

CORRUPTION PREVENTION IN UKRAINE: LITERATURE REVIEW IN SCOPUS DATABASE (1991–2024)

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Annotation. Purpose: The UN Convention against Corruption (2003) outlines key measures for preventing corruption in both the public and private sectors. As international legal norms influence national legislation, evaluating their adaptation within domestic frameworks is essential. This review examines the research landscape on corruption prevention in Ukraine, identifying key players, research trends, and collaboration networks. **Method:** This review employs scoping study and bibliometric analysis methodologies, following the frameworks of Arksey & O'Malley and Donthu et al. Data were sourced from Scopus, with individual screening. In accordance with scoping study guidelines, no formal quality assessment was performed. **Results:** Between 2014 and 2024, 88 papers on corruption prevention were published, involving 298 authors from various institutions. The h-index (9) and g-index (13) reflect the cumulative impact of these studies. In addition to the scientometric analysis, an overview of the 10 most influential publications was provided. To examine collaboration networks and research trends, science mapping was conducted using VOSviewer, generating bibliometric maps of author co-authorship networks and keyword co-occurrence. The analysis of author clustering, keyword distribution, topic evolution, and inter-cluster connectivity was conducted. **Conclusion:** The growing research interest in corruption prevention underscores the need for stronger institutional collaboration and structured research frameworks. Future studies should address thematic gaps while increasing the visibility of national research. Expanding research on conflicts of interest and codes of conduct for public officials as part of anti-corruption policy will help address existing gaps. These findings provide valuable insights for scholars and may inform decision-makers in anti-corruption efforts.

Key words: corruption prevention, literature review, scoping study, bibliometric analysis

1. Statement of the Problem.

In order to facilitate the adoption and strengthening of measures aimed at preventing and combating corruption, the UN General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption in October 2003 [1]. The Convention outlines the main directions of action to reduce corruption, with special attention given to measures to prevent corruption.

The Convention provides for a range of measures targeting both the public and private sectors and stipulates that the anti-corruption policies of participating states must be developed and implemented in accordance with the fundamental principles of the respective state's legal system.

At the same time, the international community offers various ready-made solutions for preventing corruption (e.g., the "G20 High-Level Principles for Preventing Corruption and Ensuring Integrity in State-Owned Enterprises" [2], "G20 High-Level Principles for Preventing and Managing 'Conflict of Interest' in the Public Sector" [3], and the "OECD Recommendation of the Council on Guidelines on Anti-Corruption and Integrity in State-Owned Enterprises" [4]) and tools for monitoring their implementation, such as GRECO (Group of States against Corruption) [5].

The effectiveness of the international legal order is not an a priori knowledge [6] [7]. With the penetration of international legal norms and foreign legal structures into national law, there is a pressing need for an objective assessment of this legal experience to ensure its effective adaptation within the national legal system.

The adaptation of laws is a multi-stage process involving the preparation and modification of the receiving party's legal system. This process examines innovations at the theoretical, normative, and practical levels to evaluate their necessity and compatibility with the receiving state's legal experience and culture [8][9].

When assessing the feasibility of integrating new legal structures into a national legal system and predicting their outcomes, reliance on specialized scientific knowledge is essential. In this context, the scientific knowledge of the field at the national level emerges as a critical tool for the practical implementation of programs to adapt international legal norms into national legislation.

Science mapping research of the field provides insights into how scientific knowledge, authors, and organizations interconnect [10][11]. This can serve as the foundation for establishing expert communities and generalizing ideas about future research directions.

2. Purpose of the Study.

On October 8, 2006, Ukraine ratified the UN Convention against Corruption, which it had signed on December 11, 2003. Corruption prevention has become a consistent focus of Ukraine's anti-corruption legislation. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has enacted several laws to prevent and combat corruption, including the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" [12].

Thus, it is of both scientific and practical interest to examine the research landscape on corruption prevention in Ukraine. This approach allows for the effective application of specialized scientific knowledge in the legislative adaptation process. This review of the scientific literature on corruption prevention in Ukraine will help identify active research directions and key contributors within this research field.

Aim: This review aims to examine the research landscape on corruption prevention in Ukraine.

Objectives: Guided by the aim of this review, the following research questions were formulated:

General Trends: What are the general characteristics and publication dynamics in research on corruption prevention in Ukraine?

Key Players: Which scholars and organizations play a significant role in researching corruption prevention in Ukraine?

Communications: What networks of scientific collaboration exist within this field?

Discourse: Which publications have the most impact in this field?

Configuration: Which aspects of corruption prevention are most studied?

Perspective: What is the potential for further research in the field?

3. State of Problem Solving.

The current scientific literature on corruption prevention focuses on various aspects and presents studies from competing perspectives. Studies in this area often employ various approaches and tools to address these issues, resulting in fragmentation within the research landscape.

An inventory of existing studies in this field is highly beneficial, as it provides insights into how scientific knowledge, authors, and organizations are interconnected. This serves as a foundation for establishing expert communities and generalizing ideas about future research directions.

In general, studies examining the research landscape on corruption in Ukraine are relatively rare. There are studies that monitor scientific publications dedicated to specific aspects of combating corruption. For example, studies focusing on digitalization and transparency have been analyzed [13], as well as the interaction of corruption with shadow economic processes [14]. However, there

is no comprehensive review of the scientific literature on corruption prevention in Ukraine, or an overview of the focus and trends in existing research on this topic.

To summarize, this study first provides a review of the scientific literature on corruption prevention in Ukraine, focusing on the trends and directions of existing studies; second, it offers a starting point for future examination of the research landscape in this field.

Method. Scoping Study: A scoping study is a valuable tool for assessing the scope and coverage of a body of literature on a specific topic. It provides insight into the volume of available studies and offers an overview of their focus and trends. This scoping study was conducted following the Arksey and O'Malley framework [15].

Bibliometric Analysis: To identify research trends in the field and assess the extent of scientists' involvement, science mapping was incorporated into this review. Bibliometric analysis was conducted following the framework proposed by Donthu, Naveen, et al. [16].

4. Presentation of the Main Material.

Section 1: Identifying Relevant Studies

At this stage, guided by the objectives, selection criteria were established, and a search strategy was defined. The full checklist is available in Table 1, Appendix A.

1. Sources of Information: The Scopus database was used for this review. Given the objectives and specifics of this review, databases that focus on scientific papers, cover a wide range of disciplines, include exclusively peer-reviewed content, and provide consistent metadata were prioritized. Based on these criteria, the optimal tools for achieving our objectives are Scopus and Web of Science (WoS) due to their high-quality data and advanced tools for bibliometric analysis. While there is significant overlap between the materials in WoS and Scopus, Scopus has broader coverage of publications, whereas WoS offers greater depth of coverage for selected publications. In our opinion, Scopus database is the optimal choice for review scientific research as it contains a substantial volume of contemporary studies, enabling a comprehensive analysis through bibliographic and abstract database of peer-reviewed scientific literature.

2. Region of Studies: The publication scope was limited to studies in the field of corruption prevention in Ukraine. Only documents related to Ukraine were selected using the Scopus database filter 'country/territory'.

3. Types of Studies: All types of studies were included, as they are often interconnected. Different study types may appear in various combinations within a single work, build upon previous findings, or precede subsequent research. Given the objectives of this review, it was not deemed appropriate to limit this criterion.

4. Types of Publications and Documents: All types of completed studies published in any source indexed in the Scopus database were included. These include journal articles, book chapters, conference proceedings, articles in press, and data papers. However, it is acknowledged that this review excludes preprints, grey literature, and dissertations due to the limitations of Scopus indexing.

