Abstract

Bitcoin is digital money, and it is public and distributed in its ecosystem. A bitcoin first released by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008. It is a peer-to-peer (direct connections without an intermediary), open-source encryption system, where transactions occur through a public directory called a blockchain. However, bitcoin has no proper review in the Malaysian context. Also, there is no specific and descriptive analysis of bitcoin in Malaysia. Though Bitcoins have already gained widespread popularity worldwide, it would be better to control this industry through proper management. The faster it is, the more accessible. However, blockchain technology is redeeming in a positive light. This study focused on individual facts and details, such as articles, reviews, forums, Malaysians brochure, business lines, and research reports. The study relies on secondary data. This study’s primary aim to review previously studied that focuses on bitcoin around the globe and Malaysia. A method of meta-analysis is used for theory-building. This study provides the Malaysian bitcoin market’s key insights and understing to consumer and operator. Therefore conclude with a summarization of bitcoin's current situation in Malaysia.

Keywords: Blockchain, Distribute Ledger, Cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, Malaysian Economy.
1. Introduction

Bitcoins have already gained widespread popularity worldwide (Hye, Miraz, Abdullah, et al., 2020; Hye, Miraz, & Habib, 2020). The Malaysian government has taken a progressive approach to business administration since independence and has established licenses to operate Malaysian businesses (Sun, Liu, & Sima, 2020). Therefore, the international market was uncompetitive Malaysian products that contributed to export declines (Hye, Miraz, Sharif, & Hasan, 2019; Miraz, 2020b). At the same time, Malaysia increased its Forex outgoing bill of capital goods, crude oil, and petroleum products (Tan, Koh, & Ng, 2019). All payments were in USD, contributing to a severe foreign exchange shortage (Hye, Miraz, Sharif, & Hasan, 2020; Miraz, 2020a). In 1973, it was enacted by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. According to the guidelines, all projected income from companies and residents must submit to Maybank (Mahadi, Ferdoush, & Rahman, 2016; Miraz, Habib, & Saleheen, 2017; Miraz, 2020c). FERA strictly controlled all foreign exchange activities. The forex market in Malaysia formally opened when the central government authorized exchange trading in the interbank (Miraz, Ghozali Hasan, & Sharif, 2018). There was a highly regulated Malaysian Forex market (Miraz & Habib, 2016b; Miraz, Hasan, & Sharif, 2019a). The government of Malaysia felt the need for foreign exchange liberalization. Consequently, it was adopted Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 2000 (Miraz & Habib, 2016a; Miraz, Habib, & Molla, 2016). Also, the Malaysian government began gradually relaxing checks, and the exchange rate increasingly formed in the market (Miraz, Hasan, & Sharif, 2018; Miraz, Hasan, et al., 2019a; Miraz, Hasan, & Sharif, 2019b). The Malaysia Federal Foreign Exchange Dealers Association (FEDA), established in 1998, has helped the Malaysian government to formulate laws and legislation for the exchange trade and the growth of the Malaysian forex market (Miraz, Hasan, & Sharif, 2020). The Clearing Corporation of Malaysian Limited (CCML) has been chiefly responsible for the clearing and settle foreign currency functions since 2001. In 2008, when the currency future began to trade on the National Stock Exchange (NSE), another significant development of the Malaysian forex market occurred (Teh, Yap, & Wong, 2020; Trautman, 2014). The turnover in the future has steadily increased since the implementation (Miraz, Hasan, Masum, et al., 2020). Although the banks and authorized dealers undertook FDDs, the performance of currency futures traded in the exchange was a new start as retail investors could participate in FDDs trading. This paper is intended to study cryptocurrencies affecting the Malaysian economy (Miraz, Hasan, Sumi, et al., 2020a).

2. Cryptocurrency

Many cryptocurrencies have been introduced since Bitcoin was established in 2009. It has received considerable attention from the media, and its total market cap in March 2017 exceeded USD 20
billion (Voskobojnikov, Obada-Obieh, Huang, & Beznosov, 2020; Xiong & Tang, 2020; Yang, 2016). More specifically, several central banks have recently begun to explore the use of cryptocurrency and blockchain retail and high-value payment technologies (Miraz, Hasan, Sumi, et al., 2020b; Miraz, Hassan, & Sharif, 2020). The “People's Bank of China” aims to develop an inter-bank digital currency based on blockchain technology. Besides, the “Bank of Canada” and the Singapore “Monetary Authority” study its use in inter-banking payment systems.

Furthermore, the Deutsche Bundesbank is developing a preliminary prototype for blockchain settlement of financial assets (Yeong, 2019). Most proponents claim that crypto-monetary and blockchain technology significantly impact the future growth of payment and economic systems (Miraz, Hye, Alkurtehe, et al., 2020; Miraz, Hye, & Habib, 2019). The term crypto-monetary has increasingly become popular in recent years (Miraz, Hye, Wahab, et al., 2020a). Today, cryptocurrency is becoming increasingly essential for people who value private life (Miraz, Hye, Wahab, et al., 2020a, 2020b). It is not too far-flung to use cryptography to control money production and distribution.

