

Quantitative Analysis of Domestic and Foreign Corporate Compliance Research

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Abstract: The study finds that domestic legal circles' research on corporate compliance has been increasing in popularity since 2017, with "corporate compliance" and "criminal compliance" as the core, focusing on unit crimes, compliance programs, compliance management, incentive mechanisms, and special compliance. Moreover, criminal compliance discourse dominates, which is significantly influenced by the discourse power of criminal law groups and basically overlaps with the themes of corporate compliance legal research. Foreign research started in 2000, focusing on law and corporate governance. "Compliance program" is a high-frequency related keyword, with attention paid to corporate governance, social responsibility, human rights protection, etc. There is very little research on criminal compliance, and compliance programs focus more on comprehensive corporate governance. Obvious deviations exist between the two in the proportion of criminal compliance research, the focus of compliance programs, and the subject of special compliance. If domestic research only focuses on institutional issues such as criminal incentives for compliance without in-depth study of factual issues like corporate crimes, there will be risks in discourse construction, which should be treated with caution.

Keywords: Corporate compliance; unit crime; discourse construction.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the legal community has been paying increasing attention to corporate compliance, and experts and scholars in criminal law, criminal procedure law, and other departmental law fields have identified research innovation points. From a domestic perspective, with the in-depth adjustment of China's economic structure and the increasingly complex market environment, enterprises are facing increasingly diverse and stringent legal regulations in their operations. Laws and regulations in fields such as financial supervision, data protection, and anti-monopoly are constantly refined, forcing enterprises to carefully examine the legal boundaries of their behaviors. Since the launch of the pilot program for compliance reform of involved enterprises in 2020, it has gradually been rolled out nationwide. The active promotion by the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the practical exploration by local procuratorates have formed various models such as compliance non-prosecution. These reform measures not only directly affect the judicial fate of enterprises but also provide rich practical samples for legal theoretical research, urgently requiring the academic community to sort out, analyze, and guide from a theoretical perspective. However, from a Sino-foreign comparative perspective, there are obvious deviations in the research themes of "corporate compliance" between domestic and foreign legal circles, and this intuitive feeling needs to be verified by quantitative methods.

2. Methods and Data

Merely presenting search results in domestic and foreign databases is insufficient to verify the above hypothesis, and further quantitative methods are needed for confirmation. The research tool selected is CiteSpace. CiteSpace is a knowledge visualization analysis software that can centrally display the evolution process of a knowledge field in a citation network map, and automatically identify the citation node literatures

as the knowledge base and the research frontiers represented by co-citation clusters on the map[1]. CiteSpace has the functions of word frequency and co-word analysis, which can study the development trends and research hotspots of a field according to the distribution of keyword occurrence frequencies in literatures. Its principle is to count the number of occurrences of each pair of words in a set of literatures, and measure the intimacy between them through co-occurrence frequency. Words with more co-occurrence times have closer relationships and are more likely to have semantic connections[2]. The distribution and evolution of research themes in academic papers can intuitively reflect changes in research hotspots, analytical perspectives, and research methods in different time sequences. As a refined expression of academic paper research themes, keywords' relevance can, to a certain extent, reveal the internal connections of knowledge in disciplinary fields[3]. In view of this, this paper analyzes the main research directions and hotspots of corporate compliance in the legal field through keyword co-occurrence, and judges the development and changes of the theme structure in this research field. Therefore, using CiteSpace to conduct co-word analysis on keywords of thematic literatures makes it possible to study issues such as the distribution and evolution of research themes[4].

To ensure that the original data are comprehensive, accurate, and highly explanatory, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) is selected as the data source for Chinese journals, and Web of Science (WoS) as the data source for foreign journals[5].

CNKI provides search items such as theme, title-keyword-abstract, full text, etc. Among them, theme search is conducted in the theme field indexed by CNKI, which contains all theme features of an article. During the search process, tools such as professional dictionaries, thesauruses, Chinese-English dictionaries, and stop word lists are embedded, and a keyword truncation algorithm is adopted to truncate low-relevant or micro-relevant literatures. Title-keyword-abstract search refers to searching within the scope

of title, keyword, and abstract[6]. For the same search content, theme search with algorithms can yield more results with high recall rate but relatively low precision rate; title-keyword-abstract search is based solely on text, so the terms used by literature authors in titles, keywords, and abstracts can reflect the core research content.

