**EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES AND CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY**

**TITLE RESIDENCE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING**

In EU countries approximately three quarters of the laws adopted in the national parliaments, have their source from the decisions made by the European Commission and other EU institutions, constituting thus, the adaptation of wider European decisions in the local national situations.

The EU is based on respect for human rights, democratic institutions and righteous country. It aims to prevent discrimination among citizens. **One of the main policys of EU is to establish residents to nationals of countries outside EU wich are victims of human trafficking or used as tools at illegal immigration**. The permit seeks to encourage nationals of countries outside the EU to cooperate with the competent authorities and to provide victims adequate protection.

Critical criminology theorists like Herman Bianchi and Julia Scshwendinger, seek the law enforcement to be a a guardian of human rights.

**Hulsman**, a Dutch legal scholar and criminologist, supports that we should focus on tools crime preventions. This specific political proposal may be a solution to the crime problems. The daily experience contributes to the growth of favourable conditions for violation of rules and therefore at rights crime.

Regarding the value of human rights as rules, the Dutch criminologist **Peter Bal** argues that their inclusion in the criminal law is necessary for a fair moral legitimacy of the Criminal Justice System. The above policy of EU provides victims of trafficking or those that are (optionally) the object of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, access to local justice system, and so they have confidence that their fundamental rights are respected across the EU.

And the **Utrecht School** though maintained a strong emphasis on criminal law and criminology, which believes that "offenders" should be treated as fellow human beings and not as divergent species.

This policy of EU therefore, helps to smooth their integration into society, rather than marginalization. The establishment of the area of justice, freedom and security was created to ensure the free movement of persons and to give citizens a high level of protection.

Another theorist, **Clara Wichmann**, which criticized the justice system, believed that even the "born criminals" will not commit a crime if the social circumstances were better. The EU is creating a European area of justice, whose purpose is to find practical solutions to transboundary problems, so that citizens can move freely from country to country within the EU, helping to create better social circumstances. Hence the specific EU policy, which covers policies on asylum and immigration, police cooperation and combating crime. The social decision to grant asylum to victims of trafficking in human beings or who are subject to an action to facilitate illegal immigration, is therefore a gesture of humanity and protection of our fellow.

As sociologists, considering all the above data and the influence of society, the encouragement to make the EU institutions should have elements of solidarity and determination to meet objectives in combating the root of the problem has become a scourge in the 21st century. As part of treatment of victims, it is necessary that the EU and its Member States to defend the social career of victims with special programs and specialized personnel.

The topic then, is so important to the prospect of a smooth and peaceful social coexistence, that if the central political choices, economic considerations or local interests militate against the practical manifestation of social solidarity necessary, this policy needs to be imposed by the active and informed civil society.