens. The current study consistently provided every author's contribution through proper citation, which have been studied and considered in the current study.

3.6 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria in systematic literature review deal with the study's characteristics and features, which must be included (Min, 2019). In contrast, exclusion criteria comprise the set of characteristics that need to filter out and exclude from the study. Inclusion and exclusion are the eligibility criteria, which can help improve the study's accuracy and produce sound and evocative results. The inclusion and exclusion criteria set for the current study are given in the below table.

Table 1: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

INCLUSION	EXCLUSION
• The articles published during 2009-2020 • Articles having good impact factor • Having keywords blockchain technology, Financial Transaction, Relationship between blockchain technology and financial transactions • The relevant aim, objectives, or hypothesized research articles, reports, thesis, and research papers • Supportive Qualitative and Quantitative materials • English Language • Complete abstract and practical implications with study limitations	• Irrelevant, unauthentic, or zero cited • Materials older than 2008 • Irrelevant factors must not be included in the study • Complete quantitative studies • Sources, i.e. UK Essay, Wikipedia etc • Other than the English language • Incomplete research materials

3.7 Critical Appraisal Tool

Critical Appraisal Tool is one of the latest synthetic analysis tools helps in developing the evidence-based approach. Qasim & Kharbat (2019) stated that this method allows researchers to authenticate the research evidence and check the reliability of the study. The CASP tool enables us to make a critical assessment of the information *(ibid)*. As our current study is a systematic

study, the researcher relies on secondary data. Therefore, CASP help the researcher validate the secondary data and reduce the chances or unauthentic or unreliable data in the study. This method is preferred because it improves the existing data's reliability and improves and facilitates the imminent appraisal practice. The current study's CASP approach is used to strictly analyze and study the validity of the relationship between blockchain technology and financial technology. This will encourage the researcher to check whether there is any deviation from the key factors and bring consistency of the shreds of evidence found in the literature.

Chapter 4: Data Synthesis and Data Analysis

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we are going to briefly elaborate the data extraction through document review from previous literature. After introductory paragraph, the PRISMA flow diagram, which is used to depict the flow of information through different channel and phases of the systematic literature review. It helped the current study to map out the number of reviewed documents identified, paper inclusion and exclusion, and the reasons behind the exclusions. Section 4.3 elaborates the critical appraisal skills program (CASP)tools that aimed to help the current study to develop skills to make sense of research evidence and to apply them in practice. The current study examined the systematic literature through tabulation representation highlighting the key features of author's name, research topics, research methodology employed, and the results the studies found. Section 4.5 concluded the current chapter highlighting the key findings of current study.

4.2 PRISMA Flow Diagram

The inclusion and exclusion criteria are key components of systematic literature review, Inclusion criteria is everything, which a study need to be included in the review. In contrast, exclusion criteria explain the factors, which would make a study ineligible and study need to exclude them from the review. The AMSTAR and PRSIMA tools are widely used exclusion and inclusion checklist criteria. The assessment of multiple Systematic Reviews or simply AMSTAR tool is usually used for investigating the methodological quality of systematic literature review. On the other hand, PRISMA tool focuses on the systematic reviews through evaluating randomized trials particularly in evaluation of interventions. The PRISMA tool provides evidence-based items used for systematic reviews and Meta analysis. The current study used PRISMA tools for systematic review because of its importance to demonstrate quality of reviews, allow researchers to assess the weaknesses and strengths, and allow replicating review methods. The PRIMSA tool of the current study is given in the below diagram.

