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Cybercrime and Inheritance Legislation in Iraq: Extension of Perspectives on Inheritance Legislation within Iraq

Toman Alkhafagy^{1*}

The Islamic University in Najaf, Iraq

Suhaba Nizar Nazem²

Al-Noor University College, Iraq

Ahmed Fadhil Farhan³

Al-Ayen University, Iraq

Salem Dawood Salman⁴

Ashur University College, Iraq

Ali Murad Khudadad⁵

Al-Esraa University, Iraq

Ammar Dameem Nsai⁶

Al-Hadi University College, Iraq

Alaa A. Gatafa⁷

Mazaya University College, Iraq

Ahmed Abdulateef Sabti⁸

Al-Nisour University College, Iraq

Mustafa Ibrahim Abdelhassan⁹

National University of Science and Technology, Iraq

¹ College of media/ the Islamic university in Najaf/ Iraq. Email: toman.alkhafagy@gmail.com

² Department of Law, Al-Noor University College, Bartella, Iraq.

Email: suhaba.nazar@alnoor.edu.iq

³ Technical Engineering College, Al-Ayen University, Thi-Qar, Iraq.

Email: ahmed.fadhil@alayan.edu.iq

⁴ Department of pharmacy/ Ashur University College/Baghdad/ Iraq.

⁵ College of Arts, Department of Media/ Al-Esraa University, Baghdad/ Iraq.

Email: dr.alimurad@yahoo.com

⁶ Al-Hadi University College, Baghdad, 10011, Iraq.

email: ammur_1234@huc.edu.iq

⁷ Mazaya university college Iraq. Email: alaaabudl@mpu.edu.iq

⁸ Al-Nisour University College, Baghdad, Iraq.

⁹ National University of Science and Technology, Dhi Qar, Iraq.

Email: mustafa.aljabri@nust.edu.iq

* Corresponding Author Email: toman.alkhafagy@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to determine the relationship between cybercrime and inheritance laws within the context of legislation inheritance in Iraq. The undertaken study has followed a qualitative research methodology based on the primary and secondary data utilized as evidence to highlight the necessity of legislative inheritance law in Iraq and the lack of cybersecurity in the country. In addition, it has also highlighted the significant role of digital innovations in effectively dealing with the cyberattacks in Iraq by influencing the fact that government needs to invest in technological innovations. The data has been collected by utilizing the legal normative approach to address the aims of the present study. The data thus collected by the researcher was analyzed by using content analysis. The research findings have ensured that no inheritance law has been executed in Iraq, and it is crucial to devise legislative frameworks based on the inheritance laws for alleviating cybercrimes in Iraq and ensuring cybersecurity. Despite this, this research has utilized qualitative research methodology, which could be pursued quantitatively in the future. Furthermore, this study has considerable contributions and implications in theory and practice for future researchers.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Cybersecurity laws implementation, Legislation of inheritance, Role of cybercrime

1. Introduction

Cybersecurity has emerged as a broad-spectrum ideology covering several social and technical dimensions under its head, but it has been observed that a strong association of cybersecurity with national securities and a lagging focus from social science perspective reflects the weak implementation of government cybersecurity defense programs. For the performance of any law, there should be a proper legal justice system for the robust implementation and prevalence of rules for the prevention of any crime (Barlinti, 2013), like firm cybersecurity regulations for the prevention of cybercrimes and bullying. The internet's vast and extensive application and adoption in Iraq have made several users vulnerable to cybercrimes (Aboud, 2014).

Iraq has been ranked 107th in cybersecurity laws implementation, and it has shown prominence of crucial, feeble, and inefficient legislative laws, including inheritance laws against cybercrimes (Jarjees Al-Tae, Al-Dhalimi, & Jabbar Al-Shaibani, 2020), the significant need for judicial reforms of the rules and regulations has been mentioned to address (Abbas & Eatshan, 2023). The current legislation of inheritance is mainly comprised of the Islamic law of inheritance, and the prominent inheritance legislations are Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, Civil Law No. 40 of 1951, and Real Estate Registration Law No. 43 (Khalil & AL-Shammari, 2020). Many scholars have criticized Iraq in the context of the vulnerable and feeble civil and administrative laws and judicial rules that have left this country several steps behind in protecting people's private data and monetary affairs like inheritance (Abdulridha & Gadder, 2020).

