MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
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PREVENTION OF CRIMES RELATING TO EXIT AND ENTRY COMMITTED BY VIETNAMESE CITIZENS

Major **: Criminology and criminal prevention**
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SUMMARY OF JURIST DOCTORAL THESIS

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The Thesis has been completed at Ha Noi Law University

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Necessity of the Research Topic:

Consistent with the Party's guidelines and State policies on comprehensive international integration, Vietnam has continuously refined its legal institutions, administrative reforms, and international cooperation regarding entry and exit. These efforts have contributed to the continuous improvement of the legal framework, administrative reform, and international cooperation in the field of exit and entry. Alongside their positive impacts on socio-economic development, violations of exit and entry regulations, including crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens, have posed and continue to pose significant challenges to state management and crime prevention and control in this field.

Empirical research into the landscape of infringement upon exit and entry crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens reveals that over the past eight years (2018-2025), national courts adjudicated 1,497 cases involving 2,876 defendants, averaging 187.3 cases and 359.6 defendants annually. Although the Penal Code allocates only 4 out of 21 articles in Chapter XXII to these specific crimes, they account for a substantial proportion of offences against administrative management (21.46% of cases and 22.30% of defendants). This underscores the prevalence, gravity, and unpredictable nature of this crime group within the context of global integration and the booming of the contemporary technological-scientific revolution.

Alongside the results achieved, the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens still reveals certain limitations and shortcomings that affect its effectiveness and the achievement of the objectives set out. These include the lack of uniformity in the awareness of crime prevention and control responsibilities among relevant actors; the lack of sustainability of social prevention measures and their insufficient alignment with socio-economic development realities in addressing employment and unemployment, particularly in rural, border, and mountainous areas; the sometimes passive and insufficiently in-depth implementation of specialised prevention measures, resulting in certain limitations in crime prevention and control; the lack of timeliness and consistency in coordination and information exchange among relevant forces; and certain obstacles to international cooperation, particularly in

information sharing and coordination in the investigation and handling of crimes. These limitations stem from various causes, including the negative impacts of international integration and the adverse effects of the market economy; limitations and difficulties in resources, personnel, and international cooperation in crime prevention and control; inadequacies and difficulties in the legal system related to crime prevention and control; and the lack of synchronisation and breakthrough in the implementation of general and specialised prevention measures. These issues therefore give rise to an urgent need to review and evaluate the practical implementation of crime prevention, develop forecasts, and formulate a comprehensive system of solutions to strengthen the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens in the coming period.

Based on the foregoing reasons, it is necessary and significant, both theoretically and practically, to undertake the doctoral research entitled **"Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens"** in the field of Criminology and Crime Prevention. The study is expected to contribute to supplementing and developing criminological theory and the theory of crime prevention, while providing important scientific grounds for proposing solutions to strengthen the prevention of this type of crime in the coming period.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

2.1. Objectives

To study the theoretical and practical aspects of preventing entry and exit crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens, thereby providing forecasts and solutions to strengthen prevention efforts.

2.2. Tasks

Systematise and evaluate domestic and international literature.

Elucidate the fundamental theoretical framework of such crime prevention.

Analyse and evaluate the reality of prevention activities from 2018-2025.

Formulate feasible, comprehensive solutions and scientific forecasts.

3. Subject and Scope of Research

3.1. Subject

Theoretical and practical issues in the prevention of infringement upon exit and entry crimes perpetrated by Vietnamese citizens.

3.2. Scope

Content: Comprehensive theory, practical evaluation, and proposed solutions.

Subjects: Involved entities including Party committees, local authorities, judicial agencies, and socio-political organisations.

Spatial: Nationwide (Vietnam).

Temporal: Data and practical assessment from 2018 to 2025.

4. Methodology and Research Methods

4.1. Methodology

To achieve the objectives and fulfil the research tasks, this thesis is grounded in the methodological foundations of Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, as well as Ho Chi Minh Ideology. It further incorporates the viewpoints, guidelines, and policies of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Vietnamese government regarding crime prevention, the theories of criminology, legal science, and other related scientific disciplines.

4.2. Research Methods

Literature Review Section: To systematise domestic and foreign research projects directly related to the thesis topic - thereby clarifying the issues that the thesis will inherit, supplement, and develop - the PhD candidate utilised the following methods: Historical method and document review, method of analysis and synthesis.

Chapter 1: Aiming to clarify the theoretical framework regarding the prevention of exit and entry crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens**,** the thesis employed the following research methods: Historical method and document review, method of analysis and synthesis, descriptive method, comparative method.

