

NIIN

National Industry Innovation Network

Accelerating AI Adoption in Australia

NIIN response to the Australian Government's
National AI Plan



Strategic
Partnerships



Skills + Talent
Development



Innovation
Central Network



Specialised
Centres



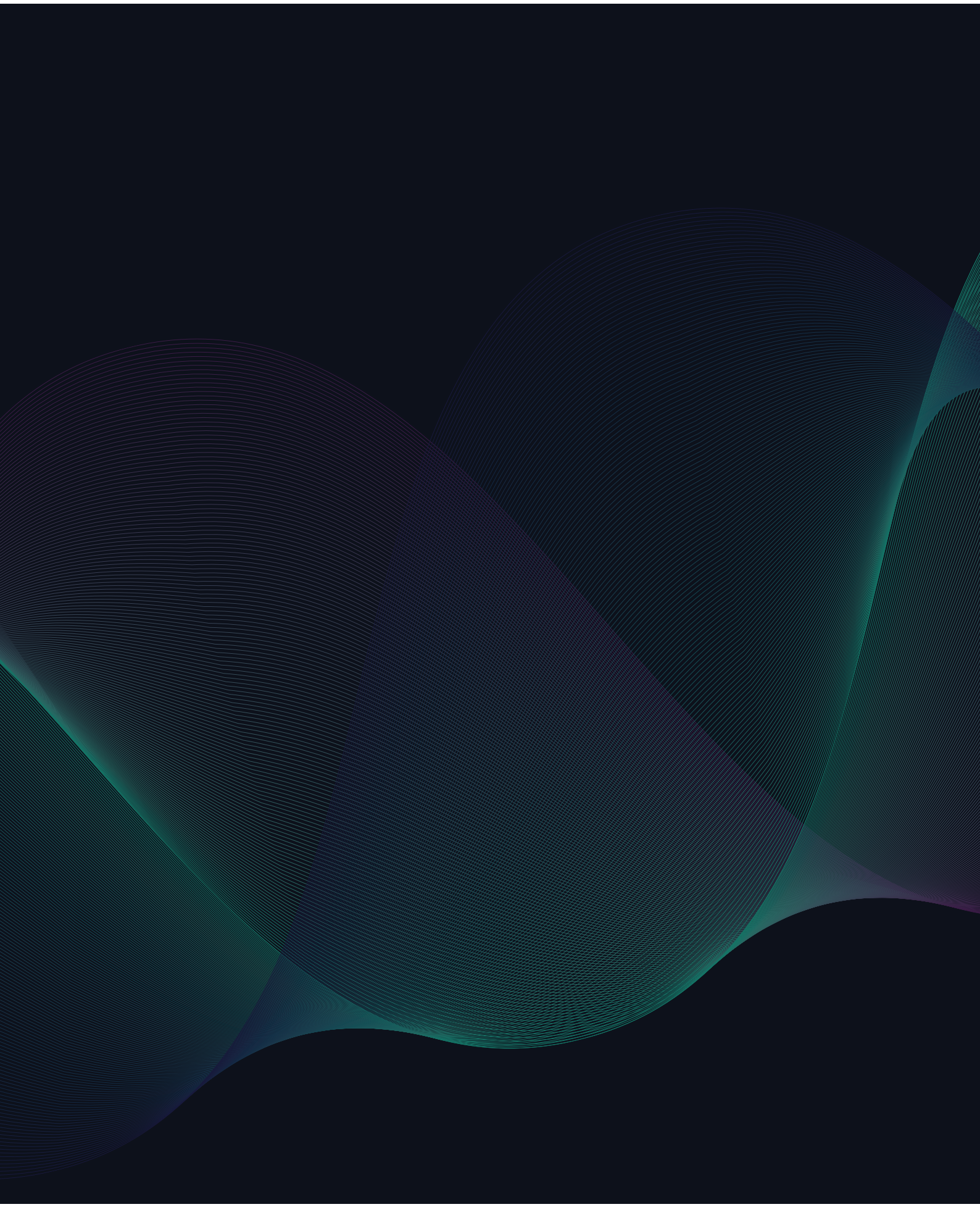
Cyber + Health
Alliances



Research
Chair Program



Industry
Alumni Program



Foreword

AI is fuelling a period of profound technological change, with far-reaching implications for productivity, competitiveness, learning and working. The challenge for economies, firms and individuals is how we effectively organise ourselves to translate this new capability into lasting benefit.

The National Industry Innovation Network was established to address this exact challenge. The NIIN is industry-driven and exists to bridge the gap between emerging technology and real-world adoption. It does this by coalescing universities and industry around shared infrastructure, applied capability and common purpose. The AI Adoption Moonshot represents the next evolution of that mission.

