

WEBINAR SERIES

From Research to Publication: A Researcher's Guide to Open Access

ChronosHub

How Does Open Access Fit
with Funder Requirements?

February 9, 2023

PRESENTING TODAY



Romy Beard

Publisher Relations
at ChronosHub



Laura Davidson

Customer Care Specialist
at ChronosHub

How Does Open Access Fit with Funder Requirements?

TODAYS AGENDA

1

Funders & open access

2

Review of the basics in the context of funders

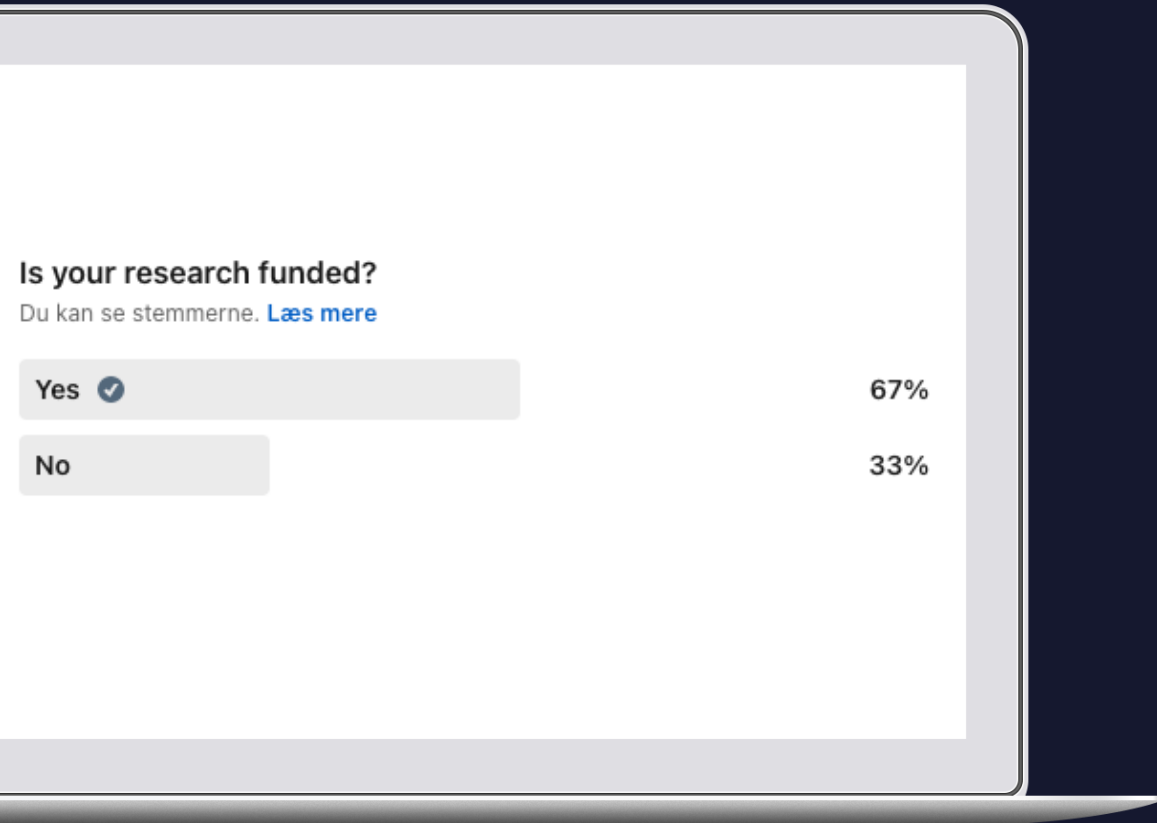
3

Sample funder policies & funding eligibility requirements

4

Common issues & resources

RESULTS FROM OUR POLL:



●

Is your research funded?

WHAT IS A FUNDER

Research funders issue research grants (\$) to cover researchers' projects.

Grants can cover: salary, supplies/research equipment, travel expenses, charges required to get the work published, including Article Processing Charges for OA publishing.