Chapter 2: To evaluate and clarify the current reality of preventing crimes related to exit and entry crimes, the thesis utilised: Data collection and statistical methods, method of data analysis and synthesis, comparative method, case study method, expert method.

Chapter 3: To provide forecasts and propose solutions to enhance the prevention of exit and entry crimes perpetrated by Vietnamese citizens, the thesis utilised: Expert method, case study method, scientific analysis and forecasting methods.

Additionally, the PhD candidate utilised several other research methods specific to criminology and crime prevention, such as inductive and deductive reasoning and descriptive methods to further clarify the theoretical and practical issues within the thesis.

5. New Contributions and Significance of the Thesis

5.1. New Contributions of the Thesis

Theoretically, the thesis presents the following key innovations:

It supplements, completes, and deepens the theoretical framework regarding the prevention of exit and entry crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens.

It identifies inadequacies and inappropriate regulations to propose amendments and supplements to improve the legal system related to the prevention of these crimes.

The thesis represents the first scientific work to conduct a fundamental and comprehensive study of both the theoretical and practical aspects of preventing exit and entry crimes.

Practically, the thesis presents the following key innovations:

It provides a fundamental and comprehensive assessment of the prevention of exit and entry crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens, covering: the current state of crime and the reality of prevention activities. This clarifies the causes of the crimes, as well as the causes of existing limitations and shortcomings in prevention efforts during the 2018 - 2025 period.

It provides forecasts regarding crime trends and factors influencing prevention activities, whilst proposing solutions to strengthen the prevention of entry and exit crimes in the coming period.

It contributes to the supplementation and perfection of theories on criminology and crime prevention.

It provides an important theoretical and practical basis for policy planning and for the construction and refinement of the legal system related to crime prevention.

Additionally, the thesis serves as a valuable scientific reference for research, teaching, and learning in training and research institutions.

5.2. Significance of the Thesis

Theoretical Significance: The thesis contributes to clarifying and developing the theoretical issues surrounding the prevention of exit and entry crimes.

Practical Significance: It provides a comprehensive picture of the reality of preventing exit and entry crimes committed by Vietnamese nationals; identifies the causes of the crimes; and highlights the limitations, shortcomings, and the root causes of those failings. Furthermore, it offers forecasts and solutions aimed at enhancing the prevention of these crimes in the future.

6. Structure of the Thesis

Chapter 1: Theoretical Issues Regarding the Prevention of Exit and Entry Crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Chapter 2: The Reality of Preventing Exit and Entry Crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Chapter 3: Forecasts and Solutions to Strengthen the Prevention of Exit and Entry Crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Domestic Research Situation

1.1. Research on Theoretical Issues Concerning the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

1.2. Research on the Practical Situation and Solutions for the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

2. Foreign Research Situation

2.1. Research Related to Theoretical Issues Concerning the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

2.2. Research Related to the Practical Situation and Solutions for the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

3. Evaluation of the Research Situation and Issues Requiring Further Research

3.1. Evaluation of the Research Situation

Achievements of Previous Research

The aforementioned research works have made important contributions to the formation and development of the theoretical and practical framework for crime prevention in general and the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens in particular, specifically:

Domestic research works have contributed to establishing a relatively comprehensive theoretical foundation for the study of the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens. Notably, in-depth studies conducted by the People's Public Security forces have provided important analyses of the transnational characteristics, organisational mechanisms, and requirements for international cooperation in crime prevention and control. This provides a necessary scientific basis for the thesis to inherit, develop, and further refine the system of arguments for

an in-depth and comprehensive study of the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens in the current context of international integration.

Foreign research works have mainly approached the issue of crime prevention relating to exit and entry within the framework of research on "migrant smuggling", focusing on explaining mechanisms of criminal activity, international legal frameworks, the dynamics of irregular migration, and modern prevention models. These studies thereby provide methodological orientations for approaching, analysing, and explaining the issues and for proposing solutions to prevent crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Limitations and Areas of Inconsistency in Previous Research

Domestic research works have not yet established a specialised theoretical system on the prevention of this group of crimes committed by Vietnamese citizens from a criminological perspective. Most studies have remained limited to clarifying signs and characteristics within a narrow scope, associated with a particular type of crime or the functions of a specialised agency. Therefore, they have not yet addressed the requirement of developing a general theoretical framework and an intersectoral prevention model for crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens. These studies also lack integration between theories concerning the causes of crime, mechanisms of social control, crime forecasting, and the specific factors associated with international migration today. As a result, the proposed preventive solutions have not yet fully encompassed the transnational and organised nature of these crimes and their underlying socio-economic motivations.