The safe transfer of assets and property comes under the head of human rights; Iraq has been facing several issues like civil war, authoritarianism, and political deadlocks reflecting the destruction of human rights in simple (AbdulAmeer et al., 2022), and the cyber-crimes have been noticed to gain a vast up move (Baeewe, 2021) causing a disturbance and abruption in the inheritance matters. Digital inheritance

has emerged as a new term in the screen of inheritance procedures; in Iraq, the inheritors are facing several issues regarding their legal practices because of the increasing digital assets and no secure ways and steps for digital inheritance (Al-Sheik & Saad, 2021). A study (Yusmita, 2023) has investigated the family inheritance legislations of different Islamic countries from a global perspective, and it has mainly targeted the negative role of cybercrimes in this regard, and they have revealed the destructive and devastating role in the violation of private data and affairs through cybercrimes and the vulnerability of inheritance processes in the times of technology and cybercrimes. Based on the ideology of this recent study and the limited availability of data about inheritance laws, especially in Iraq, the researcher has focused on highlighting and raising the concept of inheritance legislation for judicial upgradation, the safe conduct of monetary affairs, and human rights prevalence.

This study is the first type of its study that has targeted the Iraq sector evaluating its inheritance legislations' laggings and the negative influence of the cybercrimes hype. This study has provided theoretical and practical implications; this study has contended the inheritance laws, highlighting the concept, present status of this addressed law in Iraq, and the destructive role of cybercrimes and lack of cybersecurity. From the practical perspective, this study has highlighted the need to design proper rules against cybercrimes and the improvement in the legislative laws by improving cybersecurity regulations in this dimension.

2. Literature Review

2.1 *The Significance of Inheritance Laws in Influencing Community Dynamics*

The role of inheritance laws is of significant importance in molding communities and facilitating the seamless transfer of money and property across generations (Spivack, 2019). The inheritance law is of paramount importance in the determination of the manner in which an individual's estate will be distributed among their beneficiaries, hence facilitating a seamless intergenerational transfer of wealth (Abubakari, Richter, & Zevenbergen, 2019). The rules pertaining to inheritance exhibit considerable variation across different countries, frequently being shaped by cultural, religious, and historical considerations (Bahrami-Rad, 2021). Intestate succession is a legal concept that is recognized in various legal systems, such as civil law and common law, to address the distribution of assets when an individual passes away without a legally valid will. In instances of this nature, the legal framework prescribes the manner in which the assets of the deceased would be apportioned among the surviving members of the family (Deininger et al., 2019). Conversely, in cases when an individual has executed a legally recognized will, the stipulations pertaining to the allocation of their assets hold legal weight and are enforceable, unless contested by legal means. The principal aim of inheritance laws is to facilitate an impartial and just allocation of assets, thereby safeguarding the deceased's testamentary wishes and upholding the entitlements of the beneficiaries (Hakim, 2023). Throughout history, the legal framework surrounding inheritance has undergone significant transformations in response to shifting society norms and values. These adaptations have encompassed various aspects, such as the promotion of gender equality and the recognition of adopted or stepchildren as legitimate beneficiaries (Spivack, 2019).

2.2 The evolutionary trajectory of inheritance laws in Iraq

Iraq, a nation characterized by a profound historical background and a multifaceted cultural legacy, has experienced substantial transformations in its inheritance legislation during the course of time. This explores the historical progression of inheritance laws in Iraq and examines the present-day ramifications of the existing legislation. The evolution of inheritance laws in Iraq throughout history can be observed as a result of the interplay between different legal systems and cultural norms (Khalil & AL-Shammari, 2020).

