

Investigating the Inheritance of Digital Currency: Legal Challenges and Criminological Perspectives

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Abstract

This article aims to explore the legal nuances and criminological implications of inheriting digital currency, highlighting the inadequacies and potential risks involved in the current legal framework. Employing induction and deduction, the study distinguishes between traditional, electronic, and digital currencies, analyzing their classifications and legal considerations. The findings indicate a lack of comprehensive legal recognition and regulation concerning the inheritance of digital currencies in Kazakhstan and globally, identifying only two legally non-contradictory methods of inheritance: by law or will, with a closed will deemed safer yet simpler. This research underscores the necessity for legislative refinement to mitigate risks and ambiguities in digital currency inheritance, offering criminological insights into the prevention of fraud and misuse in the digital inheritance process. Its practical significance lies in providing a critical analysis beneficial for Kazakhstani citizens in navigating digital currency inheritance and urging legislative bodies towards enhancing the legal framework governing digital assets.

Keywords: virtual currency mining, cryptocurrency, electronic funds, criminological aspects, digital rights.

Introduction

Currently the globalisation and digitalisation of financial systems around the world provides substantial demand and development of electronic payments through the improvement of new financial instruments such as digital currencies. Certainly, this currency type has firmly entered both the world economy as a whole and the life of modern society in particular, affecting all functioning areas. For a long time, digital currencies were outside the legal field. But nevertheless, having consolidated its position in objective reality, the situation in the legal field is still at a low level of development. In most states, currently the basis of the legislative framework has not yet been formed, which would affect all aspects of the existence, functioning and use of digital currency (Rafalskyi, 2023). The Republic of Kazakhstan is no exception, in which a law came into force in 2020 that states that the use of digital assets as a means of payment in the country is

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prohibited, but digital assets were recognised as property (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 11-VI ZRK, 2016). In this regard, stimulating the rapid development of digital currency first of all provides a problem of a regulatory nature, to a greater extent in the form of inheritance of such alternative currency type as investment funds. Indeed, in the market of the modern financial system, cardinal changes in the concept of “digital currency” occurred after the emergence and active use of cryptocurrency. The rapid development of crypto assets and the global spread of digital money and transactions with them contributed to the emergence of legislative omissions and flaws in “cybercash” relationship.

The increased interest in modern digital currencies and people interaction with them creates a demand in modern society for effective regulation of such relationship. But this issue should be preceded by the tremendous work of scientists to determine the legal nature of the world digital currencies, which is the main reason for this study. At the same time, the problems on considered subject are few among Kazakh researchers, but still presented in single works by O. Zhanadilov and S. Shelukhin (2019), also by Ukrainian researchers V.A. Urbanovych and N.A. Yakovyshyn (2018). A big segment of issues connected with the study of various regulatory and legal aspects of digital currency among researchers is being discussed more actively, presented in the works of G. Hileman and M. Rauchs (2017), A. Arieff (2015), B. Fung (2014) and E. Sixt (2017). The studies’ conclusions of the abovementioned authors are more consistent in terms of legitimation and legal recognition of this type of currency. They do not take into account the rapidly changeable annual features of the digital currency market of the modern world. Also, based on the presentation difference of “digital currency” or “cryptocurrency” concept definition, the abovementioned authors did not reach consensus regarding the features of digital currency as property in civil law and the possibility of inheritance law for it.

An analysis of a digital currency inheritance in a particular state is ineffective without knowing the real situation, so the authors conducted a study of the concept essence of “digital currency” and its features, trends in the digital currency market, and also analysed the current legal state of digital currency in different countries of the world, the legal regulation of digital currencies in the Republic of Kazakhstan, regulatory aspects of digital currency inheritance in the global community, to obtain better results. The relevance of this article is due to the fact that the legal regulation and consolidation of digital currency status is still an open and relevant issue not only for the Republic of Kazakhstan, but for the entire world community. This study will be able to contribute to the scientifically based view formation of a new virtual currency aspect in the form of inheritance and its role in the global financial system.

The purpose of this work is a comprehensive study of the theoretical and practical aspects of the enforcement of the right to inherit digital currency, the study of the current legal status and the regulating process of digital currency on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, based on the current legislation.

Research Methodology

In this work, initially using the bibliographic study method, previous studies of the works of Kazakh, English, German and Ukrainian authors were studied and analysed. To achieve the set purpose at the beginning of the study using the comparison method, the definitions of the “digital currency”, “virtual currency” and “cryptocurrency” concepts were studied. To study their features and characteristic features using the analysis and synthesis of information method, the differences between these concepts and the term “electronic money” and “traditional funds” are determined.