This report sets out NIIN's first flagship "Moonshot" initiative. It is ambitious in scale and practical in design. It reflects a clear understanding that fragmented effort will not deliver the infrastructure, skills, or confidence required to move at pace. Progress will depend on collaboration across institutions, sectors and jurisdictions. The proposed NIIN Sovereign AI Cloud and AI Skills Challenge are designed to remove structural barriers that no single organisation can address alone. Together, they provide a foundation for research, innovation, workforce development and industry engagement that aligns with Australia's values and long-term strategic interests. This report is also an invitation. The success of the NIIN AI Adoption Moonshot will depend on the active participation of universities, industry partners and government. Through collaborative action we can ensure AI is adopted responsibly, at scale and in ways that strengthen Australia's future prosperity.

AI has moved from experimentation to implementation stage. Organisations globally are embedding AI into strategy, operations, research and service delivery. Successful AI adopters will source the right infrastructure, technology and skills. They will often be expert collaborators.

There is a window of opportunity for Australia to accelerate progress in AI adoption and carve out competitive advantage in the process. The release of the National AI Plan provides clear direction and the challenge now is converting strategy into action. Australia needs technology-rich environments where AI can be tested and embedded into processes in low-risk ways. Those environments need to be secure and sovereign, and backed by the skills required to get the most of available technology.

Cisco knows innovation happens fastest when industry, universities and government work together. The National Industry Innovation Network embodies this approach. Through the AI Adoption Moonshot, NIIN is creating the conditions for Australian organisations to move from intent to impact. The two core initiatives of the Moonshot – Sovereign AI Cloud and the AI Skills Challenge – address the two most fundamental barriers to AI adoption: infrastructure and skills. This report sets out a path for Australia to capture the benefits of AI while building resilience, trust and long-term capability. Cisco has invested in supporting the NIIN to fundamentally change the pace of AI adoption in Australia.



John Dewar

**NIIN ADVISORY
COUNCIL CHAIR**



Stefan Lietl

VP CISCO ANZ



Executive Summary

Australia is entering a pivotal phase in AI. Successive waves of AI are fundamentally reshaping research, service delivery, manufacturing, healthcare, defence, and economic competitiveness. Generative AI represented the first wave with its ability to create content and insight at scale. This was followed by the even more powerful agentic AI, which orchestrates workflows, interacts with tools, bots and humans and performs human-like tasks with minimal supervision but at non-human speed and precision. Latest generation AI embeds intelligence into robots, vehicles, drones, medical devices, and industrial systems in ways and at a scale not seen before.

The pace of AI impact has created opportunities for countries and organisations to leapfrog competitors. The most progressive governments are recognising AI's capacity to improve economic complexity and build sovereign capacity. Australia is not necessarily suited to development of frontier-scale large language models (LLMs), given barriers to entry. It is well-placed to be an early adopter of AI and creating the conditions for industry, university and government to be expert users of AI.

The release of the Australian Government's National AI Plan affirms the size of the opportunity and urgency required to capitalise. The Plan – endorsed by Universities Australia – notes Australia must build digital foundations, deepen AI capability and secure infrastructure to underpin future competitiveness. It sets out three priorities for action:

- **Build smart infrastructure.** Strengthen digital and computing foundations so AI development

and adoption can occur reliably, securely and at scale.

- **Back Australian AI capability.** Support the development of homegrown AI models, tools and applications that reflect Australia's needs, context and data.
- **Attract investment.** Position Australia as a trusted destination for major AI, data and compute investment.

As Australia's largest and most established industry-university innovation network, the National Industry Innovation Network (NIIN) is uniquely placed to drive progress against these priorities. The NIIN offers national reach, mature governance, strong industry partnerships and a track record of translating emerging technologies into real-world capability. In response to the plan, the NIIN is launching its AI Adoption Moonshot. It comprises two flagship goals to address structural barriers in Australia's AI landscape:

1. The **NIIN Sovereign AI Cloud.** Establishment of a shared, Australian-hosted platform that is intended to provide the compute, security, tools and governance needed for modern AI workloads.
2. The **NIIN AI Skills Challenge.** A national program designed to rapidly build practical, applied AI competency for students, workers and organisations.

These initiatives provide foundations for a more competitive, resilient and inclusive AI future. They offer a coordinated path for government, industry and universities to act with speed and ambition, ensuring Australia quickly captures value from AI.

1. Australia's AI readiness is improving quickly

AI is shaping modern economies, security environments and social systems. The speed of adoption and scale of impact differentiates it from any previous technology. Frontier-scale AI model releases have increased more than fivefold in just two years,¹ and the cost of model inference has fallen dramatically,² placing powerful AI capability within reach of SMEs, not just multinationals. AI's adoption trajectory is four times faster than the desktop internet³ and is already reshaping global competitive dynamics in domains such as health, education, defence and utilities.