5. Dates of Publication: Studies published between January 1, 1992, and December 31, 2024, were included. The starting date of 1992 was chosen because the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine was adopted on August 24, 1991. The logical end date for the period is 2024. Since no previous reviews on this topic were identified, this timeline allows for a comprehensive review of the literature (as of January 2025).

6. Language of Publications: Studies published in any language were included.

7. Search Strategy: The Scopus database was searched for variations of the term "corruption prevention" appearing in titles, abstracts, and keywords provided by authors. It is acknowledged that some studies relevant to the scope of this review might not be included due to being labeled by authors under themes other than "corruption prevention." However, Scopus provides extensive

coverage of peer-reviewed scientific literature, which should adequately reflect general patterns and the level of development of the topics. Iterative query refinement is possible to improve data quality, although the current approach sufficiently serves its purpose.

Final Search Term:

TITLE-ABS-KEY (corruption AND prevent*) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Ukraine"))

Section 2: Data Collection and Screening

The input data for this review were derived from the result of search query in Scopus. An iterative approach was employed for selecting studies. Screening was conducted individually. The process of selecting studies is summarized in a Selection Flow Diagram (see Figure 1). The Flow Diagram is available in Appendix B.

1. Initial Search in Scopus: The initial search in the Scopus database retrieved 126 documents. The results were exported in RIS, CSV, and Microsoft Excel formats for further analysis.

2. Identification and Removal of Duplicates: No duplicate documents were identified. The Rayyan tool was utilized to detect and remove potential duplicates.

3. Screening Titles and Abstracts: The titles and abstracts of all 126 documents were screened. Thirty-eight documents that did not align with the specified topics were excluded, resulting in a final list of 88 documents. The relevance of study was assessed based on the key approaches to anti-corruption measures outlined in Chapter II, titled 'Measures to Prevent Corruption,' of the UN Convention against Corruption. A list of the main measures is presented in Table 2, Appendix B.

Section 3: Data Extraction

Data extraction focused on key publication characteristics, including title, keywords, abstracts, year, citations, DOI, source, author(s), author affiliation, language, document type, and references.

Section 4: Summarizing and Reporting the Results

At this stage, the findings were summarized and reported. In accordance with the scoping study guidelines, a quality assessment of the studies was not conducted. However, in addition to the statistical processing of scientometric data and science mapping, an overview of the most influential papers was conducted to provide greater detail and insight into the research landscape.

1. General Trends and Key Metrics: A total of 88 papers have been published in 56 different sources, spanning 11 years (2014–2024). Activity began in 2014, with exponential growth observed starting in 2019. Articles constitute the majority of the publications (78 papers), and most are in English (74 papers). These 88 papers were authored by 298 individuals affiliated with 58 different organizations. The charts and key information on trends are presented in Appendix C (Figures 2–7, Table 3).

As of January 2025, 39 publications remain uncited (45%), while 10 publications account for 169 citations (62%). The cumulative impact is reflecting in metrics such as the h-index (9) and g-index (13). The average number of citations per year is 24.64, while the average number of citations per paper is 3.08. The level of collaboration is represented by the average number of authors per paper, which is 3.39. Individual productivity is represented by the average number of papers per author, which is 0.29. The key citation metrics are detailed in Appendix C (Table 4).

2. Key Players:

2.1 Institutional Contribution: Eighty-eight publications are affiliated with 58 different organizations. Institutional contributions to research are ranked according to the number of publications and citations per institution.

The ten institutions are affiliated with 90% of the publications (81 papers). Among these, the top three institutions – Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, Sumy State University, and Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University – are affiliated with 40% of the publications (35 papers).

Top institutions ranking highly in publication count often rank similarly in citations per institution, with some exceptions. For example, the National Academy of Internal Affairs ranks 9th in publication count (6 papers) but rises to 4th in citations per institution (16.1 citations).

The Interregional Academy of Personnel Management and Sumy State University have the highest citation rates, with 29.1 and 32.6 citations per institution, respectively. Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs and Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University also demonstrate notable efficiency, with 16.1 and 15.7 citations per institution, respectively.

A balanced assessment integrating two metrics - publication count and citations - provides the most comprehensive view of institutional contributions. The Interregional Academy of Personnel Management and Sumy State University stand out as the institutions with the highest contributions, excelling in both publication count and citations. Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University and Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs also demonstrate notable contributions through their publications. The National Academy of Internal Affairs, despite producing fewer publications, maintains a competitive citation performance, highlighting the quality of its contributions to this research field. The ranking tables are provided in Appendix D (Table 5).

2.2 Author Contribution: Eighty-eight papers involve contributions from 298 authors. Authors' contributions to this research field are ranked according to the number of publications and citations per author.

The ten most productive authors account for 30% of the publications (27 papers). Authors such as Voloshenko A. and Reznik O. stand out for their publishing productivity, with five and four papers published, respectively. Six authors published two co-authored papers each, while the majority of authors (288) contributed to only one paper.

As a rule, publications in co-authorship received the highest number of citations. An exception to this pattern is the publications of authors such as Lutsenko O. and Veresha R., each with one publication, who received 15 and 12 citations, respectively. Authors with the highest number of publications tended to have relatively low citations per author. For instance, Voloshenko A., Utkina M., and Reznik O. received 3.0, 1.0, and 3.29 citations per author, respectively.

Voloshenko A. (active 2014–2016) and Reznik O. (active 2017–2023) are among the earliest contributors, with timelines spanning multiple years. Utkina M. and Bondarenko O. have maintained research activity for more than three years. Most other authors have been research-active for no more than two years. The ranking tables are provided in Appendix E (Table 6).

2.3 Primary Sources: A total of 88 papers were published across 56 sources, with an uneven distribution of publications. These sources primarily focus on legal, social, and economic topics. Sources are ranked according to the number of publications and citations.

Collectively, nine sources account a significant part of the papers (40%), with a total output of 36 publications. The most popular source, based on the number of publications, is Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues, with six publications. Following this are Actual Problems of Economics, Pakistan Journal of Criminology, and Social and Legal Studies, each with five publications.

The most cited papers were published in Journal of Financial Crime (42 citations), Economic Affairs New Delhi (27 citations), and Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues (27 citations).

Among the most popular sources (rank on the number of publications) two belong to the Q1 quartile, four to the Q2 quartile, and two to the Q4 quartile, according to their ranking in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank. The articles that received high citation rates were published in both high- and low-quartile journals. For example, an article in the Economic Affairs (New Delhi), a Q4 quartile journal, received 27 citations. However, the majority of citations were garnered by articles published in high-ranking journals within the Q1–Q2 quartiles. The ranking tables are available in Appendix F (Table 7).

3. Impact Publications and Discourse: The top 10 publications were ranked based on total citations and citations per year. Collectively, these publications account for 169 citations, representing 60%

of the total citations across all publications (as of January 2025). The ranking tables are available in Appendix G (Table 8).

Consistent with the scoping study framework, this review does not assess the quality of individual studies or provide commentary on their conclusions. Nevertheless, an analysis of highly cited publications yields valuable insights, as these works not only illuminate key topics but also shape the trajectory of scholarly discourse within the field.