Foreign research works have mainly approached the issue from the perspective of transnational crime, focusing on explaining the operational mechanisms of criminal networks, characteristics of migrants, and international legal frameworks, but no study has directly analysed the theory and practice of preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens. Furthermore, most studies have remained at the level of describing trends, modus operandi, or proposing policies in general terms, without examining in depth the socio-economic characteristics, legal context, organisational structure of criminal groups, and prevention requirements associated with law enforcement conditions in Vietnam.

3.2. Issues to Be Studied or Further Researched by the Thesis

Theoretically, the thesis will study and clarify the following issues: (1) the concept, characteristics, and role of preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens; (2) the foundations and principles of preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens; (3) the contents, subjects, and measures of preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens; and (4) coordination and international cooperation in preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Practically, the thesis will focus on studying and clarifying the following issues: (1) accurately assessing the situation of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens; (2) assessing the practical organisation of forces, coordination mechanisms, and preventive measures for crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens; and analysing and clarifying the achievements, limitations, shortcomings, and causes of these limitations and shortcomings in preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Regarding solutions, based on the study of theoretical and practical issues, the thesis will develop forecasts and propose a comprehensive and feasible system of solutions to strengthen the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens in the coming period.

4. Research Questions and Research Hypotheses

Research Questions

General Research Question: How is the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens currently organised and implemented in Vietnam? What solutions should be developed and implemented to strengthen the prevention of this type of crime in the coming period?

Specific Research Questions:

What is the understanding of the concept, characteristics, and role of preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens? What foundations and principles underpin the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens? What are the contents, subjects, and measures of preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens?

What was the situation of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens during the 2018-2025 period, and what were their

causes? How was the organisation of forces, international cooperation, and implementation of preventive measures carried out in practice? What achievements, limitations, and shortcomings exist in preventing crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens, and what are the causes of these limitations and shortcomings?

What are the likely developments of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens in the coming period? What solutions are required to strengthen the prevention of these crimes in the coming period?

Research Hypotheses

General Research Hypothesis: The practical prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens has achieved certain results and has promoted the roles and responsibilities of relevant actors and the effectiveness of preventive measures. However, certain limitations and shortcomings remain, requiring comprehensive and effective solutions to strengthen the prevention of this type of crime in the coming period.

Specific Research Hypotheses:

There is currently no specialised theory concerning the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens. Therefore, the general theoretical foundations of the scientific discipline of Criminology and Crime Prevention need to be applied to clarify and deepen the aforementioned issues.

The foundations and principles for preventing crimes relating to exit and entry are relatively comprehensive but need to be further studied and systematically conceptualised in a manner appropriate to the practical requirements of prevention.

There have not yet been comprehensive, adequate, and specific studies clarifying the situation and causes of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens during the 2018-2025 period.

The practical organisation of forces, international cooperation, and implementation of preventive measures against crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens still have certain limitations and shortcomings. These issues need to be further studied and analysed in order to clarify the causes of such limitations and shortcomings.

In the coming period, factors that negatively affect crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens will continue to exist. On the basis of the forecasts developed, comprehensive solutions need to be

implemented to ensure feasibility and effectiveness in practice and thereby strengthen the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Chapter 1
THEORETICAL ISSUES REGARDING THE PREVENTION OF EXIT AND ENTRY CRIMES COMMITTED BY VIETNAMESE CITIZENS

1.1. Concept, Characteristics, and Role of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

1.1.1. Concept of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

Crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens are acts of violating regulations on exit and entry; organising or brokering for others to exit or enter Vietnam, flee abroad, remain abroad, or remain in Vietnam illegally; or coercing others to flee abroad or remain abroad illegally, as prescribed in Articles 347 to 350 of the Criminal Code, intentionally committed by persons with full criminal capacity who are aged 16 or older, infringing upon the administrative management order in the field of exit and entry and subject to criminal liability under the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Criminological characteristics of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens:

Crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens have clear characteristics of transnational crime, occurring across broad geographical areas and spaces, with sophisticated and complex methods and tricks of commission.

Crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens are closely associated with crimes infringing upon the administrative management order and other transnational crimes.

Crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens are primarily committed in the form of complicity, with a tendency to form organised criminal networks.

Crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens are primarily committed for profit.

Crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens are strongly influenced and shaped by the domestic, regional, and international economic, political, and social context.

