

The aim of this thesis was to analyse remedial measures in the field of environmental protection first from the perspective of legal theory in general and then specifically by analysing individual provisions regulating remedial measures in selected laws in this field. The selected remedial measures were subjected to an evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the current legislation, one of the tools used being an excursion into the practice of the relevant authorities. Following this evaluation, the work also includes *de lege ferenda* considerations reflecting the identified shortcomings, in particular the low use of corrective measures in practice. However, these conclusions should be considered only partial, as the ambition of this work was not to present an exhaustive analysis of this institute nor to present a complete overview of the established practice of the competent authorities.

The first chapter focuses on the general characteristics, definition and setting of remedies in the context of environmental law. It also looks at the relationship of remedies to sectoral legal principles and finally offers possible criteria for the classification of remedies.

The second chapter provides an analysis of the various arrangements for remedies in the context of selected existing environmental legislation. The background and objectives of the specific laws, the legal regime for remedial measures and an assessment of the pros and cons of the current legislation are mentioned, together with an excursion into the administrative practice of imposing remedial measures. Finally, *de lege ferenda* considerations are presented in the light of the findings, which have the potential to positively influence the existing situation.

The third chapter focuses on the procedural regulation of the imposition of remedial measures. It firstly discusses the supervisory activity, its content and objectives. This is followed by an analysis of the administrative procedure for the imposition of corrective measures itself, including an analysis of the possibility of filing and the content of an ordinary appeal. This part concludes with the regulation of public participation in environmental proceedings.