

Review Article

Precautionary preventive measures for human trafficking offenses of Vietnam Criminal Police in the era of industrial revolution 4.0

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Abstract: In the industrial revolution 4.0 crimes use modern, organized and transnational scientific and technological achievements on communications, information technology, copying technology, and fake papers. proof of identity, origin, change of identity ... to easily travel, find information, communicate, discuss with each other on methods and tricks to carry out human trafficking activities, evade the arrest of law enforcement agencies. Crime of trafficking in people is happening complicatedly and tends to increase on a global scale, causing pain for the whole society. Therefore, in this article, the author proposes a precautionary measure against human trafficking crime of Vietnam's criminal police force in the industrial age 4.0.

Keywords: Human trafficking crime, Criminal Police, Industrial Revolution 4.0, Vietnam.

The 4.0 revolution has a strong impact on many areas with the emergence of robots with artificial intelligence that bring many applications in society. With the advantage of working 24/24, without pay, taxes, insurance ... the common use of robots in production facilities will seriously threaten the ability to use human labor. In the future, unemployment due to the replacement of robot workers will take place in many economic sectors such as textiles, services, entertainment, health, transportation, education ... According to the report. The International Labor Organization (ILO), in Vietnam, has about 86% of workers in the garment industry; footwear will suffer the same impact from the wave of automation and industrialization of the industry. Therefore, the industrial revolution 4.0 is setting out for Vietnam complex problems in social order and safety, including cyber security, information security, and high-tech crimes. to communicate, collude to operate in a transnational organized manner.

1. Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Crime of Trafficking In People

1.1. Industrial Revolution 4.0

The "industrial 4.0" industrial concept was launched in 2011 at the Hannover Fair, introducing the projections of Germany's industrial program 4.0, to enhance the traditional German mechanical industry. Not only Germany with the Industry 4.0 program,

developed countries have had strategic production programs in the past few years as advances in science and technology are happening very quickly.

In 2013, a new keyword "Industry 4.0" (Industrie 4.0) began to emerge from a German Government report referring to this term to refer to the high-tech, industry-computing strategy. produce without human involvement. Currently, Industry 4.0 has gone beyond the German project framework with the participation of many countries and has become an important part of the fourth industrial revolution.

The concept of the 4th Industrial Revolution - Industry 4.0 On January 20, 2016, the 46th World Economic Forum (WEF) officially opened in the city of Davos-Klosters in Switzerland, with the owner entitled "The 4th Industrial Revolution", attended by 40 heads of state and more than 2,500 visitors from more than 100 countries. The 4th industrial revolution, is a term that includes a variety of modern automation technologies, data exchange and manufacturing. The 4th industrial revolution is defined as "a terminology for the technologies and concepts of organization in the value chain" associated with physical systems in

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cyberspace, the Internet connects everything. (IoT) and Internet of services (IoS)¹.

Nature of Industrial Revolution 4.0

Based on digital technology platform and integrates all smart technologies to optimize processes and production methods; emphasizing the technologies that are and will have the biggest impact are 3D printing technology, biotechnology, new material technology, automation technology, and robotics.

Industrial revolution 4.0 is the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technology. It includes physical networks, Internet connectivity and cloud computing. Industry 4.0 facilitates the creation of "smart factories" or "digital factories". In these smart plants, virtual space physical systems monitor physical processes, creating a virtual copy of the physical world. With IoT, these virtual space physical systems interact with each other and with people in real time and through IoS, users will be able to participate in the value chain through the use of services.

1.2. Crime of Trafficking In People

The United Nations approaches the perspective of human trafficking in the United Nations Convention on the Prevention of Transnational Crime and Protocols for the Prevention, Prevention and Punishment of Human Trafficking; in particular the women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention on the Prevention of Transnational Crime that Vietnam participated in 2000. According to Article 3 of the Protocol on Prevention, Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking selling people, especially women and children, adding the UN Convention on Fighting Transnational Organized Crime.

According to the author: "Crime of trafficking in people is a dangerous act for the society as stipulated in the Criminal Code, because people with criminal responsibility can intentionally use force, threatening to use force, deception or other tricks to exchange people as a kind of goods to get money, property or other benefits.

The connotation of the concept clearly identifies criminals committed under deliberate errors, infringing upon human freedom, honor, and human dignity and describing objective behavior as "using force and intimidation." using force, deception or other tricks to exchange people as a commodity "people who are bought, sold or exchanged here are people, regardless of gender or age. According to the law and according to the scope of the thesis research on the

¹ Lu Thanh Long (2017), what is the Fourth Industrial Revolution, accessed on April 14, 2017, <<http://vnexpress.net/projects/cach-mang-cong-nghiep-lan-thu-tu -la-gi-3571618 / index.html>>.

