Please note: the substantive content of the 2026 NRI Roadmap Survey begins at Question 20 (with prior questions dealing with administrative and other information).
As such all submissions that are published include the responses submitted from Question 20 onwards only.
Part 2: Research themes 2.1 NRI comprises the assets, facilities and associated expertise to support leading-edge research and innovation in Australia and is accessible to publicly and privately funded users across Australia and internationally. We are seeking your input on possible directions for future national-level investment - i.e., where the requirements are of such scale and importance that national-level collaboration and coordination are essential.
 The 2021 Roadmap used a challenge framework to support NRI planning and investment. With this in mind, consider likely future research trends in the next 5 - 10 years, and with respect to one or more of the 8 challenge areas identified in the 2021 Roadmap as listed below: describe emerging research directions and the associated critical research infrastructure requirements that are either not currently available at all, or not at sufficient scale and describe current national infrastructure requirements that you anticipate will no longer fit the definition of NRI in 5-10 years. Do not limit your commentary to NCRIS funded capabilities.
Q21. Resources Technology and Critical Minerals Processing

Food and Bever	age		
Q23. Medical Product	ts		
Q24.			
Defence			
Q25. Recycling and C	Clean Energy		
Q26. Space			
Q27. Environment an	d Climate		

Light microscopy plays a vital role in biomedical research. Acquiring the data is not enough, but it needs to be analyzed scientifically to derive key insights. The technologies have gotten complex, so much that specialized training and skillsets are required to process them. This has resulted in a relatively new discipline: bioimage analysis (BIA). Australia is far behind other countries as there is very little support at universities and research institutions in recognizing and supporting this. The common answers from university administrators are that either microscopists or bioinformaticians can handle the data. Unfortunately, neither have the required skillsets. To be competitive in the world stage, we nee dot establish dedicated bioimage analysis facilities, as this can improve research quality, efficiency and boost scientific discovery. For example, WEHI has recognized this and estbalished a dedicated bioimage analysis core recently. Europe established NEUBIAS (Network of European Bioimage Analysts) and has now taken it globally as an organization, GLOBias. In the US, we have COBA (Center for Open Bioimage Analysis). - NEUBIAS: https://eubias.org/NEUBIAS/ - GloBIAS: https://eubias.org/ - COBA: https://openbioimageanalysis.org/ In Australia, we have AusBIAS (https://ausbias.github.io/), but its relatively new and we lack the resources the global organizations have. WEHI BIA core: https://www.wehi.edu.au/collaborative-centre/centre-for-dynamic-imaging/bioimageanalysis-core/ Reference: Cimini, B. A., Bankhead, P., D'Antuono, R., Fazeli, E., Fernandez-Rodriguez, J., Fuster-Barceló, C., Haase, R., Jambor, H. K., Jones, M. L., Jug, F., Klemm, A. H., Kreshuk, A., Marcotti, S., Martins, G. G., McArdle, S., Miura, K., Muñoz-Barrutia, A., Murphy, L. C., Nelson, M. S., Nørrelykke, S. F., ... Eliceiri, K. W. (2024). The crucial role of bioimage analysts in scientific research and publication. Journal of cell science, 137(20), jcs262322. https://doi.org/10.1242/jcs.262322

Q29.

2.2 The 2024 statement of National Science and Research Priorities (NSRPs) includes outcomes linked to each priority to assist in identifying critical research needed in the next 5 to 10 years.

Consider the priority statements and, with respect to one or more of the 5 priority areas as listed below:

- describe emerging research directions and the associated critical research infrastructure requirements that are either not currently available at all, or
- not at sufficient scale and describe current national infrastructure requirements that you anticipate will no longer fit the definition of NRI in 5-10 years.

Do not limit your commentary to NCRIS funded capabilities, and where relevant, refer to the underpinning outcomes and research identified in the NSRPs document.

Q <i>30.</i> Transit	ioning to a net zero future
Q31. Suppo l	rting healthy and thriving communities
Q32. Elevati	ng Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders knowledge systems

Q33.

Q34. Building a secure and resilient nation
Q35.
2.3 The case for a new NRI capability, or enhancements to existing capabilities, typically emerges through advocacy from research communities clustering around rigorously identified needs and goals. Such a concept could respond to a requirement for novel or expanded capacity within a domain, or across domains, and must be such that it could only be made available with national-level investment.
f you have identified such a requirement, briefly describe the need, the proposed infrastructure capability, the medium-term goals, impacted research communities, and the timeframe over which you advocate its
establishment. Your response can include links to relevant existing reports.
Establishing bioimage analysis capabilities and infrastructure. Training, upskilling, funding of positions within institutes. Training could be in the form of small training programs to postdoctoral programs, such as in the Broad Institute (https://cimini-lab.broadinstitute.org/training-program). Impact will be on biomedical research that use microscopy within Australia. Timeframe: over next 5 years
Q36.
Part 3: Industry perspectives
This section is seeking input specifically from industry-based respondents. Other respondents can skip this section.
Recommendation 6 of the 2021 Roadmap related to improvements in industry engagement with NRI. To complement work on this topic hat has occurred since then, we are seeking additional advice on NRI requirements as perceived by current or potential industry-passed users.
Q37. 3.1 Have you (or your organisation) interreacted with or used Australia's NRI?
○ Yes
No

Q38.

3.2 If so, please briefly outline the NRI capabilities you (or your organisation) have interacted with or used. Do not limit your response to NCRIS capabilities.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q39.

3.3 Please indicate your (one or more) primary reasons for interacting with NRI:

Q40. 3.4 If you answered no, please indicate your (one or more) primary reasons:
☐ I did not know about it
Other facilities suit my needs better
☐ I would like to, but cannot get access due to geographical location
☐ I would like to, but believed that access was only available to academic researchers
☐ I am not aware of any capability that meets my needs
Other (please specify)
Q41.
Part 4: Other comments

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

4.1 Please elaborate on any of your above responses or add any other comments relevant to the development of the 2026 Roadmap. Your response can include reference or links to existing reports that you recommend be considered during the 2026 Roadmap development process.