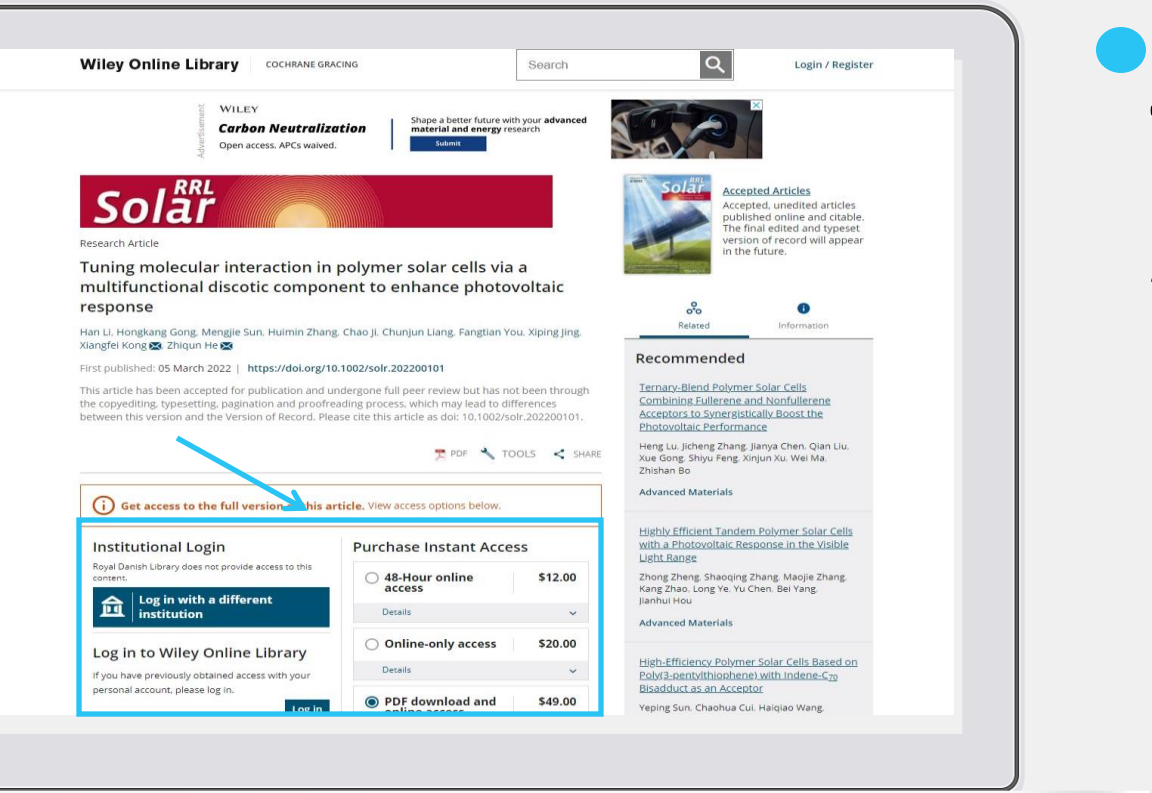
UK Research
and Innovation



**Swiss National
Science Foundation**



Luxembourg National
Research Fund



THE ISSUE: ARTICLES PAID FOR BY FUNDER MONEY REMAIN BEHIND THE PAYWALL

Subscription or paywalled article.

FUNDER OA POLICIES

- **Public money is spent on research but the content is locked behind the paywall**
- **OA progress too slow via green route**
- **Can be related to national strategies**
- **cOAlition S and Plan S**

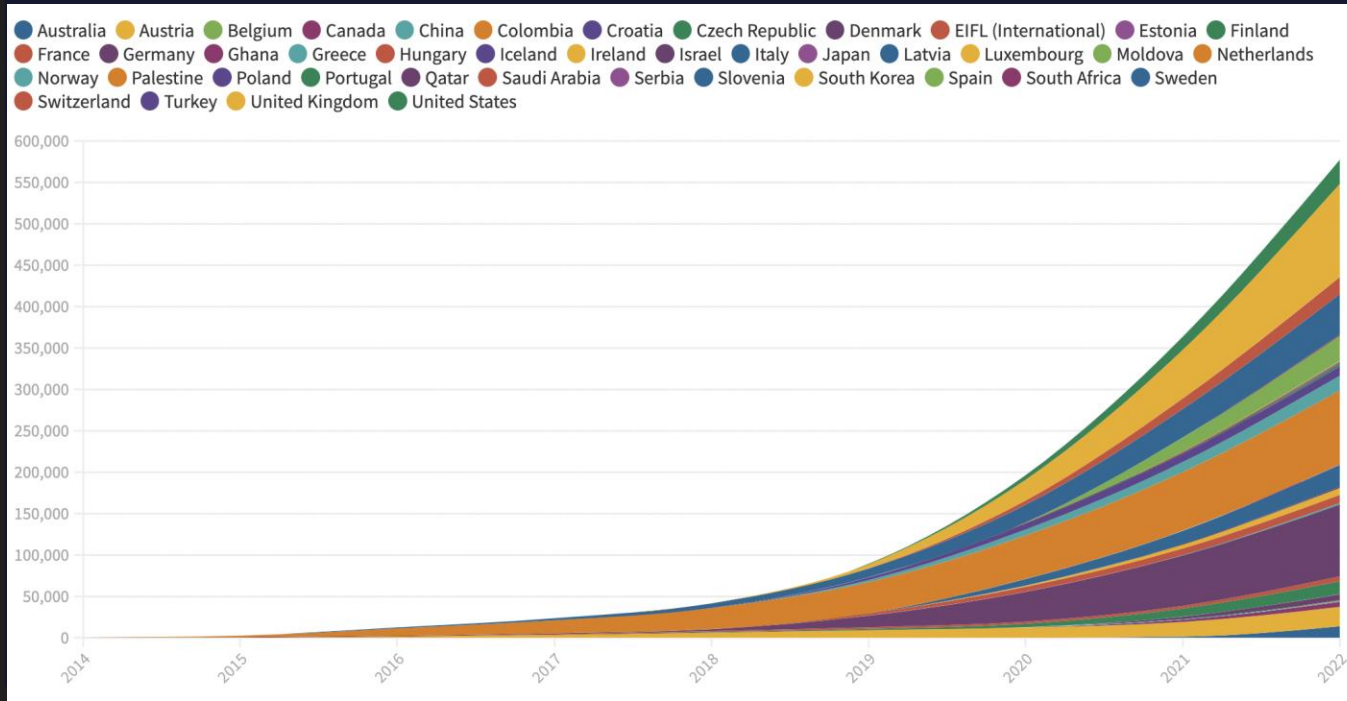
COALITION S FUNDERS & PLAN S



“With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo.”

EFFECTS OF PLAN S ON OA AGREEMENTS

MORE ON THIS IN WEBINAR 4:
INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS,
24th FEBRUARY



VERSIONS OF ARTICLES

Submitted Version

The version that the author submitted to the publisher's submission system.

Author Accepted Manuscript – AAM

The version of the article that was accepted by the publisher. Includes reviews of the article (subject to acceptance) but without final editing, layout, typesetting, etc.

Version of Record – VoR

Final publisher's PDF.

Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1

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One focus of modern astronomy is to detect temperate terrestrial exoplanets well-suited for atmospheric characterisation. A milestone was recently achieved with the detection of three Earth-sized planets transiting (i.e. passing in front of) a star just 8% the mass of the Sun 12 parsecs away¹. Indeed, the transiting configuration of these planets combined

PERSPECTIVE



Electrodeposition as a Versatile Preparative Tool for Perovskite Photovoltaics: Aspects of Metallization and Selective Contacts/Active Layer Formation

Diego Di Girolamo* and Danilo Dini*

Perovskite-based photovoltaics (PV) is expected to play a central role in sustainable energy production during the next decades. Several companies are investing intensively to develop a market-ready product with efficiency and stability rapidly improving. The craft of making perovskite solar cells (PSCs) consists in the art of thin-film deposition, with electrodeposition (ED) representing one of the most versatile techniques available. The ED's role in the development of perovskite PV with its advantages, drawbacks, and perspectives is analyzed herein. The ED of inorganic or organic/polymeric selective contacts enables high-efficiency devices. Moreover, by exploiting properly designed functional barriers it is possible to rely on ED for the metallization of perovskite solar cells through the deposition of copper. The latter aspect could be particularly relevant for the development of silicon/perovskite tandem PV at the TW scale. On the other hand, the ED of the active layer is less successful to date mainly due to solubility issues of the perovskite in electrochemical polar solvents.

the need for vacuum as most printing/coating techniques. In contrast, ED allows a strict and direct control over nucleation and growth of the target film like gas phase-based techniques. As it will be discussed in the conclusive part of this perspective article (vide infra), ED is gaining momentum in the photovoltaics (PV) industry mainly due to the promising results on copper metallization with the primary intention of replacing the screen-printed silver busbars in silicon PV. However, in thin-film PV, the versatility of ED could be exploited much more intensively with respect to what is presently accomplished with ED in the ambit of PV. Perovskite PV is the emerging thin-film technology within PV and with regard to ED, the surface enclosing the potentialities of PV has been just scratched. In this perspective article, we will report a concise description of the fundamental theory of ED in the initial section. In the successive section, the advancements concerning the ED of selective contacts will be reviewed including a discussion of the potentialities and limits of active layer electroplating. In the final section, the recent developments on metallization for perovskite solar cells (PSCs) via ED will be highlighted.

1. Introduction

In general terms, electrodeposition (ED) can be defined as the electrochemical technique that allows the deposition of thin films onto a conductive substrate the deposited film being a product of a redox reaction driven electrochemically. To a certain extent, ED could be considered a hybrid approach that shares most of the advantages of both chemical and physical thin-film deposition techniques. ED is conducted from precursor solutions without

2. ED for PV Purposes: General Features

Figure 1 shows the experimental electrochemical setup (an ordinary three-electrode cell) for the conduction of an ED process (sketch 1a), and the voltammogram (plot 1b) and the chronoamperogram (plot 1c) recorded with the apparatus of 1a when a hole-transporting layer of NiOOH is electrodeposited onto indium tin oxide (ITO).¹¹ This specific case is characterized by the presence of a nucleation loop in the voltammogram (Figure 1b), which is originated from the succession of the redox processes of oxidative electrodeposition of NiOOH and oxygen evolution reaction (OER) when the potential is scanned in the region of oxidative ED.

The loop is originated by the increasing electrochemical activity of the ITO substrate (working electrode (WE)) after the NiOOH is deposited on ITO. In the cathodic branch, the deposit of NiOOH is reduced to the Ni(II) hydroxide Ni(OH)₂. With the appearance of the loop, cyclic voltammetry becomes a useful technique to identify the potential range within which ED takes place. The chronoamperogram starts with a low current value

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DOI: 10.1002/solr.202100993



PUBLISHING OA

- The VoR (final PDF) is made OA immediately upon official publication in the journal
- No embargo – no delay
- It is available to read for free on the publisher's website
- No action required from author
- Under an open license
- Depends on author's choice
- Possible cost to the author

VS



ARCHIVING IN OA

- The author (librarian, IR manager) needs to put their AAM into an institutional (or subject) repository
- Could also be the VoR
- Sometimes an embargo (6-12 months)
- The AAM is only accessible via the repository, the VoR is still behind closed access on the publisher's site
- No action from the publisher in making the article OA
- Usually, no license applies
- Depends on publisher's permissions
- No cost to the author (some exceptions)

MOST COMMON TYPES OF OPEN ACCESS



Hybrid Open Access = Open Access publishing

Some publishers allow immediate Open Access to some of their articles on condition that an 'Article Processing Charge - APC' is paid. In such journals, two types of articles coexist: those freely accessible and others only accessible through a subscription. Although being mainly responsible for the recent rise in available Open Access publications, 'hybrid Open Access' doesn't take away subscription costs for those journals. Note: hybrid journals are NOT listed in the "Directory of Open Access Journals" (DOAJ).



Gold Open Access = Open Access publishing

Gold, or fully open access journals are journals that include only open access articles. Publishing in a gold or fully open access journal provides immediate Open Access to the articles published. Some gold journals charge APCs, others do not.



Green Open Access = Archiving

Publish in the journal of your choice, deposit a version of the publication (the final publisher version, or Version of Record, or the Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM)) in a repository and make it publicly available in Open Access, sometimes after an embargo period set by the publisher.

LICENSES



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OA COMPLIANCE

- The article meets the open access policy requirements
- For example: A funder specifies that you should publish your research immediately open access in gold or hybrid journals with any license
- If you choose one of these two routes then you would be compliant with their open access policy

VS



FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

- The article is eligible for the open access fee (APC) to be paid for by a funder or institution
- For example: Even although a researcher fulfills OA compliance by publishing in a hybrid journal, the funder will only pay the open access fee if the article is published in a gold journal

WHICH AUTHOR?