Concept of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens:

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens is an activity carried out by social actors to identify, control, address, limit, and eliminate the causes of crime through the comprehensive and coordinated implementation of preventive measures, in association with state management of exit and entry, coordination among relevant forces, and international cooperation, thereby preventing, limiting, and gradually reducing these crimes from social life, contributing to the protection of national security and the maintenance of social order and safety.

1.1.2. Characteristics of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens is closely associated with the prevention of crimes infringing upon the administrative management order and transnational crimes.

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens involves close coordination among prevention actors.

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens is closely associated with international cooperation in preventing and combating transnational crime.

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens is closely associated with the management of activities related to taking Vietnamese citizens abroad.

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens involves a diversity of prevention actors and preventive measures.

1.1.3. Role of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens contributes to improving the effectiveness of crime prevention in general.

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens contributes to strengthening socialist legality.

The prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens contributes to protecting the lawful rights and interests of citizens and enhancing Vietnam's position and reputation in the international arena.

1.2. Foundations and Principles of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

1.2.1. Foundations of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

Political foundations for the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Legal foundations for the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

1.2.2. Principles of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

The principle of Party leadership, State management, and people's mastery.

The principle of socialist rule of law.

The principle of taking proactive prevention as the primary approach, closely combined with active attacks against and suppression of crime.

The principle of ensuring coordinated cooperation in crime prevention activities.

1.3. Contents, Actors, and Measures for the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

1.3.1. Contents of the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

First, identifying and limiting, with a view to ultimately eliminating, the causes of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Second, detecting and handling crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens and reforming and educating offenders.

1.3.2. Actors and Relationships among Actors in the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

1.3.2.1. Actors in the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

The group of actors responsible for leading and directing the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens: the Communist Party of Vietnam; the National Assembly, People's Councils at all levels...

The group of actors directly responsible for implementing measures to prevent crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens: the Ministry of Public Security; the Ministry of National Defence...

The group of actors coordinating in the prevention of crimes relating to exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vietnamese representative missions abroad...

1.3.2.2. Relationships among Actors in the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

The relationship between Party agencies and state agencies, socio-political organisations, and citizens.

The relationship between the National Assembly, People's Councils, and executive agencies.

The relationship among criminal procedure-conducting agencies.

1.3.3. International Cooperation in the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

1.3.4. Measures for the Prevention of Crimes Relating to Exit and Entry Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

Economic and social measures.

Cultural and educational measures.

Exit and entry control measures.

State management measures concerning security and public order.

Measures for investigating and handling crimes.

Chapter 2
THE PRACTICAL REALITY OF PREVENTING EXIT AND ENTRY CRIMES COMMITTED BY VIETNAMESE CITIZENS

2.1. The Situation and Causes of Exit and Entry Crimes Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

2.1.1. The Current State of Exit and Entry Crimes Committed by Vietnamese Citizens

- The Scale and Extent of the Criminal Situation

The situation regarding exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens is extremely complex and unpredictable, adversely affecting security, social order and safety, and even having negative impacts on foreign relations, causing significant losses of life and property to

citizens. According to statistical data for the period from 2018 to 2025, the court system at all levels adjudicated 1,497 cases involving 2,876 defendants for exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens, with an average of approximately 187.1 cases and 359.5 defendants per year. The overall average crime rate coefficient for exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens during the period from 2018 to 2025 was approximately 0.28, with the highest rate recorded in 2021 at 0.48 and the lowest in 2018 at 0.08.

Based on the study and analysis of the survey data, it can be determined that exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens are classified at Level II. The dark figure of the criminal situation concerning exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens stems from various objective and subjective causes:

First, exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens are characterised as transnational crimes involving close collusion between offenders inside and outside the country...

Second, criminal methods and tactics are becoming increasingly sophisticated and constantly changing, causing difficulties for the competent forces in detecting and investigating such offences.

Third, persons whose illegal exit or entry is organised or facilitated, or their relatives, often tend to be uncooperative and may even conceal the criminal acts.

Fourth, limitations in criminal investigation and handling activities.

Fifth, some acts constituting exit and entry offences remain "hidden" within transnational crimes or other offences against administrative management order.

Sixth, limitations in criminal statistics are among the factors affecting the full and accurate identification of the criminal situation.

- The Nature of the Criminal Situation:

Structure by offence: these offences account for a significant proportion of offences against administrative management order, accounting for 21.46% of the total number of cases and 22.30% of the total number of defendants.

Regarding the form of commission, the offences are primarily committed in the form of complicity, accounting for 79.43% of the total number of cases, while individual and isolated offences account for only 20.57%.