The next study stage, for a more complete study of the arisen problem, such tasks as identifying trends in the development of digital currency in the world as a whole, and in the Republic of Kazakhstan in particular, were set. Using the analysis, statistical data was selected to study the change in the dynamics of the digital currency over the past four years. The number of types of cryptocurrencies in the world in the context of 2017-2021 and their market capitalization amount were analysed. Also, using the analysis, digital mining of cryptocurrency and the intended use of virtual currency by consumers were determined, which made it possible to draw conclusions about the practical significance of this work. The structure of the areas of digital currency use by the world community was visually represented by a graphical method using a sector chart. Using the analysis, an example was identified in the United States of America of problem identifying with the right to inherit digital currency.

Further, before studying the inheritance of digital currency, using the analysis and comparison, the mechanisms for gaining access to information about digital currency and its transfer from person to person were studied. The structural elements necessary for gaining access to the digital currency itself were considered. By studying and consideration of the categorical concept of “inheritance” and “general right to inheritance” in the legislative framework of the country, digital currency has been identified and classified as a property law object. The features that define digital currency as a property rights object were studied. Using the methods of induction and deduction, the place of digital currency in the composition of the inheritance was established. By drawing conclusions when discussing from the general to the particular one and vice versa, the status and legal nature of the digital currency were determined. By studying

the legislative framework of the country on the digital currency issue, the problems were identified. A comparison of the legal aspects of the inheritance of digital currency in other countries of the world was made using the comparative legal study method.

After analyzing the legislative and regulatory framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan, all possible ways of transferring digital currency by inheritance were identified, as well as the procedure for their enforcement that does not contradict the current legislation. The possible problems that may arise when using each method of inheritance of this currency type in real life were identified. A more expedient and minimally risky method has been identified. The tasks of the testator and heir in the process of enforcement of the right to inherit an alternative type of currency were considered. To reveal the process of enforcement of the right to inherit digital currency, a mental modeling method was used.

Results

In the context of an annually increasing demand for non-cash transactions, as well as an outbreak of coronavirus infection connected with SARS-CoV-2, digital funds has been rapidly developing and gaining wide attention in the world to this day. Before studying the legal and regulatory aspect of this problem, to obtain more accurate results, the essence of traditional, electronic and digital funds concepts should be analysed, as well as comparing these concepts with the terms “digital currency”, “virtual currency” and “cryptocurrency”. It should be understood that these concepts are not identical, they have different distinctive features. But there is also no clear systemic agreement on the generally accepted definitions of these concepts. Traditional funds exist in the world in physical and digital form, controlled entirely by the central banking institution of the respective country. In its classical form, money as an instrument of the financial world market performs three main functions such as exchange medium, payment, and savings (Sixt, 2017; Movchan et al., 2023). Traditional funds are paper money, bank deposits and securities. Electronic funds are monetary value that can be stored electronically on memory cards of personal computers or servers (Sterben, 2020). Electronic funds are electronic wallets, payment bank cards, funds of world payment systems such as PayPal, WebMonet, Swift, Apple Pay and others.

Digital currencies are a catchall term that is used to describe all electronic funds, including both virtual and cryptocurrencies. The most general characteristic that describes digital currencies (in other words, digital money, cybercash) is a special intangible form of currency that exists only in the digital, so-called electronic world. Digital currencies are divided into two different groups: digital currency of an individual state, regulated by the relevant central bank, as well as

virtual currency. Because digital currency, regulated by a bank, currently has no practical value, as it exists only in the form of plans and ideas in some countries, more attention should be paid to the “virtual currency” concept. The “virtual currency” concept is electronic funds that are not regulated by the central bank of a certain country, issued in many countries of the world, controlled only by its founders, and used by members of a certain virtual community (Virtual Currency Schemes, 2012).

