OUTSOURCING THE WOMB RACE CLASS AND GESTATIONAL SURROGACY IN A GLOBAL MARKET

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What is the key difference between gestational surrogacy and traditional surrogacy? A traditional surrogate typically becomes pregnant via IUI, which means she is impregnated with the sperm of the intended father or a sperm donor and then the embryo becomes fertilized inside of her. A gestational surrogate becomes pregnant via IVF. An embryo is fertilized in a lab and then implanted into her uterus.

What is global surrogacy? International gestational surrogacy is a surrogacy arrangement involving a surrogate mother who lives in an overseas country. The surrogate may also be called the gestational carrier, as she is the one carrying the pregnancy.

What are the current practices of surrogacy in China? Surrogacy transactions are considered illegal, as they violate certain principles of the Civil Code of China.

Who is biologically related to the baby when a gestational surrogacy is used? In this process, doctors create an embryo by fertilizing eggs from the intended mother or an egg donor with sperm from the intended father or a sperm donor. Because the gestational carrier doesn't provide the egg, she is not genetically related to the child.

Why is traditional surrogacy illegal? Traditional surrogacy is banned in many states. A traditional surrogate is the biological mother of her child, meaning she has parental rights and the power to change her mind and keep the baby. The intended parents would then need to go to court to gain custody of the child.

What are the pros and cons for surrogate?

Why is surrogacy illegal in most countries? Outside of the U.S., some governments have taken a harder line. While unpaid surrogacy is legal in Canada, for example, countries such as Italy and Spain ban the practice altogether. Critics have long said that surrogacy exploits people who become carriers for the financial benefit.

Which country has the highest rate of surrogacy? Until last year, Ukraine was the world's second-largest surrogacy market behind the U.S., attracting foreign would-be parents with lower fees and a favorable regulatory framework. Crucially, that includes naming intended parents on the baby's birth certificate, rather than the surrogate mother.

Is surrogacy still your biological child? Is a surrogate baby biologically yours? Yes, a surrogate baby is biologically yours if your eggs are used in the surrogacy process. The baby's DNA is only inherited from the egg and sperm provider and not the surrogate mother.

Do surrogates get paid if they miscarry? You will receive payments up until the miscarriage occurs. If you and the parents decide to try again, payments will resume once a pregnancy is confirmed.

Why is surrogacy illegal in Japan? The biggest concern of surrogacy in Japan involves the legal definition of family, the family registration. According the Japanese Civil Code, in order to establish a legal paternal relationship, the child must not be born out of wedlock.

What happens if a mother has twins in China? What happened if a mother had twins? The one-child policy was generally accepted to mean one birth per family, meaning if women gave birth to two or more children at the same time, they would not be penalised.

Is a surrogate mother's DNA in the baby? Does a surrogate mother transfer DNA to the baby? Some women worry that, even with an intended mother's or donor's egg, there could be a transfer of DNA. This is a totally natural assumption to make. However, the truth is that there is no transfer of DNA during pregnancy. A

gestational surrogacy.

Do IVF babies look more like mom or dad? The possibility of the IVF resembling its mother is thin as a donor egg doesn't share any of its genes with its intended mother. Nonetheless, if the sperm used is that of her partner, the baby may look like its father. This is simply because both share the same genetics.

Will my baby look like me if I use donor sperm? The genetics of donor eggs The resulting embryo will contain the genetic material from both the egg donor and the intended father (or sperm donor), and will be genetically different from you. However, the child may have physical characteristics that resemble you, your partner, or the donor.

What is the difference between gestational and altruistic surrogacy? Altruistic surrogacy arrangements often occur between relatives or friends such as when a mother or a sister carries a pregnancy. Commercial surrogacy is often arranged by a fertility clinic or another private resource and typically involves the formation of a legal contract between the women and intended parents.

What is the difference between gestational surrogacy and adoption? In adoption, the birth parents must execute written consent, and their rights must be legally terminated after the baby is born. In surrogacy, legal contracts are signed ahead of the embryo transfer process to establish the intended parents as the baby's legal parents.

What happens in traditional surrogacy? Traditional surrogacy involves a surrogate conceiving with her own eggs, with sperm from an intended father or a donor. It is different from gestational surrogacy, where the surrogate becomes pregnant with an embryo created with an egg from the intended mother or an egg donor.

What are the two types of surrogacy? Surrogacy is of two types: traditional and gestational. Traditional (genetic/partial/straight) surrogacy is the result of artificial insemination of the surrogate mother with the intended father's sperm, making her a genetic parent along with the intended father.

The Complete Guide to Making Mead: The Ingredients, Equipment, Processes, and Recipes for Crafting Honey Wine

Introduction

Mead, the oldest alcoholic beverage, is a delightful elixir crafted from honey, water, and yeast. With a rich history dating back to ancient times, mead has captivated palates with its unique sweetness and complexity. This comprehensive guide will provide you with all the knowledge and resources you need to produce your own mead at home.

Ingredients

The primary ingredient of mead is **honey**. Choose high-quality, unpasteurized honey to preserve its natural sugars and enzymes. Water constitutes the second ingredient, ensuring proper hydration and fermentation. **Yeast** is essential for converting sugars into alcohol. Use specialized wine yeast strains for optimal mead production.

