

I will be brief, as the essential points are very simple:

Australia will derive great benefit and will also perform a service for the rest of the research world, if, as proposed:

(1) Australia mandates that all publicly funded research articles must be made Open Access by self-archiving them in the funded researcher's Institutional Repository in order to maximise the uptake, usage, applications, and impact of Australian research output, thereby increasing Australian research productivity and progress as well as the return on the Australian tax-payer's investment in research:

**National Funder model:**

<http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Temp/weaker-OApolicy.htm>

**Individual Institution model:**

<http://openaccess.eprints.org/index.php?/archives/71-guid.html>

Harnad, Stevan (2005) Australia Is Not Maximising the Return on its Research Investment. In Steele, Prof Colin, Eds. *Proceedings National Scholarly Communications Forum 2005*, Sydney, Australia.

<http://eprints.comp.utas.edu.au:81/archive/00000204/>

<http://openaccess.eprints.org/index.php?/archives/41-guid.html>

Harnad, S. (2006) Optimizing OA Self-Archiving Mandates: What? Where? When? Why? How?.

Technical Report, ECS, University of Southampton.

<http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/13098/>

and

(2) Australia uses the rich and unprecedented Australian Open Access research database that will result from this mandated self-archiving to monitor, measure, assess and analyse Australian research productivity and progress, in exercises such as the RQF, using the powerful new battery of research performance metrics that the OA database will generate:

<http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue35/harnad/>

<http://openaccess.eprints.org/index.php?/archives/137-guid.html>

Stevan Harnad

American Scientist Open Access Forum

<http://amsci-forum.amsci.org/archives/American-Scientist-Open-Access-Forum.html>