The most cited article, ranked first with 42 citations, focuses on anti-corruption policies and practices in low-corruption EU states (Melnyk D. et al., 2022) [17]. The second-most cited article explores EU anti-corruption mechanisms, emphasizing the role of AI in preventing corruption and detecting financial crimes (Kussainov K. et al., 2023) [18]. Ranked third, a study examines the collaboration between law enforcement agencies and civil society in combating corruption offenses (Omelchuk O. et al., 2022) [19]. The fourth-ranked paper addresses challenges in combating the legalization of proceeds from crime (Kostyuchenko N. et al., 2018) [20]. The fifth-ranked article investigates anti-corruption compliance as a system for preventing corruption and managing conflicts of interest (Lutsenko O. et al., 2019) [21]. The sixth-ranked study discusses the concept of corruption-related offenses and emphasizes the role of transparency and accountability in identifying corruption determinants (Veresha R., 2018) [22]. The seventh-ranked paper explores the interaction between government bodies and the public in combating corruption offenses and presents a methodology for assessing corruption levels in Ukraine (Blikhar M. et al., 2023) [23]. The eighth-ranked article analyzes the implementation of compulsory income declarations by civil servants as an anti-corruption measure (Reznik O. et al., 2019) [24]. Ranked ninth, this paper examines the legal and enforcement challenges associated with defining 'corruption' and 'undue benefit'. (Reznik O. et al., 2017) [25]. Lastly, the tenth-ranked paper provides guidelines for addressing corruption in sports organizations (Shchokin R. et al., 2023) [26].

Thus, the topics of impactful publications in relation to key approaches to anti-corruption measures are as follows: two studies address anti-corruption policies and practices (1st and 2nd ranked articles), two studies examine the participation of society in combating corruption offenses (3rd and 7th ranked articles), one study focuses on transparency and accountability in the public sector (6th ranked article), one study explores measures to prevent money laundering (4th ranked article), one study investigates transparency in the public sector and the management of conflicts of interest (5th ranked article), one study examines mechanisms of declarations by civil servants (8th ranked article), and two studies discuss the legal and enforcement issues (the 9th- and 10th-ranked articles). The topics are available in Appendix G (Table 9).

4. Communications: The collaboration network of 298 authors, based on their co-authorship, is visualized using the VOSviewer tool. Authors are represented by nodes, and co-authorship is represented by node links. The size of the nodes correlates with the number of publications by each author, while the thickness of the links corresponds to the frequency of co-authored publications. The mapping clearly demonstrates the fragmentation of the scientific community: most authors form small groups of up to six authors to publish a single work (clusters 4–56) or work individually (clusters 64–76). The visualization highlights three main clusters 1-3 (blue, green, and red), consisting of co-author groups of 8, 12, and 13 authors, respectively. These co-author groups primarily consist of legal experts; interdisciplinary research groups were not identified. The chronology of activities for all co-author groups suggests a life cycle of no more than two years. Appendix H: Bibliometric maps of author co-authorship networks are available in Appendix H (see Figures 8–9). The distribution of authors by clusters is available in Appendix H (Table 10).

The collaboration network of institutes was analyzed based on the frequency of joint participation in affiliated publications. The analysis focused on the top five most productive institutes (by number of publications). The maximum number of institutes connected through joint participation in publications does not exceed three. The frequency of joint participation among institutes in publications does not exceed three publications. Collaboration network of the top five institutes is available in Appendix H (Table 11).

5. Configuration:

5.1 Keyword Analysis and Topic Map: The co-occurrence analysis of the most frequent words appearing in titles and abstracts reveals a set of keywords. This analysis provides valuable insights into the semantic core of the discourse topic.

The set of keywords and the topic map was generated using the VOSviewer tool. The full-count method was applied with a minimum threshold of a keyword occurring at least 10 times, resulting in the identification of 2,527 terms, of which 83 were extracted.

Based on the automatic relevance assessment performed by VOSviewer, 50 of the most relevant terms were selected. Given the specific nature of the dataset (titles and abstracts), terms that were frequent but deemed irrelevant to the analysis (e.g., "activity," "effectiveness," "field," "process," "sphere," and "paper") were removed. The final list comprised 45 keywords, with the most frequent being "prevention," "transparency," "legislation," and "crime."

A co-occurrence network of the 45 most relevant keywords were created using VOSviewer. Keywords are represented by nodes, while links between the nodes represent the co-occurrence of keywords. The size of each node corresponds to the frequency of the keyword, and the thickness of the links indicates the frequency of co-occurrence between keywords. The keywords were grouped into five clusters by VOSviewer, reflecting the topics. Bibliometric maps are available in Appendices I (see Figures 10–16).

5.2 Topic Clusters: The largest topic cluster are Cluster 1 (red), containing 14 items, and Cluster 2 (green), containing 13 items.

Cluster 1 (red): The key term in this cluster is "transparency," which is connected to terms such as "recommendation," "practice," "context," "public administration," "corruption prevention," "money laundering," and "national security." Within this cluster, no strongly connected subgroups were identified; however, a connection of intermediate strength exists between the terms "public administration" and "corruption prevention" (see Figure 12).

Cluster 2 (green): The key term in this cluster is "legislation," which is linked to terms such as "official," "economy," "declaration," "civil servant," "corruption offense," "regulation," "public service," and "European Union." Within this cluster, a connection of intermediate strength exists between the terms "civil servant" and "declaration" (see Figure 13).

A moderately sized topic cluster is Cluster 3 (blue), containing 8 items.

Cluster 3 (blue): The key term in this cluster is "crime," which is linked to terms such as "official," "law enforcement agency," "direction," "power," "interaction," and "order." The term "crime" has the strongest connection with "law enforcement agency," which, in turn, is strongly connected with the term "direction."

Two smaller topic clusters are Cluster 4 (light-green) with 5 items and Cluster 5 (violet) with 4 items (see Figure 14).

Cluster 4 (light-green): The key term in this cluster is "prevention," which is linked to terms such as "conflict," "interest," and "legal regulation." The terms "conflict" and "interest" exhibit strong connections, forming the combined term "conflict of interest," which, in turn, is strongly linked to the key term "prevention" (see Figure 15).

Cluster 5 (violet): The key term in this cluster is "management," which is linked to terms such as "corruption crime," "sport," and "fight" (see Figure 16).

The distribution of keywords across clusters is available in Appendix I (Table 12).

5.3 Inter-Cluster Connectivity: All clusters are interconnected through their respective key terms. However, the connection between individual elements of different clusters may not always involve the central elements of the clusters. For example, the term "declaration" (Cluster 2) is not connected to the key terms "crime" (Cluster 3) or "management" (Cluster 5), but it has connections with the key terms "transparency" (Cluster 1), "legislation" (Cluster 2), and "prevention" (Cluster 4).

The term “conflict of interest” has no connection with the key term “crime” (Cluster 3). The key term “transparency” (Cluster 1) demonstrates the highest level of inter-cluster connectivity, linking to all terms in all other clusters. Conversely, the key term “crime” (Cluster 3) exhibits the lowest level of inter-cluster connectivity.

5.4 Evolution of Topics: The temporal view (see Figure 11) indicates that the topic “crime” (Cluster 3) and “legislation” (Cluster 2) experienced the earliest development and have exhibited stable developmental dynamics up to 2022. Since 2022, there has been a shift in focus toward the study of the topic “transparency” (Cluster 1), with an emphasis on the “public administration.” The topic “prevention” (Cluster 4) evolves, with a focus now centered on the “conflict of interest.”

5. Conclusions and consultation.

The results of examining the research landscape on corruption prevention in Ukraine indicate significant engagement of the scientific community in corruption prevention research at both the individual and institutional levels. Research interest in this topic has been increasing, as evidenced by a statistically significant rise in the number of publications and citations. Research on corruption prevention covers a relatively broad range of themes, addressing various aspects of the issue.

However, most authors’ exhibit limited involvement in terms of both contribution and duration. The collaboration network remains fragmented, with relatively weak joint research efforts in the field of corruption prevention. The findings suggest that, although many authors participate in discussions on corruption prevention, their contributions tend to be isolated.

It is noteworthy that the limited visibility of studies (as reflected in their low citation rates) may indicate a misalignment with the interests of the international scientific community and/or the research priorities of colleagues, including at the interdisciplinary level.

