

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CLOSURE**

#### **A. CONCLUSION**

The Union or The European Union is adamant on giving and receiving the best treatment and response coming from people and Member State within the EU concerning the application of the harmonized and unified regulation regarding asylum seeker recipient and entry. Remembering the fact that the action and procedure of entering a STC or Asylum is a two way relationship in which both party must have equal participation to ensure a smooth procedure.

Regulation, directives and guidance that has been made and promoted within the entire Union Member State in hopes of giving and sharing information regarding places individuals can seek when they feel like their life is in danger and is unable to continue living in their original area. Sets of rules ensuring that for as long as the individual has already submitted their application for international protection to any EU Member State then they are at least guaranteed for in terms of roof above their heads, food to fill their stomach, protection from any potential life threatening situation.

Receiving people coming to you at their utmost rock bottom and giving them the most basic and primary need for a human to live with is the absolute bare minimum thing a Member State can do as written in the EU Pact and the CEAS. Both rules writing about how giving these people something they can you to at least prolong their live and lift their burden even if it's just for a fleeting moment.

With Member States that have ensured the readiness of their country whether it is economic wise or social wise, the European STC concept also provides ways and procedures for when one Member State is unable to accept any applicant coming in and to be able to redirect them into a STC within the EU. This means that even in the worst case scenario where a stateless person applies for international protection to a country that has already bitten more than they can chew, then this stateless person will be redirected to a STC within the EU.

With the concept the STC uses in which one can be transported into different parts of the EU, means that the entire EU Member State is using and has tailored

their asylum and contingency plans around the EU Pact on Migration and CEAS in general. Proving assurance that even if they are moved elsewhere, the treatment and facilities are going to be the same, especially for the major ones such as shelter and legal assistance. Slowly but surely reducing the fear that may reside in the asylum seeker stateless person or refugee of any kind.

Not to mention that the next place that the applicants are sent to are places that have been verified to have enough resource and space to hold and contain the many applicants that has been directed to them. Or they are nations that have the needed experience in certain fields of accommodating refugees and all of their needs, since the most important thing these applicants need is the sense of security.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

Trailing from the conclusion that has been made above through research done by reading and searching for materials relating and regarding the issue that has been brought up in this thesis, the author has formulated suggestions such as maintaining tight solidarity between EU Member States or keeping an open eye and ear to any call for help from any other Member State concerning the migrant and refugee overflow in each Member State that may affect the wellbeing of said Member State in their livelihood. And upholding the human rights value in implementing and enforcing migrant and refugee acceptance into a safe area in which they have applied to for protection from anything they deem threatening.