To make the search results more in line with the research theme and improve the precision rate, "title-keyword-abstract" is used as the search item in CNKI to search for "corporate compliance"; a second search box is added, "OR" is selected, and "title-keyword-abstract" is used as the search item to search for "criminal compliance"[7]; the time range is from January 2000 to December 2023; the literature category is all Chinese academic journals; the discipline is all legal disciplines. Finally, non-academic papers such as conference speeches, news reports, and advertisements, as well as academic papers unrelated to corporate compliance[8], are excluded one by one, resulting in 1413 Chinese academic journal literatures in the legal field.

The topic search in Web of Science is different from that in CNKI, which includes searches in title, abstract, extended keywords, and author keywords[9], basically corresponding to the title-keyword-abstract search in CNKI. To increase comparability, the screening criteria for the two databases are kept as consistent as possible. In the Web of Science database, "Core Collection" is selected, "topic" is used as the search

item to search for "corporate compliance"; a second search box is added, "OR" is selected, and "topic" is used as the search item to search for "criminal compliance"; the time range is from January 2000 to December 2023; the discipline is all legal disciplines. After screening out articles by Chinese scholars one by one, 463 legal journal literatures are obtained.

3. Results

3.1. Chinese Literatures

Open CiteSpace 6.1.R6 (64-bit), first convert the format of data exported from CNKI, create a new project based on the converted data, select Time Slicing from January 2000 to December 2023 with a time slice value of 1, select Keyword for Node Types, keep other settings as default, and click the run button. After multiple pre-runs, to exclude the situation where no nodes were generated in the early years, adjust Time Slicing to January 2017 to December 2023, run again, and obtain a keyword co-occurrence map. The pruned map contains 342 keyword nodes and 890 connections, as shown in Figure 1. (Click the clustering button to get the automatically generated clustering map, with a modularity Q value of 0.4611, greater than 0.30, indicating that the clusters divided in the study are significant; the average silhouette S value is 0.8028, greater than 0.70, meaning that the generated clusters are highly reliable[10].)