AI PROGRESS IS MOVING FASTER THAN ANY PRIOR TECHNOLOGY WAVE

5.6x
GROWTH

5.6x growth in frontier-scale AI model releases since 2022.

4x
FASTER ADOPTION

4x faster adoption than desktop internet

280x
CHEAPER TO RUN GPT-3.5

280x cheaper to run GPT-3.5 or equivalent models in 18 months

Australia stands to benefit economically from AI-driven transformation. AI could unlock up to A\$115 billion in annual economic value by 2030.⁴ This includes productivity gains across critical industries, improved output, new business creation and generation of new jobs. AI is also improving access to services, reducing friction, accelerating medical and scientific discovery, creating adaptive learning systems and helping to efficiently manage energy, resources and infrastructure.

According to the latest [Cisco AI Readiness Index](#), the share of Australian organisations classified as pacesetters has risen from 4 per cent to 22 per cent in a single year.⁵ Pacesetters are defined as sophisticated AI adopters with established capability in new domains. Australia is almost double the pacesetter global average (13%). In the same year, users defined as "laggards" went from 7% to 1%.

That rapid shift in Australia's performance suggests that countries with clear strategies and commitment can leapfrog competitors. As an example, in the past year Australia overtook Singapore, Germany and Canada in terms of AI readiness.

¹ The pace of large-scale model releases is accelerating (Epoch AI, 2024)

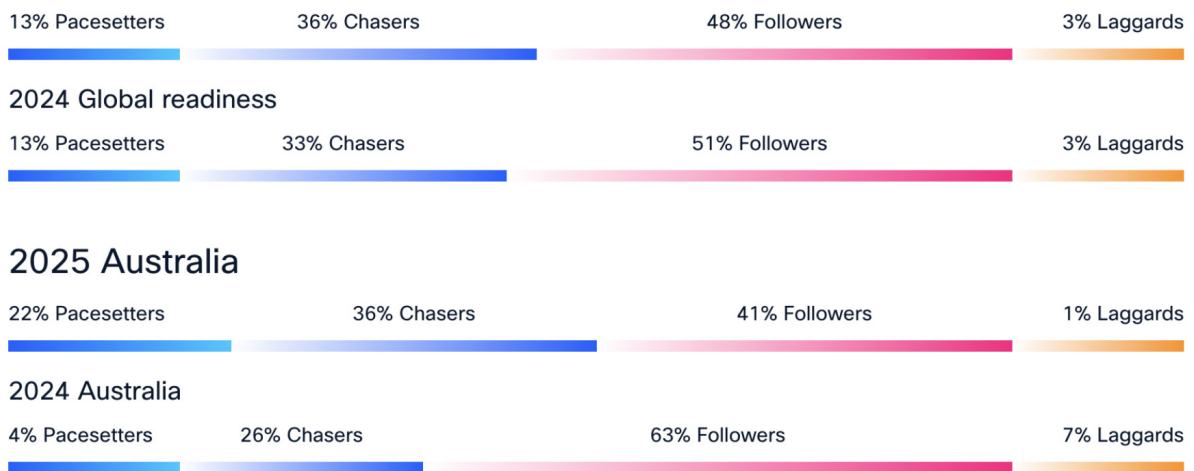
² Stanford Institute for Human-Centred Artificial Intelligence (Stanford HAI), AI Index Report 2025: Research and Development (Stanford University, 2025)

³ Technology as Innovation: AI Trends, (Bond Capital, 2025)

⁴ Microsoft and Tech Council of Australia (2023) Australia's Generative AI Opportunity

⁵ https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/ai/readiness-index/realizing-the-value-of-ai.html

Global Readiness



Improved AI readiness has not yet translated into national advantage. International comparisons show Australia remains behind in areas required to sustain AI leadership. Australia ranks last in the OECD for industry-research collaboration and lags behind other economies in scaling national capability.⁶ Whereas other nations have established large-scale, long-term AI funding and infrastructure programs – such as the US’s US\$1.8 billion National AI Initiative or the UK’s £1.4 billion AI Strategy – Australia’s most recent national investment was AUD \$124 million (2021); an order of magnitude smaller relative to GDP.

Without sustained investment and coordination, Australia risks slower progress relative to peers in terms of embedding AI into research pipelines,

upgrading infrastructure, attracting global talent and shaping international standards.

Those who move later will face higher entry costs, reduced influence and dependence on offshore systems, models and governance. The economic costs would be measured in lost productivity, reduced investment and diminished sovereignty, especially in defence, critical infrastructure, health and education.

Australia can build on recent momentum and secure a leadership position. It will require a triple helix approach across government, industry and universities to address structural barriers. If not, AI adoption will remain uneven, fragmented and behind global peers and competitors.