- To be eligible for funding, authors need to be grantees
- Some funding policies might apply only to you if you are the corresponding authors
- Others apply to **all authors** – corresponding authors, as well as co-authors
 - This means that if you are not the corresponding author, and your funder demands OA, you still need to make sure the article is OA as per your funder's policy
 - The corresponding author is then one that triggers any agreement eligibility, so this is when it can become tricky...

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **PI: Principal Investigator**

They are in charge of a project and/or research grant.

- **Grantee**

The person who has received funding.

- **Grant ID/ Project ID**

The funder issues the grantee with a grant number.

Both grant number and grantee need to match.

**SAMPLE POLICY:
FONDS NATIONAL DE LA
RECHERCHE**

FNR - LUXEMBOURG

Policy 1 / 3

Applies to grants accepted before 2017

- No OA policy. All publishing routes are accepted.

**SAMPLE POLICY:
FONDS NATIONAL DE LA
RECHERCHE**

FNR - LUXEMBOURG

Policy 2 / 3 : 2017 FNR Open Access Policy

Applies to grants accepted between 2017 & 2020 and PRIDE grants.

Publishing green, gold and hybrid open access is accepted.

To comply with the policy:

- FNR funding must be acknowledged
- An author must be a FNR grantee
- Peer-reviewed to international standards
- CC BY licence
- For green route, the repository and embargo period must be no more than 6 months.

**SAMPLE POLICY:
FONDS NATIONAL DE LA
RECHERCHE**

FNR - LUXEMBOURG

Policy 3 / 3 : 2021 FNR Open Access Policy

Applies to grants accepted during and after 2021

Publishing green, gold and hybrid open access is accepted.

To comply with the policy:

- FNR funding must be acknowledged
- An author must be a FNR grantee
- Peer-reviewed to international standards
- CC BY license
- For green route, there must be 0 embargo period (key difference from previous policy)
- Include a Rights Retention Statement in all manuscripts submitted

APC PAYMENT ELIGIBILITY: **FNR**



Fonds National de la
Recherche Luxembourg

- Publications are eligible for payment by FNR up to 3 years after the end of the FNR contract.
- Funding depends on the type of grant.
- FNR will fund publications in hybrid (transformative) and gold journals
- Must comply with OA policy e.g. :

FNR funding must be acknowledged
An author must be a FNR grantee
Peer-reviewed to international standards
CC BY licence

APC PAYMENT ELIGIBILITY: **FNR**



Fonds National de la
Recherche Luxembourg

2017 FNR Open Access Policy

Grants accepted between 2017 & 2020 and PRIDE grants.

Gold journals. Funding for:

1. If the publication falls within the framework of a negotiated deal between the publisher and the Luxembourg National Library. For example: Frontiers and MDPI. Full costs covered.

2. All other gold journals: Max 2500 EUR.

Hybrid journals. Funding for:

1. If the publication falls within the framework of a negotiated Transformative Agreement between the publisher and the Luxembourg National Library, concluded before 1 January 2025. For example: Taylor and Francis.

2. All other hybrid journals: Max 1500 EUR.

APC PAYMENT ELIGIBILITY: FNR



Fonds National de la
Recherche Luxembourg

2021 FNR Open Access Policy

Gold journals. Funding for:

1. If the publication falls within the framework of a negotiated deal between the publisher and the Luxembourg National Library. For example: Frontiers and MDPI. Full costs covered.

2. All other gold journals: Max 2500 EUR

Hybrid journals. Funding for:

1. If the publication falls within the framework of a negotiated Transformative Agreement between the publisher and the Luxembourg National Library, concluded before 1 January 2025. For example: Taylor and Francis.

2. If the publication is published in a venue that has obtained Transformative Journal status by cOAlitionS. Max 2500 EUR.

3. **No funding for:** Hybrid journals that are not transformative.

**SAMPLE POLICY:
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE
FOUNDATION**

SNSF

Grants prior to 1st January 2023

- Grantees are required to make “all SNSF-funded research results they publish publicly accessible without any restrictions.”
- “Applies to all publications that are regarded as scientific output (e.g. articles, book chapters, books.)”

This can be achieved via two routes:

- Open access on first publication (gold, hybrid)
- Delayed open access (green)
 - “Embargo period of a maximum of 6 months for articles, and 12 months for books and book chapters.”
- No specification of open access licence.

**SAMPLE POLICY:
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE
FOUNDATION**

SNSF

Grants from 1st January 2023

“The new OA requirements will come into force on 1 January 2023 at the earliest. They will apply to all projects receiving funding from that date.”

These new requirements are to align with Plan S.

Open access can be achieved via two routes:

- Open access on first publication (gold, hybrid)
- CC BY license – aligned with Plan S
- Delayed open access (green)
 - “Embargos are no longer permissible for articles, and they are limited to a maximum of 12 months for books and book chapters.”