Regarding criminal methods and tactics: offenders primarily choose clandestine methods to organise or broker illegal exit and entry for others through trails and open paths (accounting for 57.59%), as well as sea routes (5.70%), river routes (3.16%), and combined and transit methods (4.75%)...

Regarding methods and tactics of communication and brokering: the majority of offenders use electronic means... to commit the offences, accounting for a very high proportion (95.56% of the total number of cases)...

Regarding the geographical areas of commission: these offences generally occur across a wide geographical area, involving multiple localities...

Regarding countries of exit and illegal departure abroad: offenders who organise or broker the illegal exit and entry, illegal departure abroad, or illegal stay abroad of others generally choose countries in the Asian region (accounting for 65.19%)...

Criminal motivation: the profit motive is the factor that most strongly influences the commission of exit and entry offences, accounting for the highest proportion of 94.79% of the total number of defendants, while only 5.21% of defendants committed the offences for other motives.

Penalties: the principal penalty predominantly applied to exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens is fixed-term imprisonment...

Characteristics of offenders' personal background...

2.1.2. Causes of Exit and Entry Crimes Committed by Vietnamese Citizena

Causes arising from geographical and natural conditions.

Difficult socio-economic conditions and the negative impacts of the market economy.

Causes arising from the impacts of globalisation and the outstanding development of science and technology.

Limited public awareness of the orientations, policies and laws related to the field of exit and entry.

Causes arising from the increasing volume of persons undertaking exit and entry.

High economic benefits and low legal risks are factors driving exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Causes arising from persons whose illegal exit and entry is organised or facilitated.

2.2. Practical Implementation of Law Enforcement and International Cooperation

2.2.1. Force Organisation: Includes the leadership of the Party and National Assembly, the direct deployment by the Immigration Management Department (Ministry of Public Security) and Border Guard Forces (Ministry of National Defence), and coordination with local authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Direction and leadership of activities to prevent exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens: the Communist Party of Vietnam; the National Assembly and People's Councils at all levels...

Implementation of measures to prevent exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens: the Immigration Management Force - Ministry of Public Security; the Border Guard Force - Ministry of National Defence; People's Courts...

Coordination in the prevention of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens: local authorities, departments, sectors, mass organisations and socio-political organisations; the Consular Department - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnamese representative missions abroad...

2.2.2. Practical implementation of international cooperation in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Development and participation in international treaties and agreements in the field of exit and entry.

Cooperation in providing and exchanging information in the field of exit and entry.

Cooperation in human resource training and the provision of technical and material facilities.

Cooperation in preventing, combating and resolving complex cases.

2.3. Practical Implementation of Preventive Measures

2.3.1. Socio-economic measures:

Socio-economic measures have contributed to reducing and limiting the “root causes” of exit and entry offences, playing an important role in crime prevention and promoting social prevention. However, in light of the impacts and negative aspects of the market economy, as well as major fluctuations in the domestic and international economic, political and social situation, there is a need for more breakthrough, focused and targeted policies to contribute

to the sustainable reduction of exit and entry offences and meet the requirements of crime prevention and control in the new situation.

2.3.2. Cultural and educational measures

Over the past period, agencies and sectors have seriously implemented the viewpoints and guiding orientations of the Party and the State on crime prevention and combating. Specialised forces have coordinated with information and communication agencies from the central to local levels to publish thousands of news reports and articles reflecting violations of exit and entry laws, focusing on schemes, methods and new modus operandi for illegally organising the exit and entry of persons...

2.3.3. Exit and entry control measures

Conducting checks of passports and documents of persons and means of transport passing through border gates; checking and comparing persons undertaking exit and entry against lists of persons prohibited from entry and persons not yet permitted to undertake exit and entry in accordance with the law; monitoring and managing Vietnamese citizens undertaking exit and entry and persons permitted to enter or leave exit and entry control areas; collecting information on exit and entry activities, transit and related situations at border gates; proactively detecting, investigating and handling violations of law, including exit and entry offences...

2.3.4. State management measures on security and public order

Specialised forces responsible for state management of security and public order have organised and implemented state management measures on security and public order across various fields, particularly those directly related to the exit and entry activities of persons undertaking exit and entry, such as: residence management; exit and entry management; and management of sectors, occupations and fields directly related to sending persons abroad.

2.3.5. Measures for investigating and handling exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Specialised entities involved in preventing and combating exit and entry-related crime have synchronously deployed forces, means and measures (evidence-collection measures, investigative measures, preventive measures...) to investigate and handle exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens...