The so-called “cryptocurrency” is a type of virtual currency that contains encrypted information by cryptographic algorithms, which has a high protection degree and is protected from copying and counterfeiting. To date, the most common types of cryptocurrencies are Bitcoin, Ethereum, Bitcoin Cash, Dash and Ripple, Monero and NEM (New Economy Movement). These are the types that make up more than 90% of the total cryptocurrencies’ capitalisation. Summarising the abovementioned concepts, it can be said that digital currency is a general term that describes funds that are in the digital dimension. Virtual currencies and cryptocurrencies are a kind of digital currencies in the virtual world. In accordance with the popular digital currency price tracking website CoinMarketCap, as of the beginning of 2017, there were more than 690 types of cryptocurrencies in the world, with a total market capitalisation of \$27.144 billion dollars. At the beginning of 2021, the total capitalisation of cryptocurrencies in the market at its peak exceeded the norm of 3 trillion dollars (Cryptocurrency Market Capitalizations, 2022). Currently digital currencies can be used for digital mining, which involves the sale, purchase and exchange of goods or services, most often on certain types of Internet resources, gaming sites or social networks. There is a trend of active promotion of digital currencies to the large masses of society, because the area of digital currencies use is various. The structure of the digital currency user community is shown in Figure 1.

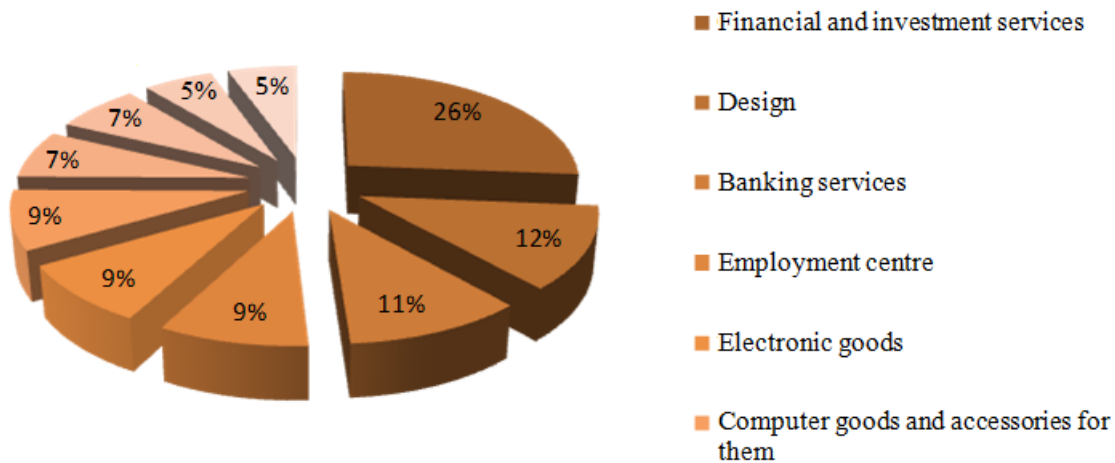


Figure 1. The structure of areas of digital currency use by the world community

Source: prepared by the authors based on the work of A. Nelson (2018).

Thus, from the abovementioned data, it becomes clear that the digital currency is used in the context of the world community to the greatest extent in financial and investment services (26% of total use) and banking services (11%). Since in modern society in 2018 in the United States arose a problem directly connected with the features of the right to inherit digital currency, after the death of crypto millionaire M. Mellon, who left behind a total of more than 200 million dollars in such a widespread cryptocurrency as Ripple, to which their direct heirs have not gained access yet (Amend-Traut & Hergenröder, 2019). Therefore, the issue of the legal regulation of this currency type, namely the enforcement of the right to inherit it as future investment means, is acute. Initially, before considering the possibility of transferring the digital currency to inheritance in the Republic of Kazakhstan, authors will analyse the legal regulation of the digital currency in more detail. Legislatively, a law was introduced into effect on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is still in force and which officially allows the organisation of the issuance and circulation of digital currency, its mining, but prohibits the receipt of digital currency as a means of payment for goods and services (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 11-VI ZRK, 2016). Thus, initially, at the legislative level, digital currencies were considered as a threat to the Kazakh national currency: tenge. By introducing this law, the government excluded the possibility of using digital currency, namely cryptocurrency, as a monetary replacement for the tenge as the main means of payment.