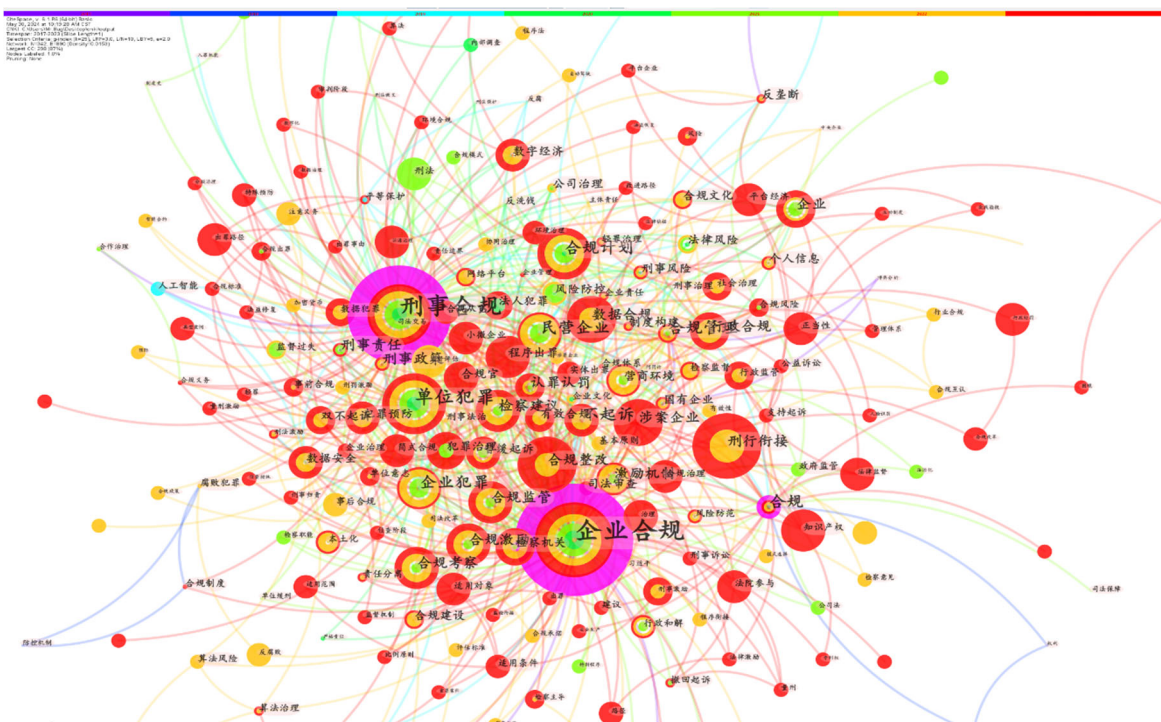


Figure 1. Domestic research nodes

3.1.1. Overall Description

Combining literatures, Figure 1, Figure 2, and Table 1, it can be seen that although the earliest research on corporate compliance in the legal community can be traced back to before 2017, "corporate compliance" and "criminal compliance" became nodes in CiteSpace in 2017, indicating that relevant research began to take shape from 2017. After 2018, the "first year of compliance", more and more scholars began to engage in corporate compliance research, and the number of published papers continued to increase. The number of thematic articles in 2019-2020 can be clearly

identified in the figure (blue and green parts in Figure 1). After 2021, the number of articles showed explosive growth, and new keywords also emerged in large numbers (orange and red parts in Figure 1). Relatively systematic research themes have been formed around issues such as "corporate crime", "compliance management", "compliance program", "special compliance", "applicable objects", "connection between criminal and administrative law enforcement", and "data compliance" (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Nodes with purple outer circles in Figure 1 represent high betweenness centrality, which are key hubs connecting other themes[11]. The overall size of a node reflects the number of

occurrences of the node, and the annual rings of the node represent the number of papers published in different years. The wider the annual ring in a certain year, the higher the frequency of occurrence in that year. The connections

between nodes indicate co-occurrence relationships and intensity[12]. According to the word frequency ranking, important keywords with more than 10 nodes are extracted, as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. High-frequency words in domestic research

Visible	Count	Centrality	Year	Keywords
☑	364	0.79	2017	企业合规
☑	282	0.60	2017	刑事合规
☑	97	0.06	2019	单位犯罪
☑	62	0.03	2018	企业犯罪
☑	41	0.05	2019	合规计划
☑	39	0.04	2017	合规管理
☑	34	0.03	2019	民营企业
☑	29	0.02	2020	不起诉
☑	25	0.10	2018	合规
☑	25	0.02	2022	刑行衔接
☑	23	0.01	2021	合规监管
☑	21	0.08	2020	企业
☑	20	0.02	2022	合规整改
☑	19	0.01	2021	合规激励
☑	18	0.01	2020	检察机关
☑	16	0.00	2020	认罪认罚
☑	15	0.00	2021	检察建议
☑	15	0.01	2021	合规考察
☑	13	0.00	2021	激励机制
☑	13	0.01	2021	营商环境
☑	12	0.02	2022	行政合规
☑	12	0.02	2019	个人信息
☑	12	0.01	2019	数据安全
☑	12	0.01	2022	数据合规
☑	12	0.00	2021	暂缓起诉
☑	12	0.00	2020	犯罪预防
☑	12	0.01	2019	法律风险
☑	11	0.00	2019	刑事风险
☑	11	0.02	2020	数字经济
☑	11	0.01	2017	国有企业
☑	10	0.01	2020	刑事政策
☑	10	0.02	2023	涉案企业
☑	10	0.00	2021	犯罪治理
☑	10	0.00	2021	本土化
☑	10	0.00	2020	风险防控

"Corporate compliance", "criminal compliance", and "compliance" are key hubs, reflecting the core thematic words of the research, which are consistent with the keywords searched in the database. The node sizes of "corporate compliance" and "criminal compliance" are much larger than that of "compliance", indicating that in legal research, the term "compliance" is often used in the form of "corporate compliance" or "criminal compliance", and "compliance" as a separate keyword is rare, which indirectly reflects that "compliance" in legal research does not simply correspond to "legality". In addition to "corporate compliance" and "criminal compliance" as search information, keywords such as "unit crime", "corporate crime", "compliance program", "private enterprise", "non-prosecution", and "connection between criminal and administrative law enforcement" appear frequently, and related themes are hotspots in corporate compliance research in recent years. According to the relationship between each keyword in criminal law, the research content is divided into the following aspects.