The review highlights the concentration of research within small, local groups of leading authors who make substantial contributions to the overall research output and citation impact. Nevertheless, the low citation rates underscore the need for efforts to enhance the visibility and academic influence of corruption prevention research.

Overall, despite the significant number of organizations affiliated with the studies, no sustainable institutional platform for promoting academic contributions at the international level was identified. Most author collaborations do not reflect long-term institutional cooperation in corruption prevention research.

In this context, it is important to recognize that the institutional environment plays a key role in shaping research dynamics and trends. Institutional conditions that facilitate the articulation of research interests influence both individual and collective research strategies. There is a clear need for closer cooperation between institutions and more cohesive research frameworks.

The analysis of thematic trends and the most cited publications indicates that discourse in the field is primarily focused on international anti-corruption standards and their implementation. The central topic that unites various research areas focuses on transparency and accountability in the public sector, including issues such as asset declarations by public officials and money laundering.

At the same time, the analysis reveals underrepresented topics, such as conflicts of interest and whistleblower protection. There are also thematic gaps in the study of codes of conduct for public officials as part of anti-corruption policy. The findings suggest a shift in focus from criminal-law mechanisms for combating corruption to administrative-legal approaches aimed at preventing corruption risks. Thus, expanding research on underrepresented topics, such as conflicts of interest and codes of conduct for public officials, could help fill gaps in the existing literature.

An analysis of the dominant keywords in the discourse reveals the absence of terms such as ‘conceptual,’ ‘genesis,’ and ‘paradigm,’ which may indicate an underdeveloped conceptual foundation of the issue.

The key takeaway from this review of the scientific literature on corruption prevention in Ukraine is that research interest in this field is growing, and there is significant potential for advancing research at the national level while enhancing its visibility within the international academic community. Future studies should focus on addressing thematic gaps, particularly by exploring interdisciplinary and emerging areas, as well as increasing the visibility and academic impact of national studies on corruption prevention.

The limitations of this review stem from the selection of data sources, as the analyzed papers were drawn from a single database (Scopus), thereby restrict the identification of other relevant publications. Future research could expand upon this study by analyzing papers indexed in additional databases. Furthermore, this study may serve as a foundation for a subsequent scoping review.

Appendix A. Identifying Relevant Studies

Table 1: Selection Criteria and Search Strategy

Selection Criteria	
Region of Studies	Ukraine (filtered by country/territory)
Types of Studies	All study types
Types of Publications	Source indexed in the Scopus database
Types of Documents	Completed studies
Publication Date Range	From January 1, 1992, to December 31, 2024
Language of Publications	Any language
Search Strategy	
Final search term	TITLE-ABS-KEY (corruption AND prevent*) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Ukraine"))
Search Results Records	RIS and CSV formats

Appendix B. Flow Diagram and Key approaches to anti-corruption measures

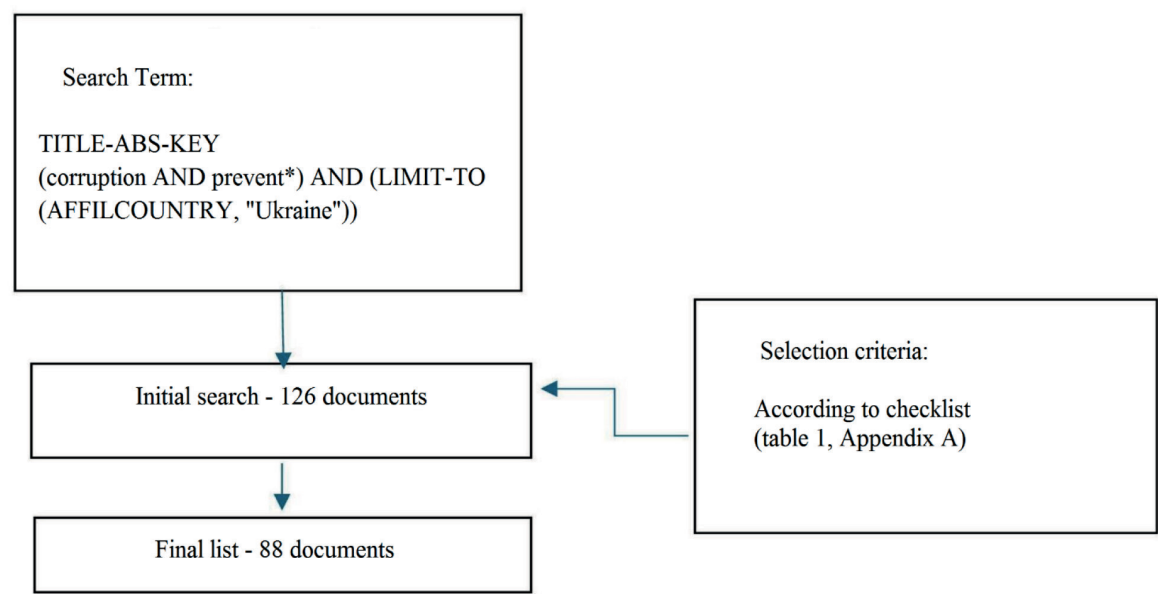


Figure 1: Selection Flow Diagram.

Table 2: Key approaches to anti-corruption measures

Key approaches	Article of the Convention
Preventive Anti-Corruption Policies and Practices	Article 5
Preventive Anti-Corruption Bodies	Article 6
Transparency and Accountability in the Public Sector	Article 7
Conflicts of Interest	Article 7
Codes of Conduct for Public Officials	Article 8
Declarations	Article 8
Public Procurement and Public Finance Management	Article 9
Public Reporting	Article 10
Prevention of Corruption Among Judges and Prosecutors	Article 11
Participation of Society and Whistleblower Protection	Article 13
Measures to Prevent Money Laundering	Article 14

Source: Processed from United Nations Convention against Corruption (October 2003, Chapter II)

Appendix C. The Charts and Key Information on the Publication Dynamics of Research on Corruption Prevention in Ukraine

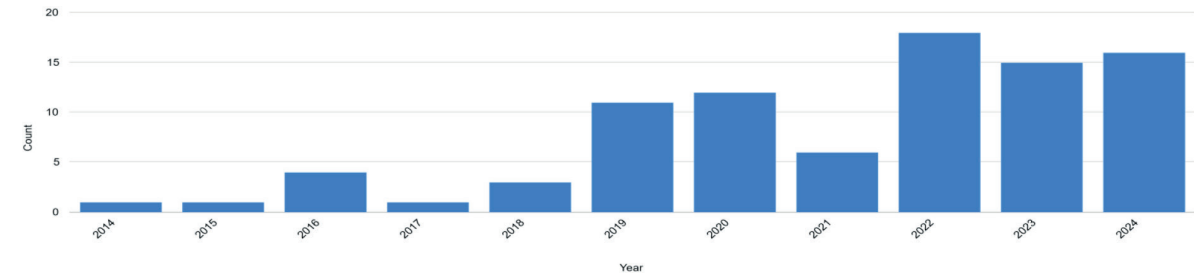
Table 3: Key Information on the Publication Dynamics of Research on Corruption Prevention in Ukraine

Papers	88	Document types	78Article; 5 Conference paper; 3 Review; 2 other
Authors	298	Language	74 English; 11 Ukrainian; 3 Russian
Sources affiliation	56	Total Citations	271
Organizations affiliation	58	Publication Activity	11 years (2014–2024)