2. Investment is required in three priority areas

AI continues to evolve rapidly, with frontier models enabling powerful generative capabilities and the emerging shift toward agentic systems – AI that can autonomously plan, take actions, run workflows, and integrate deeply into operations. This progression creates new opportunities for countries to build competitive advantages in applied AI, sovereign infrastructure and tailored solutions.

There are three major priorities for Australia to capture value in this next wave of AI development:

Priority 1. Accelerating industry adoption of AI

Across government, industry and education, there is little doubt about the importance of artificial intelligence. Adoption will drive significant productivity gains including unlocking up to A\$115 billion in annual economic value by 2030.⁷ The challenge lies in turning recognition into implementation. In 2024, 30 per cent of companies said they needed AI skills in their business, up from 20 per cent in 2022 – a clear sign that demand for capability is rising. Yet 41 per cent of businesses still reported no engagement with AI at all.⁸

Australia's AI adoption challenge is not primarily technological. It is structural, organisational and risk related. Uncertainty about the potential benefits of AI are widespread, with specific concerns about the implications of AI on liability, trust and organisational processes. When asked directly, 63 per cent of businesses say the single biggest reason they are not doing more is that they simply

do not have a clear enough understanding of how AI could deliver tangible value to their specific operations.

This type of uncertainty fuels widespread risk aversion. Leaders – particularly in sectors such as health, finance and critical infrastructure – are rightly cautious wherever patient safety, clinical accountability, financial integrity, ethical considerations or customer trust intersect with AI. Without concrete evidence of safe, effective implementation, the default position is delay rather than risk a poorly governed or poorly understood deployment.

What Australian businesses need is safe, practical, low-risk discovery environments where they can:

- **Trial use cases** in contained settings that reflect their actual operating context.
- **Access specialist expertise** to identify the highest-value, lowest-risk opportunities specific to their industry and organisation.
- **Benefit from proven patterns**, reference implementations and shared lessons so they do not have to start from scratch every time.
- **Operate within responsible AI frameworks**, transparency mechanisms and appropriate guardrails from the outset – so that trust is earned through evidence rather than hoped for.

Most Australian businesses currently lack access to those trusted, practical pathways to discovery. Until that structural gap is closed, progress will remain patchy, concentrated in the already confident few, and far short of the national economic and social opportunity.

6 OECD (2021)

7. Microsoft and Tech Council of Australia (2023) Australia's Generative AI Opportunity

8 https://www.aigroup.com.au/globalassets/news/reports/2024/skills_survey_research_insight_02_the-digital-and-ai-revolution.pdf

Priority 2: Building sovereign AI infrastructure

Sovereign AI infrastructure has become a non-negotiable strategic priority for Australia. True sovereign capability means a nation can independently design, develop, train, fine-tune, deploy and operate important AI systems using compute, data pipelines, models and governance frameworks that remain under Australian jurisdiction and control. This is essential to ensure resilience, security, alignment with national laws, ethical standards, privacy obligations and cultural values – especially in domains where foreign dependence would create unacceptable strategic, security or trust risks.

Sovereign AI infrastructure requires thoughtful design and execution across the full stack: large-scale, onshore GPU-accelerated compute clusters with the right tools, management systems and governance layers; secure data pipelines capable of handling highly privacy-sensitive datasets (clinical records, genomic sequences, patient data, defence information); purpose-built or fine-tuned models trained on Australian contexts; and embedded mechanisms for cybersecurity, privacy protection, responsible AI, explainability and auditability.

Australia needs sovereign, AI-ready infrastructure that supports the entire lifecycle of AI adoption – from early experimentation and interactive prototyping through to scaled deployment and integration into real-world operations – particularly in sensitive and highly regulated domains such as defence, health and critical infrastructure.

Current infrastructure falls significantly short in several critical ways:

1. **Lack of support for interactive and explorative workloads.** Traditional high-performance computing (HPC) batch-queue systems, which still dominate much of Australia's research infrastructure, are poorly suited to modern AI development. Researchers, developers and practitioners frequently require rapid, on-demand, interactive access to GPU resources for debugging, iterative experimentation, hyperparameter tuning, quick prototyping and explorative work – tasks that often need turnaround times of minutes to hours rather than days or weeks. These interactive

workflows are not adequately supported today, across virtually all application domains.