2.4. Achievements, limitations, shortcomings and causes of the limitations and shortcomings in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

2.4.1. Achievements in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Preventive actors, particularly specialised preventive actors, have promptly identified loopholes and shortcomings in state management of exit and entry and promptly advised Party committees and authorities on the promulgation and implementation of orientations and policies containing various key and strategic contents related to the prevention of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens. They have proactively and promptly addressed limitations and shortcomings in state management, while also promptly amending, supplementing and promulgating legal normative documents, thereby creating a legal basis for state management and the prevention and combating of exit and entry offences.

Specialised forces involved in preventing and combating exit and entry offences have proactively coordinated with competent agencies, sectors and local authorities to disseminate and provide legal education on exit and entry through diverse and varied forms...

Through the application of preventive measures, the characteristics, methods and modus operandi of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens have been clearly identified. At the same time, key areas and sectors frequently exploited by offenders to organise and facilitate illegal exit and entry activities have been identified. In addition, factors causing the emergence of exit and entry offences have been clarified...

Specialised forces have synchronously implemented focused and targeted investigative and combating measures to effectively detect and handle exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens. At the same time, inter-agency coordination mechanisms and coordination with local authorities have been strengthened to proactively detect, prevent and neutralise violations from an early stage and from a distance, thereby contributing to improving the effectiveness of preventing this type of crime.

Activities of legal dissemination, propagation and education, as well as efforts to raise the awareness and responsibility of the population in protecting national security and ensuring social order and safety, have promoted the combined strength of the entire political system and the

population in preventing and combating crime, including exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

International cooperation in exit and entry management and migration management has been conducted extensively with numerous countries and international organisations across various areas, including advising on the development of and participation in international treaties and international cooperation documents in the field of exit and entry; cooperation in providing and exchanging information on exit and entry; cooperation in resolving cases related to exit and entry; and cooperation in human resource training and the provision of material and technical facilities for exit and entry management...

Coordination between specialised forces and competent agencies and local authorities in state management of exit and entry in general, and in preventing exit and entry offences in particular, has been strengthened and further improved. Initial steps have been taken to develop and complete regulations and coordination mechanisms among forces involved in preventing and combating exit and entry offences.

2.4.2. Limitations and shortcomings in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Limitations in the awareness of actors involved in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Limitations in implementing social preventive measures for preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens:

Socio-economic measures: The scale of programmes remains fragmented and small-scale, lacks sustainability, and lacks coordination and synchronisation, resulting in limited effectiveness; employment policies, poverty reduction and social security policies have received attention but have not eliminated risks arising from the development of the market economy and international integration. The lack of linkage between socio-economic measures and crime prevention and control policies...

Cultural and educational measures for preventing this type of crime, although widely implemented, still reveal certain limitations: activities involving the dissemination, propagation and legal education on preventing and combating exit and entry offences have not received adequate attention, remain formalistic, and lack focus and prioritisation, particularly with regard to groups at risk of being enticed to participate in illegal exit and entry networks. In addition, specialised pilot models and in-depth thematic programmes associated with

specific target groups have not yet been established; mobilisation and propaganda activities are often short-term and do not focus on key target groups...

Limitations in implementing specialised preventive measures for preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens. State management of security and public order in sectors, occupations and fields directly related to sending citizens abroad has not been conducted regularly, resulting in many individuals and organisations taking advantage of legitimate and publicly recognised identities to organise or facilitate the illegal exit and entry of others.

Investigation and handling of offences still reveal certain limitations and difficulties in implementing preventive, tracing and pursuit measures. The detection and investigation of exit and entry offences are still primarily conducted through patrols, inspections and administrative management...

Limitations and shortcomings in inter-force coordination and international cooperation in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens. Some banks, telecommunications service providers, and agencies and organisations involved in sending Vietnamese citizens abroad have not seriously and promptly provided information and documents to competent authorities when requested.; in some cases, there is still a lack of consensus among relevant agencies in assessing evidence and determining charges; the exchange of information on offenders and networks organising or facilitating illegal exit and entry between competent forces and localities remains limited, resulting in low effectiveness of investigation and crime prevention...

International cooperation in prevention still faces certain difficulties and obstacles: differences in legal systems concerning the identification and handling of violations of exit and entry laws, extradition regulations, and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters lack specific guidance, while the application of laws among countries remains inconsistent in implementing bilateral and multilateral agreements related to combating this type of crime; limitations in information exchange and sharing and coordination in investigations between countries...

2.4.3. Causes of the limitations and shortcomings in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

The causes arising from methods and modus operandi in the field of exit and entry show increasingly sophisticated, professional and unpredictable changes, creating major obstacles to crime prevention and combating.