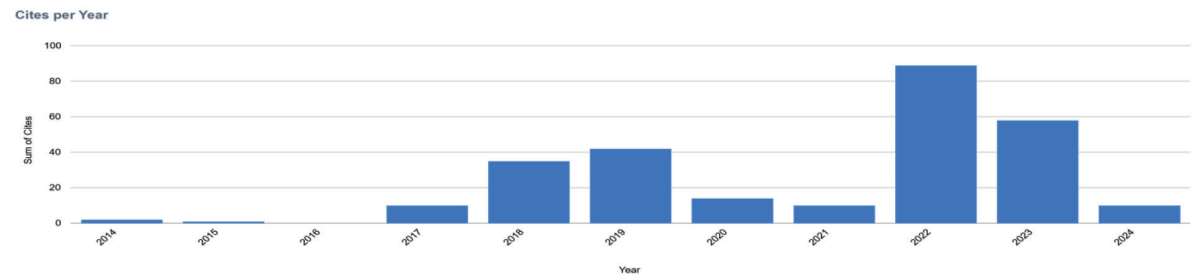
Source: Processed from Scopus data

Figures 2–4: Charts Depicting the Publication Dynamics of Research on Corruption Prevention in Ukraine

Source: Processed from Scopus data



Figures 2: Annual Evolution of Publishing Activity



Figures 3: Tracking total citations over time

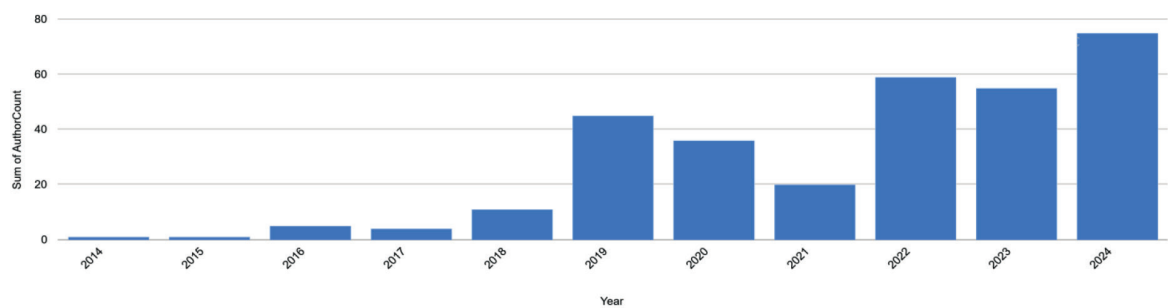


Figure 4: Annual Trend in Author Count

Appendix C (Continued). Figures 5-7: Charts Depicting the Publication Dynamics of Research on Corruption Prevention in Ukraine

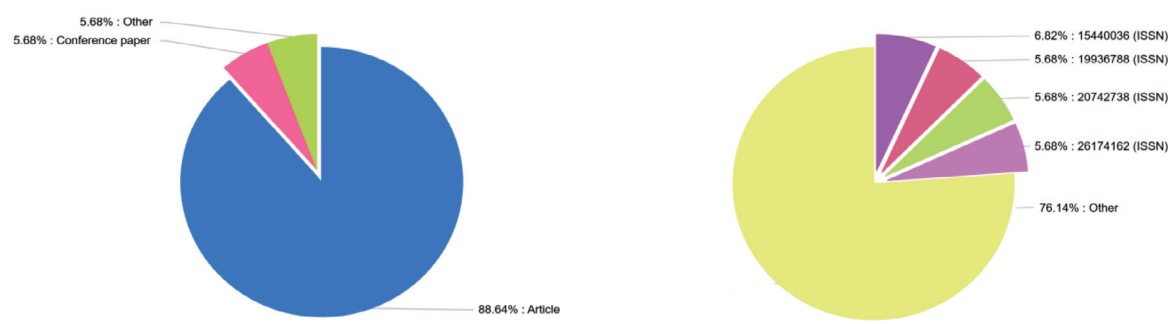


Figure 5: Distribution of Publication Types Figures 6: Distribution of Publications Across

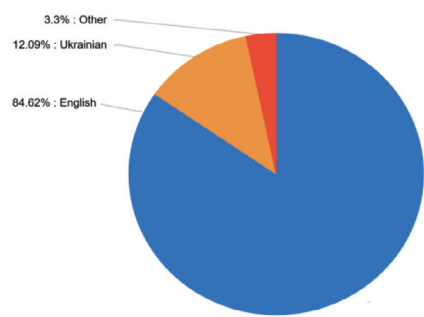


Figure 7: Languages of Publications

Table 4: Citation Metrics

Publication-Related Metrics:	
Total Publications (TP)	88
Number of Contributing Authors (NCA)	298
Sole-Authored Publications (SA)	18
Co-Authored Publications (CA)	70
Number of Active Years of Publication (NAY)	11
Productivity per Active Year (PAY)	8.0
Citation-Related Metrics:	
Total Citations (TC)	271
Average Citations per Year (ACY)	24.64
Average Citations per Paper (ACP)	3.08
Citation-and-Publication-Related Metrics:	
Collaboration Index (CI)	3.39
Collaboration Coefficient (CC)	0.29
Number of Cited Publications (NCP)	49
Proportion of Cited Publications (PCP)	0.56
Citations per Cited Publication (CCP)	5.53
h-Index	9
g-Index	13

Source: Processed from Scopus data

Appendix D. Institutions Ranked

Table 5: Institutions Ranked According to the Number of Publications and Citations per Institution

Institution	Number of Publications	Citations per Institution
ranked based on the number of publications		
Interregional Academy of Personnel Management	14	29.1
Sumy State University	11	32.6
Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University	10	15,7
Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs	8	16.1
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv	8	12.3
Lviv State University of Internal Affairs	7	10
Lviv Polytechnic National University	7	5.2
National Academy of Management	6	3.0
National Academy of Internal Affairs	6	16.1
Khmelnyskyi University of Management and Law	4	12.9
ranked based on the citations per Institution		
Sumy State University	11	32.6
Interregional Academy of Personnel Management	14	29.1
Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs	8	16.1
National Academy of Internal Affairs	6	16.1
Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University	10	15,7
Khmelnyskyi University of Management and Law	4	12.9
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv	8	12.3
Lviv State University of Internal Affairs	7	10
Pylyp Orlyk International Classical University	2	8.8
National Academy of Security Service of Ukraine	1	8,4

Source: Processed from Scopus data

Appendix E. Authors Ranked

Table 6: Authors Ranked According to the Number of Publications and Citations per Author

Authors	Number of Papers	Total Citations	Citations per Author	Papers per Author	Timeline
ranked based on the number of publications					
Voloshenko A.	5	3	3	5	2014–2016
Reznik O.	4	24	3,29	0,23	2017–2023
Utkina M.	3	7	1	0,42	2021–2023
Bondarenko O.	3	11	0,76	0,23	2020–2023
Kisil Z.	2	6	2	0,67	2022
Tymoshenko Y.	2	8	0.72	0,18	2023-2024
Lysodyed O.	2	0	0	0,2	2023
Tavolzhanskyi O.	2	0	0	0,2	2022-2023
Khoma N.	2	1	0,25	0,5	2023-2024
Vdovychyn I.	2	1	0,25	0,5	2023-2024
ranked based on the citations per author					
Lutsenko O.	1	15	15	1	2019
Veresha R.	1	12	12	1	2018
Melnyk D.S. Parfylo O.A. Butenko O.V. Tykhonova O.V. Zarosylo V.O.	1	42	8	0,2	2022
Kussainov K. Goncharuk N. Prokopenko L. Perskho L. Vyshnivska B. Akimov O.	1	26	4,34	0,17	2023
Kostyuchenko N. Starinskyi M. Tiutiunyk I. Kobushko I.	1	17	4,25	0,25	2018
Omelchuk O.M. Haiur I.Y. Kozytska O.G. Prysiazhna A.V. Khmelevska N.V	1	17	3,4	0,2	2022
Reznik O.M. Shendryk V. Zapototska O. Popovich E. Pochtovyj M.	1	11	2,2	0,2	2019
Blikhar M. Vinichuk M. Kashchuk M. Gapchich V. Babii S.	1	11	2,2	0,2	2023