3.1.2. Research on Unit Crime

"Unit crime" and "corporate crime" rank third and fourth in terms of occurrence frequency (Table 1), and their node characteristics (size, width of annual rings, etc.) are highly synchronized with those of "corporate compliance" and "criminal compliance" nodes. According to Figure 1, "corporate crime" became a node in 2018, and "unit crime" became a node in 2019. Before 2022, there was little difference in the characteristics of the two nodes, but a turning point occurred in 2023: the width of the outermost ring (red ring) of the "unit crime" node was significantly wider than that of the "corporate crime" node, indicating that articles

with "unit crime" as the keyword began to outnumber those with "corporate crime" as the keyword. "Unit crime" has become an important content in corporate compliance research. Most of China's research on corporate compliance discusses unit crime, specifically including the structure of unit crime and the identification of unit criminal liability. Related keyword nodes in Figure 1 include "legal person crime", "unit will", "corporate liability", "liability separation", "criminal imputation", "strict liability", and "vicarious liability", all of which are closely related to the identification of criminal liability of enterprises and their employees.

From the perspective of criminal law norms, corporate crime is a type under unit crime, and they can be used interchangeably in the context of corporate compliance. Here, CiteSpace can be used to merge "corporate crime" and "unit crime" into a new "unit crime" node to highlight that "unit crime" is one of the most important themes in China's corporate compliance research. However, this reflects a significant feature of China's corporate compliance research. Corporate compliance is an internal management measure to prevent corporate crime, and research on corporate compliance is bound to involve corporate crime. In the early stage of research, i.e., starting from 2018, "corporate crime" first became a node. After 2018, more and more criminal law scholars (especially criminal law scholars) engaged in corporate compliance research. In 2019, "unit crime" became a new node, and its frequency gradually exceeded that of "corporate crime". Part of the reason is that unit crime is a professional term in criminal law norms and an important subject of legal dogmatics research, reflecting that research on compliance issues is always within the framework of legal dogmatics, and content related to crime prevention such as

corporate crime prevention at the criminology level has been replaced, resulting in a shift in research focus.

3.1.3. Research on Compliance Program

"Compliance program" is the core content of the corporate compliance management system and a focus of research on this theme, with its node importance second only to "unit crime" and "corporate crime" (Table 1). From the distribution characteristics of the annual rings of the "compliance program" node, the publication trend is comparable to that of "corporate compliance", increasing year by year, and it is a research hotspot in recent two years. High-frequency nodes connected to it include "corporate compliance", "criminal compliance", "unit crime", "guilty plea and punishment", "non-prosecution", "procuratorial suggestion", etc. Related issues focus on the identification of unit criminal liability by compliance programs[13], and the functions and roles of compliance programs in criminal procedure[14]. It is worth noting that nodes closely related to the effectiveness of compliance programs, such as "effective compliance" and "effectiveness", are small and became nodes around 2022, which is not synchronized with the time when "compliance program" became a node (2019). This indicates that in the early stage of research, compliance programs were combined with criminal theories or judicial practices, and their effectiveness was rarely mentioned or taken as a presupposition in literatures without in-depth discussion. In recent two years, research on the effectiveness of compliance programs has increased, and more scholars have paid attention to this important issue. Unfortunately, the premise of most literatures, i.e., the issue of the effectiveness of compliance programs, has not been deeply analyzed and discussed, with few nodes connected to "effective compliance" and "effectiveness", let alone keywords mentioning the elements of the effectiveness of compliance programs.