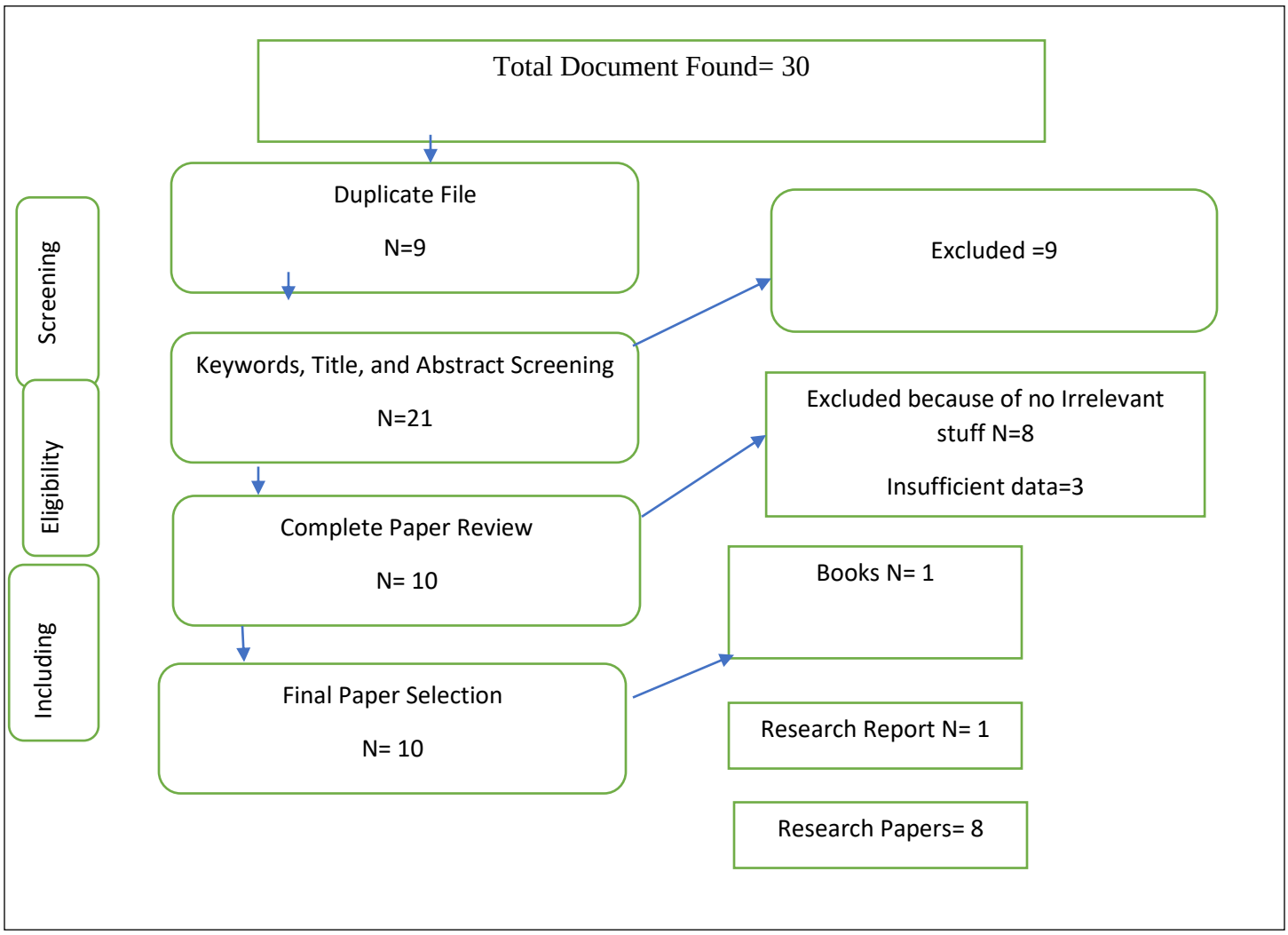

Figure 2: PRISMA TOOL & Paper Selection

After deep insight and searching through different search engine, the current study found research articles matching the keywords "importance of blockchain technology in financial transaction." Out of 30 selected research papers, the current study found 10 research papers i.e. (Di Vaio & Varriate, 2020; Zheng, Xie, Zheng, Xue, Zheng, & Xue, 2020; Trealeven, Brown, & Young, 2017; Chen & Bellavitis, 2020; Xu, Chen, & Kou, 2019;) are been found replicated cases of discussing the importance of blockchain technology in finance with different perspective. Therefore, the current study excluded the considered paper because of their irrelevancy with the current study. The rest of three research papers of Ferri, Spano, Ginesti, & Theodosopoulos 2020; Mannaro, Baralla, Pinna, & Ibba 2018; and Kushch & Prieto-Castrillo, 2018; are been excluded because the author found them irrelevant to financial sector.