MBN crime specified in Article 119 - Penal Code, the person who is traded here is a person who is 16 years of age or older. For recruiting, transporting and transferring people, it is a reflection of activities to implement "buying, selling, exchanging" acts.

In the past 10 years, the functional forces of the Ministry of Public Security have discovered and prosecuted 1,260 cases involving foreign elements. Of the 2,041 subjects arrested, 692 were foreigners. In Vietnam, organized and transnational crimes are diversified in many fields, including: Crime of trafficking in people, drug-related crimes, crime of production and trading in counterfeit money, and criminals of fraud. Island appropriation of property, gambling, prostitution..

Crime of illegal trafficking in people and people abroad: This is also a type of crime with complicated developments, in the direction of increasing with more sophisticated and cunning new tricks such as fake marriage and free advantage. entry visas (visas), using fake passports to bring Vietnamese women and children to foreign countries to work as prostitutes, sell as foreign wives, exploit labor ... Some beneficiaries use high-tech machines, facilities and software programs to fake identity papers such as passports and visas to easily cross the border gates.

2. Professional preventive measures for human trafficking crimes of criminal police forces in the industrial revolution 4.0

First, conducting public professional measures to prevent trafficking offenses of criminal police forces in the industrial revolution 4.0

Propagandize, educate and organize mass mobilization to raise public awareness about the activities of criminals and the consequences of this crime so that they can participate in the prevention of criminal trafficking. Specific people such as: (1) Criminal Police Force through the movement of the entire people to protect the National Security to propagate and educate the public about the activities of MBN crime. It is organizing propaganda for the people to understand the rules, tricks, types of objects capable of causing the crime, the causes and conditions of this type of crime, especially some of the missing loopholes. From the victim's side, the offender can take advantage of it to make the case through which the masses understand and actively protect themselves. On the other hand, proactively discovering and providing criminal police forces with information as well as objects with suspicious signs of human trafficking offenses in order to have timely preventive measures. (2) Organize the masses to participate in activities to prevent crimes of trafficking in people such as: organizing for the people to participate in managing and supervising the objects with ability and manifestations. Advising on criminal activities, organizing for the

masses to participate in educating criminals in the provinces and cities.

The administrative management measures on social order and safety have many specific tasks, (1) have close relationships and support and influence each other. However, firstly, it is necessary to do well the management of people, especially the demographic and household management in the areas, regions, routes, agencies and businesses. Through the management of household registration to ensure the identity, background, relations, circumstances, attitude of observing the law, professional characteristics, economic conditions ... of each household, each person. Thereby, timely detection of those who are at risk or capable, conditions to go into the criminal road, connect to form tapes, drive criminal groups to take preventive measures. (2) The Criminal Police Force in coordination with the police forces administers social order regularly does well the management of conditional business, especially the sensitive jobs. related to all types of trafficking crimes such as dancing halls, karaoke, restaurants, motels ... Doing well the management of entry and exit, management of foreigners, especially at border gates, zones in the border areas, to detect and prevent in time the plots, intentions, modes and procedures for exchange, purchase and sale and transportation of objects.

Patrol and control are the use of public forces and means combined with other professional forces to travel, observe, inspect and control mobility on important routes, areas and objectives. points for people, means of transport, goods and some other subjects in accordance with law, in order to maintain security, order and timely detect, prevent and deal with acts of committed, contributing to the fight against crime. Patrol and control work is often carried out by regular and specialized forces in the Public Security or other functional forces such as Forest Protection, Customs, Border Guards, Market Management ... their functions and tasks are prescribed by law. Patrol and control activities are often carried out on a number of key traffic routes and complex areas of public order, important objectives to be protected, border gates and border areas ... Activities This can be done regularly or periodically but can also be carried out unexpectedly when required. Patrol and control often have to use public forces, use special weapons, transport means, support tools along with armed operation methods, methods and tactics operations should be fast-moving, deterrent and can prevent criminal acts promptly.

Objectives and tasks of conducting patrol and control activities to prevent and prevent crimes of human trafficking mainly in order to: Proactively deterrent, not allowing all kinds of subjects to freely travel and gather , criminal activities; detect, prevent, suppress and arrest in time acts of bringing victims across borders ... of subjects; detecting objects who are

suspicious, preventing and promptly arresting those who seduce and entice or illegally send or immigrate people across the border; Patrol and control are public activities but must be closely linked with reconnaissance operations, even in many cases reconnaissance must be one step ahead. On the other hand, in many cases when it is necessary to prevent, suppress, arrest and crimes of trafficking in people, patrol and control work must also closely coordinate between functional forces (mixed patrols). Such as: Traffic police, Criminal police, Economic police, Police on drug crime prevention, Police quick response (Police 113), Police protection, Mobile police, including new forces in the Army, Customs, Rangers, guerrilla militants ... bring about high results.