2. **Inefficient and fragmented development cycles.** Many machine learning practitioners need to test algorithms and implementations on small datasets first (to verify accuracy, eliminate bugs and crashes) before committing to full-scale training runs that may last days or weeks. Without the ability to reserve modest but responsive GPU resources for these short, iterative cycles – ideally in containerised environments where users have full control over their software stack, drivers and dependencies (without controlling the host machine) – productivity suffers. The current lack of this capability forces many individuals and small teams to purchase expensive, under-utilised desktop GPU workstations, resulting in inefficient capital allocation and duplicated effort.
3. **Inadequate support for high-value, nationally significant workloads.** Several of Australia's most strategically and economically important AI applications remain severely constrained by existing infrastructure. These include compute-intensive health and life-sciences workloads such as medical imaging analysis, large-scale genomics, digital twins of organs, patients and entire health systems, and complex simulation models – all of which demand sustained, high-performance GPU access in secure, privacy-compliant environments. Training and fine-tuning models on sensitive local datasets in fully onshore, compliant settings is similarly limited. Emerging agentic AI systems that orchestrate complex workflows across enterprise platforms and cross-institutional collaborative research also suffer from fragmented capacity and inconsistent governance.
4. **Specific challenges for universities wanting to leverage AI for research.** A recent Request for Information released by Cisco drew a consistent response from universities across the NIIN. Most agreed that the lack of a sovereign AI cloud created risk and slowed down the pace of innovation. The barrier extended beyond physical infrastructure and GPUs; it included access to the capability required to research safely and efficiently including data governance, optimisation or workloads and access to more friendly commercial models.

Without these capabilities, organisations face a stark choice: accept the risks of offshore platforms (often unacceptable for sensitive data), build expensive bespoke solutions in isolation, or simply delay adoption altogether. Other advanced economies are addressing these gaps at scale. The European Union’s Invest AI initiative is using €200 billion to create large-scale “AI gigafactories” to provide accessible, sovereign compute to researchers, companies and public institutions. Comparable multi-billion-dollar commitments have been made in Canada, Singapore, the UK and elsewhere.

Australia’s own national investment in purpose-built, large-scale sovereign AI infrastructure remains modest and fragmented by comparison. While recent private-sector announcements – Amazon’s AU\$20 billion data centre expansion, Microsoft’s AU\$5 billion commitment, and OpenAI’s multi-billion-dollar sovereign AI campus partnership with NEXTDC in Sydney – are encouraging signals of momentum, they are not yet matched by the coordinated, national-scale public–private effort required to meet strategic needs. Without decisive action, Australia faces serious long-term consequences:

- **Strategic and security vulnerabilities** – continued reliance on foreign infrastructure exposes sensitive data to external legal regimes and potential interference.
- **Loss of economic value capture** – becoming a permanent net importer of AI innovation rather than a producer of locally relevant solutions.
- **Erosion of public and institutional trust** – inability to demonstrate that critical AI systems align with Australian privacy, ethical and governance standards.
- **Talent drain** – skilled professionals moving to jurisdictions that provide world-class, accessible, sovereign compute environments.

Building sovereign AI infrastructure that is large-scale, secure, GPU-accelerated, interactive-capable, privacy-preserving, integration-ready and shared across universities, industry and government is therefore not merely an enabler of adoption. It is a foundational requirement if Australia is to participate meaningfully – and competitively – in the AI era.

Priority 3: Growing AI skills at scale

Australia’s ability to adopt and scale artificial intelligence will depend on its ability to build, attract and retain talent. The shortage of AI skills has already become one of the most immediate barriers to implementation. In 2024, 44 per cent of senior Australian executives said lack of internal AI capability was the single biggest factor slowing adoption.⁹ The gap is widening; Australia’s AI workforce grew from fewer than 1,000 specialists in 2014 to 33,000 in 2023, but meeting forecast demand by 2030 will require a fivefold increase to around 200,000 workers. Even using the most aggressive forecasts, Australia faces a shortfall of up to 60,000 roles by 2027 as new jobs outpace supply.¹⁰

As AI evolves from standalone tools toward agentic systems and deep workflow integration, the required skillset is broadening well beyond core technical development. Australia needs capability across multiple layers:

- A smaller, highly skilled cohort with **deep technical expertise** – capable of building, training, fine-tuning, evaluating and governing advanced models, including engineering, data science, cybersecurity and systems integration for complex agentic workflows.
- A significantly larger group of **implementers and integrators** – professionals who can apply, customise and embed AI tools into real business processes, legacy systems and operational environments to solve concrete problems.
- **Widespread basic AI literacy** across the broader workforce – so leaders, professionals, frontline staff, clinicians and non-technical decision-makers can understand AI’s realistic capabilities, limitations, risks and ethical implications, and make informed choices about where and how to adopt it responsibly.