Source: Processed from Scopus data

Appendix F. Sources Ranked

Table 7: Sources Ranked According to the Number of Publications and Citations

Sources (ISSN)	Number of Publications	Total Citations	Scopus Quartile	Subject area	Country
ranked based on the number of publications					
Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues (15440036)	6	27	Q2	Law	United States
Actual Problems of Economics (19936788)	5	3	Q4	Economics	Ukraine
Pakistan Journal of Criminology (20742738)	5	4	Q2	Law	Pakistan
Social and Legal Studies (26174162)	5	6	Q1	Law	United Kingdom
Access to Justice in Eastern Europe (26630575)	3	8	Q2	Law	Ukraine
Juridical Tribune (22477195)	3	7	Q2	Law	Romania
Naukovyi Visnyk Natsionalnoho Hirnychoho Universytetu (20712227)	3	4	Q3	Engineering	Ukraine
Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics (2068696X)	3	4	Q2	Law	Romania
Evropsky Politicky a Pravni Diskurz (23365439)	3	0	NA	Law	Czechia
ranked based on the citations					
Journal of Financial Crime (13590790)	1	42	Q1	Law	United Kingdom
Economic Affairs (New Delhi) (04242513)	2	27	Q4	Economics	India
Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues (15440036)	6	27	Q2	Law	United States
Journal of Money Laundering Control (13685201)	2	20	Q2	Law	United Kingdom
Montenegrin Journal of Economics (18005845)	1	17	Q2	Economics	Montenegro
Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice (23064994)	3	15	Q4	Economics	Ukraine
Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews (23956518)	1	15	Q1	Social Sciences	India
Retos (15791726)	1	8	Q2	Social Sciences	Spain

Source: Processed from Scopus data and Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Appendix G. Articles and Topics

Table 8: The 10 most Cited Articles

Title/DOI	Authors	Source ISSN	Year	Cites	Aver/ Year	Cites/ Author
Practice of the member states of the European Union in the field of anti-corruption regulation DOI: 10.1108/JFC-03-2021-0050	Melnyk D.S.; Parfyo O.A.; Butenko O.V.; Tykhonova O.V.; Zarosylo V.O.	13590790	2022	42	14.00	8
Anti-corruption Management Mechanisms and the Construction of a Security Landscape in the Financial Sector of the EU Economic System Against the Background of Challenges to European Integration: Implications for Artificial Intelligence Technologies DOI: 10.46852/0424-2513.1.2023.20	Kussainov K.; Goncharuk N.; Prokopenko L.; Pershko L.; Vyshnivska B.; Akimov O.	04242513	2023	26	13.00	4
Analysis of the activities of law enforcement authorities in the field of combating crime and corruption offences DOI: 10.1108/JMLC-07-2021-0073	Omelchuk O.M.; Haiur I.Y.; Kozytska O.G.; Prysiachna A.V.; Khmelevska N.V.	13685201	2022	17	5.67	3
Methodical approach to the assessment of risks connected with the legalization of the proceeds of crime 10.14254/1800-5845/2018.14-4.2	Kostyuchenko N.; Starinskyi M.; Tiutiunyk I.; Kobushko I.	18005845	2018	17	2.43	4
Anticorruption compliance: International experience in legal regulation and innovation for Ukraine DOI: 10.18510/hssr.2019.7595	Lutsenko O.	23956518	2019	15	2.50	15
Corruption-related offences: Articulation of pervasive prevention mechanisms DOI: NA	Veresha R.	15440036	2018	12	1.71	12
Economic and legal aspects of ensuring the effectiveness of counteracting corruption in the system of anti-corruption measures of state authorities DOI: 10.55643/fcaptp.4.51.2023.4138	Blikhar M.; Vinichuk M.; Kashchuk M.; Gapchich V.; Babii S.	23064994	2023	11	5.50	2
The features of e-declaration as an effective tool to prevent corruption DOI: NA	Reznik O.M.; Shendryk V.; Zapototska O.; Popovich E.; Pochtovyi M.	15440036	2019	11	1.83	2
International aspect of legal regulation of corruption offences commission on the example of law enforcement agencies and banking system of Ukraine DOI: 10.14505/jarle.v8.1(23).19	Reznik O.M.; Klochko A.M.; Pakhomov V.V.; Kosytsia O.O	2068696X	2017	10	1.25	3
Sport management in the context of criminal liability for corruption DOI: 10.47197/RETOS.V48.96768	Shchokin R.; Oliinyk V.; Bondarenko O.; Kyslenko D.; Kolos O.; Tymoshenko Y.	15791726	2023	8	4.00	1

Source: Processed from Scopus data

Appendix G (Continued). Articles and Topics

Table 9: Topics of the 10 Most Cited Articles

Topic	Paper Title
Anti-corruption policies and practices	Practice of the member states of the European Union in the field of anti-corruption regulation
	Anti-corruption Management Mechanisms and the Construction of a Security Landscape in the Financial Sector of the EU Economic System Against the Background of Challenges to European Integration: Implications for Artificial Intelligence Technologies
Participation of society in combating corruption offenses	Analysis of the activities of law enforcement authorities in the field of combating crime and corruption offences
	Economic and legal aspects of ensuring the effectiveness of counteracting corruption in the system of anti-corruption measures of state authorities
Transparency and accountability in the public sector	Corruption-related offences: Articulation of pervasive prevention mechanisms
Measures to prevent money laundering	Methodical approach to the assessment of risks connected with the legalization of the proceeds of crime
Transparency in the public sector and management of conflicts of interest	Anticorruption compliance: International experience in legal regulation and innovation for Ukraine
Declarations public officials	The features of e-declaration as an effective tool to prevent corruption
Legal and enforcement issues	International aspect of legal regulation of corruption offences commission on the example of law enforcement agencies and banking system of Ukraine
	Sport management in the context of criminal liability for corruption

Source: Processed from Scopus data

Appendix H: Bibliometric Maps of Author Co-Authorship Networks

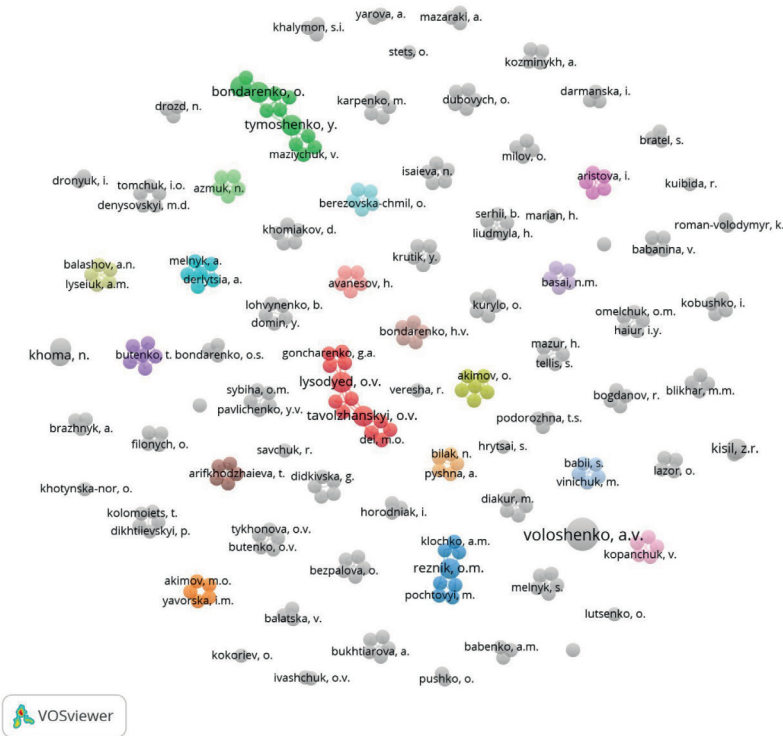


Figure 8: Map of Co-Authorship Networks.

