Original Paper

International Soft Law Governance of Artificial Intelligence: Advantages, Approaches, and Credibility

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Abstract

Given the transnational nature of data and algorithms associated with artificial intelligence, individual countries often face challenges in developing an effective governance system. Ensuring a healthy, stable, and sustainable AI ecosystem requires international communication, cooperation, and interaction. However, in the emerging and fast-changing interdisciplinary field of AI, internationally binding laws like treaties and agreements cannot be easily established overnight. Multilateral negotiations and local consultations are necessary, as each provision must be carefully considered and weighed, a process that is time-consuming and slow in yielding results. Therefore, it is clear that non-coercive soft law methods are necessary to achieve rapid international consensus and facilitate action. Soft law intervention provides practical space in the current landscape of Internet governance and is both necessary and feasible. At the very least, soft law can initiate the process of legalizing Internet governance. The application of soft law can encourage countries to reach some foundational and framework agreements, enabling practical and effective preparations for future, more comprehensive agreements that may be reached.

Keywords

international law, international soft law, artificial intelligence, international organizations, credibility

1. The International Soft Law Governance Context of Artificial Intelligence

With the improvement of computing power, the enrichment of data and the development of machine learning algorithms, artificial intelligence has gradually become a reality and has been widely used in various fields. Currently, through technologies such as deep learning, neural networks and big data analysis, AI has made major breakthroughs in areas such as image recognition, natural language processing, speech recognition and machine translation. At the same time, AI has shown great potential and application prospects in areas such as autonomous driving, robotics and medical diagnosis. Andrew Ng, former chief scientist and co-founder of Baidu, said, "AI is the new electricity. It will transform every industry and create huge economic value". Google CEO Sundar Pichai claimed at the World Economic Forum's 2020 annual meeting in Davos that artificial intelligence will have a more profound impact on the world than fire or electricity. In addition, then-IBM CEO Ginni Rometti said in 2019 that she "expects AI to transform 12% of jobs in the next 100 to 10 years".

However, the rapid development of AI has also raised a number of issues and challenges that will require the regulation of the law to address. First, AI may involve issues of personal privacy and data security. Huge amounts of data are being used to train and optimize AI models, but without proper rules and regulations, individual privacy may be violated. Second, the decision-making process of AI may lack transparency and explainability, which raises trust and ethical issues for the public. For example, in the field of autonomous driving, AI decision-making may involve the tradeoff of multiple interests, and it is necessary to ensure that it complies with legal and ethical requirements. In addition, AI may also be abused for illegal acts such as fraud and spreading false information, which also requires legal regulation. It has become a new task of the rule of law in the era of artificial intelligence to formulate and implement legal regulations on personal data protection, algorithmic transparency, ethical guidelines and accountability to ensure that the development and application of AI meets the requirements of law and social ethics, and to protect the public interest to the greatest extent.

2. International Soft Law Governing the Advantages and Functions of Artificial Intelligence

Soft law refers to guiding and regulating related behaviors through a series of guiding documents, norms, principles and other non-mandatory legal forms without explicit provisions in legal provisions. The formulation of soft law can draw on the opinions of various stakeholders such as academia, industry and the public. Through extensive discussions and suggestions, soft law can be more flexible to adapt to the development of technology and the needs of society. The formulation and application of soft law in the field of artificial intelligence can provide guidance and supplement to hard law, so that the law can better adapt to the rapidly developing technological environment. Compared with hard law, international soft law governing artificial intelligence has the following advantages and functions.

2.1 Promoting Broad Participation

Soft law is more flexible and adaptable than traditional international hard law. Soft law can be adjusted and customized according to the needs and circumstances of different countries and regions, and it is easier to gain consensus and support from all parties. In addition, as the signing process of soft laws is relatively simplified, more countries and stakeholders can participate in the process of formulating and implementing soft laws, increasing the sense of participation and initiative of all parties, promoting cooperation and consultation, and forming a broader consensus. Soft law can serve as a bridge and bond to promote international cooperation and experience sharing, where countries can share best practices, jointly address challenges, and form a closer cooperative relationship on AI governance.

One of the reasons why soft law can promote broad participation is that it focuses on positive guidance and does not overemphasize state obligations or impose sanctions. At present, AI governance is still in the preliminary stage of exploration. Before the country's governance responsibilities are clear, the reckless use of hard law to impose obligations and sanctions is not scientific, which may potentially increase the net loss for all parties involved, and the willingness of countries to sign hard law may be reduced, and they may turn to soft law. Therefore, soft law can attract countries around the world to gather together in the early stage of the development of artificial intelligence, negotiate together and reach a consensus on some issues, and then consciously and voluntarily put into action, will have a more positive role than hard law.