Today the financial world is storming as more people invest and buy these currencies, led by Bitcoin, Litcoin, and Ether. Simultaneously, the overall effectiveness of the cryptocurrency is reversed through widespread confusion and bias (Miraz, Kabir, Habib, & Ahmed, 2019). Given its volatile nature, informing users about alternative currency forms is extremely important. This post will try to overview cryptocurrency and how it impacts the world we know nowadays (Miraz, Kabir, Habib, & Alam, 2019).

3. Literature Review

Abdul Karim (2019) explains that the general monetary balance model is being developed to study a blockchain-based cryptocurrency system. In order to undertake a quantitative evaluation of the system, the model is calibrated based on Bitcoin transaction data (Yussof & Al-Harthy, 2018; Zubir et al., 2020). By competing for blockchain updates, we formalize the blockchain's fundamental features for maintaining the history of transactions, distributed information updates, and consensus (Miraz, Majumder, Chowdhury, & Habib, 2018). The study shows that an immediate and final settlement does not support a cryptocurrency system contrary to money.

Furthermore, the current Bitcoin scheme causes a welfare loss of 1.4%. The optimum strategy to reduce mining costs and focus instead on money growth instead of transaction fees for nance mining incentives will substantially reduce this loss to 0.08 percent. When following alternate consensus mechanisms such as the proof of stake, performance can be increased further (Miraz, Saleheen, & Habib, 2017). One essential economic element of a crypto-monetary system is that mining is regarded as a public utility, beneficial to all participants. Individual incentives to reverse
a single transaction determine the double costs associated with crypto-monetary fraud. Consequently, when the transaction volume is large compared to the original transaction size, a cryptocurrency works best (Tandon, Dhir, Islam, & Mäntymäki, 2020; Trautman, 2014).

Furthermore, few researchers presented a quantitative characterization of the Bitcoin Network, which focuses on service levels and the widening gap between the possible anonymity available in the Bitcoin Protocol architecture and user anonymity (Trautman, 2014; Wang, Su, & Li, 2020; Weber et al., 2017). We built an additional heuristic Clustering based on Changing Addresses to cluster addresses belonging to the same person to complete this (Pandya, Mittapalli, Gulla, & Landau, 2019). Then we classify significant institutions and their interactions using a small number of transactions identified by our own empirical experiences with various services (Phillips & Gorse, 2017). Even our relatively little experiment shows that this approach can shed considerable light on the Bitcoin economy's structure, use, and participation (Schaupp & Festa, 2018).

Implement a series of modifications to the original Bitcoin protocol, which would lead to significantly improved protection, resilience, and decentralization: a sliding blockchain for dead coin lottery, Zero mixing forced, and ostracism of the miner (Nawang & Azmi, 2020). Such improvements would include a proactive blockchain fork, but the devaluation transactions proposed are a realistic way to slowly shift the bitcoin economy to a better system (Mofijul Hoq Masum & et al., 2020; Mutambara, 2019). A change that is essential if we are to maintain a genuinely alternative payment system.

3.1 Analysis of Literature Sources

The researcher classifies the journals as they are published on the different platforms in the online database. According to the Scientific Citation Database, 153 journals in divided into many groups. Finance, social science, business administration, technology, and economics are all included in the total number of publications. Numerous study areas have been identified as being focused on bitcoin technologies, as seen in Table 1. Researchers are increasingly interested in bitcoin technology, leading them to explore other areas of expertise.

| Journal Classification | Classification Subtotal | Proportion |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Banking                | 87                      | 56.88%     |
| Accounting             | 23                      | 15%        |
| Fintech                | 19                      | 12.43%     |
| Management             | 15                      | 9.81%      |
| Marketing              | 9                       | 5.88%      |
| Total                  | 153                     | 100%       |
3.2 Analysis of Literature Research Subjects

Five sections are created from the 153 selected articles. The categories are finance, accounting, banking, big data, Internet energy, the existing status, risks, and possibilities. "Digital currencies", "payment", "bills", "banks", "internet banking", "supply chains" and the "large financial market" are the five areas of banking and finance in Table 2.

| No. | Research Subjects | Qualitative | Quantitative | Percentage |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1   | Banking           | 40          | 47           | 56.88%     |
| 2   | Accounting        | 12          | 11           | 15%        |
| 3   | Fintech           | 8           | 11           | 12.43%     |
| 4   | Management        | 9           | 6            | 9.81%      |
| 5   | Marketing         | 5           | 4            | 5.88%      |
|     | Total             | 74          | 79           | 100%       |

4. Research Design

The current study is based on individual facts and data, such as papers, Bank Negara Malaysia (Maybank) reviews, blogs, Malaysia booklet & brochure, business lines, and research reports. The report is based on secondary data.

