



Crown
Commercial
Service

Buyer Needs

RM6200 Artificial Intelligence Dynamic Purchasing System Agreement



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1. Introduction

1.1 Customer Needs Statement

Crown Commercial Service (CCS) is seeking to establish a Dynamic Purchasing Agreement (DPS) for the provision of Artificial Intelligence for all UK central government departments, wider public sector organisations and charities as listed in the OJEU Contract Notice for RM6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS.

This RM6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS Agreement will be managed by CCS and any contract(s) awarded under this DPS Agreement will be managed by individual Customers.

The intended duration period of the RM6200 DPS Agreement is for 18 months plus extension opportunities of up to two 12 month periods. In the event that the RM6200 DPS Agreement is terminated, CCS shall give the Supplier no less than three (3) Months written notice. CCS acknowledges that the RM6200 DPS Agreement will not be terminated within the initial first two (2) months from the commencement date.

CCS may extend the duration of this RM6200 DPS Agreement for any period or periods up to a maximum of two 1 year (12 month) periods in total from the expiry of the Initial RM 6200 DPS Agreement period by giving the Supplier no less than three (3) Months' written notice.

Customers may enter into a contract with you for a period of their determining, up to a maximum of forty-eight (48) months, which may exceed the duration of the RM6200 DPS Agreement. Where the Contract Initial Period is less than forty-eight (48) months a customer may elect to extend. The contract extension period cannot be more than twenty four (24 months) and must not take the contract period beyond the forty-eight (48) months in total.

The flexibility of the contracting period allows the customer to determine appropriate contracting timelines required in order that the supplier can meet the needs of the customer for large and complex projects.

1.2 The Opportunity

The RM6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS Agreement will provide central government and wider public sector departments with the opportunity to procure an extensive range of artificial intelligence services via a comprehensive number of suppliers.

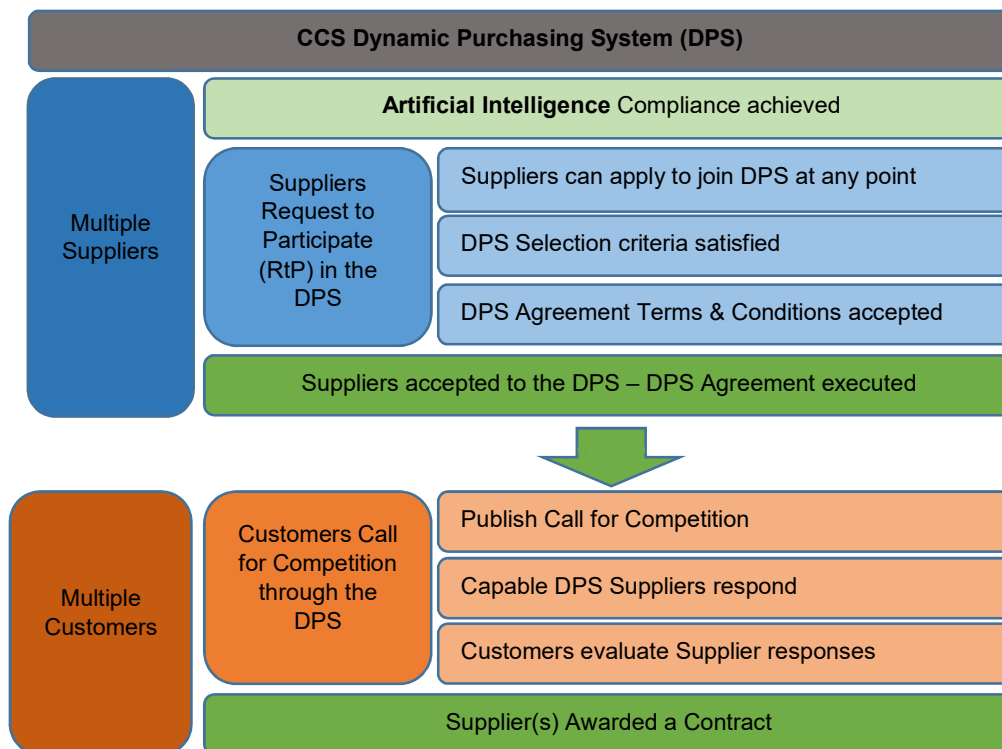
Upon application to join the RM6200 DPS Agreement, bidders are required to indicate which categories and services they are able to bid for. It is therefore essential that bidders select the exact elements relevant to their service offering in order to be invited to the relevant competitions.