APC PAYMENT ELIGIBILITY: SNSF



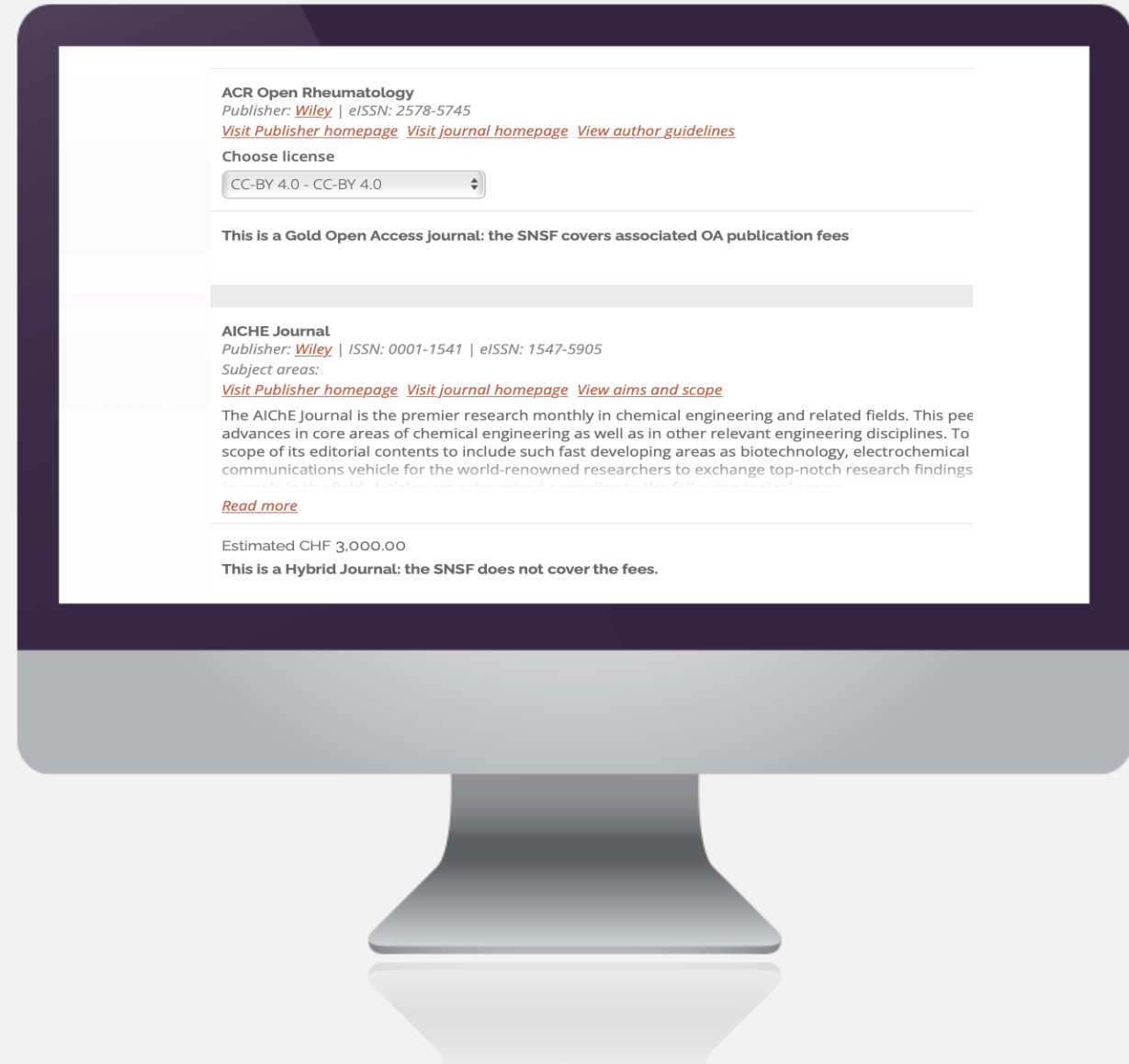
Swiss National
Science Foundation

- Only pay APCs for: fully open access journals/gold journals/ journals that are in the DOAJ. Hybrids are not paid for. This includes transformative journals.
- There is a maximum funding limit and amounts over the amount can be considered on a case-by-case basis
- Must be published immediately OA (no embargo)
- Must acknowledge SNSF and the grant number in the article
- An author must be a SNSF grantee
- No specification about license for grants before 1st Jan 2023. CC BY license required for grants after 1st Jan 2023.

