

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to look into the measure for asset recovery relate to corruption and Thailand's implementation to the United Nation Convention against corruption B.C. 2003 including its' obligations under the Convention when it is acceded.

This thesis focuses not only the Convention itself, but also cases and practices concerning the asset recovery of the other countries and domestic law that relate to this convention.

Since 1996, The International anticorruption agreements have served to heighten political commitments to fight corruption and have identified fundamental international norms and practices for addressing corruption, it is now universally accepted that the international community has a genuine interested in seeing corruption addressed local and global level.

International Communities cooperate to establish the mechanism for prevent and fighting against corruption because fighting corruption was not once thought to be domain of each government. The Convention was adopted by The General Assembly according to resolution 58/4 on 31 October 2003.It shall be opened to all states for signature from 9 December 2003 – 9 December 2005.This Convention entered into force on 14 December 2005.

The final purpose of UNCAC is the Convention supposed to ratified by all UN members and covers all of the areas; including developed countries, developing countries, undeveloped countries, to create the cooperation among all members increase the supporting, and effective enforcing of domestic laws which effect to better prevention and fighting against corruption.

The study reveals that although, corruption made a lot of damages, it is necessary to has measure for asset recovery. Thailand has already signed this Convention and should be explicitly expressed by accession to and implementation of the said convention and has necessary legislations to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.