5. Importance of Cryptocurrency

Cryptocurrency is planned to use the Internet to works from the ground (Aste, 2019; Bakar, Rosbi, & Uzaki, 2017; Danial, 2019; Frebowitz, 2018; Gurrea & Remolina, 2020). Cryptocurrency transactions are verified on the computers logged into the currency's network rather than on traditional financial institutions that check and guarantee operations (Alaeddin & Altounjy, 2018). A predefined formula can not increase the money supply (Albayati, Kim, & Rho, 2020). The algorithm of rate is known to all users, as the currency is secured and encrypted. Therefore no crypto-currency can be generated or "mined out" beyond it, as each algorithm has a roof limit. Since cryptocurrency lies entirely in the cloud, it has no physical but digital value. It can be used in a constantly growing number of retailers and other companies with a digital equivalent in cash (Bakar & Rosbi, 2017). Therefore, the transaction cost of cryptocurrency payment policy is lower than banks. Charge in monetary operations. Which is much lower than the regular credit card handling fees, and Bitcoin was the first ever created cryptocurrency (Chan et al., 2018; Chow, Sugathan, Kalid, & binti Arshad, 2019).
Bitcoin is the most popular cryptocurrency with huge successes. There are other cryptocurrencies for people to deal with, such as Ripple, Lit Coin, Peer Coin, etc. However, other currencies have loosed the most interest because nobody gets attention to use them (Bakar et al., 2017). On the other hand, a cryptocurrency is only secure as its users. Some of the essential characteristics of Crypto-monetary conversion include:

a. The crypto-monetary transaction transformed into other forms of money.

b. Most Crypto-Monetary transactions can be transactive secretly and can be used as discrete electronic money worldwide. Therefore, Users do not have to pay any currency translation fees.

c. While 100% resistant to fraud, it can be usually saved offline in a "Paper" wallet or on a portable storage hard drive that can be removed from the Internet if not used by malicious hackers and is challenging to use and difficult to use.

5.1. Bitcoin-A Future Blink

2016 was Bitcoin's year, and this digital currency grew by nearly 79 percent as opposed to Ruble and Real Russia, the world's leading hard currencies. As a result, investors getting better when foreign exchange, stock trading, and commodity agreements impacting bitcoin today (Chan et al., 2018; Chow et al., 2019; Fauzi, Paiman, & Othman, 2020).

5.2. Bitcoin

It is a decentralized crypto-currency, virtual money, like any other currency and Bitcoin, is also a currency of its kind. It is a central bank-free or administrator-free program. The status of the global payment system has been gained. Nevertheless, it has not been given legal status in most countries. A Bitcoin is an anonymous group named Satoshi Nakamoto, first published in 2008. It is an open-source pair-to-pair (direct links without any broker) cryptographical framework where transactions are made anonymously using a public directory called blockchain handler users’ info. Eleven years after its launch, Bitcoin is now the digital currency that is widely utilized and accepted. Bitcoin (1 milibitcoin= 0.001 bitcoin) and Satoshi (1 satoshi= 0.0000001 bitcoin) are further divided through millibitcoin. Satoshi is Bitcoin's smallest unit.

Every transaction is entered in a block that acts as the leader. The hashtags link all of these links. If the transactions are documented, the information from participants in the transaction is unknown (Tandon et al., 2020; Taufiq, Hidayanto, & Prabowo, 2018; Wang et al., 2020). A linear sequence record of the events of these blocks is blockchain. Therefore, both the receiver and the giver parties
cannot be traced (Chishti & Barberis, 2016; Gomber, Koch, & Siering, 2017; Gurrea & Remolina, 2020).

The following cryptocurrencies in market capitalization are largest after Bitcoin in April 2017:
1. Ethereal (Eth) 2015
2. Dash 2014
3. Maneroo (Xmr) 2016
4. Ripple (Xrp)
5. Lit coin (Ltc) 2011
6. Ripple 2012

5.3. The Impact of Virtual Money

The true-world impact of virtual cash is so misunderstood. Many people still seem to question-Why Bitcoins because these currencies use different and traded algorithms in unconventional ways before investing in Bitcoin and other products (Ku-Mahamud, Omar, Bakar, & Muraina, 2019). It is essential to seek out significant characteristics.

5.4. Overall Market Capitalization

Cryptocurrency market capitalization is the total value of all forms currently in circulation. New types of cryptocurrencies may not be widely available, so high market capitalization may not be possible. Likewise, the amount of daily trading is and a cryptocurrency that is more competitive than the others (Lee et al., 2018).

5.5. Checking Channels

Each cryptocurrency has its method of checking. Proof of Functionis one of the best practices of research. In this case, a computer must spend time and computer power to track a transaction to solve severe math problems (Mutambara, 2019; Oseni & Ali, 2019). The "proof of stakes" process, on the other hand, enables users with the most significant proportion of the cryptocurrency to check transactions that require much less computing power (Nawang & Azmi, 2020).

5.6. Acceptance of Crypto-monetary Law

If significant retailers or other organizations operating with a crypto-currency are approved, there will be little value. That is why Bitcoin is still the most popular digital currency, as its variety is common and accepted by many businesses and retailers alike (Mutambara, 2019; Saleh, Ibrahim, Noordin, & Mohadis, 2020).
6. Challenges Ahead for Bitcoin

Although the astronomical growth of bitcoin can not be understated, cryptocurrency has several problems in general before universal acceptance is found (Yeong, 2019).

