

Heyts O.O. Systematization of scientific research of anti-corruption. The author made an attempt to systematize scientific research in the field of anti-corruption issues in Ukraine. For this, they used already known approaches and methods for analyzing documents, in particular, abstracts of dissertations on anti-corruption topics. The novelty of the author's approach in the analysis of defended dissertations in the period from 2011 to the first half of 2018. A comparison with their Russian, Baltic and Georgian counterparts has been made. For this, data on dissertations in the Republics of Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as the Russian Federation, are analyzed. Accents of topics and main aspects recorded in them, scientific degrees of authors, place and year of implementation, ciphers and names of specialties, object, subject and purpose of the study, theoretical, empirical and regulatory framework, scientific novelty, theoretical and scientific and practical significance of research are studied. Thanks to this approach, the leading role of legal science has been established. Administrative, criminal, criminological, historical, legal and legal aspects in general have an advantage over political, economic and social, excluding other aspects in the work of Lithuanian and Estonian researchers. The course towards the legal category of sciences, which was observed in 1991-2010, continues to take place today. According to the author, he really narrows the study of the multidimensional phenomenon of countering corruption.

The author believes that the purpose of the latest research can be conditional and reduced to three groups. In the first group of studies, the emphasis is mainly on activities related to corruption, incl. anti-corruption; in the second - on the study of corruption, as a phenomenon; in the third, on the development of anti-corruption policies and related programs. He argues that with respect to the phenomenon of corruption, scientists had different approaches – from a retrospective study to the study of the effectiveness of current administrative and criminal legislation, from studying the nature of corruption, anti-corruption activities to formulating ways of introducing international or foreign experience into the domestic practice of combating corruption and related delicts.

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