Currently in the context of the growing interest of users in digital currency at the national level, there are prerequisites for further development in the country of commerce connected with the currency in the digital space. Because the country has made great progress in introducing an alternative currency, it is this direction that currently is one of the priority tasks of state policy in the innovative economy development. It is obvious that before studying the legal aspects of digital currency inheritance, it is advisable to consider and study the mechanism for gaining access to digital currency and its transition from one consumer to another. As it was mentioned earlier, digital currencies are a system of sign and digital code generated using a mathematical model by a certain algorithm, access to which is provided to the user by using a digital wallet or in other words, a crypto wallet. Access to the virtual wallet is provided through the use of public and private electronic keys. At the same time, the public key is public information, by its nature reminiscent of a current account in a bank, and a private key is a so-called password, information about which is available only to the wallet owner. When transferring digital currency from one user to another, information about the site on which the digital wallet is located, all possible access keys in the form of a digital wallet number and a password to it, as well as the wallet itself with all its contents, are directly transmitted in the form of a file in a larger extent of text format. At the same time, this procedure should be carried out in the presence of a notary for further drawing up a statement of transfer and acceptance of property in the form of digital currency.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995), it becomes clear that property, including the general right to inheritance, regardless of the object transferred to the inheritance, is guaranteed and regulated at the legislative level. Also, it should be paid attention to the legal status of the categorical concept of “inheritance”, which is stated in article 1040 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994) and states that “the inheritance includes property belonging to the testator, as well as rights and obligations, the existence of which does not cease with their death”. In the legislative framework, the definition and characteristics of digital currency do not allow establishing its place in the object of civil rights. But, after conducting a detailed analysis of the categorical concept and features of digital currency, the authors adhere to the concept that cryptocurrency is an object of property law (Derevyanko et al., 2023; Spytiska, 2023). Thus, it can be classified as “other property”, as indicated in the legal regulation of the country. It should be distinguished the following characteristics that define digital currency as an object of property law: is a non-consumer concept; intended for multiple use; is an individual and complex thing with its own unique blockchain and a system of character and symbol sets using

mathematical algorithms; is a free object as it has the property of moving to different electronic wallets. Also, in relation to digital currency, from the beginning of mining by it, the rights and obligations of the user arise. Another of the main characteristics of digital currency as property is its divisibility into different parts, which occurs without violating its integrity. Because currently the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides two ways of registering an inheritance: by law and by will, the task of considering the right to inherit digital currency in the context of these methods becomes relevant (Mentukh & Shevchuk, 2023).

The transfer of inheritance in the form of digital currencies, cryptocurrencies through the preparation of a will is a simpler and more traditional way, because in the will itself the testator has the opportunity to indicate a specific heir to the digital currency, as well as indicate the key to the entrance. The main disadvantage in this situation is the possible loss of funds caused by the awareness of third parties in the chain of inheritance. As it was mentioned earlier, the main characteristic of a digital currency is its anonymity, indicating all the keys to the wallet where the digital currency is stored, depreciate it at the same time. Therefore, to avoid depreciation, the authors suggested that when drawing up a traditional will, the testator should indicate only the site for accessing the digital wallet and the public key, and the private key should be transferred immediately after the inheritance is received by the immediate heir. The second method to transfer digital currency to inheritance using a will can be the preparation of a secret will, in accordance with the legislation of Kazakhstan, which is drawn up by the testator before a notary, without familiarising the notary with its content, an envelope is sealed (Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1994). Moreover, there is no final guarantee of the transfer of the willed digital currency to the heir, and non-use of keys for personal purposes before the opening the inheritance, by interested parties (Shevchuk et al., 2020; Gileva et al., 2022). Currently, the abovementioned two options are the only ones of their kind, without contradicting the current legislation, possible ways of enforcement of the right to inheritance through the preparation of a will.

Also today, in accordance with the legislative articles, it is possible to inherit digital currency based on the law, in the event that a preliminary will is not drawn up. This type of enforcement of the right to inheritance is more complex, as it has many disadvantages. The main disadvantage on the way of inheriting digital currency on the basis of the law is the difficulty, and in most cases, the impossibility of obtaining information about the existence of a digital wallet, as well as confirming the fact that it belongs to the heir. If the ultimate heir has information that the testator had a digital wallet and in the past tense carried out

operations connected with digital currency, and also has access to a digital wallet, the heir should transfer this information to a notary to include digital currency in the general list of inheritance property. If the heir has information only about the existence of a digital wallet, but they do not have public and private keys to enter it, then there is no possibility of obtaining digital currency as inheritance property, because it does not have a legal status in Kazakhstani legislation. There is also a problem with the right to inherit digital currency if the heir loses the password to access the digital wallet, because the notary will not have the right and authority to ensure the transfer of this currency to inheritance.

Given the complexities and emerging challenges in inheriting digital currencies, a criminological perspective becomes essential in addressing potential legal loopholes and security risks. The anonymous and decentralized nature of digital currencies, while offering privacy and freedom from traditional banking systems, also poses significant challenges in the realm of inheritance law. These challenges are not merely technical but also legal and ethical, providing fertile ground for potential misuse and criminal activities. In the context of Kazakhstan, where digital currency inheritance is at a nascent stage of legal recognition, the risks of fraud, theft, and misuse of digital assets are heightened. The absence of a clear legal framework and the reliance on traditional inheritance methods such as wills, without proper safeguards for digital assets, open avenues for criminal exploitation. Unauthorized access to digital wallets, manipulation of inheritance documents, and the potential for laundering money through inherited digital currencies are concerns that require immediate attention from criminologists and policymakers alike.