6.1. Safety and Reliability

Bitcoin's method of payment is purely based on its digital form because of its anonymity. This makes the general public fatigued to use it immediately. In 2014, the most extensive Bitcoin Exchange, Mt. Gox has been pirated and robbed of nearly $69 million, making the entire exchange bankrupt. While the people who lost money are now paid back, other people are reluctant to repeat the same thing.

6.2. The Discussion on Bitcoin Scalability

The culture of cryptocurrencies is informed about how the blockchain for future users will be updated. Since the amount of time and fees to validate a transaction rises, more companies have difficulty accepting Bitcoins for payment. More than 50 firms joined together in early 2017 to speed up transactions, but the results were still missing. As a result, more users will begin to use normal currency modes to solve these blockchain problems.

6.3 The Growth of the Challengers

Today, Bitcoin is not the only game in the region. While its value has increased by nearly 100 percent since early 2016, its digital currency stack share is rapidly decreasing due to almost 700 competition. Its market share has reduced to 50%, compared with 85% a year earlier, a sign of the future. Most of the population does not understand Bitcoins, nor do most of the governments of the world.

6.4. Unrecognized by Governments

The cost of obtaining a cryptocurrency license is immense, and no law insight can help people who want to participate in it. A proposal by Bitcoin for the operation of publicly traded funds based on digital currency was recently rejected by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which resulted in a massive fall in Bitcoin's share.

7. Bitcoin in Malaysia
Bitcoin is a possible means of improving the essential financial services and people's quality of life in developing countries, a promising tool to fight poverty (Yussof & Al-Harthy, 2018). An estimated 64% of people in the developing countries have no access to these services, perhaps because it is costly to serve poor people in rural areas by traditional financial institutions. People in these countries reach out for their financial needs to mobile banking services (Zubir et al., 2020). Mobile banking services somebody can be further supplemented with the introduction of Bitcoin in developing countries. Since Bitcoin is an open payment system, it can also provide people in developing countries with global access to cheap financial services. It could relieve people in countries with tight capital controls (Zulhuda & binti Sayuti, 2017). The amount of bitcoin that can be mined is limited and can not be tampered with to 21 million. Since Bitcoin is a decentralized network, there is no central authority to abrogate bitcoin exchange or reverse transactions between countries. Bitcoin thus provides the people in countries whose currencies are devalued with an emergency exit. A popular Bitcoin exchange is planning to open an Argentina office in Argentina due to high demand (Abdul Karim, 2019).

Malaysia is a technologically knowledgeable country, and the quick spread of smartphones and internet connections enables information to spread more rapidly than ever. Additionally, many techies are investors or owners throughout the country of restaurants and pubs (Alaeddin & Altounjy, 2018). This offers film businesses a tremendous opportunity. One of Malaysia's tumultuous industries that seems super excited about Bitcoins ' use and future appreciation is technology startups (Albayati et al., 2020; Bakar et al., 2017). Several startups now prefer Bitcoins when starting up a company in cash. This is because almost all tech builds that monetiz will incorporate cryptocurrency (Chan et al., 2018). For the sake of savings, it can serve as an alternative to gold. This can lower the demand for gold, ultimately reducing imports and boosting the balance of payments. The banking revolution will have a profound effect. Bitcoins in Malaysia quickly gain popularity. SourceForge reports that since the launch of Bitcoins on November 9, 2008, the number of users increases in Malaysia (Fauzi et al., 2020).

It is doubtful that a currency that becomes extremely popular in the country and is used by more and more citizens has no legal status (Chowdhury & Razak, 2019; Fauzi et al., 2020). Until now, only virtual currencies have worked the Malaysian government watched for and investigated. In their view, they are probably going to be patient. They wait to see how the developed economies respond to it before taking cryptocurrency because the economy and technology tackle two highly active and radical topics. The Bank Negara Malaysia issued public notices not to buy and sell Bitcoins virtual currency (Ku-Mahamud et al., 2019). In addition to making the digital currencies transact easily through the bank. However, Bank Negara Malaysia and the income tax department's greatest fear is that Bitcoins will help move black money internationally (Lee et al., 2018).
8. Power to the Dark Web

The Dark Web is a component of the Internet that cannot be reached by a search engine such as Google. We have access to the surface web, which is only a fraction of the total size of the present Internet. Dark websites can only be accessed through specialized software, such as the Tor Browser, which allows for anonymous Internet searching (Mutambara, 2019). A dark site is where murderers, arms, and many more illegal things can be found. Using cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoins, people can transact illegally without providing information. Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoins are a tool for facilitating these transactions worldwide (Nawang & Azmi, 2020).