Second, Conduct Professional Reconnaissance Measures to Prevent Trafficking Crimes

Collect information and documents to identify key routes and locations for activities of crimes of human trafficking. Such information and documents reflect characteristics and characteristics of human trafficking crimes (number of crimes committed, geographical areas and key routes), making lists of conditional business establishments. on order and security, the emerging subjects are related to the question of suspicion of human trafficking offenses. At the same time, open a basic investigation file on the area and route to have a plan to implement preventive measures to prevent crimes from happening and prevent the consequences of crime.

Basically investigate the types of subjects related to human trafficking crimes such as those who had previous convictions and precedents on trafficking and human trafficking and fraud; those who were previously victims in trafficking cases; those who work in restaurants, massage, karaoke ... in complicated areas; those who regularly trade and cross the border; those who are wanted for trafficking.

The baseline survey must understand the method and operation tactics of MBN criminals operating on the route, the most important areas are the main routes and locations.

The baseline survey must understand the situation of factors affecting MBN crime activities, including economic, cultural, awareness levels, characteristics of population situation, economic development situation. and culture of population communities in areas where criminals buy and sell people are still taking advantage to commit crimes.

Carry out the investigation according to the type of trafficking system to detect the rules of operation, the formation of bands, groups, lines, organized crime MBN. Since then actively planning, implementing measures to prevent and prevent timely and effective.

Collection according to the type of trafficking system is conducted on the basis of each specific person. Those who have existing conditions and ability to commit crimes. They may be: People who have had previous convictions and criminal records about acts of trafficking in people, illegal entry and exit, organizing crimes, forcing others to flee abroad ... currently have no jobs or have yes but not working; those who do not have criminal records and criminal records, but now there are doubts about human trafficking crimes such as: Persons buying and selling, working as regular employees to cross the border, leading objects and brokers. Marriage, labor export...

For the above-mentioned subjects, to actively prevent crimes of trafficking in persons, the Criminal Police force needs to open a dossier of investigation to have appropriate measures to monitor, manage and educate. In the process of conducting the collection work, it is necessary to regularly grasp the information about the background of the subjects of trafficking in people (name, age, identity characteristics, occupation, gender, accommodation, psychological, criminal, criminal ...); relationships (focusing on clarifying the relationships of the co-workers, relations with bad elements with past criminals, jointly reforming, detaining ...); on behavior, living conditions, living environment of the subjects, detecting their violations of law to handle promptly in all situations; regularly categorize collectors according to types A, B, and C. The Criminal Police force must regularly discuss with the grassroots police force to collect information and documents on objects in order to apply measures. Appropriate professional measures necessary to closely manage the object and to properly assess the nature of the object, promptly detect suspicious manifestations of the object, serve effectively prevent and prevent criminals from buying sell people.

Besides, the investigation of objects by key areas and routes is the detection by criminal police forces, collecting accumulation of objects of residence and activities in the area, key routes or objects in other areas to come to such places and routes to link criminal offenses to trafficking in persons, thereby having plans and measures to prevent and prevent crimes. In order to collect objects according to geographical areas and key routes, the Criminal Police forces pay attention to concentrating in areas and routes at risk of human trafficking activities, statistics and listing of investigated subjects. In the area, that route follows the type system to conduct the investigation. The implementation of the survey according to geographical areas and key routes is to study and draw out the lawful issues of the operation of crimes of human trafficking in the locality, which serve the crime prevention work. . The Criminal Police Force, in conjunction with the grassroots police force, manages the object of investigation on that line and locality.

According to Guideline No. 16 / HD - BCA - C41 dated December 31, 2013 of the Ministry of Public Security on Guidance on implementing some provisions in Circulars 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 on Basic operations of the People's Police force on April 1, 2013, the object of trafficking in people belonging to the 9th system (human trafficking system).

Conducting suspicion based on the following specific signs: Enticing, seducing, buying off foreign husbands ... objects with stealthy relationships with bad elements are considered to be unanimous. planning a crime, gathering people to get involved, having relationships with people who are showing suspicious signs that are the culprits of trafficking cases that have happened; the object shows signs of anxiety, psychological abnormalities after the case of trafficking happens; the object suddenly disappears from the locality and suspects that the object uses that time to commit a crime; objects of collusion, establishment of organizations, lines and criminal gangs; or have suspicious documents of organizations and lines, criminal gangs operating in crime.