In second stage further ten research papers are been excluded because the current study found no or rare information regarding the objectives of current study. Therefore, for final systematic literature review, the current study relied on one research book "The Science of Blockchain" authored by Wattenhofer published in 2016 by Create Space Independent Publishing Platform. The book is been studied only develop the understanding of block chain technology, its importance, and different issues that significantly influence the adoption of it. The current study also considered a research report that is been authored by D'Atri, Le, Joini, & Pahi (2019) related to trustworthy reports using blockchain. This report is been considered because the author formulated the importance of different aspects related to financial system and issues related to financial transaction. For final data synthesis and data extraction the current study considered the following research articles

Table 2: Selected Article Discription

Author	Keywords	Topic	Research Objectives	Limitations
Polyviou, Velanas, & Soldatos (2019).	blockchain; fintech; customer; decentralization	Blockchain Technology: Financial Sector Applications beyond Crypto currencies.	To explore the potential benefits of blockchain technology in reshaping financial sector	Descriptive study without having proper critical evaluation
Hemmelgarn, Nicodème, Tasnadi & Vermote (2016)	Financial Sector Financial Taxes	Financial transaction taxes in the European Union.	To briefly elaborate the recent introduction of Financial Transaction Taxes in France and Italy	Narrative analysis No prior discussion of Blockchain Technology
Smith & Dhillon (2019)	Cyber security, Blockchain, Decision analysis, Financial transactions, Value-focused thinking	Assessing blockchain potential for improving the cyber security of financial transactions	To provide organizations the ability to assess proposed blockchain-based solutions in a theoretically and methodologically sound manner	Did not briefly discuss the issues and challenges associated with block chain technology in financial transactions
Faccia, A. (2020).	Financial Statement; Accounting; Blockchain Accounting; Triple Entry	Blockchain Financial Statement validation and submission. The very first case in 2020: Blockchain Italia Srl.	To explore block chain financial statement validation and submission	Missed the historical perspectives of blockchain technology in financial transactions

Casey, Crane, Gensler, Johnson, & Narula,(2018).		The impact of blockchain technology on finance: A catalyst for change.	To evaluate the blockchain technology and its role in Finance	Report missed the systematic overview

4.3 Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP) Tool

The critical appraisal skills program is a generic tools for appraising the limitations and strengths of any qualitative research (Singh, 2013). It helps researchers to extract meaning, relevant, and reliable information exists in literature matching with the current study. For the current study as discussed above, the study relied on keywords and appraisal tools, which match the objectives and theme of the current study. For further elaboration and extracting relevant information, the author followed different steps, which guide him to complete the current study task. The below figure shows the step taken to meet the relevant research materials.

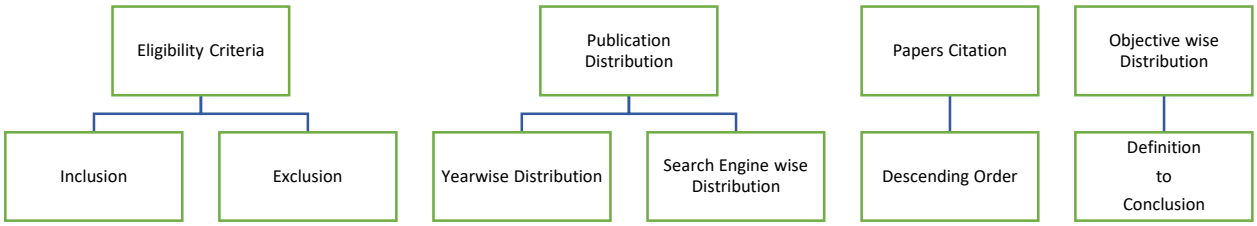

Figure 3: Critical Appraisal Skills Program Tool

The eligibility criteria for inclusion and exclusion have been briefly discussed in research methodology and PRISMA Tool framework. For publication distribution, the current study considered only the research articles that are been published after 2009 and for research journals the author relied on three main sources Google Scholar, Science Directory, and Emerald Insight. Paper citations been considered as key focused, where the study considered only those papers who have more than 10 citations.