During the pre-Islamic period in ancient Iraq, before to the emergence of Islam, inheritance practices were mostly dictated by tribal norms. These cultural practices frequently resulted in different levels of equity and parity, as inheritance privileges were predominantly restricted to male relatives within the family (Sharhan, 2021). Due to the prevailing patriarchal nature of societies, women and other marginalized groups encountered substantial obstacles in their pursuit of equitable inheritance entitlements. The advent of Islam during the 7th century in Iraq brought about significant alterations to the existing inheritance laws. Sharia, the legal framework of Islamic jurisprudence, implemented a methodical and all-encompassing approach to the distribution of inheritance, thereby guaranteeing predetermined portions for various beneficiaries (Khalil & AL-Shammari, 2020). The ideas of fairness and equity have emerged as foundational tenets within the inheritance system. The Islamic legal framework pertaining to inheritance prescribes predetermined proportions for different kinds of beneficiaries, including parents, spouses, offspring, and siblings, thereby facilitating an equitable allocation of resources (Sharhan, 2021).

Throughout the period of Ottoman administration in Iraq, spanning from the 16th to the 20th century, the domain of inheritance problems remained under the jurisdiction of Islamic law (Abdulqader & Zubair, 2022). Nevertheless, the impact of certain elements of secular law derived from the Ottoman Empire resulted in nuanced differences in inheritance customs across various areas of Iraq. Notwithstanding the impact of the Ottoman Empire, Islamic beliefs continued to be profoundly ingrained in the inheritance system (Aldabagh & Alhialy, 2022). During the post-colonial era, Iraq underwent a period of British influence, which ultimately led to its attainment of independence. During this period, the introduction of the Iraqi Civil Code of 1953 resulted in notable alterations to inheritance practices (Wahhab, 2022). The code maintained its recognition of Islamic inheritance principles, but certain modifications were implemented to align with contemporary society norms and shifting gender dynamics. The current inheritance legislation in Iraq is a combination of civil and Islamic law (Wahhab, 2022). The Personal Status Law (PSL) is the legal framework that regulates matters of inheritance specifically for Muslims within the country. Conversely, individuals belonging to different religious and ethnic communities adhere to their own customary norms in relation to inheritance (Al-Atwa & Kamel, 2022). The PSL predominantly conforms to Islamic inheritance rules, hence providing a fair and just allocation of assets among the rightful heirs. Notwithstanding the existence of legislative regulations pertaining to equitable distribution, the implementation of inheritance laws in Iraq frequently encounters practical obstacles. Divergences between cultural traditions and legal frameworks can result in variances in inheritance practices observed across diverse areas and populations. The allocation of assets,

particularly in rural areas, can be influenced by a lack of information of legal entitlements and the presence of gender prejudices (Al-Atwa & Kamel, 2022).

The impact on women's inheritance rights in Iraq is a subject of concern due to potential challenges in the practical enforcement of these rights, despite their recognition within the country's legal framework (Hassan, 2022). The presence of cultural norms and patriarchal practices frequently serves as a hindrance to women's ability to obtain their appropriate shares of inheritance. In certain instances, women may encounter societal or familial expectations that compel them to renounce their entitlement to inheritance or result in their complete exclusion from the inheritance allocation procedure (Awad, 2020). These problems are particularly prominent in conservative and rural regions where traditional practises continue to exert significant influence. However, there are multiple prospects for amending the inheritance legislation in Iraq that can improve its efficacy and foster increased equity. The promotion of legal literacy and awareness campaigns can have a substantial impact on reducing the disparity between legal provisions and society practises (Abdulqader & Zubair, 2022). Through the dissemination of knowledge on inheritance laws, it becomes possible to confront and rectify prevailing misconceptions and biases, so fostering a more equitable and uniform application of inheritance regulations. Enhancing the economic and social empowerment of women can contribute to the reinforcement of their rights pertaining to inheritance. Women's rights organizations possess the capacity to fulfil a significant function in the promotion of inheritance reforms that are sensitive to gender, thereby guaranteeing that women are granted their appropriate portions without encountering societal or familial influences (Al-Dabbagh, 2021). Al-Samak (2021) affirm that the harmonization of laws in Iraq involves the integration of civil and Islamic legal systems, which might result in intricacies when dealing with inheritance issues. The pursuit of enhanced harmonization between the two systems has the potential to establish a more uniform and lucid structure for inheritance, thereby mitigating ambiguity and legal conflicts.