Customers will use the product and service element filters as detailed in Attachment 1 Artificial Intelligence Product and Services Matrix, to shortlist appointed suppliers offering their service requirements and invite them to competition.

What is a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS)?

A DPS is a public sector sourcing tool for common goods and services under regulation 34 (Dynamic Purchasing Systems) of the [PCR 2015](#). Bidders can apply to join at any

point and don't require any special IT equipment as a DPS eliminates unnecessary activity for the bidder, up front:



How will the services within the DPS for RM6200 Artificial Intelligence be organised?

The RM6200 DPS will be organised into distinct categories so:

- Bidders can indicate all elements relevant to their service offering,
- Customers can filter the elements to produce a shortlist of appointed suppliers to invite to a competition.

The four (4) distinct categories comprise of:

- Scope of Engagement
- Type of AI
- Medical AI Technology
- Sector

Full details of the four (4) distinct categories and the sub-categories can be found at Attachment 1 RM6200 Artificial Intelligence Products and Service Matrix and DPS Schedule 1 - Specification.

Who are the Customers of the RM6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS Agreement?

The RM6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS Agreement will be available to all central government and wider public sector customers as listed in the OJEU notice, including but not limited to the following:

Central Government:

- Environment
- Defence
- Other Central Government

Wider Public Sector:

- Education
- Fire and Rescue
- Health
- Local Government
- Not for Profit (Charitable)
- Police
- Housing Association

Other Wider Public Sector

The RM6200 DPS Agreement is expected to see growth from both customers who use a current public sector Artificial Intelligence Agreement and also new customers who choose to purchase Artificial Intelligence services via this DPS route.

What are the benefits of the RM 6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS Agreement?

- Simpler, quicker process – accessible for both SMEs and other suppliers seeking opportunities to provide services to the public sector.
- Automated, electronic process – streamlined electronic process.
- Flexible - new bidders can apply to join at any point.
- Choice - increased scope/scale of service offerings and access to public sector business.
- Filtering of supplier offering - ensures suppliers receive notifications of competitions that are relevant to their service offering.
- Dynamic – Customers can create bespoke specifications, competitions and contracts.
- Supports localism and Social Value - enabling appointed suppliers to bid for business either locally, regionally or nationally.
- Savings – drives savings through the ‘Call for Competition’ procedure.
- Efficiencies – reduces Customers costs and process cycle time

What is the estimated value of the RM 6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS Agreement?

The estimated value is £25M (excluding VAT) in the first year, growing to £50M (excluding VAT) in year two in line with targeted growth strategies. We expect this to remain steady at £50M per annum in year three and four if the DPS is extended. This will comprise multiple contracts with multiple suppliers, however there is no guarantee of work or spend under this RM6200 DPS Agreement.

1.3 The current situation

This RM6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS Agreement is a new offering from CCS. At present CCS does not have any commercial offerings associated directly with the provision of Artificial Intelligence.

Limited access to Artificial Intelligence services are available through a number of other agreements including:

Agreement reference	Agreement name	Summary
RM6173	Automation Marketplace DPS	for Robotic Process Automation

RM1043	Digital Outcomes & Specialists (DOS)	for application development where all Intellectual Property transfers to the buyer
RM1557	G-Cloud	for cloud-hosted commercial-off-the-shelf applications only
RM6094	SPARK DPS	for AI service delivering radical and disruptive innovation

2. Specification (DPS Schedule (Specification))

2.1 Our priorities

Crown Commercial Service (CCS) key priorities are to support visibility of Artificial Intelligence products and services whole life costs and to influence efficiencies through:

- Offering valued solutions to meet customers individual requirements;
- Build and increase capacity of high quality products and services;
- Provide greater opportunity for aggregation; and
- Develop a dynamic commercial model for access to products and services.

The [AI Sector Deal](#), published in May 2019, set out new measures and targets to put the UK at the forefront of the artificial intelligence (AI) and data revolution.

This DPS aims to support the innovation of public sector organisations using AI technology to free up time and raise productivity and promotes the Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation's guidelines for the ethical use of data, including for AI.

The Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation published the [Data Ethics Framework](#) in June 2018. The Data Ethics Framework consists of a set of principles, guidance and a workbook to guide the design of appropriate data use in the public sector and helps teams clarify their ethical decisions when using data for government projects.

The Office for AI published [Guidelines for AI Procurement](#) in June 2020, providing a summary of best practice and addressing specific challenges of acquiring artificial intelligence technologies in government. Central Government and other public sector bodies should use these guidelines for contracts let under this DPS.