4.4 Synthesis and Data Analysis

Data synthesis is a statistical measure to combine the results of different studies and literature to obtain a qualitative estimate of the overall effect of a particular variable or intervention on a defined outcomes. It helps researchers to combine the arguments, ideas, findings, recommendations, and critical reviews of different researchers into a systematic manner. Since the current study is undertaking systematic literature review, where most of the literature been

found qualitative work based on arguments and facts. Therefore, rather to combine a particular intervention or variable, the current study focuses on the arguments, ideas, judgments, and critical reviews of the previous studies. The synthesis is been divided into two section based on the research objectives i.e. role of blockchain technology in financial system and issues in blockchain technology in the financial transaction. The brief description of the mentioned objectives are now discussed as below.

4.4.1 Role of Blockchain Technology in Financial System

Pennanen, (2017) concedes that blockchain technology is considered a disruptive technology that boosts financial transactions and decreases their cost. However, blockchain tech has more advantages for financial institutions compared to challenges. In literature, there is a lack of theoretical and empirical explanation for financial transactions and blockchain technology. As a grand breakthrough, financial analysts have no more accurate information regarding blockchain tech and its impacts on financial transactions. So that is why they failed to plan and prepare financial transactions by working on record keeping, data privacy, asset verification, and transaction cost. More than this, the author applied transaction cost theory to investigate the relationship between financial transactions and the role of blockchain technology. Overall, blockchain technology is widely contributing to financial transactions.

Ketterer (investigates several financial institutions are widely implementing blockchain technology for the purpose to secure daily routine financial transactions, cross-border payments, asset-backed security, and financial note. Financial institutions are getting advantage of this technology to use financial transaction information, such as autonomy, decentration, anonymity, openness, and temper resist information. Preliminary, blockchain tech is based on distributed consensus and asymmetric cryptogram. Based on the authors' prediction, blockchain tech is more reliable and obvious compared to traditional financial technologies. So, there are more possibilities to increase in implementation of blockchain tech in financial institutions.

The viewpoint of Peter and Mosar (2017) claims that most of the institutions are now examining the importance of Blockchain technology but few of them are implementing it. Globally, most financial institutions and banks are rapidly implementing Blockchain technology to secure their financial transactions. Because the traditional financial system facing multiple issues including fraud, security, trust, and speed. However, blockchain technology solved

traditional financial systems problems. This technology is ready to deal with and overcome any financial uncertainty. Globally, after the global financial crisis, several financial institutions have implemented blockchain technology to secure their financial transactions. The main findings of the paper show that blockchain technology is playing a vital role in financial institutions. Due to the implementation of blockchain technology the chances of fraud in decreasing and customer trust is increasing in financial institutions.

In the same vein, the paper of Polyviouet al., (2019) examines that modern economies are implementing the latest technologies for the purpose to enhance the quality of business relationships with the use of information. Modern network technologies and new information are now becoming key factors of globalization. Hence, Blockchain technology is one of the latest technologies in the modern era and the contribution of technology is undeniable in the private and public sectors. Because blockchain technology transitions economic agents from the real sector to network, improving the digital system of the economies and increasing the efficiency of business contracts and agreement an efficient way. The role of blockchain technology is obvious and clear in the business world which can empower the competitive advantage of financial contracts. Due to blockchain technology businesses enjoy the advantage of current financial agreements because technology becomes the reason to decrease the cost of an economic agent's interaction and decrease the unforeseeable financial bubbles in financial markets.

Morkunas et al., (2019 explores the two key types of blockchain technology including private and public applications are in practice. More than this, the authors also explained that clarity and its major functions in the digital market. however, the main contribution of the researchers is to focus on how blockchain can be beneficial for existing and new businesses. In this regard, blockchain technology is playing an important role to solve the traditional system problems like improve the real estate contracts and financial transactions, internet of things (IoT), voting, reduction in financial costs, currency exchange, payment system, supply chain management, trade (export and import), and most importantly reduce in cost of capital and reduction of risk.

4.4.2 Issues in blockchain technology

As this study has discussed earlier that the blockchain technology is the world chaining technology in different aspects and discuss briefly several importance of blockchain technology

in today world. However, there are still a lot of issue in blockchain technology which was discussed by different researchers in their studies. Faccia (2020) investigate that the innovative company Blockchain Italia S.R. I. is the very first company that approved the financial statements of companies on Blockchain technology. They ensure the transparency and incorruptibility of the data, which are recorded in this system. Their study suggest that the bitcoin are the most value-based blockchain networks but the major issue regarding cryptocurrencies and bitcoins are that they have no regulatory oversight and that's why hackers can hack coins of investors. Because of lack of regulatory oversight, million coins were rubbed by hackers in the ponzi scheme which is revealed recently.

