

Literature Search Results: AI governance policies and security control documents

Research question or topic: Examples of AI governance policies and security control documents
Produced for: Richard Bridgen (Knowledge and Library Services)
Completed by: Knowledge Management Team (Katie Nicholas and Hannah Wood)
Date: 17 September 2026
Please acknowledge this work in any results paper or presentation as: Literature Search: AI governance policies and security control documents. Katie Nicholas and Hannah Wood. (17 September 2026). UK: NHS England Knowledge Management Service
Search reference number (internal): 26047

Contents

Complete numbered list of results with links	3
Guidance, frameworks, toolkits and blog posts	3
Policies.....	5
Appendix	9
Sources and Databases Searched	9
Search Strategies	9
Disclaimer.....	9
*Help accessing articles or papers	9
Knowledge Management team contact details.....	10

Please note that the most of the resources in this document are publicly available policies and guidance. Other resources may exist within organisation intranet pages and internal repositories.

Complete numbered list of results with links

Guidance, frameworks, toolkits and blog posts

[National commission into the Regulation of AI in healthcare: Recommendations for a future regulatory framework](#)

Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency, 10 September 2026

The National Commission into the Regulation of AI in Healthcare was established to advise government on a future regulatory framework for AI in healthcare. In doing so, it is considering not only the regulation of safe and effective software and AI-enabled medical devices but also wider issues such as accountability, transparency, clinical practice, organisational governance and system-wide level assurance. Its mission is to help ensure that patients can benefit from safe and effective AI technologies, support the government's ambition to make the NHS the most AI-enabled healthcare system in the world, and establish a globally competitive regulatory environment that attracts investment and supports innovation.

[Good practice guide for organisations using AI](#)

National Audit Office, May 2026

This guide highlights key considerations for audit and risk assurance committees when overseeing the planning, deployment and scaling of artificial intelligence (AI) within public sector organisations.

[Using AI-enabled ambient scribing products in health and care settings](#)

NHS England – Digital, May 2026

This guidance covers the information governance (IG) considerations for health and care organisations who are adopting an ambient scribe for individual care purposes. This guidance does not cover the use of ambient scribes for research purposes or the development or training of new AI products, the requirements for which are different.

[Artificial intelligence guidance for IG professionals](#)

NHS England – Digital

The following information highlights some areas to be particularly mindful of to ensure you are meeting the requirements of data protection legislation when implementing artificial intelligence (AI) based technologies or sharing data for AI based research in a health and care setting. The Health Research Authority has also published broader [guidance](#) for those developing, deploying or monitoring data driven technologies.

[Artificial intelligence and evidence-informed policy: emerging challenges and opportunities: discussion paper](#)

World Health Organization, April 2026

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly shaping evidence-informed policy-making (EIP) in health by enabling faster analysis, synthesis and use of large and diverse data sources across the policy cycle. This discussion paper examines the intersection of AI and EIP, outlining how AI can support problem identification, policy design and implementation through enhanced data integration, predictive modelling, scenario simulation and adaptive feedback. It emphasizes that AI augments rather than replaces human judgement, while highlighting its potential to expand the evidence base and support more timely, responsive and iterative decision-making in complex health contexts.

[Scaling Artificial Intelligence in Health](#)

OECD, March 2026

2. AI in Health Policy Checklist

Adopting AI solutions in healthcare needs pace, focus, and buy-in to ensure that health systems can scale fast while doing no harm. This approach must create space for vision, alignment, multi-stakeholder collaboration and collective impact. Health is a fundamental pillar of society, yet in this domain, harm can be irreversible – even fatal – raising the stakes for responsible adoption of AI.

[AI and Ethics Series: Why the NHS needs a unified AI Ethics Framework and the Skills to Run it](#)

Digital Innovation Unit, August 2025

AI in healthcare has the potential to speed up diagnoses, free up clinicians' time, and improve patient outcomes. But it also introduces risks we've never faced at this scale — from hidden bias in training data to opaque decision-making that even the developers struggle to explain. The NHS has always operated on strong ethical foundations: patient confidentiality, informed consent, equity of care, transparency, and accountability. These values don't change because the technology changes — but the way we uphold them has to.

[Guidance on the use of AI-enabled ambient scribing products in health and care settings](#)

NHS England, April 2025

This guidance offers high-level information to assist those adopting ambient scribing products that feature Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI), for use across health and care settings in England. These products are sometimes referred to as ambient scribes or AI scribes and include advanced ambient voice technologies (AVTs) used for clinical or patient documentation and workflow support.