The causes arising from fragmentation and compartmentalisation in state management and exit and entry control at border gates have generated various inadequacies and difficulties in preventing exit and entry offences.

The causes arising from shortages in the number of specialised personnel and disparities in their professional qualifications, together with the impact of the restructuring and streamlining of the organisational apparatus, have created certain difficulties and limitations for the prevention of exit and entry offences.

The causes arising from the system of legal normative documents serving as the basis for preventing and combating exit and entry offences, which still reveals numerous legal gaps, lacks synchronisation and does not fully meet the practical requirements of crime prevention and control.

The implementation of measures to prevent exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens has not yet fully promoted the position and role of relevant actors or generated breakthroughs and effectiveness in the practical prevention and combating of crime.

Coordination among actors involved in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens still reveals numerous limitations, with effectiveness remaining low.

International cooperation in preventing exit and entry offences still faces many limitations and remains insufficiently proactive and regular.

Chapter 3
FORECASTS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES RELATED TO INFRINGEMENT UPON EXIT AND ENTRY COMMITTED BY VIETNAMESE CITIZENS

3.1. Forecasts

3.1.1. Basis of the Forecast:

Forecast of the situation of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

In the coming period, the situation of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens will continue to develop in a complex and unpredictable manner in terms of scale, nature, severity, and scope of impact.

Regarding methods and techniques of communication and brokering, in addition to traditional methods, along with the remarkable advancement and

development of science and technology, offenders will increasingly exploit and intensify the use of social platforms and the Internet to commit offences

Regarding the areas where offences are committed, in the coming period, exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens will continue to occur across a wide geographical area, with inter-provincial, inter-regional, and transnational characteristics.

Regarding offenders, there will continue to be diversity in terms of social background, educational level, motives, and criminal tendencies among different groups of offenders.

Regarding the personal characteristics of offenders, Vietnamese citizens committing exit and entry offences will primarily be motivated by profit, associated with the need to seek employment and increase income...

Forecast of the causes of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

First, geographical and natural conditions, which are objective in nature, will continue to exist as an "objective underlying condition" of this type of crime, creating considerable difficulties and challenges for exit and entry control.

Second, socio-economic causes are forecast to continue to play a dominant role in the structure of criminal motives for this type of crime.

Third, limited legal awareness, skills in accessing official information, and self-protection capabilities among a proportion of the population will remain among the causes making this group susceptible to being contacted, enticed, and recruited into illegal exit and entry networks...

Fourth, high economic benefits and relatively low legal risks will remain among the important factors when considering the causes of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Forecast of crime prevention activities concerning exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Regarding favourable conditions: The prevention and combating of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens will continue to receive attention, leadership, and direction from Party committees, local authorities, agencies, sectors, and mass organisations, with specialised forces playing the core role in crime prevention and combating.

Specialised forces responsible for exit and entry management will continue to strengthen and promote the application of science and technology and digital technologies in order to improve the effectiveness of detecting,

preventing, and proactively stopping violations of the law in this field at an early stage and from a distance.

Efforts to improve the qualifications, awareness, and professional expertise of specialised officers and personnel engaged in preventing and combating exit and entry offences will receive increasing attention.

Regarding difficulties, exit and entry offences will continue to take full advantage of open-door and international integration policies to increase criminal activities with increasingly dangerous characteristics and severity, using various new methods and techniques.

Social contradictions arising from the process of socio-economic development (unemployment, underemployment..) will pose many challenges to crime prevention and combating.

Coordination among specialised forces in state management and the prevention of offences in the field of exit and entry will continue to reveal inadequacies in both mechanisms and practical implementation.

The system of legal normative documents serving as the basis for crime prevention will continue to contain gaps and numerous inadequacies and difficulties.

The methods and techniques of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens will become increasingly sophisticated and professional, with numerous new methods and techniques.

The rapid development of science and technology has had and will continue to have a profound impact, bringing both opportunities and challenges to the prevention of this type of crime.

International cooperation in preventing and combating offences will continue to face limitations in coordination, information exchange, and information sharing...

3.2. Solutions to strengthen the prevention of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

3.2.1. Strengthening and improving the qualifications and awareness of specialised forces in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

First, strengthen the specialised forces responsible for exit and entry management and control to effectively serve the prevention and combating of offences in the field of exit and entry.

Second, improve the awareness and qualifications of specialised forces in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

3.2.2. Improving legal provisions related to the prevention of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Improve legal provisions related to administrative sanctions in the field of exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Improve criminal law provisions related to the handling of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Improve criminal procedural law provisions concerning the functions and powers of agencies assigned to conduct certain investigative activities.

