

## Abstract

Organized Crime is a global key problem, due to the character of violate is the network to expand to worldwide, with social awareness, The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) was drafted in the year 2000. This Convention is supplemented by three protocol in which established additional measures applying to each unique problem ; to prevent, to suppress and to punish Trafficking in persons especially Women and Children, and to against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and to against the illicit manufacturing and Trafficking in firearms. Establishment of The Convention and three protocol are relatively based on mutual legal assistance as well as other forms of international cooperation. The Convention purposes to promote cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime effectively.

The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and trafficking in Firearms, their parts and Component and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is multilateral treaty which purposes to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts and component and ammunition. Content of the protocol, therefore, standardizes international cooperation, administrative policy and legislative act in order to enforce the law effectively.

The objective of this thesis is to study the purpose and the principal of protection and prevention of the illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts and component and ammunition. Besides, the study analysed and compares the protocol with Thailand domestic law to consider the advantage of becoming party of the protocol.