[Data security and protection toolkit](#)

NHS England – Digital

The Data Security and Protection Toolkit is an online self-assessment tool that all organisations must use if they have access to NHS patient data and systems.

[Embracing AI to support the MNHS in delivering early diagnoses](#)

The Royal College of Radiologists, The Royal College of Pathologists, 2024

The following is a summary of the discussion that took place in 10 Downing Street on 30 November 2023. Rather than be presented in chronological order, the topics raised have been grouped by theme

[A practical guide to deploying AI in the NHS](#)

Midlands and Lancashire CSU

AI has the power to transform healthcare—but only if deployed safely, ethically and with purpose. This practical NHS guide shows you how. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has reached a tipping point in the NHS—full of promise, but fraught with complexity. To support colleagues across the system, our Digital Transformation team at NHS Midlands and Lancashire has produced a new guide: *Deploying AI Technologies – A Practical Guide for NHS Organisations*.

This comprehensive resource is designed for AI professionals, digital leaders and NHS staff who are ready to take meaningful steps toward deploying AI as part of their digital transformation journey. Whether you're just starting out or scaling proven tools, the guide cuts through the hype with practical, real-world advice.

Policies

[Use of Artificial Intelligence](#)

NHS North East and North Cumbria Integrated Care Board, June 2026

This AI policy serves as a guiding framework to ensure the appropriate deployment, management, and oversight of AI systems within and across the Integrated Care Board. The Integrated Care Board has a duty to meet legislative and regulatory requirements in relation to information security and data protection, these include the NHS Cyber Assurance Framework/Data Security and Protection Toolkit and Statement of Compliance, and the legislation, guidance and associated policy documents listed in section 6 of this policy.

[Information governance policy](#)

NHS England, February 2026

1.1 This is NHS England's overarching policy for information governance (policy). It explains how NHS England aims to meet the highest information governance standards.

1.2 NHS England is responsible for collecting, using, protecting and sharing a vast amount of incredibly sensitive information. This ranges from health information in national patient datasets, to sensitive personal information about our colleagues. It is essential that we maintain high standards of information governance to ensure that we respect and protect the information for which we are responsible.

[Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) policy](#)

Rotherham Doncaster and South Humber NHS Foundation Trust

In the rapidly evolving field of healthcare, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has the potential to revolutionise patient care, streamline administrative processes, and enhance overall operational efficiency. Rotherham Doncaster and South Humber NHS

Foundation Trust (RDaSH) recognise the importance of adopting artificial intelligence technologies while ensuring their ethical and responsible use. This artificial intelligence governance policy serves to ensure the appropriate deployment, management, and use of any artificial intelligence technology across the trust.

AI Policy

Bedfordshire, Luton and Milton Keynes Intergraded Care Board, 2025

This policy also extends to all AI-based research initiatives conducted within the NHS or in collaboration with external research partners. External researchers accessing NHS data for AI-related research must comply with Health Research Authority (HRA) guidance and ethics approval processes.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Black Country Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

Black Country Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust recognises that Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to support better care, improve how services are delivered and help staff work more effectively. AI refers to digital technology that can support tasks which usually require human judgement or analysis, such as identifying patterns, summarising information, supporting administrative processes or helping clinicians review information. Our position on AI: The Trust is committed to using AI responsibly, safely and transparently. AI will only be used where there is appropriate governance, clinical oversight, information governance review and data protection assurance in place. AI does not replace professional judgement, clinical decision-making or the relationship between staff and the people who use our services. Where AI is used to support care or service delivery, staff remain responsible for reviewing information, making decisions and ensuring that care is safe, appropriate and person-centred.

Artificial Intelligence Policy

Mid Cheshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, July 2026

Through this policy, MCHFT commits to promoting best practices, supporting standardisation across all its business areas, both clinical and corporate, and aligning local initiatives with national guidance issued by bodies such as the NHS AI Lab, the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), and other relevant regulatory and professional organisations where applicable.



AI%20Policy%20-%20v1.0%20-%20APPRC

[Information Security Policy Artificial Intelligence](#)

NHS Lanarkshire, June 2026

What's is this policy about? • This policy guides how NHS Lanarkshire uses Artificial Intelligence (AI). • It is part of our Information Security rules. • We want to use AI safely, ethically, and legally.

[Cyber security charter for suppliers to the NHS](#)

NHS England – Digital

A commitment from technology suppliers to the health and social care system.

