

Cooperation mechanisms

This section provides examples of how national human rights structures collaborate to implement EU law. The protection and promotion of human rights within the EU require collective action across various structures and mandates. The mapping offers practical cases of cooperation designed to facilitate peer learning, although it does not claim to be exhaustive. Effective national human rights frameworks depend on both formal and informal collaboration among key stakeholders, including human rights statutory bodies, civil society organisations, government bodies, and parliamentary committees. Such partnerships promote coordinated efforts and the exchange of expertise, enhance rights awareness, help operationalise human rights principles, address gaps in protection, and reduce unnecessary duplication. The Tool includes two examples for each country, with supplementary details and, when available, additional practices under "more information." The Practices section outlines mechanisms that support cooperation among stakeholders, such as formal and informal arrangements. These mechanisms include collaborative working relationships, joint initiatives, memoranda of understanding, protocols, and advisory councils.

MS	Title	Partners	Description	More details
Slovenia	Human Rights Council of the Human Rights Ombudsman (Varuh človekovih pravic)	• Executive and the legislative branches of government, independent statutory human rights bodies and civil society	The ombudsman is closely linked to the executive and legislative branches, independent statutory human rights bodies and civil society. This is reflected in the pluralist make-up of the Human Rights Ombudsman's Council, which is the ombudsman's consultative body. It consults the ombudsman on matters within their competence and is composed of 16 members. Following a public competition, the ombudsman appoints seven representatives of civil society and three representatives of the scientific community who are experts in the field of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, whereby no more than two representatives of civil society and no more than one representative of the scientific community may be appointed from among people who did not apply to the public competition. Upon a proposal of the relevant authority, the ombudsman also appoints two representatives of the government and one representative each of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, the Information Commissioner, the National Assembly and the National Council from among their employees who are not officials and who are experts in the field of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Through the council, these stakeholders advise and structurally interact with the ombudsman directly. The ombudsman also cooperates with civil society in implementing the activities of the national preventive mechanism, as set out in national legislation. Internationally, the ombudsman is an active member of many organisations. For more detail, see Background information for the FRA human rights structures tool.	View more

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