3.1.4. Research on Compliance Management

From the node size and annual ring characteristics, the research enthusiasm for "compliance management" is on the decline, but many keywords connected to it have shown explosive growth in recent years, such as "involved enterprise", "compliance rectification", and "compliance governance". "Compliance management" co-occurs with high-frequency keywords such as "unit crime", "compliance incentive", "involved enterprise", and "compliance rectification", while nodes reflecting corporate autonomy such as "risk prevention and control" and "compliance risk" are small. This reflects that current research promotes enterprises to carry out compliance management from a national perspective, top-down, while research on enterprise risk prevention from an enterprise perspective was short-lived and no longer a hotspot in recent years. In addition, a significant node connected to "compliance management" is "connection between criminal and administrative law enforcement", which became a node in recent two years and grew at an explosive rate, undoubtedly a new research hotspot.

3.1.5. Research on Incentive Mechanisms and Their Applicable Objects

Nodes reflecting compliance incentive mechanisms include "compliance incentive", "incentive mechanism", "non-prosecution", "suspended prosecution", "double non-prosecution", etc., with high total frequency, which is another research hotspot worthy of attention. Among them, "compliance incentive" and "incentive mechanism" became

nodes in 2021, maintained high popularity in 2022, and the number of publications decreased year-on-year in 2023. Nodes related to compliance non-prosecution and suspended prosecution emerged in 2020, with increasing popularity every year, and the number of publications reached the highest in 2023. Important keywords co-occurring with compliance incentive systems (compliance non-prosecution, suspended prosecution) include "procuratorate", "compliance inspection", "simplified compliance", "private enterprise", "applicable conditions", "small and micro enterprise", etc. They can roughly describe the academic research content on enterprise compliance reform led by procuratorates, focusing on the applicable objects and conditions of compliance incentive systems. The pilot objects are mainly (medium) small and micro private enterprises. Due to the inherent conditions of small and micro enterprises, the content of compliance inspection is to establish simplified compliance. In contrast, "state-owned enterprise" became a node as early as 2017, a key keyword discussed in the early stage of corporate compliance research, which is consistent with national-level compliance policies and practices. However, the overall "state-owned enterprise" node is much smaller than the "private enterprise" node that became a node in 2019, indicating that Chinese scholars have gradually shifted the applicable objects of enterprise compliance reform from state-owned enterprises to private enterprises, thus deriving issues such as "simplified compliance" and "suboptimal compliance program" associated with the characteristics of private enterprises.

3.1.6. Research on Special Compliance

At present, China's research on special compliance is characterized by focusing on data compliance while lacking other types of compliance. Nodes related to data compliance include "data security", "data compliance", "data crime", "digital economy", and "personal information", with high total frequency and sustained popularity in recent two years. However, research on other key areas of special compliance such as anti-corruption, anti-monopoly, import and export control, environmental protection, and taxation is insufficient. Except for very small nodes such as "anti-monopoly", "anti-corruption", and "tax compliance", most special compliance areas have not become node keywords, reflecting the extremely unbalanced research on special compliance in China. It can be seen that current academic research on corporate compliance focuses on the institutional construction level, with little discussion on specific implementation content, and there may be a problem of misplaced development of research themes.

3.2. Foreign Literatures

After entering CiteSpace, directly use data exported from WOS to create a new project, select Time Slicing from January 2000 to December 2023 with a time slice value of 1, select Keyword for Node Types, keep other settings as default, and click the run button. Nodes began to be generated from January 2000.

Open CiteSpace 6.1.R6 (64-bit), first convert the format of data exported from CNKI, create a new project based on the converted data, select Time Slicing from January 2000 to December 2023 with a time slice value of 1, select Keyword for Node Types, keep other settings as default, and click the run button to obtain a keyword co-occurrence map. The pruned map contains 386 keyword nodes and 1517 connections.

"corporate social responsibility", "corporate", "enforcement", "human right", "crime", "liability", etc. The first keyword directly related to compliance, "compliance program", appears only at the 13th node. As shown in the figure, foreign research on compliance mainly focuses on law and corporate governance, and has maintained research enthusiasm over time. In terms of liability, it discusses corporate social responsibility and human rights protection, while nodes related to crime and criminal liability are small and not key keywords.

The unshown content is also worthy of attention: data are retrieved by "corporate compliance" and "criminal compliance", but "corporate compliance" and "criminal compliance" have not formed significant nodes. The frequency of the "corporate compliance" node is 2, and "criminal compliance" has not even formed a node, meaning it has not formed co-occurrence relationships with other keywords in this field, has not been set as a keyword by foreign scholars many times, and related research is scarce, mentioned only by a few authors.