9. Speculations

Bitcoin was worth $170 on January 14, 2015, and $2772 on July 24, 2017. The value of Bitcoins has been up and down several times, and this trend likely continues. BitCoins present a massive opportunity for speculation due to their extreme higher and lower rates. Like stock trading, Bitcoins trading is vast, and it is likely to continue to expand with a rise in momentum around cryptocurrencies (Saleh et al., 2020; Tan et al., 2019).

10. Politicization of Money

All currency trades were previously enabled (directly or indirectly) through central banks. Now the situation has changed with the evolution of Bitcoins. The control of governments and central banks transfers to the masses (Yeong, 2019). A groundbreaking transaction management change has the power to change the economic structure. Central banks and financial institutions keep track of all transactions made by the public to safeguard them and allow for further investigation (Sun et al., 2020). People with digital currencies can now question this economic power. This has led to the creation and function of a new autonomous entity. Ultimately, Bitcoins can lead to money politicization when adopted fully (Xiong & Tang, 2020; Yang, 2016).

11. Anxiety amid the Central Banks

There are ramifications to the fact that Bitcoins can be used to launder money overseas in stealth. Central banks worldwide were unmanageable and unpredictable when it came to Bitcoins and other cryptocurrencies (Yeong, 2019). Cryptocurrencies contribute to gaps in the current bank's money transactions data that prevent economic activity from being monitored. Crypto and cyberspace have grown in Malaysia's central bank (Yussof & Al-Harthy, 2018).

12. The Emergence of New Markets
The emergence of new markets has resulted in cryptocurrencies. Currencies like Bitcoin and Ethereal opened the doors to a new type of exchange that no one controls, unlike the current money market (Zubir et al., 2020). Cyberspace becomes the managing agency that handles these disruptive markets and maintains them. The cost (along with other properties) of almost zero transactions has made these currencies even higher than the traditional money (Zulhuda & binti Sayuti, 2017). Therefore, it can indeed be said is that they are only the beginning, and there are endless possibilities.

13. Implication of the Study

Theoretical: As the name implies, meta-analysis is a statistical examination of data from independent primary investigations focused on the same subject (Gopalakrishnan & Ganeshkumar, 2013).

Methodological: The method of meta-analysis is theory building. As a powerful empirical research approach, meta-analysis is not well-known as a beneficial tool for theory-building.

Practical implication: The findings of this analysis offer valuable insights into reality. This study provides the Malaysian bitcoin market’s key insights and findings.

Evidence-based implication: This research identified that Bitcoin understanding in Malaysia's digital market. Hence, it demonstrates the contribution to this research.

Population-based implication: This is one of the unique research where the bitcoin user of Malaysia is a population.

14. Limitation of Study

This study not focused on the liquidity crunch in Malaysian banks. Also, this study used only secondary data. Therefore, future studies should be conducted based on Primary and longitudinal data. It helps to understand how the relationship changes during this period.

15. Conclusion

In summary, Bank Negara Malaysia has sent repeated warnings of possible financial, operational and legal, and security risks to virtual currencies such as bitcoins. It also says that bitcoins can pose many security risks because there are no regulations that could lead to the misuse of bitcoins. The government should not accept cryptocurrency as a legal tender or a coin. In contrast, the government must do everything to excel in using such crypto assets to fund illegal activity or as part of the payment schemes. However, bitcoins or virtual currencies are unlawful and unregulated in the nation. Facebook said it bans advertisements of financial products and services often
associated with cryptocurrency. Apart from that, Facebook also deceptive or disillusioning promotional activities, including binary options, initial coin offerings, and cryptocurrency according to revised marketing policies. Therefore, we need proper management to increase trust in cryptocurrency.

References

Abdul Karim, A. S. (2019). *An analysis on cryptocurrency acceptance: a case study at bitcoin and other cryptocurrency forum.* (BBA). Univeristi Teknologi Mara Malaysia Retrieved from http://ir.uitm.edu.my/id/eprint/28641

Alaeddin, O., & Altounjy, R. (2018). Trust, technology awareness and satisfaction effect into the intention to use cryptocurrency among generation Z in Malaysia. *International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7*(4.27), 8-10.

Albayati, H., Kim, K., & Rho, J. J. (2020). Acceptance of financial transactions using blockchain technology and cryptocurrency: A customer perspective approach. *Technology in Society, 1*-20.

Aste, T. (2019). Cryptocurrency market structure: connecting emotions and economics. *Digital Finance, 1*(1-4), 5-21.

Bakar, N. A., & Rosbi, S. (2017). Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model for forecasting cryptocurrency exchange rate in high volatility environment: A new insight of bitcoin transaction. *International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science, 4*(11), 237311.

Bakar, N. A., Rosbi, S., & Uzaki, K. (2017). Cryptocurrency framework diagnostics from Islamic finance perspective: a new insight of Bitcoin system transaction. *International Journal of Management Science and Business Administration, 4*(1), 19-28.

Chan, K. H., Chiew, S. M., Chong, J. Y., Foong, P. Y., & Lee, X. Z. (2018). *Acceptance of Cryptocurrency among Ipoh residents.* (Bachelor of Marketing). University Tun Abdur Razzak,

Chishti, S., & Barberis, J. (2016). *The Fintech book: The financial technology handbook for investors, entrepreneurs and visionaries:* John Wiley & Sons.