Therefore, it is imperative that future legislative efforts not only aim to clarify the legal status of digital currencies within the inheritance process but also incorporate criminological insights to safeguard against potential abuses. This includes developing secure and verifiable methods for transferring digital assets, enhancing the transparency of digital currency transactions in the context of inheritance, and establishing robust legal protections for heirs and testators alike. In conclusion, the enforcement of the right to inherit digital currencies in Kazakhstan, and globally, necessitates a multidisciplinary approach, integrating legal, technological, and criminological perspectives. By addressing the criminological implications of digital currency inheritance, stakeholders can ensure that the transition of these modern assets between generations occurs securely, legally, and ethically, minimizing the risks of criminal activity and enhancing the integrity of the digital economy.

Discussion

After the conducted study, it should be noted that recently in the context of digitalisation, both of the world society in general and the Republic of Kazakhstan in particular, electronic technologies are increasingly covering various areas of population public activity. The area of currency circulation is no exception in which modern innovations are actively developing in the form of digital currency, which is actively included in the daily life of a person. The essence of this phenomenon is studied by specialists from various areas of scientific knowledge, including economic, political and legal areas (Kipane et al., 2023). The analysis of previously conducted studies made it possible to draw a number of conclusions about the practicability and future prospects of the study. Previously, O. Zhanadilov and S. Shelukhin (2019), V.A. Urbanovych and N.A. Yakovyshyn (2018), G. Hileman and M. Rauchs (2017), A. Nelson (2018), A. Nikonchuk (2023), M. Rafalskyi (2023) studied and analysed this issue. By analysing the presented works and publications, it is possible to identify common features in the work of other researchers and the study of the authors of this article. These features are: analysis of the categorical concept of “digital currency” and “electronic money”; study of the features and characteristics of digital and virtual currencies, as well as cryptocurrencies; using as a basis for the work a study of the legislative framework of the country in the context of the problem of enforcement of the right to inherit cryptocurrency, as well as studying the global experience in regulating and inheriting cryptocurrencies.

In the course of the study, a similarity was identified in the authors understanding of various properties of digital currency: the absence of the possibility of external control and regulation; the absence of material expression of this currency type; free disposition, as well as the decentralised nature of mining; partial anonymity (Nurgaliyev et al., 2014). During the study it was revealed that the state regulation of digital currency is an important aspect in this issue. In accordance with the current situation, all countries in the world economy can be conditionally divided into three groups: states that officially recognised the cryptocurrency and gave it the official status of the financial system instrument, countries that have not yet given official status to the digital currency, as well as countries that operate with digital currencies in which are prohibited at the legislative level. The countries that have officially recognised the digital currency include to a greater extent the countries of Western Europe with rapidly developing economy, such as the Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Germany, as well as Australia, Argentina, the United States, Canada, Japan and others (Frascaroli, 2019; Sharyi et al., 2019).

For example, Argentina is a country with a leading trend in the legalisation and use of digital currency. In Japan, cryptocurrency is a licensed means of payment. In Canada, digital currency currently can be used as a payment for goods and services only in the context of barter transactions, although it is not legal means of payment. In Switzerland, cryptocurrency is a means of payment, an asset and a benefit for its owner, transactions with which are not prohibited, and the purchase and sale on a commercial basis is subject to licensing by the state. In the United States, different types of cryptocurrencies are only virtual currency, and attitude towards them and legislative regulation depend on the state in which the mining of digital currency takes place. In Germany, virtual currency is one of the financial instruments of the economic system, in the form of private funds that can be taxed. The group of countries where transactions with cryptocurrency are prohibited at the legislative and state level include Vietnam, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan and South Korea. Thus, for example, South Korea has been planning to prohibit cryptocurrency throughout the country in recent years. The last group of countries that do not prohibit, but also unofficially recognise digital currency is China. Thus, currently in China there is significant pressure on the miners of digital currency, because the state has not decided to introduce cryptocurrency.