Equipment

To make mead, you'll need the following equipment:

- Fermenter (glass or plastic)
- Airlock
- Hydrometer
- Thermometer
- Stirring spoon
- Funnel
- Siphon

Processes

Mead making involves several fundamental processes:

- **Dissolving honey:** Mix the honey and hot water to create a must, the liquid that will ferment into mead.

- **Fermentation:** Add yeast to the must and allow it to ferment for several weeks, converting sugars into alcohol.
- **Clarification:** After fermentation, the mead is left to settle and clear naturally or can be clarified using fining agents.
- **Aging:** Mead benefits from aging for several months to a year, mellowing its flavors and developing complexity.

Recipes

Experiment with different honey types and flavors to create your unique mead. Here are two basic recipes to get you started:

- **Traditional Mead:** 1 lb honey per gallon of water, ferment with wine yeast for 3-6 weeks.
- **Spiced Mead:** Add spices such as cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves to the must during fermentation.

FAQs

- **How long does it take to make mead?** Fermentation can take 3-6 weeks, with additional time for clarification and aging.
- **What's the best honey for mead?** Local or wildflower honey provides unique flavors.
- **Can I use other sweeteners?** Yes, but honey is traditional and provides complex flavors.
- **How strong is mead?** The alcohol content can range from 5-20%, depending on the honey used and fermentation time.

Translating Software with SDL Passolo, Locize, and Memsource

Q: Which software tool is the best for translating software?

A: The choice of software tool depends on the specific needs of the project. SDL Passolo is a comprehensive localization tool that supports a wide range of languages and file formats. Locize is a cloud-based platform that simplifies the localization process and offers an intuitive interface. Memsource is a cloud-based

translation management system that provides advanced features for automating and managing large-scale translation projects.

Q: What are the advantages of using a software translation tool?

A: Software translation tools offer several advantages, including:

- **Speed:** They automate repetitive tasks, speeding up the translation process.
- **Accuracy:** They ensure consistency and accuracy by leveraging translation memories and glossaries.
- **Efficiency:** They streamline the workflow and minimize communication overhead.
- **Quality:** They help maintain high quality standards by enabling easy review and approval processes.

Q: How do these software tools support localization?

A: SDL Passolo, Locize, and Memsource support software localization by providing features such as:

- **File extraction and import:** Import software source files and extract translatable strings.
- **Translation management:** Create and manage translation projects, assign tasks, and track progress.
- **Translation memory and glossary:** Leverage existing translations and terminology to ensure consistency.
- **Preview and quality assurance:** Preview translated content and perform quality checks before export.
- **Export and integration:** Export translated files directly into the target software application.

Q: What are the key features of SDL Passolo specifically?

A: SDL Passolo offers advanced features specifically designed for software localization, including:

- **Code editor:** Edit and manipulate source code directly within the tool.
- **Localization module:** Automatically extract translatable strings from binary files (.EXE, .DLL).
- **Terminology manager:** Manage and maintain a comprehensive glossary for consistent terminology usage.
- **Quality assurance:** Perform quality checks, including string checks, consistency checks, and context verification.

Q: What sets Locize and Memsource apart?

A: Locize is a cloud-based platform that focuses on simplicity and ease of use. It features an intuitive interface, integrates with popular development tools, and offers collaborative translation features. Memsource is a comprehensive cloud-based translation management system that provides advanced features for large-scale projects, such as machine translation, project management, and cost calculation.

Ultrasonic Welding: A Connection Technology for Flexible Circuits

What is Ultrasonic Welding?

Ultrasonic welding is a process that joins two thermoplastic materials using high-frequency vibrations. The vibrations create friction between the two surfaces, generating heat and softening the plastic. When the plastic is hot enough, it adheres to the other surface, forming a strong and reliable bond.

Advantages of Ultrasonic Welding for Flexible Circuits

Ultrasonic welding offers several benefits for flexible circuits, including:

- **Strong and reliable bonds:** The weld creates a strong and durable connection that can withstand high stress and vibration.
- **Fast and efficient process:** The process is relatively quick, and can be automated for increased efficiency.
- **No chemicals or adhesives:** Unlike other bonding methods, ultrasonic welding does not use any chemicals or adhesives, which can degrade the circuit's performance over time.

- **Precise and localized:** The process allows for precise control of the weld location and strength, allowing for complex circuit designs.

Is Ultrasonic Welding Suitable for All Flexible Circuits?

Ultrasonic welding is suitable for most thermoplastic materials, including common circuit materials such as polyimide, polyester, and polyethylene terephthalate (PET). However, it may not be suitable for materials that are highly absorbent, such as paper or fabric.

Applications of Ultrasonic Welding in Flexible Circuits

Ultrasonic welding is used in various applications involving flexible circuits, including:

- **Medical devices:** Flexible circuits in medical implants, catheters, and other devices can be securely joined using ultrasonic welding.
- **Electronics:** Ultrasonic welding is used to connect flexible circuits in smartphones, wearables, and printed circuit boards (PCBs).
- **Sensors:** Flexible circuits in sensors often require strong and reliable connections, which can be achieved with ultrasonic welding.
- **Automotive:** Flexible circuits in automotive systems can benefit from the fast and efficient bonding capabilities of ultrasonic welding.

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