[NHS England: multi-factor authentication \(MFA\) policy](#)

NHS England – Digital

Compromising user accounts is a starting point for many cyber security attacks. Common passwords can be breached with unsophisticated attacks, giving attackers easy access to an organisation's systems and enabling ransomware, and many people use the same or similar passwords on multiple accounts, making a compromise both easier and more damaging.

[Principle: B1 Policies, processes and procedures](#)

NHS England – Digital

Your organisation should have a suite of policies, processes and procedures in place to guide its cyber security and IG activities. You should appropriately scope the policies to cover your people, processes and technology. The policies should be driven by risks and signed off by the board representative.

[Principle B2: Identity and access control](#)

NHS England – Digital

The organisation understands, documents and manages access to information, systems and networks supporting the operation of essential functions. Individuals (or automated functions) that can access data or systems are appropriately verified, authenticated and authorised.

[Board and Executive assurance: cyber security risk](#)

NHS England, June 2026

From September 2026, we will produce a series of new and updated directive cyber policies to be included in the next DSPT. This will cover issues including multi-factor authentication, high-severity alerts and end-point detection. In addition, the DSPT will be updated to incorporate the next evolution of the CAF, namely 4.0.

We have also provided cyber practitioners with a roadmap for the tightening of requirements for complying with DSPT each year from now until 2030. We therefore expect incremental progress and investment, year on year.

[Governing the use of data for AI](#)

NHS England – Digital

We want to involve patients and the public in deciding how and why access to health data should be granted for AI purposes, and are working closely with the AI Imaging team on these projects.

[NHS Communications Artificial Intelligence Operating Framework](#)

The NHS Alliance, October 2025

This operating framework supports NHS communications and engagement professionals to explore and adopt artificial intelligence (AI) in a way that is ethical and effective, and promotes trust, inclusion and transparency.

[AI Governance Policy V2.0 \(Approved\)](#)

NHS Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board, 2025

In the rapidly evolving field of healthcare, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has the potential to revolutionise patient care, streamline administrative processes, and enhance overall operational efficiency. The ICB recognises the importance of adopting AI technologies while ensuring their ethical and responsible use. This AI policy serves as a guiding framework to ensure the appropriate deployment, management, and oversight of AI systems across NHS Humber & North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (H&NY ICB).

[South West London ICS Cyber Security Strategy 2025–2030](#)

NHS South West London Integrated Care Board, 2025

The SWL ICB Cyber Security Strategy outlines how strengthening cyber security over the next five years will enhance the quality of care for our service users. By driving cross-system collaboration, we aim to build a collective cyber protection that leverages economies of scale, ensuring a more resilient, efficient, and unified approach to safeguarding critical services. Through shared initiatives, resource optimisation, and strategic coordination, we will enhance cyber resilience while enabling the effective deployment of advanced technologies and expertise across the ICB.

[A Framework for the safe, efficient and effective implementation, use and maintenance of AI in health and care in London](#)

One London, 2025

This document provides an overview of the agreed way of implementing and monitoring Artificial Intelligence (AI) products in the London health and care system.

[Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Usage Policy](#)

NHS Coventry and Warwickshire Integrated Care, April 2025

This policy establishes clear guidelines for the use of AI tools within the ICB, ensuring alignment with NHS England AI Guidance, the National Data Guardian's Caldicott Principles, and the NHS Digital, Data and Technology Standards Framework.

Appendix

Sources and Databases Searched

Google was searched using file type, domain and advanced search techniques. Claude was also used.

Search Strategies

[\(AI OR "artificial intelligence" AND policy\) site:nhs.uk](#)

Disclaimer

Searching the literature retrieved the information provided. We recommend checking the relevance and critically appraising the information contained within when applying to your own decisions, as we cannot accept responsibility for actions taken based on it. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information supplied is accurate, current and complete, however for various reasons it may not represent the entire body of information available. Please note that some of the terminology used in keywords or subject headings in databases, and therefore included in the search strategies, may be considered outdated or not appropriate by our standards in NHS England. It is included to ensure results are not missed, for example older material or material from other countries where the preferred terminology is different.

Please note that most of the resources in this document are publicly available policies and guidance. Other resources may exist within organisation intranet pages and internal repositories.

*Help accessing articles or papers

Where a report/ journal article or resource is freely available the link or PDF has been provided. If an NHS OpenAthens account is required this has been indicated. If you do not have an OpenAthens account you can [self-register here](#). If you need help accessing an article, or have any other questions, contact the Knowledge Management team for support (see below).

Knowledge Management team contact details

You can contact the Knowledge Management team on england.knowledgemanagement@nhs.net