It is possible to trace a similar trend of transactions with cryptocurrencies in various countries, in the form of the introduction of licenses for certain types of cryptocurrencies, warning of funds laundering or obtaining funds in a way that is contrary to legislation (Adanbekova et al., 2022). Thus far, there is no general consensus on the further correct strategy for the development of digital currency, and the development of digital currencies in the world is being actively implemented daily. After studying the abovementioned information in the works of various authors, it was identified that scientists had not previously analysed the state regulation of digital currency in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is also included in the group of countries that did not have legal certainty, although some efforts have been made by legislative bodies in this direction for the last four years (Urbanovych & Yakovyshyn, 2018). Thus, starting from 2021, cryptocurrency is recognised as private property, so cryptocurrency falls under the inheritance law (Voronkova & Voronkov, 2019). But there were also differences between the studies conducted. Based on the functioning in each country, as well as various legislative frameworks and international experience, as well as depending on the view on the very concept of digital currency, the scientists' views on the inheritance of digital currencies vary significantly. O. Zhanadilov and S. Shelukhin (2019) also study this issue in their work.

Thus, T. Boshkov (2018), K. Saito and M. Iwamura (2019) accept formative digital currencies as a valid currency and means of payment. G. Giudici et al. (2020) believe that alternative currencies in the form of digital currencies, namely cryptocurrencies, provide huge investment opportunities. H. Narayanan (2020), K. Saito and M. Iwamura (2019) by digital currency mean any form of currency that is available only in electronic, and not in physical form. Academic scientists such as R. White et al. (2020) in their study prove that the behavior of a cryptocurrency similar to the behavior of a product on the market, although it is based on technology, it cannot become a currency, because it is connected to a specific account. Recent studies in the works of such scientists as H. Narayanan (2020), T. Boshkov (2018), R. Ali et al. (2014) and I.A. Tsindeliani (2019) described in general terms the method of exchanging and saving digital currency, but the assessment was not taken into account, which was considered by the authors in this paper. Since the digital currency tends to have a significant difference in dynamics over a short period of time, currently the statistical data taken for the study analysis by previous authors, as well as the results obtained in the study, are outdated, because the studies were conducted during 2017-2019. It is obvious that while the digital currency has not been recognised by the countries of the world at the legislative level. As for the Republic of Kazakhstan, there are doubts that it will be inherited with full confidence.

The work also considers the tasks of the testator and heir in the process of enforcement of the right to inherit. Thus, in the future, the main task in enforcement of the right to inherit digital currency from the testator is to actively participate in the preparation of property in the form of digital currency for its subsequent transfer. The main emphasis should be made on planning for ensuring the data safety that provides access to digital currency. English scientist I. Ladegaard (2018) in their research focus on the fact that digital currencies often act as a tool for criminal and illegal actions. Y.J. Fanusie and T. Robinson (2018) studied and described schemes for the theft of virtual currency, which was not studied in this work. Based on the analysed studies of the abovementioned authors, the work identified measures to prevent the use of any type of digital currency for illegal financial transactions (Kozii, 2023). The subsequent transfer of the alternative currency to certain heirs chosen in one of two possible ways will be able to fully happen. In this situation, testators should not fully rely on the state.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the intersection of digital currencies with the field of criminology reveals a complex and evolving landscape requiring meticulous regulatory and legal scrutiny. The rapid proliferation of cryptocurrencies in

Kazakhstan, while presenting lucrative investment opportunities, also poses unique challenges for the enforcement of inheritance rights, underscoring the need for comprehensive legislative frameworks that accommodate the digital age. This study delineates the distinctions between electronic and digital funds, highlighting cryptocurrencies as a distinct subset of virtual currencies with specific legal and regulatory considerations.

The enforcement of inheritance rights for digital currencies, as suggested, is most effectively managed through the drafting of a will, a process that necessitates detailed documentation by the testator to ensure a seamless transition of assets to heirs. This approach not only minimizes the risk of information loss but also facilitates the accurate valuation of digital currencies for estate division and tax purposes. Given the absence of a unified exchange rate and the volatility inherent in digital currencies, the valuation process presents a critical area for criminological research, particularly in understanding how these assets can be equitably assessed and divided among heirs without contravening existing Kazakhstani law.

Furthermore, the study calls for the development of new civil legislation that integrates insights from information technology and the cryptocurrency community, aiming to safeguard digital assets while mitigating the potential for legal disputes and criminal exploitation. The criminological implications of digital currency inheritance, from assessing the value of volatile assets to ensuring secure asset transfer, offer fertile ground for further inquiry. This exploration is not only paramount for individual heirs and investors but also pivotal for the broader legal system's adaptation to the digital economy's nuances, especially in the context of inheritance law and criminal jurisprudence.

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