The process of establishing and verifying suspicious subjects of trafficking needs to comply with the regulations on suspicious verification. In addition, during the process of implementation, it is necessary to ensure the following contents:

- + Collect and verify the source of information and documents, discover the clue of suspicious subjects of trafficking. Depending on each source of documents, to use appropriate verification measures, ensuring the accuracy and objectivity when used as a basis for determining doubts for subjects of trafficking. Compare and compare documents with regulations on established bases to consider, decide whether to establish, verify suspicion or not.

- + In the process of verification, it is doubtful that people who buy and sell people must use synchronous professional measures, close coordination between forces to focus on struggle, quickly conclude suspicious. All measures must be taken to supervise the whole development and operation of the object of suspicion, promptly detect and handle all signs of fleeing abroad, abolishing the victims, destroying documents and documents. The case of the case ... Based on the collected documents and evidence, the system will analyze, evaluate and come to the conclusions of the questionable issues of MBN subjects to quickly stop the suspicion.

For cases where there are enough grounds to be found, proceed to set up a reconnaissance project to prevent people from happening trafficking offenses. In case of conclusion that there is no sign of a crime of trafficking in persons, the suspicion must be finished as prescribed.

+ The process of verifying things and suspicious phenomena related to trafficking in persons need to collect information widely to verify and clarify the nature of the phenomenon. It is necessary to use reconnaissance operations, conduct reconnaissance methods to gather information to quickly determine the nature of the problem, whether or not it is caused by MBN offenders. Whether or not criminals buy or sell people.

Third, the Construction and Use of Secret Collaborators

Secret collaborators are used in the prevention of MBN crime to collect information, documents about individuals or tapes, and groups that are taking action to prepare for MBN offenses.

In preventing crimes of trafficking in people, the Criminal Police force mainly uses special cases, the Police secretly arrange to arrange at key routes, geographical areas or directly approach suspicious subjects. Crime to discover, collect documents about people who have suspected suspicions.

In preventing crimes of trafficking in people, secret collaborators are used in the following cases:

- Installing on key routes and areas related to the operation of human trafficking crimes in order to gather information on the type of subjects to detect objects to discuss and prepare to commit trafficking offenses people; special arrangements, penetrating the system of high-risk offenders to actively detect MBN crime by gang members; The use of specialties causes divisions, creates conflicts within those criminal gangs, serves the need to prevent crimes, and does not allow offenders to achieve their goals.

- Secret collaborators are used in prevention of human trafficking crimes in order to detect objects with suspicious activities of human trafficking activities, and to serve the investigation and verification work. suspect, the work of specialized struggle for this type of crime in addition to the secret collaborator is used to detect the shortcomings of the branches and levels that the offenders of trafficking still use to committing crimes from which there are petitions, proposals to seal those loopholes and shortcomings.

Fourth, Proceed To Establish and Fight Reconnaissance Projects

In preventing crimes of human trafficking, scouts are based on the following grounds: Through investigation, suspicious verification or other scouting sources discover suspicious subjects about trafficking, serious or particularly serious, complex nature; have information and documents reflecting on the suspects who are preparing to implement, performing or having committed trafficking crimes of serious nature, particularly serious, but not enough grounds to

prosecute things Investigating cases, arresting subjects and if only regular forms and methods of verifying investigation are applied, it is impossible to clarify the nature of such information and documents in a timely manner to prevent and explore crimes effective.

The purpose of the reconnaissance project in combating crimes of human trafficking is to actively prevent crimes from happening, disable criminal activities, ensure absolute safety for victims as well as ensure security. all for secret officials, soldiers and collaborators when dealing with a case or arrest of an object.

In the process of conducting reconnaissance projects struggling with trafficking crimes, it is necessary to use a combination of measures, working closely with relevant forces, including forces inside and outside the industry; special construction, secret police to collect documents and evidence; exploiting the initial information about the subject of the project such as: Object of the object, the relationship of the object, determining the scope and location of the object's operation, the relationship of the object, exploiting the objects internal conflicts among bands, criminal groups are preparing to cause human trafficking cases, discovering those who can control to build specialties to serve the project, mobilize those who do not hold a crucial role for the beasthead to gather documents on other subjects of the project; Using specialties to approach the subjects of the project to affect some subjects to give up their intention to commit crimes, especially to grasp the contents of the plan of the object, to help the reconnaissance proactively plan break the sentence accordingly; clarifying methods and tricks to cause the project; victims in trafficking cases.

- Reconnaissance methods used in scouting and reconstruction work are in general reconnaissance forces and reconnaissance of Criminal Police in particular through forms, means and secret measures to address specific requirements in the fight against crime.