Chow, Y. Y., Sugathan, S. K., Kalid, K. S., & binti Arshad, N. I. (2019). *What Determines the Acceptance of Cryptocurrency in Malaysia? An Analysis based on UTAUT2.* Paper presented at the Twenty-Third Pacific Asia Conference on Information Systems, China 2019.

Chowdhury, M. A. M., & Razak, D. B. A. (2019). Dynamism and mechanism of digital currency (cryptocurrency) towards Islamic finance. *European Journal of Islamic Finance*(14).

Danial, K. (2019). *Cryptocurrency investing.* Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Fauzi, M. A., Paiman, N., & Othman, Z. (2020). Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency: Challenges, Opportunities and Future Works. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business (JAFEB), 7*(8), 695-704.

Frebowitz, R. L. (2018). *Cryptocurrency and state sovereignty.* Retrieved from

Gomber, P., Koch, J.-A., & Siering, M. (2017). Digital Finance and FinTech: current research and future research directions. *Journal of Business Economics, 87*(5), 537-580.

Gopalakrishnan, S., & Ganeshkumar, P. (2013). Systematic reviews and meta-analysis: understanding the best evidence in primary healthcare. *Journal of family medicine and primary care, 2*(1), 9.
Gurrea, A., & Remolina, N. (2020). Global Challenges and Regulatory Strategies to Fintech. SMU Centre for AI & Data Governance Research Paper Forthcoming, 1(36).

Hye, A. K. M., Miraz, M. H., Abdullah, S. Z., Sharif, K. I. M., & Hassan, M. G. (2020). Factors Affecting Blockchain-Based Logistic Chain: Empirical Evidence in Logistic Supply Chain. Test engineering & management, 83, 8603-8612.

Hye, A. K. M., Miraz, M. H., & Habib, M. M. (2020). Factors Affecting Change Management through Technology Adoption in Public Organizations in Bangladesh. Int. J. Sup. Chain. Mgt, 9(4), 122-131.

Hye, A. K. M., Miraz, M. H., Sharif, K. I., & Hasan, M. G. (2019). Factors Affecting Logistic Supply Chain Performance: Mediating Role of Blockchain Adoption. Test engineering & management, 82, 9338-9348.

Hye, A. K. M., Miraz, M. H., Sharif, K. I., & Hasan, M. G. (2020). Factors Affecting on E-Logistic: Mediating Role of ICT & Technology Integration in Retail Supply Chain in Malaysia. Test engineering & management, 82, 3234-3243.

Ku-Mahamud, K. R., Omar, M., Bakar, N. A. A., & Muraina, I. D. (2019). Awareness, Trust, and Adoption of Blockchain Technology and Cryptocurrency among Blockchain Communities in Malaysia. International journal on advance science engineering information technology, 9(4), 1217-1222.

Lee, T. L., Lim, T. L., Teh, B. Y., Tou, J. P., & Wong, N. L. (2018). Cryptocurrency Bitcoin: fundamental drivers explained. (BACHELOR OF FINANCE). UTAR,

Mahadi, H. M., Ferdoush, S., & Rahman, M. (2016). Supply Chain Management in Service Quality. Paper presented at the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management.

Miraz, M. (2020a). Blockchain in Automotive Supply Chain. International Supply Chain Technology Journal, 6(6), 1-12. doi:10.20545/isctj.v06.i06.02

Miraz, M. (2020b). Integration of Supply Chain & ICT. International Supply Chain Technology Journal, 6(5), 1-16. doi:10.20545/isctj.v06.i05.03

Miraz, M., Hasan, Habib, M. M., & Saleheen, F. (2017). ICT-Based Business Initiatives for Women: An Outline of Best Practices in E-Commerce/E-Retailing Ventures. Frontiers in Management Research, 1(1), 31-36. doi:10.22606/fmr.2017.11005

Miraz, M. H. (2020c). Trust Impact on Blockchain & Bitcoin Monetary Transaction. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems, 12(3), 155-162. doi:10.5373/jardcs/v12sp3/20201249

Miraz, M. H., Ghozali Hasan, M., & Sharif, K. I. (2018). The Relationship Between Personal and Organizational in Supply Chain Integration: Case study in Malaysia. Journal of Business Management and Economic Research, 2(7), 43-48. doi:10.29226/tr1001.2018.48

Miraz, M. H., & Habib, M. M. (2016a). Effect of Information Technology in the Automotive Supply Chain. Open Journal of Technology & Engineering Disciplines (OJTED), 2(1), 28-32.