However, the development of inheritance legislation in Iraq has undergone notable transformations throughout history, mirroring shifts in religious, cultural, and political circumstances. Moreover, it is worth noting that while studies offer significant insights into the historical evolution of inheritance laws in Iraq, there is a dearth of recent sources that might shed light on the present situation of these laws and any new advances or modifications.

2.3 The Impact of Cybercrime on Inheritance Procedures

The emergence of digital technology and the ubiquitous utilization of the internet have created novel opportunities for individuals engaged in cybercriminal activities (Al Jumaili, 2023). A multitude of cybercriminal activities, including but not limited to identity theft, phishing, hacking, and online frauds, have gained significant prominence inside the nation. These criminal acts not only present risks to individuals' personal data and financial resources but also have extensive implications for legal proceedings, such as the transfer of assets after death (Renzi, 2022). The intricate nature of cybercrime presents considerable obstacles for the legal framework when it comes to managing issues pertaining to inheritance (Galal, 2021). The absence of dedicated cybercrime detectives and prosecutors could impede the process of identifying and prosecuting those involved in fraudulent

inheritance schemes. Furthermore, the transnational aspect of cybercrime necessitates global collaboration and synchronization, posing significant difficulties in achieving optimal outcomes.

The increasing prevalence of cybercrime necessitates the use of heightened digital security measures to protect individuals' estate planning and inheritance documents (Hsiao & Weaver-Lee, 2021). The implementation of robust encryption and authentication procedures can effectively safeguard digital wills and other forms of sensitive information. The implementation of awareness programs and the provision of legal education on cyber security have the potential to enhance individuals' abilities to protect their digital assets and reduce susceptibility to cyber threats. However, it is important to note that the study primarily concentrates on the threat posed by cybercrime to inheritance. Nevertheless, it is crucial to acknowledge that additional factors warrant attention and focus.

2.4 The Significance of Cyber Security Protocols within the Iraqi Legal Framework

It is imperative for the Iraqi legal system to implement cyber security protocols throughout the court process in order to safeguard sensitive information and uphold the integrity of inheritance processes (Ellis & Mohan, 2019). The utilization of secure online platforms for the purpose of filing and accessing legal documents has the potential to mitigate the likelihood of unauthorized access and data breaches. Moreover, providing training to legal professionals on cyber security best practices helps enhance the safeguarding of confidential data (Hadi & Al-hussain Al Askari, 2019). International collaboration is crucial in addressing cyber offences related to inheritance due to the transnational nature of such crimes. Iraq ought to enhance its cooperation with international agencies and other countries in order to facilitate the exchange of information, experience, and best practices in effectively addressing cybercrime and its implications on laws (Hadi & Al-hussain Al Askari, 2019).

3. Method

The research method is considered an integral part of a research study as it helps identify important steps for collecting required data which can be used for the analysis purposes to obtain the required results to address the study's proposed aim. Therefore, this section mainly incorporates the research method of this study. This section highlights the research approach, data collection process and data analysis techniques for this study.

3.1 Research Approach

This study mainly focuses on the association between cybercrimes and inheritance laws in Iraq. With the persistent advancements in technology, many people have started to invest in digital assets, broadening the scope of inheritance; however, no such provisions concerning the distribution of digital assets are available in the inheritance laws of Iraq; thus, this study has effectively identified this gap. Therefore, considering the exploratory nature of this study, the "interpretivism philosophy" was utilized. Moreover, the inductive approach was utilized in this study; as a result, the qualitative method was most suitable for this study; therefore, the qualitative strategy was used for data collection and analysis purposes.

3.2 Data Collection Process

For this study, a "legal normative approach" was used to address the proposed aim of this study (Yusmita, 2022). For this purpose, the data was collected from different primary and secondary sources. In this regard, the primary sources incorporate the laws, regulations, statutes and other related documents regarding the inheritance law and the cybercrimes legislation in Iraq. In contrast, the secondary sources integrate online articles, chapters of legal books, and other related material. In order to collect effective and related data, different online databases, including Wiley Online, West Law, JSTOR, LexisNexis, Springer and others, were considered. The researcher also ensured the collected data's credibility and integrity to obtain effective outcomes.