3.2.2. Research on Compliance Program

"Compliance program" is the first keyword containing "compliance" among high-frequency nodes, indicating that foreign research rarely uses the superior concept "corporate compliance" as a keyword, and prefers to discuss specific compliance programs. Clicking the "compliance program" node shows connected nodes such as "corporate governance", "corporate crime", "corporate criminal liability", "behavior", "management", "ethics", etc. Combining the characteristics of corresponding nodes, compliance programs mainly reflect issues at the corporate governance and management level, focusing not only on corporate crime and its criminal liability but also on enterprises' compliance with laws and ethics. It is understood as a comprehensive corporate governance measure, not limited to discussions in the criminal law field.

The motivation for enterprises to establish compliance programs and the effectiveness of compliance programs are key contents of the sample literatures. It is a common problem that enterprises lack motivation to establish compliance programs and that compliance programs are superficial[15]. Domestic literatures mostly focus on the elements and standards of the effectiveness of compliance programs. In contrast, foreign research goes further on effectiveness standards, using expressions such as "sound" and "truly committed" instead of "effectiveness", and proposes specific methods to measure the effectiveness of compliance programs, taking senior management commitment, compliance resources, staffing, risk assessment, process embedding, reporting and investigation as prerequisites, and adopting interviews, audits, etc. to evaluate and verify the effectiveness of corporate compliance programs[16].

3.2.3. Research on Special Compliance

Nodes such as "bribery", "anti-corruption", "tax compliance", "anti-sweatshop", and "anti-money laundering" reflect that foreign corporate compliance focuses on hot areas such as anti-corruption (bribery) compliance, tax compliance, labor compliance, and anti-money laundering compliance.

4. Analysis

4.1. Criminal Compliance Research Occupies Half of China's Legal Compliance Research, but Is Rarely Studied Abroad.

As shown in Figure 1, the characteristics of "criminal compliance" and "corporate compliance" nodes are almost the same, indicating that both concepts are recognized by domestic scholars, and the number of literatures around them is increasing. However, foreign research shows a significant contrast: first, "criminal compliance" has not formed a node in foreign literatures, and the keyword "criminal compliance" has not been mentioned in a considerable number of articles. Further sorting out literatures finds that there are only a few articles in WOS that explicitly use the term "criminal compliance", mostly by Spanish scholars.[17] The reason is that Article 31(1)(4) of the Spanish Criminal Code (as of 2015) stipulates the circumstances for exemption from legal person liability: "Enterprises have formulated effective measures before the trial to prevent or expose crimes that the legal person may commit in various ways or be covered up by the legal person"[^footnote18]. The "effective measures" in this paragraph are interpreted by some Spanish scholars as "criminal compliance program"[19], and subsequent Spanish literatures have continued this usage, similar to the spread of criminal compliance discourse in China. Except for the explicit use of "criminal compliance", "criminal" and "compliance" are separate words in most articles, not as a proprietary concept. To verify the status of "criminal compliance" in foreign journals, the English database Lexis and the German database Beck-online are selected for retrieval.

Searching "criminal compliance" in the journal literature category of the Lexis database yields 17,986 literatures. Selecting the caliber "run research as terms & connectors" yields 33 results. Further excluding cases where "criminal compliance" is not used as a whole in the text and citations, 3 literatures explicitly using "criminal compliance" in the text are obtained. Regarding the expression of "criminal compliance", Marc Engelhart believes that "Compliance simply means complying with legal regulations and criminal compliance"[20]. Patrick J. Devine mentions "criminal compliance" only once in the article: "... and they do not need the additional supervision provided by a criminal compliance program[21]." Ronald J. Sandber believes that enterprises' prior criminal compliance history and civil compliance history are factors affecting the severity of penalties for enterprises in environmental crimes[22]. These articles do not discuss criminal compliance throughout, but use the term in individual sentences.

