



surrogacy, as well as provisions to clearly deal with attestation of Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid (DNA) examination.

Accordingly, this research is proposing an amendment of the Thai Civil and Commercial Code Section 1556 to i) to extend the definition of the person entitled to sue to include any interested persons and ii) in order to cope with the legal status of a child born under surrogacy, iii) as well as to regulate a new hearing provision in the light of DNA evidence, which can be done by amending the Civil Procedure Code, Section 128/1, to be read as *“Evidence from any scientific test, including but not limited to Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid (DNA) or forensic science, can be presented before court and recognized as an admissible evidence if such evidence i) is obtained from any reliable institutions or departments, ii) appropriate, and iii) may benefit, rather than to harm unfair bias against the defendant”*. Through such amendment, it is believed that there shall be an increasing number of new born children being saved from the illegitimacy and provide our society a better standard to efficiently and effectively handle cases which may have in the future. This legal protection we shall bring fairness to the parties and judicial process.