In addition, The study of Cocco et al., (2017) looks at the problems and benefits of the blockchain technology in financial system and suggest that the financial system focuses on adaptation of blockchain technology for their growth and sustainability in the market. However, their study also concern on limitation and issue in blockchain technology. The blockchain technology consumed a lot of energy because it required high computing power and also incurred maximum cost. Their study also projected the hash rate as well as the electrical power of the blockchain network and concluded that the blockchain technology issues are more than as compared to their benefits. So that's why the traditional financial system is efficient and effective as compared to the blockchain technology.

Moreover, Ali et all., (2020) explain the importance, challenges and issues in blockchain technology. The blockchain technology is building trust and transparency in the financial institution more than as compared to the traditional financial system. Although the blockchain technology providing security and transparency to the customers, at the same time, it is very complicated for financial institution and not user friendly for customers. Those financial institution who adopted the blockchain technology state that it is very hard to use and cannot be appreciated. Furthermore, Smith (2018) assesses the potential of blockchain technology to enhance the cybersecurity of the transactions of financial institution and also explain the vested interested of government and other financial institution in failing of blockchain technology. As everyone knows the financial intermediaries acting as a bridge between surplus and deficit units and making large amount of profit by taking a very little amount from millions customers. The banking sectors persuaded the government and other regulatory authorities and some of them try

to disappear the blockchain technology from the world which shows the most danger issue by adopting the blockchain technology in financial system.

Consequently, the Sternberg & Baruffaldi (2018) suggest that the blockchain technology is a complicated process and the nature of this latest and advance technology is decentralized and encrypted, that's why it consume much time as compared to the previous payment system for instance debit card etc. their study also report that the process of bitcoins taking many hours to complete which is major problem in blockchain technology. The chains including in the blockchain technology are just the computer files and it increase as completion of transaction so it become slow because of increasing the size of the file. These all issues can be solved by using latest technologies, however, these all are the most important issues in blockchain technology at this point of time.

4.5 Chapter Conclusion

Blockchain technology is a complicated process and the nature of this latest and advance technology is decentralized and encrypted, that is why it consumes much time as compared to the previous payment system for instance debit card etc. The chains including in the blockchain technology are just the computer files and it increase as completion of transaction, so it become slow because of increasing the size of the file. These all issues can be solved by using latest technologies; however, these all are the most important issues in blockchain technology at this point of time.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Purpose of the current study was to examine and highlight the historical perspective of blockchain technology role in financial transactions. In the technological era, most of the sectors are now widely implementing Blockchain technologies for the purpose to make its operations fast, quick, transparent, safe, and secure. The key concern of the blockchain technology is all about security of transactions including all type of online transactions. Due to absence of proper channel lots of secret data have stolen via multiple illegal activities. More than this, most of the companies are still unaware of the usage and benefits of Blockchain technology. Blockchain technology is the revolutionary and latest technology to become the reason for further development in many companies. Now, Blockchain is famous for financial transactions and playing a vital role in many banks and financial institutions to protect their daily routine financial transactions but still facing multiple challenges.

The traditional financial system usually operates with a centralized database with a single authority point. In contrast, blockchain technology allows for a distributed database, which holds a growing number of records where the ledger is continually synchronized and updated across multiple networks. Therefore, the networking system users with proper authorization can view and share the entire catalogue without relying on any authority or intermediary. Besides many advantages, blockchain technology comprises a different set of issues and challenges: slower process, higher energy consumption, harder to scale, immutable data, self-maintenance, interoperability, and integration are the key issues and disadvantages associated with blockchain technology.

The study considered the snowball sampling through inclusion and exclusion criteria. Only those papers and relevant materials have been chosen, which are published after 2008-09, this is because the importance of blockchain technology emerged and flourished during the given period. As for exclusion criteria, the current study considered only English language articles. Those articles published in other languages or published older than 2008-09 are excluded from the current study. Another key point here needs to be mentioned: all those websites, journals, and materials considered unauthentic such as Wikipedia, UK Essay, Course Hero etc. also excluded from the current study.