2.2 Respond Quickly to the Needs of Technological Development

AI is developing at a very fast pace, while traditional international hard laws often need to go through lengthy negotiation and approval procedures, making it difficult to respond to new technologies and challenges in a timely manner. Soft law can be formulated and updated more quickly, and is able to respond and adapt to AI developments more quickly.

Take, for example, UNESCO's 2021 Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, which emphasizes the goal of accelerating the pace of technological development, recognizing that efforts to address risks and ethical concerns should not impede innovation and development, but rather provide new opportunities and incentivise ethical research and innovation. Specifically, the recommendation states that it does not intend to create a single definition of AI, as such a definition evolves with the development of the technology. The recommendation only provides a reference scope of application based on the reasoning, learning, perception, prediction, planning or control characteristics of AI. In this way, if artificial intelligence develops from weak artificial intelligence to strong artificial intelligence or even super artificial intelligence, the recommendation can still play a guiding role, and undoubtedly can respond more quickly to the needs of technological development.

2.3 Gradually Establish the Foundation of Hard Law

Artificial intelligence technology is a new application field, there are many unknowns and risks, this field has not yet formed a complete hard law provisions. At this time, soft law provides opportunities for innovation and space for trial and error for governance in the field of AI. Soft law can provide a flexible framework that encourages innovation and trial and error, as well as supervision and adjustment as the technology develops. Soft law can first formulate some guiding documents, norms or principles to fill legal gaps and provide guidance and norms for related behaviors and practices. With the practice and accumulation of soft law, it can be transformed into hard law through legislation or revision of existing laws, so as to establish a more comprehensive and specific legal framework.

UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence mentions that Member States should adopt a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to develop credible and transparent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms based on their specific national conditions, governance structures and constitutional provisions. The Recommendation also requires Member States and other stakeholders to respect, promote and protect the ethical values, principles and standards for AI set out in this Recommendation, and to take all feasible steps to implement the policy recommendations of this Recommendation. In addition, the recommendation notes that ethical values and principles can guide the development and implementation of rights-based policy measures and legal norms. This demonstrates the role of soft international law in facilitating the formation of hard international law.

3. The Guiding Path of International Soft Law

Soft international law and hard international law have their respective merits in achieving different objectives of global governance, and actors can choose to use them according to conditions. In view of the rapid development of artificial intelligence technology, some differences between national subjects need time to bridge, and the implementation of international hard law is more cumbersome in process and longer in time, therefore, in the digital era, the rule of law guidance of artificial intelligence international order cannot be separated from the establishment, change and development of soft law. To be specific, the guidance of international soft law in the field of artificial intelligence depends on the following paths.

3.1 Dialogue Mechanism for Democratic Consultation

The dialogue mechanism of democratic consultation is conducive to balancing diverse interests. The application of AI technology covers many fields such as privacy protection, data security, job opportunities and economic development. Through democratic consultation, different stakeholders can participate in discussions on an equal footing and express their respective concerns and needs, avoiding situations where the interests of one party are too concentrated or ignored. For example, at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, representatives of various countries engaged in extensive discussions to explore the ethical and legal issues of AI in order to balance technological development with human rights protection.

The dialogue mechanism of democratic consultation can provide a platform for countries and various stakeholders to participate on an equal footing. In the process of formulating international soft law, the views and needs of different countries and stakeholders can be fully heard and taken into account, so as to achieve inclusiveness. Through the dialogue mechanism of democratic consultation, countries and stakeholders can actively seek common interests and reach consensus. Cooperation and coordination among all parties in the formulation of international soft law in the field of AI will help address common challenges faced and promote mutual understanding and trust. The dialogue mechanism of democratic consultation can provide a platform for countries to share knowledge and experience. In the field of AI, countries may have different technical, cultural and legal backgrounds, and through the dialogue mechanism, knowledge sharing and experience exchange can be promoted, and the level of understanding and formulation of AI soft law can be improved. Dialogue mechanisms for democratic consultation can help ensure the sustainable development and adaptability of international soft law. Through regular dialogue, evaluation and revision, AI soft law can be adjusted and updated in a timely manner to adapt to changing technological and social needs.

In general, the dialogue mechanism of democratic consultation has the benefits of promoting equality, consensus, cooperation, knowledge sharing and sustainable development for international soft law formulation in the field of AI. Through an effective dialogue mechanism, the international community can jointly promote the formulation and implementation of AI soft law, so as to better address the challenges and opportunities brought by AI.