SNSF JOURNAL FINDER FOR GRANTEES



**Swiss National
Science Foundation**

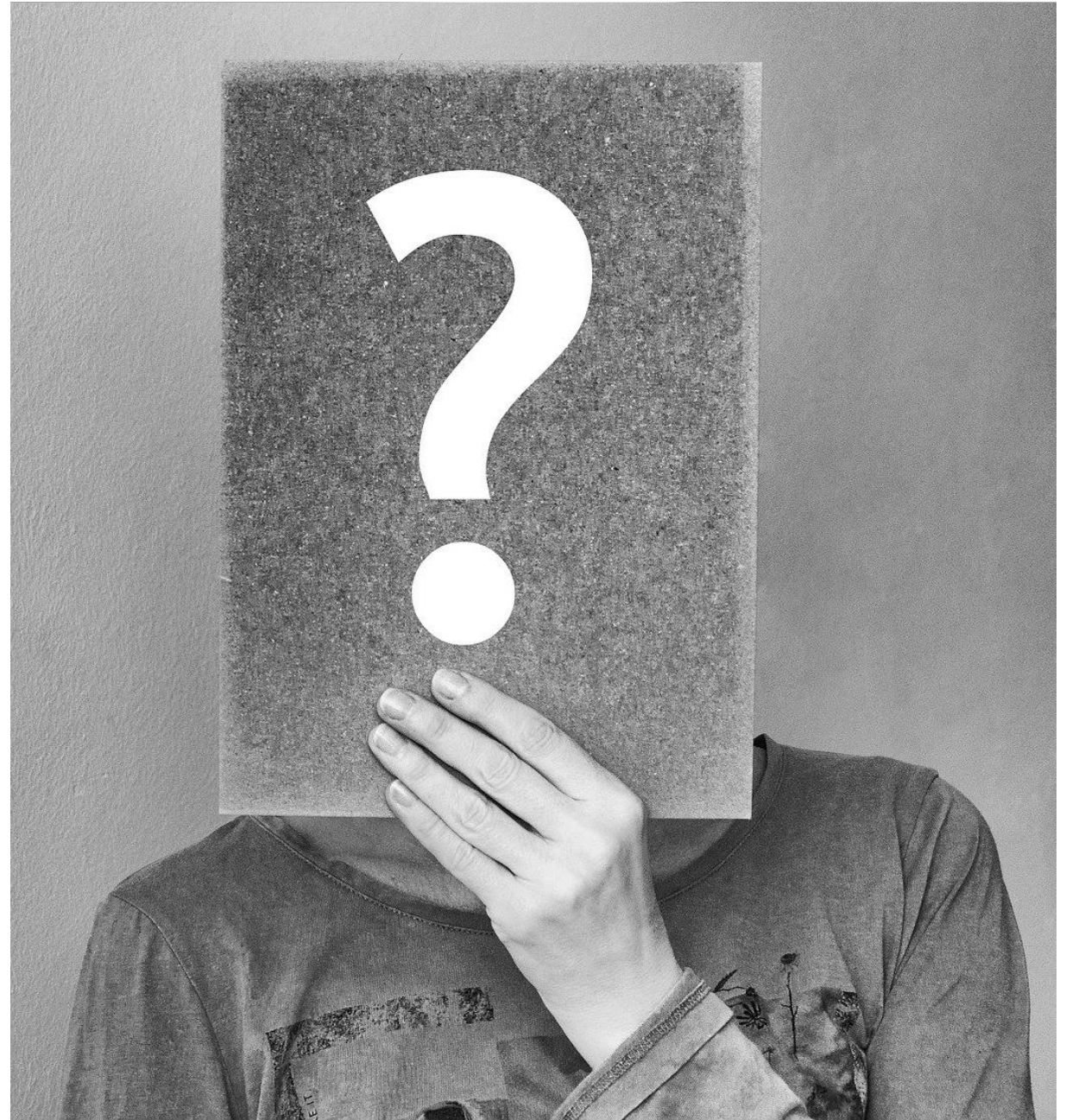


QUESTION

FAQ from Customer Support



I am a PhD student and I will submit a manuscript under the supervision of my Principal Investigator. Our project is related to grant 123456. Will my funder fund the Open Access publication charge?



SAMPLE OA POLICY: UKRI

Requirements for research articles

4. This section sets out the UKRI Open Access Policy requirements for in-scope research articles, as defined at paragraph 2a.

Compliant open access routes

5. Route 1: Publish the research article open access in a journal or publishing platform² which makes the Version of Record immediately open access via its website.
 - a. The Version of Record must be free and unrestricted to view and download. It must have a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence, or other licence permitted by UKRI (see 'licensing requirements').
 - b. The research article must be made open access in a journal or publishing platform that meets the minimum technical standards that facilitate access, discovery and reuse, as defined at Annex 2.
6. Route 2: Publish the research article in a subscription journal and deposit the Author's Accepted Manuscript (or Version of Record, where the publisher permits) in an institutional or subject repository at the time of final publication, as defined at Annex 1.

UKRI FUNDING RESTRICTIONS

Although publishing OA in a hybrid journal is compliant with UKRI's policy via Route 1, it's important to note that UKRI block grants cannot be used to pay Article Processing Charges (APCs) for articles published in hybrid journals unless the article is published under a Jisc-approved transitional agreement (TA) or in a transformative journal that meets [the sector's criteria for transformative journals](#).



UKRI POLICY COMPLIANCE VS FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

▼ Fully open access - gold open access

▼ Hybrid - Transformative Journal (TJ) - gold open access

▲ Hybrid - Transitional Agreement (TA) - gold open access

- [CC-BY](#) license
- UKRI policy compliant
- Eligible for UKRI funding , if the journal is included in a TA in which the author's institution is participating
- There will be no APC to pay in this scenario. UKRI funds can be used to contribute towards the costs of TAs where certain requirements are met as [outlined in UKRI guidance](#).