Source: Processed from Scopus data. The VOSviewer software is used create network.

Appendix H (Continued): Bibliometric Maps of Author Co-Authorship Networks

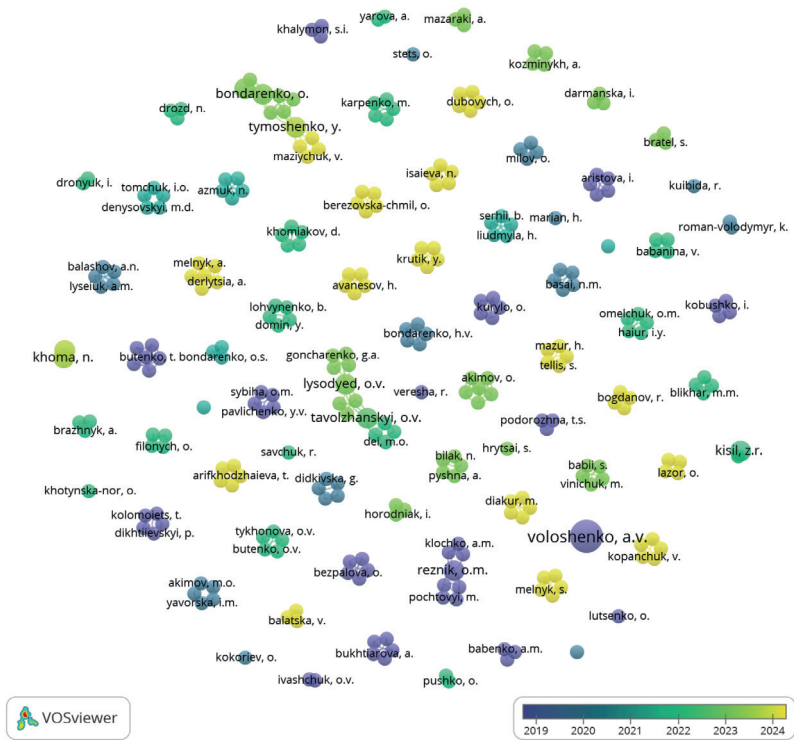


Figure 9: Temporal Map of Co-Authorship Networks

Source: Processed from Scopus data. The VOSviewer software is used create network.

Appendix H (Continued): Bibliometric Maps of Author Co-Authorship Networks

Table 10: Distribution of authors by clusters

Cluster 1 (13 items)	Paper Title	Cites	Cluster 2 (12 items)	Paper Title	Cites
M.O. Dei, I.S. Skliar, A.I. Shevchenko, A. Cherneha, O.V. Tavolzhanskyi	Retraction: Preventing and Combating Corruption in the European Union: The Practice of Member States	0	O.S. Bondarenko, M.S. Utkina, M.V. Kolesnikova	The role of mass media in preventing corruption	0
O.M. Shevchuk, V.V. Milash, G.A. Goncharenko, O.V. Lysodyed, Y.I. Matat	Conflicts of interest in the healthcare sector: legal aspects	0	V. Maziychuk, A. Voightko, Y. Tymoshenko, V. Tsikalo, S. Syrovatka	The Effectiveness of Electronic Declaration Monitoring in the Detection and Investigation of Corruption Offences in the Judicial System	0

B.M. Holovkin, M. Semenyshyn, O.V. Tavalzhanskyi, O.V. Lysodyed, N.V. Smetanina	Fight against Corruption-Related Crimes in Wartime in Ukraine	0	R. Shchokin, V. Oliinyk, O. Bondarenko, D. Kyslenko, O. Kolos, Y. Tymoshenko	Sport management in the context of criminal liability for corruption	8
Cluster 3 (8 items)	Paper Title	Cites	Cluster 3 (6 items)	Paper Title	Cites
O. Reznik, A.M. Klochko, V.V. Pakhomov, O.O. Kosytsia	International aspect of legal regulation of corruption offences commission on the example of law enforcement agencies and banking system of Ukraine	10	K. Kussainov, N. Goncharuk, L. Prokopenko, L. Pershko, B. Vyshnivska, O. Akimov	Anti-corruption Management Mechanisms and the Construction of a Security Landscape in the Financial Sector of the EU Economic System Against the Background of Challenges to European Integration: Implications for Artificial Intelligence Technologies	26
O. Reznik, V. Shendryk, O.Zapototska, E. Popovich, M. Pochtovyi	The features of e-declaration as an effective tool to prevent corruption	11			

Source: Processed from VOSviewer data

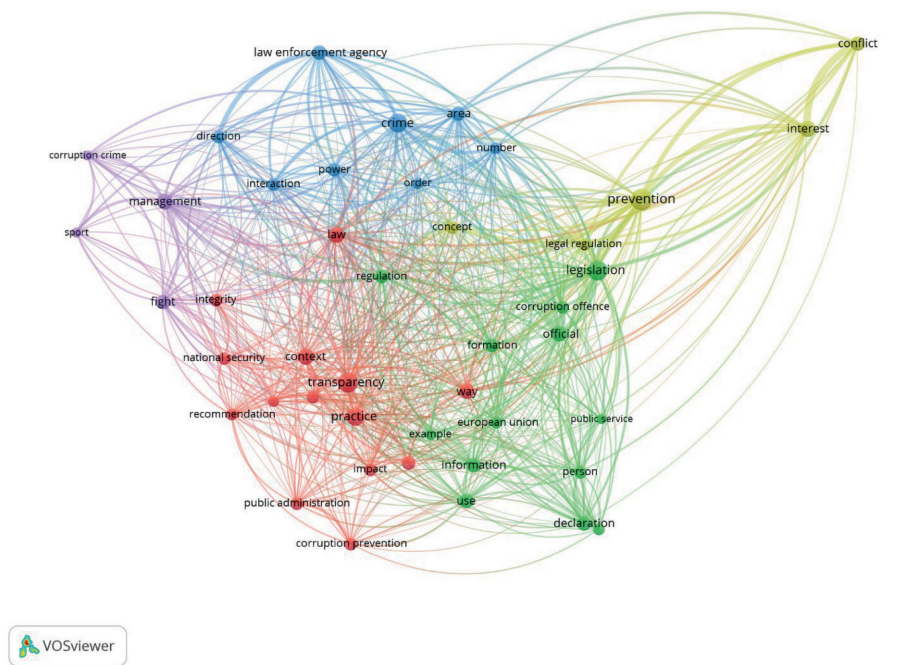
Appendix H (Continued): Bibliometric Maps of Author Co-Authorship Networks

Table 11: Collaboration Network of the Top Five Institutes

	Interregional Academy of Personnel Management	Sumy State University	Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University	Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs	Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
Interregional Academy of Personnel Management		--	2	1	3
Sumy State University	--		--	3	--
Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University	2	--		2	--
Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs	1	3	2		--
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv	3	--	--	--	

Source: Processed from Scopus data

Appendix I: Bibliometric maps of keywords (Figure 10-11)



Figures 10: Map of Topic Clusters.

Source: Processed from Scopus data. The VOSviewer software is used create network.