Financial transaction can be categorized into different strands, such as the financial transaction could be occurring in manual basis, and some of them are done via electronic basis; however, the manual method of recording transaction is going to diminish and changing into the automated transaction. In the global economy, the fundamental and key element is the financial transaction, and it assists almost billions of customers. However, the integration cost is very high because the replacement of the existing system with blockchain technology is not an easy task and not all the existing companies are agreed with the existing features of this technology. In this regard, implementation of blockchain technology is not only required money but also bear the cost of efficient staff and time. All the existing infrastructure will remove while implementing the Blockchain technology. In addition, the concept of Blockchain technology is non-traditional in terms of asset transactions. Most of the companies and even countries are not ready to adopt because of unaware about this technology. So, already digitalized companies denied the services of blockchain technology to adopt for internal and external purposes because they are already invested a huge amount on some other technologies.

As this study has discussed earlier that the blockchain technology is the world chaining technology in different aspects and briefly discuss several importance of blockchain technology in today world. The blockchain technology consumed a lot of energy because it required high computing power also incurred maximum cost. Overall, the Blockchain tech is complex and not user friendly for customers. Blockchain technology is a complicated process and the nature of this latest and advance technology is decentralized and encrypted, that is why it consumes much time as compared to the previous payment system for instance debit card etc. The chains including in the blockchain technology are just the computer files and it increase as completion of transaction, so it become slow because of increasing the size of the file. These all issues can be solved by using latest technologies; however, these all are the most important issues in blockchain technology at this point of time.

5.2 Policy Recommendations

The block chain technology is among the most advanced and recent theme, which attracted the attention of both researchers and organizations due to the countless advantages and benefits it provided over the existing solution. It depicts an immutable, distributed, and decentralized ledger, which keep the information of various transaction, but still there are some issues that

certainly influence its importance. Some of the core issues that are associated with the blockchain technologies are its encryption, complexity, user security, size of the files, data transferring, skills needed to use etc. As Italy is advanced in many socio economic factor with positive role in technological advancement, but still the acceptance of blockchain technology is least in the region. The following recommendations are made to the stakeholder's who can get benefits from the blockchain technology.

Before converting or transforming into complete blockchain system, it is important for the financial sector to have trained and skillful professional who can handle in case when there comes any shortfall or technical issue in the technology. Therefore, the financial sector needs to have separate Information Technology (IT) department, who observe the ups and down keenly.

The current blockchain technology is considered as too advanced and complex. Therefore, it is needed to restructure the usage according to the bank and financial sector needs.

Sometimes due to rapid increase in the demand of digital currency, it becomes hard to convert it to other liquid assets. Therefore, it is important that Italian Financial sector can adopt blockchain technology with a predictable trends and forecasting that make it easier for the consumer to convert or transfer the available digital currency into their basic needs.

5.3 Limitations of the Current Study

Besides its positive and deep insight contribution in the literature, the current study has some limitations. The research objectives and research questions in the current study were too generalized without accounting a single or narrowed nature. Blockchain technology is not a simple topic rather it is a new electronic world, which have positive predicted value. Snow ball sampling (collecting research paper from a single paper which is been cited by others) gives homogenous nature of results. Therefore, we can not generalize the findings to overall financial transactions. The study found least literature on the specified country i.e. Italy, therefore the papers or issues blockchain technology globally faced are been discussed for the Italy, which may be different in Italian case.

5.4 Recommendations For Future Researchers

The current study briefly investigated the highlighted research objectives through systematic literature review, but as mentioned that the research articles have been collected through snowball sampling. Therefore, continuing the same research objectives with more efforts on searching relevant literature on the relevant topic and relevant case study area will give more accurate and true picture of the stated problem. Secondly the number of paper used in systematic literature in the current study was limited, therefore through brief and extended number of literature may give more insight to the research area. Thirdly by doing primary or time series research on the importance of blockchain technology and its relation with different financial indicators may help the financial sector to make better policy for the adoption or coping with blockchain technology.

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