Second, the distribution of legal disciplines among domestic and foreign compliance researchers is different. As Professor Chen Ruihua said, corporate compliance is an interdisciplinary comprehensive issue, which should be promoted by scholars from various disciplines. From the keyword distribution, domestic compliance research mostly uses criminal law discourse, such as "unit crime", "criminal liability", and "non-prosecution". Even "connection between criminal and administrative law enforcement" is rarely discussed by administrative law scholars, and "compliance governance" is rarely involved by corporate law scholars. The discourse power of compliance is held by criminal law scholars. Foreign compliance research keywords are not

dominated by criminal law content, but emphasize comprehensive issues of corporate governance. Of course, crime prevention must be the primary goal of corporate governance, but discussions on corporate crime and criminal liability are from a more macro perspective, not at the level of legal dogmatic theory.

4.2. Domestic Research on Compliance Programs Focuses on Current Criminal Law Rules, While Foreign Ones Focus on Corporate Governance.

As early as 2000, "compliance program" became a node in foreign legal research, while domestic "corporate compliance" and "compliance program" became node keywords after 2017. China's legal community is indeed behind foreign countries in the development of corporate compliance research, but the research density has been greater than that of foreign research since 2017, with more concentrated themes.

Chinese keywords co-occurring with "compliance program" such as "unit crime", "guilty plea and punishment", "non-prosecution", "procuratorial suggestion", and "administrative supervision" are closely related to China's current legal rules such as criminal law and criminal procedure law. The co-occurring words of "compliance program" have no strong departmental law orientation. The "criminal liability" node is not significant, and "behavior", "corporate crime", "corporate governance", and "ethics" emphasize more criminological content, focusing on enterprises' compliance with laws and ethics and the prevention of illegal and criminal behaviors.

4.3. Deviation in the Subject of Special Compliance.

Data compliance is a research hotspot in domestic special compliance. China passed the Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China in 2021. Taking advantage of the popularity of data protection legislation and corporate compliance research, the number of publications on data compliance surged in 2022 and 2023. However, enterprises' practical compliance needs in fields such as anti-corruption, export control, and taxation have rarely attracted the attention of Chinese scholars, or at least less than data compliance.

Foreign special compliance focuses first on "corruption", followed by "tax compliance" and "money laundering", which is consistent with the international trend of cracking down on corruption and money laundering crimes. In addition, attention to and protection of workers' rights are also important contents of compliance[23].

5. Conclusion

The dominance of criminal compliance discourse in compliance legal research is a unique academic phenomenon in China. As can be seen from the above analysis of the thematic composition of Chinese and English samples, the current criminal compliance discourse we are talking about is established through the dominant intervention of the original discourse tools of legal dogmatics. This leads to a significant difference from the international mainstream compliance research, which focuses on the criminal part while neglecting the ontology of corporate compliance. In addition, due to the strong discourse influence of relevant groups in China's criminal law field, the thematic composition of criminal

compliance discourse is almost the same as that of China's corporate compliance legal research in the same period. However, if we conduct research on institutional issues such as criminal incentives for compliance without in-depth study of factual issues such as corporate crime, how to govern corporate crime, and what compliance itself is, there will definitely be great risks in such discourse construction. The theoretical basis and institutional conception of corporate compliance are still in the exploration stage, and the compliance non-prosecution reform guided by it has finally come to a halt.

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- [6] See *Global Academic Express 2.0 User Manual*, <https://piccache.cnki.net/index/helper/manual.html>, last accessed on May 22, 2024.
- [7] Through preliminary reading of Chinese literatures, it is found that "criminal compliance" has considerable academic influence with a large number of publications, and to a certain extent, "criminal compliance" has become a synonym for "corporate compliance". Therefore, to conduct a quantitative analysis of the current situation of China's corporate compliance issues, the keyword "criminal compliance" cannot be avoided.
- [8] For example, equating "corporate compliance" with "corporate law-abiding".
- [9] "Topic Searches title, abstract, keyword plus, and author keywords." See <https://webofscience.clarivate.cn/wos/woscc/basic-search>.
- [10] The larger the Q value, the better the network clustering. A Q value > 0.3 means that the network community structure obtained is significant; the closer the S value is to 1, the higher the homogeneity of the network. An S value of 0.7 indicates that the clustering result is highly reliable. See Li Jie, Chen Chaomei: *CiteSpace: Technological Text Mining and Visualization* (3rd Edition), Capital University of Economics and Business Press, 2022, p. 105.
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