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the required qualitative data, content analysis was conducted to determine the association between the inheritance law and cybercrimes in Iraq. For this purpose, the inheritance law of Iraq was studied in detail, followed by the cybercrime legislation in Iraq. Later, the association between the inheritance law and cybercrime legislation was observed within the context of Iraq to fulfil the proposed aim.

4. Results and Discussion

This section mainly focuses on the results used for addressing the proposed objectives of the study. In this section, the inheritance laws in Iraq are focused on, followed by the association between cybercrimes and inheritance laws within the context of Iraq.

4.1 Inheritance Laws in Iraq

In Iraq, the inheritance laws are governed by Islamic and Sharia laws. However, the overall legal system of Iraq is influenced by Islamic principles, which are also implemented in the associated inheritance laws. Therefore, according to the inheritance law in Iraq, particular shares of the estate of the deceased individuals are distributed among the relatives according to specific fixed proportions (Naik, 2021). These shares are based on the relationships of the associated individuals with the deceased. The Islamic inheritance law varies among Shias and Sunnis. For instance, within Shia tradition, the estate is divided, providing two shares to female and three to male heirs. In contrast, in Sunni tradition, male heirs are provided double estate shares more than female heirs (Kakai, 2023). However, since the major population of Iraq incorporates Shia, the Shia inheritance law is mainly followed in Iraq.

Therefore, following Iraqi Law, no inheritance is provided before the individual's death; however, the individual can transfer his or her property's ownership to the associated people of his or her choice. However, suppose an inheritor is found to be in a state of life and death, and decides to transfer his or her property. In that case, the heirs have the right to nullify this procedure under Iraqi law by stating that the inheritor was not in his or her right mental state or health (Wahhab, 2022). As a result, the procedure is considered invalidated, and the property is divided among the heirs according to the law after the inheritor's death or is seized by the associated authorities. However, after the death of the family's head, a legal guardian is

appointed, especially for the minor children. For this purpose, a "legal guardianship certificate" is issued. An heir deed is also considered effective for the heirs (Clutterbuck, 2021). According to the "Civil Procedures Law No. 83 of 1969" and "Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959," an heir deed can be effective for the beneficiary as it allows the heirs to attain their inheritance shares after the inheritor's death (Saeed, Mohsin, & yasir Hassoon, 2023). It also helps the heirs attain the deceased's pension if they are employees. Moreover, an heir's deed is also crucial for attaining guardianship proof within the context of the involvement of a minor. Therefore, with the rapid technological advancements, all these processes are also digitalized to reduce the associated costs and time, which might lead to different cybercrimes.

4.2 Association between Cybercrimes and Inheritance Laws in Iraq

The internet sector of Iraq is not well-regulated and is found to be vulnerable. Moreover, the country's political instability and lack of security have also led to various legal, organizational and technical issues. Over the years, different cybercrimes have been reported in Iraq, including identity theft, cyber-blackmail, internet fraud, copyright infringement, etc. However, in 2011, the "Presidential Council of Iraq" proposed a draft of the "Iraqi Information Crimes Law," which mainly focused on the regulation of the utilization of computers, information networks and other associated electronic systems and devices (Nehme, 2020). This draft violated the international standards of freedom of expression and speech, so it was discarded in 2013 after international and local objections.

Currently, Iraq does not have any particular legislation concerning cybercrime. However, in the absence of such legislation, the provisions of "the Iraqi Civil Code No. 40 of 1951 (the "Civil Code") and the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 (the "Penal Code")" are applied by the judiciary (Mahmood, 2020). Other associated laws include the "Banking Law of 2004 and Communications and Media Commission Law CPA Order 65 of 2004" (Nehme, 2020). Moreover, in Iraq, no legislation is present for data protection. Additionally, the Civil Code does not include provisions regarding privacy protection within the context of online transactions. This might cause an issue for digital estate planning and assets. In today's digitalization world, people integrate certain digital assets, including cryptocurrency wallets, online banking accounts, etc. These assets possess financial value. However, no effective provisions have been presented regarding digital assets in the inheritance law of Iraq (Al-Sheik & Saad, 2021). At the same time, these assets are also prone to cybercrimes due to the lack of effective cybercrimes legislation in Iraq.