The Supplier shall meet and assist the Buyer to comply with any existing, replacement or new government guidelines, policy standards and legislation.

The key priorities of this offering are to support the public sector in buying artificial intelligence services, to scope the problem or project and understand how to solve problems using artificial intelligence to maximise value and increase efficiency of processes.

2.2 Scope

The Supplier shall provide artificial intelligence services for Buyer organisations in the following filter and sub-filter categories:

Scope of Engagement	Type of AI	Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AI Discovery• Licencing, Customisation and Support• End-to-end Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AI Applications• Augmented Decision Making• Data and Analytics• Virtual Assistants and Chatbots• Medical AI Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blue Light• Central Government• Devolved Administrations• Health• Local Government• Not-for-profit



Medical AI Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Screening• Diagnosis• Augmented Decision Making• Improving System Efficiency

Filter Category Level 1 - Scope of Engagement

This is the first stage of an AI procurement. If a Buyer is new to AI they will be able to procure services through a discovery phase, to get an understanding of AI and how it can benefit their organisational priorities. If a Buyer has experience in AI, they will be able to purchase licencing, customisation and support directly from suppliers. If a Buyer would like both of these things, they will have access to end-to-end partnerships.

Scope of Engagement
AI Discovery
Licencing, Customisation and Support
End-to-end Partnerships

Filter Category Level 2 - Type of AI

This relates to the type of technology available using the development, implementation and support of artificial intelligence services; examples include artificial intelligence software applications, data analytics using artificial intelligence, the development and implementation of intelligent virtual assistants and intelligent personal assistants.

Type of AI
AI Applications
Augmented Decision Making
Data and Analytics
Virtual Assistants and Chatbots
Medical AI Technology

Filter Category Level 3 - Medical AI Technology

NHSX launched a policy report [Artificial Intelligence: How to get it right](#), published in October 2019. The report gives an overview on how to make the most effective use of AI across health and social care.

This filter will only be visible to Suppliers who have selected the option 'Medical AI Technology' in filter 2 and is intended to broadly represent the emerging pipeline of AI technologies in health and social care in line with the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Award, which is run by the Accelerated Access Collaborative (AAC) in partnership with NHSX and the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR).

AI technologies may have a variety of applications in health and social care and the AI Award will support health and social care bodies to accelerate chosen Medical AI Technology; including but not limited to medical imaging artificial intelligence software, non-imaging diagnostic artificial intelligence software and symptom-based artificial intelligence software.

To find out more about the AI in Health and Care Award and its aims to accelerate AI technologies in health and social care:

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/aac/what-we-do/how-can-the-aac-help-me/ai-award/>

Medical AI Technology
Screening
Diagnosis
Augmented Decision Making
Improving System Efficiency

Filter Category Level 4 - Sector

This relates to the sectors to which a supplier is able to deliver services in an Order Contract. Some AI solutions are targeted at the needs of specific sectors.

Sector
Blue Light
Central Government
Devolved Administration
Health
Local Government
Not-for-profit

2.3. Mandatory Service Requirements:

This section provides details of the mandatory service delivery requirements that the Supplier shall be expected to fulfil in their entirety, in order to meet the requirements of this DPS Contract.

It is important that the Supplier take time to fully understand this important part of the Service delivery requirement, all mandatory requirements as listed below shall be required at DPS Start Date with the Authority.

- Innovation
- Standards
- Security
- Vetting of Supplier Staff
- Ordering
- Knowledge Transfer
- Environmental
- Sustainability
- Social Value

2.4. Innovation

In providing the Services to the Buyer, the Supplier agrees to use reasonable commercial efforts to:

- a) Identify opportunities to implement new applications, processes and technology advantageous to the needs of the Buyer, and
- b) Meet with the relevant Buyer personnel periodically, at least once every twelve (12) months, or more frequently as the Buyer may request, to inform the Buyer of any new applications, processes, technology, trends and directions which the Supplier are developing or is otherwise aware of that could reasonably be expected to have an impact on the Buyer's operations, or material aspects of the Service.

2.5. Standards

The Supplier shall comply with the appropriate Standards (or equivalent) as updated and applicable for the RM6200 Artificial Intelligence DPS which shall include but not be limited to:

Service Management Standards

- BS EN ISO 9001 "Quality Management System" Standard or equivalent.
- ISO 10007 "Quality Management Systems – guidelines for configuration management".

Environmental Standards

- BS EN ISO 14001 Environmental Management System standard or equivalent.