Appendix I (Continued): Bibliometric maps of keywords (Figure 10-11)

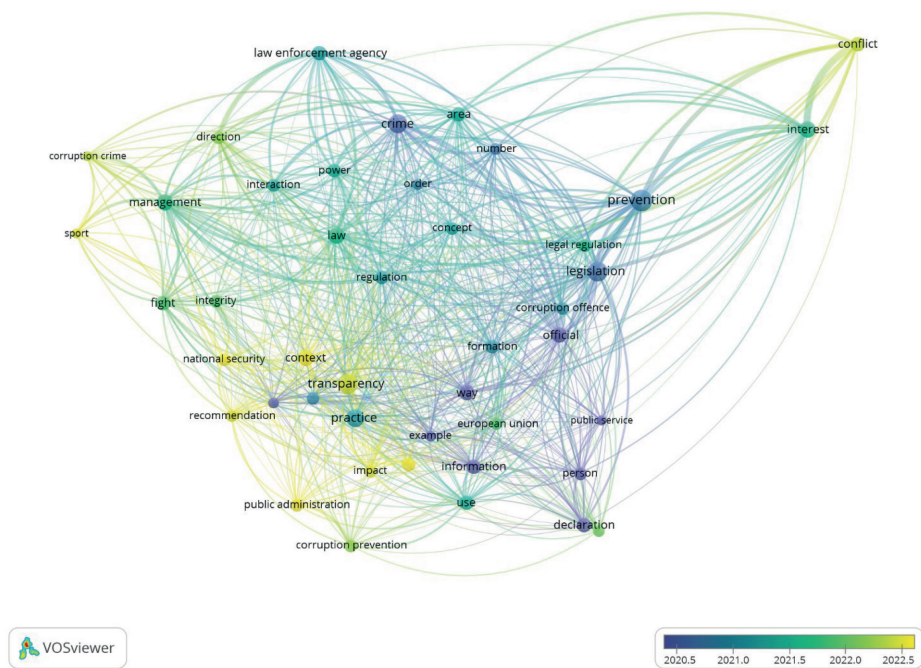
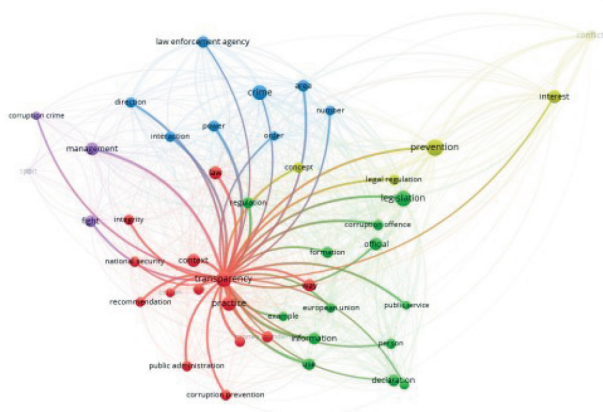


Figure 11: Temporal Map of Topic Clusters

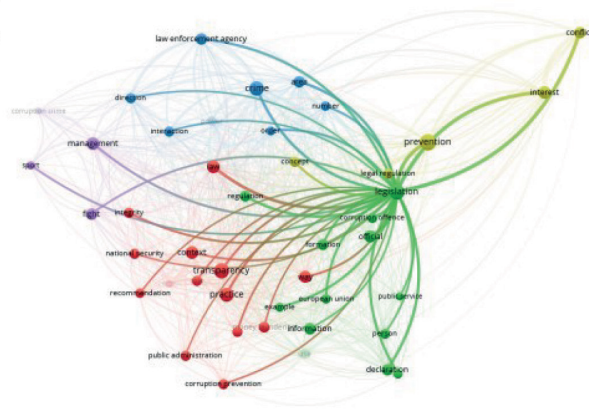
Source: Processed from Scopus data. The VOSviewer software is used create network.

Appendix I (Continued): Bibliometric maps of keywords (Figure 12-16)

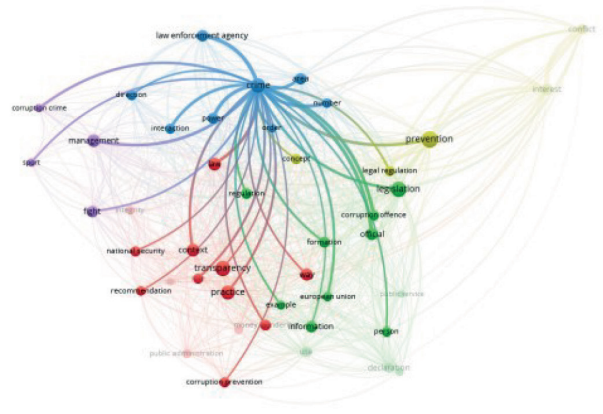
Source: Processed from Scopus data. The VOSviewer software is used create network.



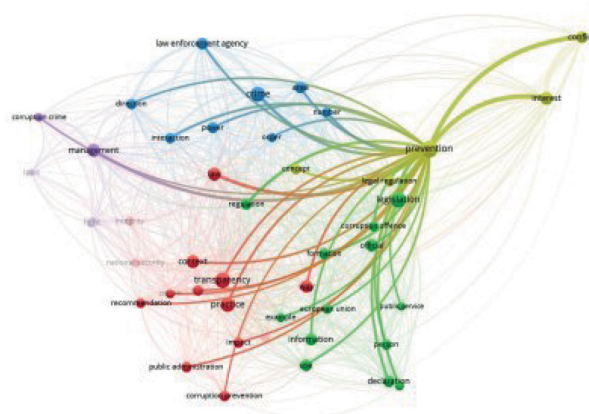
Figures 12: Cluster 1 “Transparency” (red)



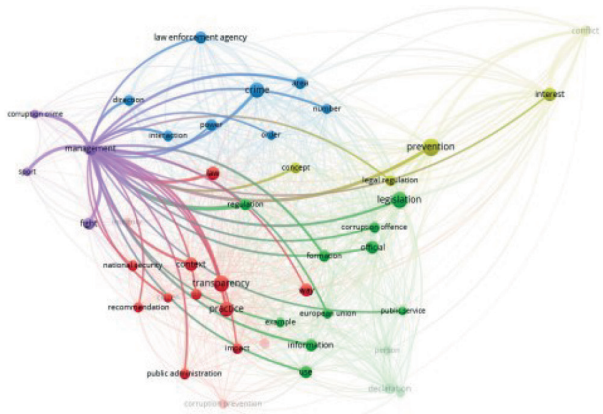
Figures 13: Cluster 2 “Legislation” (green)



Figures 14: Cluster 3 “Crime” (blue)



Figures 15: Cluster 4 “Prevention” (light-green)



Figures 16: Cluster 5 “Management” (violet)

Appendix I (Continued): Bibliometric maps of keywords (Table 11)

Source: Processed from Scopus data. The VOSviewer software is used create network.

Table 11: Distribution of Keywords across Clusters

Cluster 1 (red) – № occurrences	Cluster 2 (green) – № occurrences	Cluster 3 (blue) – № occurrences
transparency - 42 practice - 35 context - 29 law - 28 was - 25 money laundering - 19 impact - 17 national security - 17 public administration - 17 role - 17 corruption prevention - 16 integrity - 16 recommendation - 15 citizen – 13 Total 14 items	legislation - 40 official - 24 declaration - 22 use - 22 information - 21 regulation - 20 formation - 19 corruption offence - 18 person - 16 civil servant - 14 european union - 14 example - 12 public service – 10 Total 13 items	crime - 39 law enforcement agency - 23 area - 21 power - 19 direction - 17 interaction - 16 number - 14 order – 12 Total 8 items
Cluster 4 (light-green) – № occurrences	Cluster 5 (violet) – № occurrences	Removed terms – № occurrences
prevention - 47 interest - 28 conflict - 22 legal regulation - 17 concept – 16 Total 5 items	management - 27 fight - 21 corruption crime - 11 sport – 10 Total 4 items	activity -75 effectiveness - 62 field - 56 process - 41 sphere - 29 paper - 21 Total 5 items

Source: Processed from VOSviewer data

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