In Iraq, the number of cybercrimes is rapidly increasing due to ineffective law enforcement agencies and legislation, leading to a disturbing situation for both the government and associated individuals. Currently, online information is easily available, which cybercriminals can utilize for identity theft (Schulze, 2020). For instance, cybercriminals can use the identity of deceased individuals to get loans or credit cards from the bank. Therefore, to overcome these issues, the formulation and application of effective inheritance and anti-cybercrime laws must be focused in Iraq. Moreover, Iraq lacks an effective legislative framework, contributing to the persistently increasing number of cybercrimes in the country. No online data privacy

and protection laws are incorporated in the country's Penal Code and Civil Code, which can provide various opportunities for cybercriminals to hack into other people's systems and utilize their data without their permission (Al Jumaili, 2023). At the same time, the increase in social media platforms can also be a red flag for individuals, as they are completely exposed to the world. As a result, the leakage of personal and sensitive information via social media accounts have become very easy in Iraq, leading to insignificant outcomes such as online harassment, blackmailing and other such issues.

Therefore, it has been observed that even though the inheritance law in Iraq incorporates all important aspects of property and estate, it lacks a provision concerning the distribution of digital assets, which can be an issue for future generations as the world is largely digitalized. Property planning is also being done online; therefore, incorporating an effective provision concerning digital asset distribution is crucial (Al-Sheik & Saad, 2021). Moreover, the lack of effective cybercrime legislation in Iraq has also worsened the data privacy and protection situation within the context of inheritance property or estate. There are no specific laws concerning cybercrimes in Iraq which also impact the online transactions of inherited money and other associated properties. As a result, online theft, online blackmailing and identity theft have become very common in Iraq, which results in insignificant outcomes.

4.3. Recommendations

Recommendations for enhancing the legislative laws in Iraq regarding cybercrime to enhance the cybersecurity are described below:

- The policymakers and practitioners working on formulating rules and regulations to prevent cyberattacks in the country should share a large amount of knowledge regarding cybercrime among themselves because this will enhance their vulnerability and efficiency toward effective management of cybercrimes in Iraq.
- In addition, the already existing platforms within the country to mitigate cybercrimes and enhance cybersecurity in the country should be strengthened more by bringing innovations in them, and new platforms should be introduced that could effectively mitigate cybercrime.
- Furthermore, it has been observed that Iraq has a weak digital system regarding the control of cybercrime risks which could be made stronger by implementing innovative digital technologies within the country because this would effectively compete with technological crimes such as cybercrimes in Iraq.
- Another recommendation will highlight the fact that the practitioners thus responsible for formulating the legislative frameworks in Iraq should extensively discuss the topics regarding the cybercrimes such as cloud servers, data access, and protection of privacy because these discussions will allow them to handle the cyberattacks properly by finding appropriate solutions which will ultimately enhance cybersecurity in Iraq.
- There should be effective and extensive knowledge-sharing channels between the law enforcement authorities of Iraq so that they can efficiently and effectively execute rules and regulations in the country against cybercrimes.

- Additionally, there should be training programs for the practitioners and policymakers in Iraq regarding the technological innovations and cybercrime influence on the economy and confidential information of the countries, which will enhance their capabilities to incorporate effective legislative frameworks from the perspective of cybercrime mitigation in Iraq.
- A common cybercrime taxonomy should be created by the law enforcement authorities of Iraq, which will be feasible for determining the reasons and ways behind cyberattacks in the country, and an efficient understanding of this hierarchy will boost the legislative frameworks of Iraq, which eventually enhance the cybersecurity in the country.
- Investment by the government of Iraq is required to overcome the cyberattacks in the country and meet the global technological security challenges.