Accessible IT Standards

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 Conformance Level AA.
- ISO/IEC 13066-1:2011 Information Technology - Interoperability with assistive technology (AT) – Part 1: requirements and recommendations for interoperability.

Information Technology Standards

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-principles>
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/government-design-principles>
<https://www.gov.uk/service-manual/service-standard>
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greening-government-ict-strategy>
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-source-open-standardsand-re-use-government-action-plan>

- ISO 27001 Information Security Management standard or equivalent.
- ETSI TS 103 645 Cyber Security for Consumer Internet of Things Architecture Standards

- ISO 27001 Information Security Management standard or equivalent.
- ETSI TS 103 645 Cyber Security for Consumer Internet of Things Artificial Intelligence (AI) Standards

2.6. Security

The Supplier shall be required to have their own security operating procedures that shall be made available to Buyer.

The Supplier shall ensure appropriate security Standards, controls and measures in place such as access to premises.

The Supplier shall ensure that any suspected or actual security breaches are reported to the Buyer representative immediately.

The Supplier shall provide details of their personnel security procedures and upon request provide details of all personnel that they intend to use in the delivery of the Services.

2.7. Vetting of Supplier Staff

The Supplier shall ensure that all their personnel vetting procedures, under the DPS Contract and individual Contracts entered into under it by Buyers comply with the British Standard, Security Screening of Individuals Employed in a Security Environment – BS 7858:2012 or agreed equivalent, unless otherwise specified by Buyer at the Competition stage.

The Supplier shall where applicable provide details of its Supplier Staff security procedures to Buyers and contact details of all Supplier staff who will be involved in the delivery of the Services, when requested by Buyers.

2.8. Ordering

Suppliers must comply with Buyer requirements in respect of AI ethical standards The Supplier shall provide an effective ordering facility to enable Buyers to submit Orders for Goods and/or Services.

2.9. Knowledge Transfer

The Supplier shall implement a knowledge transfer process for use both throughout the Contract and prior to DPS Expiry Date and/or termination of the agreement to ensure the Supplier Staff share the knowledge they have gained and used while performing the

Services with the Buyer. The knowledge transfer process shall ensure that important knowledge, information, and practices pass from the Supplier and Supplier Staff to the Buyer.

At a minimum, such knowledge transfer processes will include Supplier meeting with the Buyer personnel and at least once every twelve (12) months, or more frequently as the Buyer may request, to;

- (a) explain how the Services are provided; and
- (b) provide such knowledge transfer, Documentation and other materials as requested to understand and provide the Services after the expiration and/or termination of the agreement.

2.10. Environmental

The Supplier shall ensure that all Electric and Electronic Equipment (EEE) provided in association with the delivery of the Goods and/or Services, is compliant with Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHs), Regulations and the UK Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations, where appropriate, including Producer Compliance Scheme registration. Full details can be accessed via the following links:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rohs-compliance-and-guidance>
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/waste/waste-electrical.htm>

The Supplier shall, where applicable, effectively manage the Services supplied under this DPS Contract, in order to minimise any impact on the environment.

The Supplier shall, where applicable, work proactively with Buyers in relation to the provision of Services, which includes but is not limited to, the following areas:

- noise reduction;
- removal of unwanted consumables;
- heat production reduction in confined spaces.

The Supplier shall be responsible, where applicable, for the collection and disposal of all packaging, materials and redundant or replacement spare parts in accordance with WEEE Regulations which can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/3113/contents/made>

The Supplier shall, where applicable, take steps to encourage the reuse of any WEEE generated in the delivery of Services as promoted by the WEEE Directive.

The Supplier shall demonstrate their full re-use or recycling streams upon request from Buyers.

2.11.Sustainability

The Supplier shall, where requested by Buyers, work with them to identify opportunities to introduce innovation, reduce cost and waste and ensure sustainable development is at the heart of their operations.

The Supplier shall ensure that they consider the relevance of sustainability at all lifecycle stages of the Deliverables provided under this DPS Contract including minimisation of negative impacts and the maximisation of positive impacts on society and the environment.

The Supplier shall, where applicable, ensure that in providing the Deliverables it does so in such a manner as to minimise any negative impact on the environment.

2.12.Social Value

The Supplier shall identify any Social Value options which are appropriate to Buyers as part of any Order Procedure. In addition to this, the Buyer can identify specific Social Value priorities at the point of ordering. Any Social Value options selected by Buyers at the point of Order Contract award, shall be in accordance with the Government's Social Values which are current at that point in time.