The use of reconnaissance methods is an indispensable requirement in preventing human trafficking crimes. These methods include: Verification reconnaissance, surveillance, surveillance, secret reconnaissance, reconnaissance reconnaissance, direct reconnaissance, technical reconnaissance.

+ Reconnaissance verification

Reconnaissance officers use reconnaissance tactics with the support of professional technical means to make public contact with the objects identified in the trafficking case but disguise the purpose to detect , collect and verify crime-related documents for crime prevention.

Verification scouts can help solve many different investigation and verification requirements of the Criminal Police force in preventing human trafficking crimes such as: Detecting and verifying information and documents about counterfeiting, suspicious statuses and objects for the purpose of detecting and preventing crimes. In addition, the method and tactics of verifying scouts are also applied to investigate and verify documents for the construction of secret collaborators, verify information and documents due to specialties, Secret police report in prevention and crime of trafficking in people; verify other documents used as a basis for conducting other reconnaissance measures and tactics in preventing this crime.

+ Offline reconnaissance

Offline reconnaissance is one of the methods of reconnaissance operations that reconnaissance officers directly monitor and supervise secretly with the support of professional facilities to detect activities and manifestations of the party. outside of the suspect object.

Offline reconnaissance methods are often used in the prevention of trafficking crimes, when detecting those who show signs of criminal activity MBN gather at specific locations to discuss the plan judgment; when detecting relationships of suspicious people. The purpose of this method is to detect who meets with who, where, to reach the victim ... The rule of action of people who commit trafficking in ordinary people is after example coaxing, deceiving, gaining trust from the victim's victims will take the victim to locations for sale. Therefore, the organization of reconnaissance surveillance secret will help scouts deploy other scouting activities to prevent crime.

+ Direct reconnaissance

Direct reconnaissance is the method used by arranging reconnaissance officers to act as disguises to reach individuals, members of the bands, criminal groups that trade people and places. Crime tables often occur to collect documents, serving requests for reconnaissance.

In prevention of human trafficking crimes, direct reconnaissance is often used when detecting individuals who are individuals or gangs who commit trafficking but have not yet determined the exact plan of criminal execution. Those subjects, who find it difficult or impossible to use the object-specific approach, must use reconnaissance as a camouflage to directly approach the object to collect material on the operational aspects of the object. Along with collecting materials at the object, in the process of approaching the reconnaissance objects, they also perform tasks such as

internal divisions of criminal gangs, impacting the object to abandon the intention to commit crimes.

+ Technical reconnaissance

Technical reconnaissance is the use of specialized scientific and technical knowledge and means and other professional reconnaissance measures to fight against crimes to preserve social order and safety.

In the work of preventing and combating human trafficking crimes, the Criminal Police force uses technical reconnaissance measures to solve the following tasks:

Checking, verifying, and collecting documents to clarify key questions of the object of investigation to promptly apply professional measures such as: deciding to establish suspicion, setting up a reconnaissance project or promptly destroy the case when there are enough documents and evidence to prove the criminal activity of the object.

Checking, verifying, and collecting documents to clarify serious signs of suspicion to arrive at the conclusions about the nature of operation of the suspicious object, thereby having appropriate handling solutions such as determining the body set up a special case to fight, promptly break down or remove suspicion.

Verify and collect key documents about specialized subjects to clarify the conspiracy, intentions or process of criminal activity of the person who committed the crime of MBN and his accomplices, discover relationships, and gather places, hiding the subjects of offenses of trafficking in persons as a basis for the application of other professional measures and tactics; serving for the protection, consolidation and transformation of scouting documents into evidence, building appropriate plan of detention, withdrawing special cases from the project or promptly arresting the escape ...

Conclusion: In recent years, the subjects have taken advantage of modern telecommunications technology through the Internet and mobile phones to trick high-educated people abroad to sell or set up girl-buying lines. Call online, mobile, organize a cross-country sex tour. It is identified as one of the most complicated key trafficking routes in the country, but currently, the prevention, detection and prevention of human trafficking crimes in the northern border provinces remains. There are many difficulties, limitations, shortcomings, there is no direct force to fight and prevent crimes of human trafficking. Especially the use of professional measures such as mass mobilization, coordination and propaganda to the people are still formality, not yet highly applicable;

professional reconnaissance activities in which the situation of suspecting, verifying and verifying work has not been paid attention; building and using secret collaborators, especially using peripheral specialties in preventing this type of crime, are few ... The above mentioned limitations come from many different causes, including the Awareness of professional preventive measures has not been consistent, no suitable use system has been built to serve the prevention of human trafficking crimes.

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