▼ Hybrid - Subscribe to Open (S2O) - gold open access

▼ Hybrid - gold open access

▼ Hybrid - green open access

▼ Subscription - green open access

▼ Hybrid - closed access

▼ Subscription - closed access



UKRI POLICY COMPLIANCE VS FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

▼ Fully open access - gold open access

▼ Hybrid - Transformative Journal (TJ) - gold open access

▼ Hybrid - Transitional Agreement (TA) - gold open access

▼ Hybrid - Subscribe to Open (S2O) - gold open access

▲ Hybrid - gold open access

- [CC-BY](#) license
- UKRI policy compliant
- Not eligible for UKRI funding

▼ Hybrid - green open access

▼ Subscription - green open access

▼ Hybrid - closed access

▼ Subscription - closed access

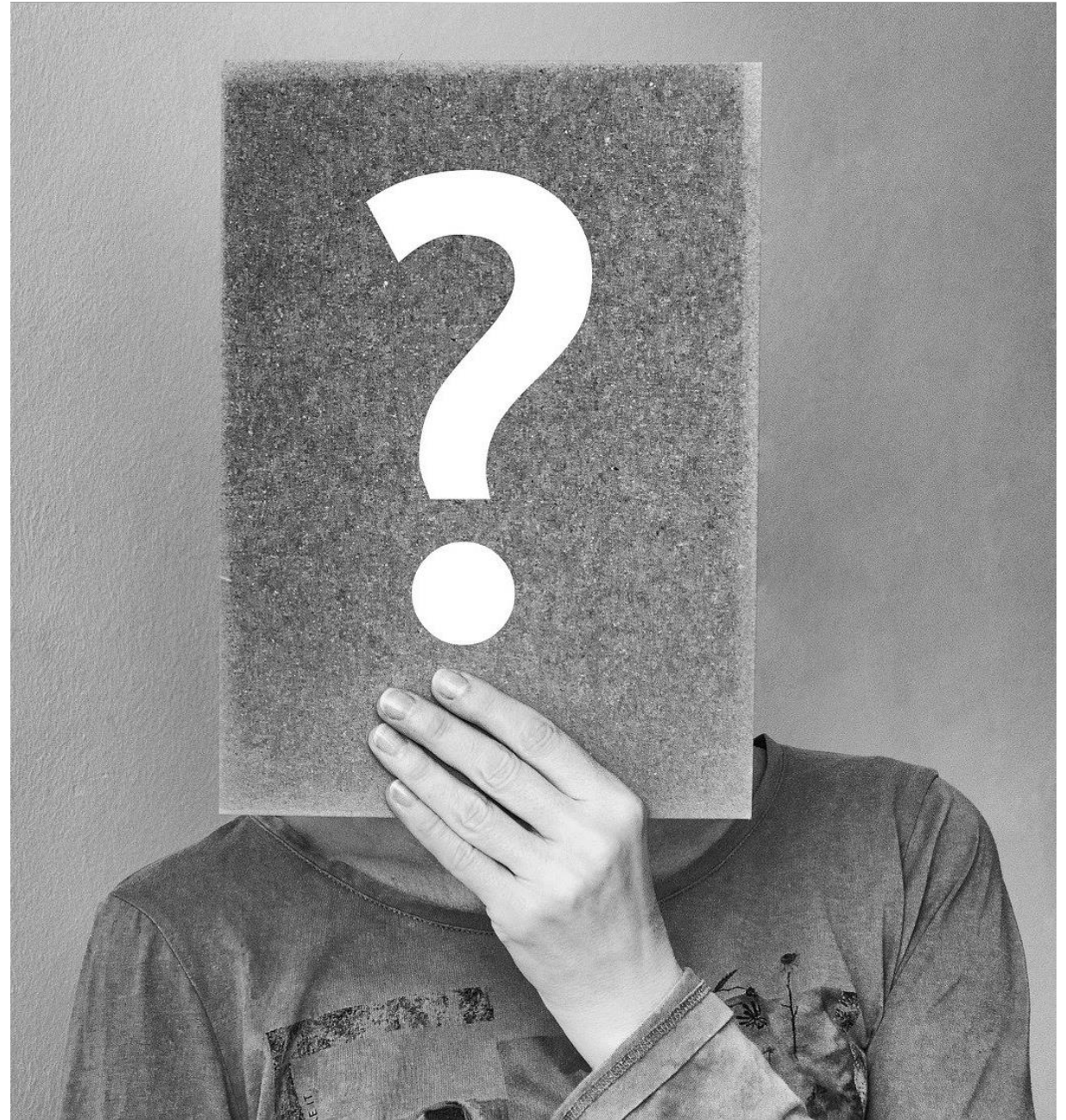
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QUESTION

FAQ from Customer Support

“

Why won't my funder cover the APC for my article?

”



COMMON ISSUES

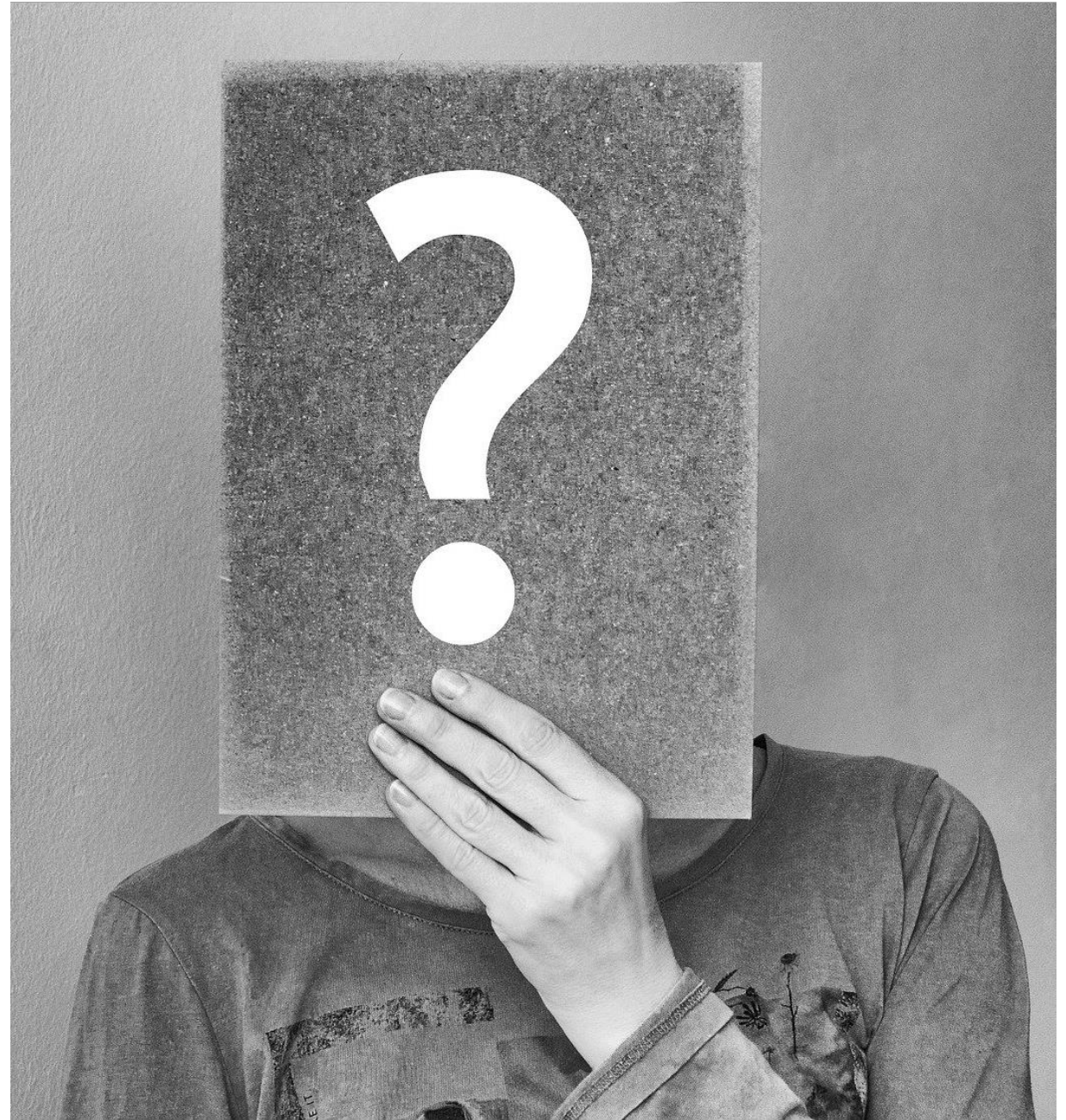
- The wrong license has been selected (funder requirement)
- The journal type (i.e., hybrid) is not eligible for payment by the funder
- The article is compliant with OA policy, but the APC cannot be paid for
- There are additional charges on the invoice that are not covered by the funder and will have to be paid using money from elsewhere
- The embargo period is longer than funder regulations