Miraz, M. H., & Habib, M. M. (2016b). ICT Adoption in Small and Medium Enterprises: An Empirical Evidence of Service Sectors in Bangladesh Journal of Economics, Business and Management, 4(8), 481-487. doi:10.18178/joebm.2016.4.8.439

Miraz, M. H., Habib, M. M., & Molla, M. S. (2016). An Overview of Information Technology Tools Implementation in Supply Chain Management. IETI Transactions on Computers, 2(2), 110-117.
Miraz, M. H., Hasan, M. G., & Sharif, K. I. (2018). Supply Chain Management for Garments Industries Using Blockchain in Bangladesh. *Journal of Business Management and Economic Research, 2*(8), 13-20. doi:10.29226/tr1001.2018.54

Miraz, M. H., Hasan, M. G., & Sharif, K. I. (2019a). Blockchain Technology Implementation in Malaysian Retail Market. *Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems, 11*(5), 991-994.

Miraz, M. H., Hasan, M. G., & Sharif, K. I. (2019b). The Numerous Tactical Plans Affect Customer and Postal Service Relationship: The Mediating Role of Blockchain, An Empirical Study in Bangladesh. *Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems, 11*(5), 985-990.

Miraz, M. H., Hasan, M. G., & Sharif, K. I. (2020). Factors Affecting Implementation of Blockchain in Retail Market in Malaysia. *Int. J Sup. Chain. Mgt, 9*(1), 385-391.

Miraz, M. H., Hasan, M. T., Masum, M. H., Alam, M. M., & Sarkar, S. (2020). Factors Affecting Consumers Intention to Use Blockchain-Based Services (BBS) in the Hotel Industry. *International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development (IJMPERD), 10*(3), 8891–8902.

Miraz, M. H., Hasan, M. T., Sumi, F. R., Sarkar, S., & Majumder, M. I. (2020a). The Innovation of Blockchain Transparency& Traceability In Logistic Food Chain *International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development (IJMPERD) 10*(3), 9155-9170.

Miraz, M. H., Hasan, M. T., Sumi, F. R., Sarkar, S., & Majumder, M. I. (2020b). Understanding, Supervision, Strategy and Acceptance Effect into the Blockchain Employment in Malaysia. *International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development, 10*(3), 8339-8360. doi:10.24247/ijmperdjun2020793

Miraz, M. H., Hassan, M. G., & Sharif, K. I. M. (2020). Factors affecting Implementation of Blockchain in Retail Market in Malaysia. *International journal of supply chain management, 9*(1), 385-391.

Miraz, M. H., Hye, A. K. M., Alkurtehe, K. A. M., Habib, M. M., Ahmed, M. S., Molla, M. S., & Hasan, M. T. (2020). The Effect of Blockchain in Transportation Malaysia. *International Supply Chain Technology Journal, 6*(1), 1-9. doi:10.20545/isctj.v06.i01.02

Miraz, M. H., Hye, A. K. M., & Habib, M. M. (2019). The Impact of Blockchain-Bitcoin in Malaysian Markets. *Int. J Sup. Chain. Mgt, 8*(5), 136-141.

Miraz, M. H., Hye, A. K. M., Wahab, M. K., Alkurtehe, K. A. M., Majumder, M. I., Habib, M. M., & Alsabahi, M. A. (2020a). Blockchain Securities to Construct Inclusive, Digital Economy Globally. *International Supply Chain Technology Journal, 6*(1), 1-11. doi:10.20545/isctj.v06.i01.03

Miraz, M. H., Hye, A. K. M., Wahab, M. K., Alkurtehe, K. A. M., Majumder, M. I., Habib, M. M., & Alsabahi, M. A. (2020b). Electronics Product Promotion and SCM, Contemporary Research on Bangladesh. *6*(1), 1-9. doi:10.20545/isctj.v06.i01.01

Miraz, M. H., Kabir, A., Habib, M. M., & Ahmed, M. S. (2019). *Securities on Blockchain in Order to Engage with Blockchain Technologies to Build a Comprehensive, Apparent and Liable Digital Economy World Wide*. Paper presented at the 2nd International Conference on Business and Management (ICBM).

Miraz, M. H., Kabir, A., Habib, M. M., & Alam, M. M. (2019). *Blockchain Technology in Transport Industries in Malaysia*. Paper presented at the 2nd International Conference on Business and Management.

Miraz, M. H., Majumder, M. I., Chowdhury, A. H. M. Y., & Habib, M. M. (2018). A Study on Sustainable Supply Chain Governance for Successful Investment. *International Supply Chain Technology Journal, 4*(6), 2-10. doi:10.20545/isctj.v4i06.167
Miraz, M. H., Saleheen, F., & Habib, M. M. (2017). *Assessing SCM: A Procedure Based on a Theoretical Model*. Paper presented at the 1st International Conference on Business & Management.

Mofijul Hoq Masum, M. H. M. e. a., & et al. (2020). *Factors Affecting the Sustainability Reporting, Evidence from Bangladesh*. *International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development, 10*(3), 8323-8338. doi:10.24247/ijmprj12020792

Mutambara, E. (2019). *Predicting FinTech innovation adoption in South Africa: the case of cryptocurrency*. *African Journal of Economic and Management Studies, 11*(1), 30-50.

Nawang, N. I., & Azmi, I. M. A. G. (2020). *Cryptocurrency: An Insight Into The Malaysian Regulatory Approach*. *Hamdard Islamicus*, 43(S. 2), 262-271.