Improve other legal provisions that provide a legal basis for preventing and combating exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

3.2.3. Strengthening general preventive measures to eliminate the causes giving rise to exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Effectively implement socio-economic measures to eliminate the root causes of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Promote the dissemination, popularisation, and legal education concerning the prevention and combating of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

3.2.4. Improving the effectiveness of specialised preventive measures in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Improve the effectiveness of state management of exit and entry by Vietnamese citizens.

Strengthen the investigation and handling of exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens.

Improve the effectiveness of exit and entry control.

3.2.5. Strengthening coordination among forces and international cooperation in preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens

Strengthen coordination among forces in preventing exit and entry offences.

Strengthen international cooperation in preventing exit and entry offences.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of systematising and comprehensively analysing the theoretical and practical issues regarding the prevention of crimes related to exit and entry offences being committed by Vietnamese citizens, the thesis has approached and fundamentally resolved the established research objectives. Thereby, it contributes to the supplementation and development of theory and practice regarding crime prevention in general, and the

prevention of exit and entry crimes committed by Vietnamese nationals in particular, as clearly demonstrated via the following aspects:

First, in terms of theory: The thesis has constructed and elucidated the concepts, characteristics, and roles of preventing exit and entry crimes. Simultaneously, it correctly identifies the principles, foundations, and contents of prevention, as well as the system of preventive measures.

Second, in terms of practice: The thesis has surveyed and analysed the practical reality of preventing exit and entry offences committed by Vietnamese citizens, thereby providing a relatively comprehensive picture during the 2018-2025 period. Alongside the results achieved, certain limitations and shortcomings remain apparent, stemming from causes such as: restrictions and impediments within the legal system; shortages in personnel and inconsistencies in professional expertise; loose inter-agency coordination as well as international cooperation; and the implementation of preventive measures failing to fully exert their role or create a meaningful and efficient breakthrough.

Third, in terms of forecasting and solutions: The thesis has presented detailed forecasting contents, identifying that the situation of exit and entry offences being committed by Vietnamese nationals in the coming time will continue to undergo complex developments with increasingly sophisticated and professional methods and techniques. Concurrently, alongside favourable conditions, preventive work will continue to face many difficulties and challenges from the context of international integration, the development of science and technology, as well as internal limitations within preventive activities. On the basis of these forecasts, the thesis has proposed a system of comprehensive and synchronised solutions to strengthen the prevention of this type of crime, including: enhancing the capacity and awareness whilst consolidating specialised preventive forces; perfecting the legal system to create a solid legal foundation for preventive actions; strongly implementing general preventive measures associated with socio-economic, cultural, and educational development; improving the effectiveness of specialised preventive measures; and strengthening force coordination and international cooperation in crime prevention.

From these research results, it can be affirmed that the thesis "Prevention of crimes related to infringement upon exit and entry committed by Vietnamese citizens" has achieved results of both theoretical and practical value. It contributes to the supplementation and development of the science of criminology and crime prevention, bearing practical significance in the duty of protecting national security and ensuring social order and safety.

LIST OF PUBLISHED RESEARCH WORKS
RELATED TO THE RESEARCH TOPIC

1. Tran Van Hau (2024), "Several Issues in the Legal Classification of Offenses Involving the Organization or Brokering of Illegal Exit from, Entry into, or Stay in Vietnam, and the Organization or Brokering of Illegal Departure to or Stay in Foreign Countries", *Journal of Procuracy Sciences*, (04), pp. 16-20.
2. Tran Van Hau (2024), "Improving the Legal Framework for Handling Violations of Exit and Entry Regulations by Vietnamese Citizens", *Vietnam Law Review*, (11), pp. 20-22.
3. Tran Van Hau (2025), "Investigation and Handling of Crimes Related to Exit and Entry: Current Situation and Solutions", *State Management Review*, (02), pp. 48-53.
4. Tran Van Hau (2025), "Solutions to Prevent and Combat Exit- and Entry-Related Crimes Committed by Vietnamese Citizens", *Procuracy Review*, (05), pp. 3-10.
5. Tran Van Hau (2025), "Enhancing the Effectiveness of State Management of Exit and Entry by Vietnamese Citizens", *State Management Review*, (11), pp. 44-48.
6. Tran Van Hau (2026), "The Legal Basis for International Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Immigration-Related Crimes in Vietnam: Current Situation and Solutions", *Law and Legislation Journal*, pp. 247-251.