QUESTION

FAQ from Customer Support



I did not qualify for Open Access funding so I chose the green route. However, I discovered that the embargo period is 18 months and my funder requires an embargo of 6 months. What can I do?

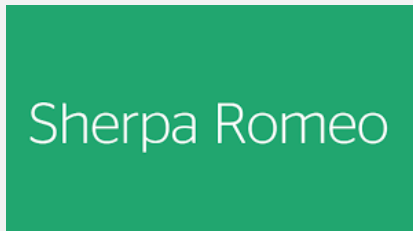


RIGHTS RETENTION STRATEGY

Plan S

- Last resort if publishers do not offer compliant routes, authors can add a statement to their submission that they are applying a CC-BY license to their AAM as required by their funder, in order to be compliant.
- *The research was funded in whole or in part by the Wellcome Trust [grant number]. For the purpose of Open Access, the author has applied a CC BY public copyright license to any Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) version arising from this submission."*
- Public license applied overrules any later License to Publish or Copyright Transfer Agreement
- Some publishers will not support RSS

RESOURCES



- Check what you're allowed to do with an article (archiving)
- Includes special conditions for authors funded by certain funders



- Find Journals with OA options
 - Publisher's websites, usually split into lists for fully OA journals, and hybrid journals (author choice OA)
 - **DOAJ** lists 17,000 fully open access journals



- **ChronosHub Journal Finder** 46,000+ journals, filter by journal type and other criteria – includes information about archiving options, licenses, and funder compliance
- Includes integration with Plan S Journal Checker Tool

FREE RESOURCE

OPEN ACCESS GLOSSARY



FREE RESOURCE

OPEN ACCESS GLOSSARY

CC BY license, embargo period, gold journal.

Confused about the OA lingo? Fear not.

We've created a glossary where you'll find easy-to-understand definitions of all you need to know.

Browse

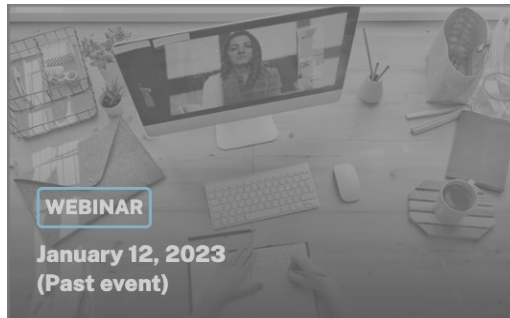


<https://chronoshub.io/open-access-glossary/>



UPCOMING WEBINARS

LET'S GO INTO DETAIL



WEBINAR
January 12, 2023
(Past event)

Why Should I Care About OA?

Don't miss the first part of our brand-new webinar series: From Research to Publication: A Researcher's Guide to Open Access. First in line is: Why Should I Care About Open Access?



WEBINAR
January 26, 2023
(Past event)

What's Up with APCs & How Do I Deal with Them?

For the second session in this webinar series, you can look forward to becoming a full expert on article processing charges (APCs)!



WEBINAR
February 09, 2023
3-4 p.m. CET

How Does OA Fit with Funder Requirements?

Understanding different funder requirements and the specific terms of a grant in relation to OA publishing is certainly no cakewalk. Tune in for our third session in our webinar series where we look closer at how Open Access fit with funder requirements.



WEBINAR
February 24, 2023
3-4 p.m. CET

What Do OA Agreements Entail?

Join us as we wrap up our researcher-centric webinar series with a final session where we'll look into why OA agreements are needed and how they come about in a practical sense. Because what exactly do these agreements entail? And what role do discounts, vouchers, and waivers play in this?



QUESTIONS

KEEP IN TOUCH



@Chronoslimited



@chronoshub



@chronoshub



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Laura Davidson

Customer Care Specialist at ChronosHub