The Supplier shall complete annual Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assessments upon request from Buyers. For more information on Social Value please see the following link :

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-value-act-introductoryguide>

Our social value priorities

These are our priorities in this procurement:

- To support the government [AI Strategy's key commitment](#) to work with academia, the broader research community, industry and end users to integrate AI into future Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund challenges. Industry action to support can include but is not limited to working with universities to sponsor involvement with AI, developing industry-funded Masters programmes in AI, donating equipment, supporting time spent in production to develop skills.
- To enable public sector organisations to commit to increasing the diversity in the AI workforce and support efforts to address this, led by the [AI Council](#). Ways to support these efforts include but are not limited to working with organisations in local communities to support: coding for girls, women in tech, individuals from minority ethnic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, disadvantaged children with IT/literacy, school hackathons.

- To support the government's [National Retraining Scheme](#) to ensure a highly skilled workforce by identifying where and how staff can be used more efficiently within the customer organisation and identify and/or retrain those whose jobs are at risk of being displaced as a result of implementing AI and automation.

Suppliers must only bid for opportunities promulgated via the DPS where they are willing to deliver both ethical as well as technical dimensions of a Buyer's requirement.

The buyer can identify specific social value priorities at the point of ordering.

3. Guidelines and standards for the delivery of AI services

Public sector buyers of artificial intelligence services are bound by [standards in public life](#), and operate within ethical frameworks when using such services.

Where a Buyer organisation has stated that there is an ethical dimension to their procurement, it is important that Suppliers who bid for that work are committed not only to delivering the technical elements of the procurement, but also delivering ethically.

Suppliers must work within these frameworks and will be required to adhere to standards and guidelines as appropriate.

[Guidelines for AI procurement](#) should be considered alongside existing policy and guidance in relation to the use of technology and digital services such as:

[The Digital Service Standard](#)

[Government Design Principles](#)

[The Technology Code of Practice](#)

[Data Ethics Framework](#)

[Guide to using Artificial Intelligence in the public sector](#)

[Open Data Standards](#)

[Other Technology standards and guidance](#)

Public sector bodies should also use these guidelines for Order Contracts let under this DPS. New standards may be published during the life of the DPS and it is essential that the Supplier keeps abreast of such developments in order to ensure compliance. Some of the main sources for the standards are:

A guide to using artificial intelligence in the public sector:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/a-guide-to-using-artificial-intelligence-in-the-public-sector>

Unlocking Public Sector AI:

<https://www.weforum.org/projects/unlocking-public-sector-artificial-intelligence>

AI 'Procurement in a Box' toolkit:

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/ai-procurement-in-a-box>

A Buyer's Checklist for AI in Health and Care:

https://www.nhsx.nhs.uk/media/documents/A_Buyers_Checklist_for_AI_in_Health_and_Care.pdf

The Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/centre-for-data-ethics-and-innovation>

Information Commissioner's Office report "Big data, artificial intelligence, machine learning and data protection":

<https://ico.org.uk/media/for-organisations/documents/2013559/big-data-ai-ml-and-data-protection.pdf>

3.1 Digital Health Technology in the NHS:

Digital Health Technology Standards and Guidance which suppliers will be required to demonstrate compliance with:

DHSC Code of Conduct for Data Driven Technology, sets out Government's expectations for the development, deployment and use of data driven technology:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-conduct-for-data-driven-health-and-care-technology/initial-code-of-conduct-for-data-driven-health-and-care-technology>

NHSX's Digital Health Technology Standard, sets out how suppliers can develop digital health technologies in a manner which enables accelerated review and commissioning into the NHS:

https://www.nhsx.nhs.uk/media/documents/NHS_Digital_Health_Technology_Standard_draft.pdf

NICE Evidence Standards Framework for Digital Health Technologies, sets out the level of evidence which suppliers have to provide in demonstrating new technologies are clinically safe and offer economic value:

<https://www.nice.org.uk/Media/Default/About/what-we-do/our-programmes/evidence-standards-framework/digital-evidence-standards-framework.pdf>

DHSC's five guiding principles and a framework to help the NHS and partners realise benefits for patients and the public:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-the-right-framework-to-realise-the-benefits-of-health-data/creating-the-right-framework-to-realise-the-benefits-for-patients-and-the-nhs-where-data-underpins-innovation#guiding-principles>

3.2 Requirements for regulatory approval in healthcare:

Suppliers will be required to meet the following requirements where applicable;

Identify if the AI Technology or software meets the definition of a medical device, register with MHRA and apply for a CE marking of the appropriate class.

