

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910455085003321
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Titolo	Digital borders and real rights [[electronic resource]] : effective remedies for third-country nationals in the Schengen Information System // by Evelien Brouwer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden ; ; Boston, : Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2008
ISBN	1-282-39804-0 9786612398049 90-474-3278-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (596 pages)
Collana	Immigration and asylum law and policy in Europe, , 1568-2749 ; ; v. 15
Disciplina	342.2408/2
Soggetti	Emigration and immigration law - European Union countries Emigration and immigration law - European Union countries - Computer network resources Noncitizens - Civil rights - European Union countries Privacy, Right of - European Union countries Asylum, Right of - European Union countries Data protection - Law and legislation - European Union countries Freedom of movement - European Union countries Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [537]-552) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Towards Schengen : the abolition of internal border controls in Europe --The Schengen Information System -- New functionalities for SIS and the development of SIS II -- Other EU databases used in the field of immigration control : Eurodac and VIS -- Data processing and the right to privacy : the importance of Article 8 ECHR -- Effective remedies under data protection law -- Effective remedies in immigration procedures : ECHR -- Effective remedies under EC immigration law -- Effective remedies in the EU : a matter of basic principles -- France -- Germany -- The Netherlands -- Conclusions.
Sommario/riassunto	Since its launch in 1995, the majority of personal data held in the Schengen Information System (SIS) concerns third-country nationals to

be refused entry to the Schengen territory. This study reveals why the use of the SIS (and the second generation SIS or SIS II) entails a risk to the protection of human rights such as the right to privacy and the right to data protection, but also the freedom of movement of persons and the principle of non-discrimination. This study describes the implementation of the SIS in respectively France, Germany, and the Netherlands and the available legal remedies in both data protection and immigration law. On the basis of three general principles of European law, minimum standards are developed for effective remedies for individuals registered in the SIS, but also other databases such as Eurodac or the Visa Information System.
