# Summary

This master´s thesis deals with the modern development of the prohibition of *reformationis in peius* principle in the area of administrative punitive law, in particular in the area of administrative offenses. Although Act No. 250/2016 Coll. has removed the undesirable and criticized "*double-track*" application of the prohibition of *reformatio in peius* in the area of administrative punitive law, other difficulties related to the principle in question have not completely disappeared; on the contrary, new legislation has made the situation more difficult in some respect. The main aim of the thesis is to critically analyse this principle in light of the new Act No. 250/2016 Coll. and to assess the impact of the new Act on the administrative practice.

The thesis is systematically divided into seven chapters. The first chapter explains general theoretical questions related to the principle in question. The following section describes its constitutional and international basis. The third chapter thoroughly examines the modern development of this principle in the Czech Republic. The content and scope of the prohibition of *reformatio in peius* in proceedings under Act No. 200/1990 Coll. And in proceedings under Act No. 500/2004 Coll. are being analysed with regard to the conclusions provided by legal academia and case law. The fourth chapter addresses the current legislation under Act No. 250/2016 Coll. and emphasizes the changes which have been brought by this Act. The fifth chapter describes the application of the principle in question in the area of other administrative-punitive proceedings. The sixth chapter sheds some light on the principle in question in the area of criminal law. The following seventh chapter applies the comparative method to analyse the principle of prohibition of *reformationis in peius* in selected European states.

The conclusion summarizes critical thoughts of the author related to current legislationof the principle, especially with regard to practical implications for administrative practice. Despite the general benefits of the unification of this principle in the area of administrative punitive law, the author points out few shortcomings. In this respect, the application of this principle in the proceedings following after cancellation of the penal (administrative) order and a problematic application of § 90 (3) of Act No. 500/2004 Coll. is being criticised.