Identifying if AI Technology / Software is a Medical device and gaining a CE mark:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/890025/Software_flow_chart_Ed_1-06_FINAL.pdf

Registering a Medical Device with MHRA:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/register-as-a-manufacturer-to-sell-medical-devices>

If the AI technology provides a health or care service which fits one of the Care Quality Commission's (CQC) fourteen regulated activities, it requires registration with the CQC.

List of CQC regulated activities:

<https://www.cqc.org.uk/guidance-providers/registration/regulated-activities>

Identify if the AI technology contributes to a pharmacy service, if so require demonstration General Pharmacy Council Registration.

3.3 Suppliers will be required to meet the following criteria for Information Governance in healthcare:

Meet the principles of the Data Protection Act: <https://www.gov.uk/data-protection>

Demonstrate compliance with the national data opt-out policy when using NHS data: <https://digital.nhs.uk/services/national-data-opt-out/supporting-patients-information-and-resources>

Comply with NHS Information Governance Standards: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/looking-after-information/data-security-and-information-governance>

Apply to the Health Research Authority if personal identifiable data is being collected and processed without consent: <https://www.hra.nhs.uk/approvals-amendments/what-approvals-do-i-need/confidentiality-advisory-group/>

3.4 Safety and performance in each local deployment:

Suppliers will also be required to meet the following criteria for NHS implementations;

Clinical Risk Management Standard DCB0129: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/information-standards/information-standards-and-data-collections-including-extractions/publications-and-notifications/standards-and-collections/dcb0129-clinical-risk-management-its-application-in-the-manufacture-of-health-it-systems>

Clinical Risk Management: ITs Application in the Deployment and Use of Health IT Systems DCB0160: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/information-standards/information-standards-and-data-collections-including-extractions/publications-and-notifications/standards-and-collections/dcb0160-clinical-risk-management-its-application-in-the-deployment-and-use-of-health-it-systems>

NHS England mandated Safety Standards (SCCI0129): <https://digital.nhs.uk/services/solution-assurance/the-clinical-safety-team/clinical-risk-management-standards>

ISO 14971 Medical Devices - Application of risk management to medical devices: <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/medical-devices/our-services/iso-14971/>

Suppliers should also meet any other standards or requirements relating to risk management as required by the local site which the AI technology or solution is being deployed.

ANNEX A – Glossary

Term	Definition
Artificial Intelligence	<p>Artificial Intelligence is commonly abbreviated and referred to as “AI”. AI can be defined as the use of digital technology to create systems capable of performing tasks commonly thought to require intelligence.</p> <p>AI is constantly evolving, but generally it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involves machines using statistics to find patterns in large amounts of data • is the ability to perform repetitive tasks with data without the need for constant human guidance
Buyer	Means the Authority and/or any other Contracting Bodies (within the meaning of the Regulations) described in the OJEU Contract Notice
CE Marking	<p>The letters ‘CE’ appear on many products that are traded on the single market in the European Economic Area (EEA).</p> <p>The CE marking is required for many products. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows that the manufacturer has checked that these products meet EU safety, health or environmental requirements • is an indicator of a product’s compliance with EU legislation • allows the free movement of products within the European market <p>By placing the CE marking on a product a manufacturer is declaring, on his sole responsibility, conformity with all of the legal requirements to achieve CE marking. The manufacturer is thus ensuring validity for that product to be sold throughout the EEA. This also applies to products made in third countries which are sold in the EEA and Turkey.</p>
Contract Notice	Means the Contract Notice published within the OJEU
MHRA	<p>An abbreviation of Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency.</p> <p>The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency regulates medicines, medical devices and blood components for transfusion in the UK.</p> <p>MHRA is an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Care.</p>

Medical AI Technology	<p>Means AI technologies which may have a variety of applications in health and social care, some examples include:</p> <p>Health Promotion and Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital epidemiology and disease surveillance • National screening programs • Preventative advice • Self-management <p>Diagnosis and Treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms checkers and decision support for differential diagnosis • Risk stratification • Prediction of deterioration • Personalised treatments <p>System Efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation of care pathways • Identification of resource requirements • Electronic roster system • Natural Language Processing for administrative tasks
Social Value	<p>Means wider social, economic and environmental benefits that can be secured through the delivery of contract and defined with The Public Services (Social Value) Act which came into force on 31 January 2013.</p>