Oseni, U. A., & Ali, S. N. (2019). *Fintech in Islamic finance: Theory and practice*: Routledge.

Pandya, S., Mittapalli, M., Gulla, S. V. T., & Landau, O. (2019). *Cryptocurrency: Adoption efforts and security challenges in different countries*. *HOLISTICA – Journal of Business and Public Administration, 10*(2), 167-186. doi:10.2478/hjbpa-2019-0024

Phillips, R. C., & Gorse, D. (2017). *Predicting cryptocurrency price bubbles using social media data and epidemic modelling*. Paper presented at the 2017 IEEE Symposium Series on Computational Intelligence (SSCI).

Saleh, A.-H. A. I., Ibrahim, A. A., Noordin, M. F., & Mohadis, H. M. (2020). *Factors Influencing Adoption of Cryptocurrency-Based Transaction from an Islamic Perspective*. *Global Journal of Computer Science and Technology, 20*(4), 1-13.

Schaupp, L. C., & Festa, M. (2018). *Cryptocurrency adoption and the road to regulation*. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the 19th Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research: Governance in the Data Age.

Sun, X., Liu, M., & Sima, Z. (2020). *A novel cryptocurrency price trend forecasting model based on LightGBM*. *Finance Research Letters, 32*, 101084.

Tan, C.-Y., Koh, Y.-B., & Ng, K.-H. (2019). *Structural change analysis of active cryptocurrency market*. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1909.10679*.

Tandon, A., Dhir, A., Islam, N., & Mäntymäki, M. (2020). *Blockchain in healthcare: A systematic literature review, synthesizing framework and future research agenda*. *Computers in Industry, 122*, 103290.

Taufiq, R., Hidayanto, A. N., & Prabowo, H. (2018). *The affecting factors of blockchain technology adoption of payments systems in Indonesia banking industry*. Paper presented at the 2018 International Conference on Information Management and Technology (ICIMTech).

Teh, S. Y., Yap, K. H., & Wong, S. C. (2020). *ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF CRYPTOCURRENCY: A MALAYSIAN CONTEXT*. *Management & Accounting Review (MAR), 19*(3).

Trautman, L. J. (2014). *Virtual currencies; Bitcoin & what now after Liberty Reserve, Silk Road, and Mt. Gox?* *Richmond Journal of Law and Technology, 20*(4).

Tun, P. M. (2020). *An Investigation of Factors Influencing Intention to Use Mobile Wallets of Mobile Financial Services Providers in Myanmar*. *The Asian Journal of Technology Management, 13*(2), 129-144.

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture Nutrition and Forestry. (2019). *State of the CFTC : examining pending rules, cryptocurrency regulation, and cross-border agreements: hearing before the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, United States Senate, One Hundred
Miraz M. H., Sharif K. I. M., Hassan M. G., M. A., Mahyadin F. B. (2021). Bitcoins in the Malaysian Economy, *Journal of Management, Economics, and Industrial Organization*, 5(3), 70-85. http://doi.org/10.31039/jomeino.2021.5.3.6

*Fifteenth Congress, second session, February 15, 2018*. Washington: U.S. Government Publishing Office.

Voskobojnikov, A., Obada-Obieh, B., Huang, Y., & Beznosov, K. (2020). *Surviving the Cryptojungle: Perception and Management of Risk Among North American Cryptocurrency (Non) Users*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Financial Cryptography and Data Security.

Wang, Q., Su, M., & Li, R. (2020). Is China the world's blockchain leader? Evidence, evolution and outlook of China's blockchain research. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 121742.

Weber, I., Gramoli, V., Ponomarev, A., Staples, M., Holz, R., Tran, A. B., & Rimba, P. (2017). *On availability for blockchain-based systems*. Paper presented at the 2017 IEEE 36th Symposium on Reliable Distributed Systems (SRDS).

Xiong, J., & Tang, Y. (2020). *Mobile Cryptocurrency for Development in Asia-Moderating Effects of Advantage, Complexity, and Compatibility*.

Yang, M. (2016). Cryptocurrency in China: Light-Touch Regulation in Demand. *Available at SSRN 2792477*.

Yeong, Y.-C. (2019). What drives cryptocurrency acceptance in Malaysia? *Science Proceedings Series, 1*(2), 47-50.

Yussof, S. A., & Al-Harthy, A. (2018). Cryptocurrency as an Alternative Currency in Malaysia: Issues and Challenges. *Islam and Civilisational Renewal*, 274(6071), 1-18.

Zubir, A. S., Aw, N. A., Ali, A., Mokhlis, S., & Sulong, F. (2020). Doing business using cryptocurrency in Malaysia. *International Journal of Management and Humanities (IJMH)*, 4(9), 148-157. doi:10.35940/ijmh.I0899.054920

Zulhuda, S., & binti Sayuti, A. (2017). Whither Policing Cryptocurrency in Malaysia? *IIUM Law Journal*, 25(2), 179-196.