Your fundamental rights are protected in the EU at:

- **national** level – by EU countries’ constitutional systems
- **EU level** – by the **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**.

**The Charter** brings together all the rights (personal, civic, political, economic, social) enjoyed by people within the EU, in a single text codifies them as a series of fundamental rights contains more recent rights, such as data protection and good administration. For more details, see our [Charter app](https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-convention/).

See also the Commission strategy for implementing the Charter.

The Charter does not grant EU institutions (the European Commission) a general power to intervene in fundamental rights issues in EU countries. The Commission can only intervene when EU law comes into play, for example when a national measure applies EU law in a manner incompatible with the charter.

**Bodies**

The following bodies can possibly help you with issues you think are infringing your fundamental rights:

1. **EU Court of Justice**
   
   You can bring a case before the Court if you believe an EU legal act violates your fundamental rights (as either an individual or organisation). Under certain conditions, the Court can annul such an act.

   You cannot take action directly against another individual or organisation or government through the Court of Justice.

2. **European Court of Human Rights (Council of Europe)**
   
   You can bring a case before this court if you believe an EU country has violated a fundamental right protected by the **European Convention of Human Rights**.

   Check whether your complaint is admissible
   
   The court interprets the Convention [https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-convention/](https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-convention/) – not an EU instrument, but one that is binding on all EU countries.

3. **Fundamental Rights Agency**
   
   The **EU Agency for Fundamental Rights** provides assistance and expertise on fundamental rights to EU institutions and EU member governments when they implement EU law.

   It collects and publishes data on how these rights are observed in all EU countries, within the scope of EU law.

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