Current training pathways are not keeping pace with the speed and breadth of need. Australia remains heavily reliant on traditional university degrees for advanced skills, with comparatively low uptake of short courses, micro-credentials, vocational education and training (VET) pathways, and mid-career reskilling programs – despite evidence that these more flexible, faster-delivery models

9 <https://www.innovationaus.com/shortage-of-ai-skills-has-put-a-handbrake-on-ai-adoption/>

10 <https://techcouncil.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Meeting-the-AI-Skills-Boom-2024.v2.pdf>

are among the most effective levers for scaling capability quickly.¹¹

The most powerful shift required is from awareness-based training to practice-embedded and use-case-driven learning. Broad AI literacy remains essential, but adoption accelerates dramatically when people learn by applying AI to real, relevant problems in their own context – rather than studying abstract concepts in isolation. In health, for example, this means clinicians, administrators, data scientists and operational leaders learning together on live challenges such as medical imaging analysis, clinical decision

support, operational optimisation or patient flow modelling. Shared national platforms and trusted testbeds can dramatically reduce the cost, risk and fragmentation of this kind of applied learning by allowing organisations to experiment safely and collaboratively.

Without coordinated effort – and without a clear shift toward practice-embedded, use-case-driven, tiered learning – the skills gap will continue to act as a handbrake on adoption, concentrating capability in a few large organisations while leaving the broader economy and workforce behind.

3. Role of the NIIN in catalysing action

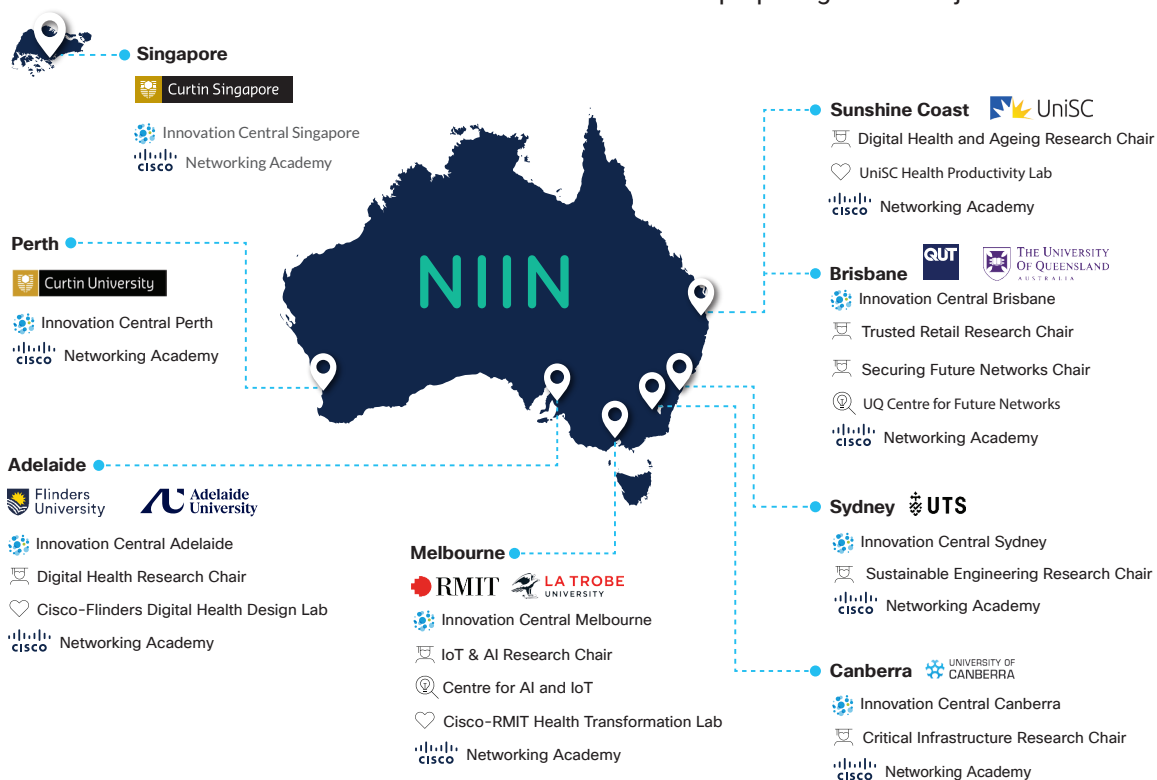
The NIIN innovation ecosystem

The NIIN is an established vehicle with a proven operating model and robust governance structure. It has become the largest industry-driven innovation network in Australia. Anchored by sustained investment by Cisco and its partners, the NIIN has a national presence and reach into Asia. The NIIN comprises industry and university partners focused on advancing use of digital technology nationally.

Founded in 2020, the NIIN was a response to many of the challenges identified in the national AI Plan

including de-risking adoption of digital technologies in Australia by:

- Transferring international best practice and insights into the Australian context.
- Creating test-bed environments linked to global R&D, enabling Australian firms to safely trial, validate and refine new tech in practical, real-world conditions before broader implementation.
- Building targeted skills and capability initiatives to ensure Australia has the necessary talent pool to effectively utilise and scale digital innovations, addressing current workforce gaps and preparing for future job demands.