4.4. Conclusion

In Iraq, Islamic and Shariah laws have been implemented by the government, but in this modern era, where technological innovations and the usage of technology have been enhanced, and people have shifted toward many digital assets such as online banking and digital currency utilization have endangered the confidential data and assets of the people because of an increment in cybercrimes. The same is the perspective thus highlighted in the present investigation within the context of Iraq, where no effective laws have been implemented to mitigate cybercrime. Moreover, the inheritance laws that the country has previously executed have not any innovation and moderation to prevent cybercrime in Iraq, which is a threat to the economy and the personal possessions of its nation. In addition, the civil laws thus executed by the law enforcement authorities in Iraq have not verified the penalties regarding cybercrime activities in the country, which is the major concern behind conducting this study. Resultantly, the negative use of public assets, property information, and online assets in Iraq has become a usual crime in Iraq, thus highlighting the lack of cybersecurity in the country. Therefore, the current research has highlighted the perspective of modifying the legislative inheritance laws frameworks by the law enforcement authorities in Iraq to protect the country from common cybercrimes such as online theft, online blackmailing, and identity theft. This will be a feasible step to protect Iraq's economy from destruction and ensure the country's stable economic growth by meeting global technological challenges.

5. Research Implications

As obvious from the aim of the current research, it has been undertaken to determine the correlation between cybercrime and the inheritance laws within the context of the legislative inheritance law in Iraq. The framework of the present study will contribute by providing various theoretical and practical implications in the country regarding the formulation of frameworks that could be useful for enhancing the legislative inheritance perspective in Iraq, which could be utilized for effectively dealing with cybercrimes if the country. The expected research implications from the theoretical and practical perspectives have been explained below.

5.1. Theoretical Implications of the Study

Theoretically, the undertaken study within the context of Iraq will contribute to the following implications, thus highlighting the significance of the present investigation:

- Firstly, the present study will be helpful for the formulation of inheritance rules and regulations that could be useful for mitigating cybercrime in Iraq, which also proves the innovation of the present study.
- Additionally, the researcher has provided significant shreds of evidence regarding the correlation between cybercrime and inheritance law within the literature review of the research by analyzing the secondary data, which will be beneficial for extending the perspectives of legislation inheritance in Iraq, which enhances the novelty of this research.
- Moreover, this also provides a theoretical implication for Iraq to modify its theoretical frameworks regarding laws in order to dampen the risks that could be faced by the country by cybercrimes.
- Another theoretical implication is based on the fulfillment of the research gap that the previous studies have left regarding the perspectives of inheritance legislation for cybercrime in Iraq.
- Furthermore, this study has also highlighted the destruction behind cybercrime by providing significant pieces of evidence for the lack of cybersecurity in Iraq.

5.2. Practical Implications of the Study

Despite providing theoretical implications, the current research will also considerably contribute practically to mitigating cybercrime in Iraq by paying attention to the inheritance legislation in Iraq. The following are the practical implications of this study:

- The first practical implication is based on the legal framework of Iraq that has been used for mitigating cybercrime risks in the country. The existing investigation will be useful for the country to amend the legislative frameworks of their inheritance laws to make it much better and stronger to deal with cybercrime risks in Iraq.
- Additionally, the legislative inheritance laws of Iraq that have been executed before in Iraq could be more specific and highlight the cybercrime perspective in their rules and regulations. In other words, it will be a boost for the policymakers to highlight the laws to alleviate cybercrime in Iraq specifically.
- Moreover, the current investigation will be feasible for the organizations in Iraq, thus working on the legislative laws from the perspective of controlling cybercrime in the country to effectively execute and implement their modified laws regarding cybercrime in Iraq, highlighting the significance of the undertaken study.
- Furthermore, the present research would be feasible for the legislative organizations of Iraq to ensure the effective eradication of cybercrime from the country.

6. Limitations

Although the current study significantly contributes to identifying the nexus between cybercrime and inheritance law within the context of inheritance legislation in Iraq. On the other hand, despite its significant approach toward the required aims of the research, the current research has some limitations, which could be a way for future researchers to modify the current framework and conduct their studies. The limitations of the present study are described as under:

- The first limitation is based on the research methodology, thus followed by the researcher within the context of Iraq. The research methodology utilized for the present study is qualitative, which limits the present research framework. In the future, this research could be conducted by utilizing quantitative research methodology by the future researchers.
- The second shortcoming of the research is based on the geographical context, thus followed by the researcher. This study has only focused on Iraq for implementing the inheritance laws regarding cybercrime control, but in the future, a similar research framework could also be utilized within the context of some other civil law countries where there is a lack of cybersecurity.
- The third shortcoming is the utilization of secondary data, which could be shifted toward primary data.

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