The NIIN AI Adoption Moonshot

The NIIN identified AI as a major priority in its submission to the Australian Government’s Strategic Examination of R&D. By operating at the intersection of research, industry innovation and commercialisation, the NIIN is uniquely placed to help Australia accelerate AI adoption. Unlike traditional Research and Development (R&D) models – often confined to theoretical knowledge generation – the NIIN model prioritises Innovation and Development (I&D), focusing explicitly on translating ideas into practical, commercially viable industry applications. The model’s distinctive approach ensures a strong alignment between university expertise and industry-driven challenges.

The NIIN has created a “Moonshot” program to support large-scale initiatives that mobilise industry around priority national challenges. The AI Adoption Moonshot represents the first and most urgent initiative of this program. It builds on NIIN’s existing assets and partnerships to accelerate AI readiness across Australia’s economy, research system and workforce. Through the AI Adoption Moonshot, the NIIN is launching two flagship initiatives:

NIIN Sovereign AI Cloud

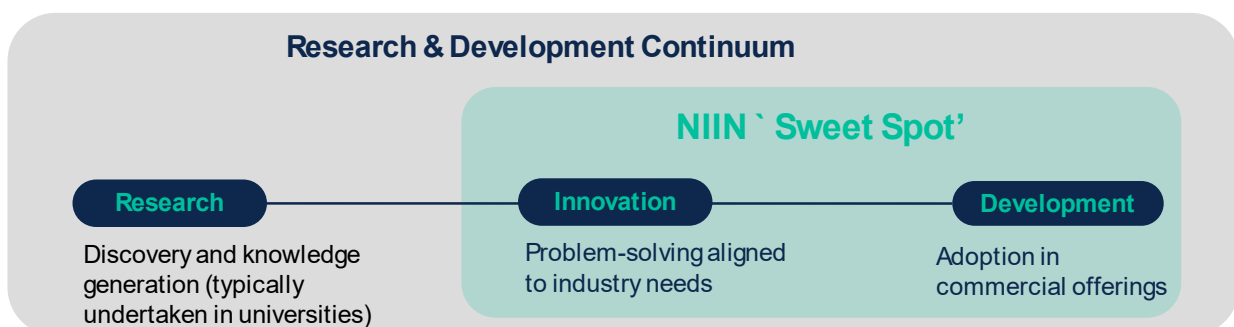
AI workloads are now embedded across research, teaching, simulation and innovation activities. Yet some universities rely on fragmented, subscale compute, inconsistent governance settings and limited access to compliant environments that support experimentation at speed and with confidence.

Without the ability to work with sensitive or regulated datasets in secure and compliant settings, many institutions default to offshore platforms, creating long-term reliance and reducing Australia’s ability to build sovereign capability – while also putting research and IP at risk.

The NIIN AI Cloud is a proposed sovereign, shared AI environment that would provide universities –

and their industry partners – with the infrastructure, tools and capability required to safely and effectively experiment with AI workloads central to teaching and research. It would enable universities, government and industry to access secure AI-ready environments for applied research, learning and innovation. By consolidating investment, the platform would reduce duplication, improve access to compute and ensure sensitive data complies with Australian governance policy. The concept has three core components:

1. **Shared sovereign infrastructure.** A distributed network of GPU-based environments accessible across NIIN universities. These environments would be configured specifically for AI workloads rather than general computing. They would support:
 - Model development and training
 - Secure simulations
 - Advanced analytics and multimodal workloads.
2. **A common services and applications layer.** The platform would include ready-to-use tools and applications suitable for teaching, research and early industry experimentation including standard “AI playgrounds” similar to those used at Stanford and the University of Michigan.
3. **Embedded governance and responsible AI safeguards.** The platform would be designed to host sensitive/regulated datasets in compliance with Australian requirements. This includes embedding Green AI and the Australian AI Ethics Framework’s principles (human, societal and environmental wellbeing; human-centred values; fairness; privacy protection and security; reliability and safety; transparency and explainability; contestability; and accountability) as foundational design requirements.





INTENDED IMPACT

A foundation for research and discovery.

Researchers gain reliable access to compute capacity without delays, queues or risk of losing momentum.

A pathway for commercial application.

Organisations can test and refine AI prototypes before deployment, reducing risk and improving quality.

Greater efficiency and shared investment.

Infrastructure is procured and operated collaboratively rather than duplicated across institutions.

Protection of national data and intellectual property. AI development can occur within Australian governance settings rather than offshore environments where control is limited.

Increased velocity and speed to market. By providing secure, sovereign, high-performance compute and pre-configured tools, the NIIN Sovereign AI Cloud would significantly accelerate the development, testing and deployment of AI solutions. Researchers and industry partners could move from concept to prototype faster, enabling more rapid innovation cycles, quicker translation of research into real-world applications and more agile responses to emerging opportunities and challenges.

NIIN AI Skills Challenge

Australia's ability to adopt and scale artificial intelligence will depend on its ability to build the skills required to develop, apply and govern AI. Capability remains uneven and supply is not keeping pace with demand. Organisations report skills shortages as one of the most immediate barriers slowing meaningful AI adoption.

The NIIN AI Skills Challenge is a national initiative designed to accelerate the development of practical, applied AI capability across the workforce. It will deliver a continuum of training opportunities aligned to real-world needs. The Challenge embeds learning directly into practice so students and professionals build capability while working on genuine AI use cases sourced from industry and public sector partners. It will draw on a range of delivery models to meet diverse skill needs across the economy. These may include micro-credentials, workplace-based learning, digital apprenticeships, sector-specific short courses and collaborative projects with industry. The program is designed to support both foundational AI literacy and the emerging skills required for the next wave of AI capabilities including agentic and physical AI.

The program will support both foundational AI literacy and advanced competencies needed for emerging AI applications, such as fine-tuning models, workflow integration and responsible oversight. It will also include dedicated pathways to upskill boards and senior management, recognising that AI adoption must become a strategic imperative at the highest levels.

This model includes:

- **A national AI learning framework.** A structured approach that builds skills across the four domains required for AI adoption: development, scaling, governance and management.
- **Applied learning linked to real use cases.** Participants work on challenges identified by NIIN industry and government partners. Learning is anchored in practice and theory.
- **Collaborative delivery model.** Programs would be co-designed and potentially co-delivered across NIIN universities and aligned vocational providers with coordinated industry involvement, ensuring consistency and reducing duplication.

INTENDED IMPACT

A workforce ready to adopt AI in practice rather than only understand it conceptually.

Stronger alignment between university training and workplace needs, reducing the gap between qualification and capability.

Faster, more consistent capability uplift across sectors, preventing adoption from concentrating only in highly resourced organisations.

Scalable model for reskilling and upskilling, supporting both new and existing workers.

"AI has the potential to reshape industry in Australia. People not equipped with the skills to take advantage of the opportunities of AI are at risk of being left behind. Universities have a critical role to play in building applied, work-ready capability at scale. The NIIN AI Skills Challenge recognises that skills development must be practical, flexible, and closely connected to industry needs if Australia is to make AI work for the benefit of all society."

- **Prof The Hon Bill Shorten, Vice-Chancellor and President, University of Canberra**

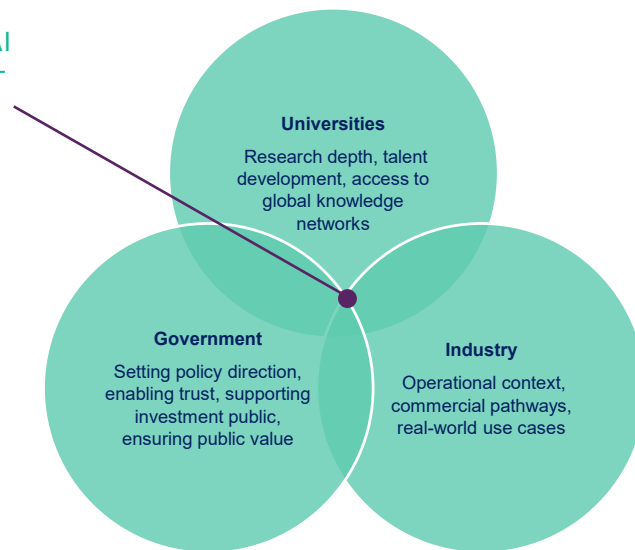


4. How to get involved

No single institution, industry sector or government can accelerate adoption at the scale or pace needed by acting alone. Effective international models are built on collaboration between universities, industry and government. This “triple-helix” approach ensures research excellence, practical application and public policy move forward together rather than in parallel. Australia has strong capability in each domain, with universities bringing research depth, talent development and access to global knowledge networks. Industry brings operational context, commercial pathways and real-world use cases, and government sets policy that builds trust, supports investment and public value.

The NIIN AI Adoption Moonshot provides a mechanism for shared progress. It offers a national platform where partners can contribute to and benefit from common infrastructure, shared capability and coordinated learning.

THE PLATFORM: NIIN AI ADOPTION MOONSHOT



Contact

Join the NIIN mailing list to keep up to date with the NIIN AI Adoption Moonshot.

NIIN National Industry
Innovation Network

Email: communications@niin.com.au

Acknowledgements





NIIN

niin.com.au