3.2 Mechanisms for the Formation of Adequate Discussions

The formation mechanism for full discussion refers to the mechanism for extensive, in-depth and open discussion and soliciting opinions for all parties when formulating international soft law in the field of artificial intelligence. The formation mechanism of full discussion can ensure that the views and opinions of different countries and different stakeholders are fully expressed and taken into account. This can avoid bias and one-sidedness, and make the final international soft law more diversified and

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comprehensive. Knowledge sharing and technical evaluation can be achieved through the formation mechanism of full discussion. Parties can share their own research, experience and practice, and conduct technical risk assessments to better understand the potential impacts and challenges of AI and provide strong support for the formulation of viable international soft law. A well-discussed formation mechanism can increase the legitimacy and acceptability of international soft law. Through extensive discussions and solicitations of opinions, the voices of all parties have been fully heard and included, thus enhancing the legitimacy of international soft law and enhancing the acceptance of the law by all parties. The formation mechanism of full discussion helps all parties to seek consensus and coordinate cooperation. Through discussions and exchanges, parties can resolve differences, reach a common understanding and consensus, and provide guidance for the formulation of specific international soft law. The formation mechanism of full discussion can also provide feedback and opportunities for the iterative improvement of international soft law. Parties can provide feedback and suggestions during the implementation process, and revise and improve existing regulations in a timely manner. In conclusion, a well-discussed formation mechanism has an important role to play in the formulation of international soft law in the field of AI. It can promote diversified viewpoints, knowledge sharing, increase the legitimacy and acceptability of international soft law, help build consensus and coordinate cooperation, and provide opportunities for iterative improvement of the law.

Full discussion can help build shared values and principles. The application of AI technology involves issues of ethics, morality and social values. Through the dialogue mechanism, various stakeholders can discuss these issues in depth and reach a consensus. For example, in 2019, UNESCO published the Principles of Artificial Intelligence, which aims to promote the development and application of AI technologies in accordance with principles such as human rights, sustainable development and justice. The well-discussed formation mechanism helps to form international soft law norms and promote the sustainable development of AI technologies.

3.3 Cooperation Mechanism with Broad Participation

Broad participation refers to the broad participation and cooperation of States and stakeholders in the development of international soft law in the field of artificial intelligence. Broad-based cooperation mechanisms facilitate resource sharing and knowledge exchange among States and stakeholders. Different countries and organizations may have rich experience, technology and data, and through cooperation mechanisms, they can learn from and draw on each other to promote the formulation and optimization of international soft law. A cooperative mechanism with broad participation can help to set standards for AI soft law on a global scale. Countries and stakeholders can work together to negotiate and formulate commonly recognized standards, so as to reach consensus on technology, privacy and ethics, and provide a unified framework and guidelines for global AI development. Through a widely-involved cooperation mechanism, countries and stakeholders can jointly face challenges and issues in the field of AI. For example, privacy protection, security risks and employment impacts are all global issues, and only through cooperative mechanisms can practical solutions be found. A cooperative mechanism with broad participation can promote the innovation and development of AI technology. Countries and stakeholders can work together to research and explore new technology applications, best practices and methods to drive the sustainable development of AI and provide guidance for its integration in the social economy. Cooperation mechanisms with broad participation can help improve the effectiveness and adaptability of international soft law in the field of AI. Through the participation and cooperation of all parties, the needs and concerns of different

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countries and stakeholders can be better understood, and the formulation of soft law can be ensured to take into account the actual situation and interests of all parties, thus increasing its feasibility and enforcement. In general, cooperation mechanisms with broad participation are very important for international soft law formulation in the field of AI. It can promote resource sharing and knowledge exchange, the formulation of global standards, address common challenges and problems, promote technological innovation and development, improve the effectiveness and adaptability of soft law, and create favorable conditions for the sustainable development and rational application of AI.

A cooperation mechanism with wide participation can help promote international cooperation and exchanges. The development of AI technology is a global challenge that requires the joint efforts of all countries to solve related problems. Through a widely-involved cooperation mechanism, countries can share experiences and best practices to jointly address the challenges posed by AI technology. For example, the European Commission published its Artificial Intelligence Strategy in 2018, which highlighted cooperation with states, international organizations and stakeholders to advance international soft law development in the field of AI.

4. Current International Soft Law System in Artificial Intelligence Field

A large number of international organizations have undertaken the task of harmonizing and unifying laws, and how to promote the establishment and improvement of AI standards widely accepted in the world system is their common mission. In their long-term governance practices, these international organizations have formulated various "soft law" measures in the field of AI to form solutions acceptable to countries with different legal systems and levels of economic and social development.

4.1 Formulate the Body

4.1.1 United Nations

The United Nations has issued a series of soft laws in the field of artificial intelligence, forming a series of consensus. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Ethical Guidelines on AI were released in 2019 to guide the development and application of AI technologies. It highlights principles such as fairness, transparency, privacy protection, responsibility and sustainable development, and makes some concrete recommendations for action. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Principles on Artificial Intelligence and Data Governance, released in 2020, cover key issues of AI and data governance, including data flow, privacy protection, fair competition and sustainable development, among others. The UN Human Rights Council's Human Rights and Artificial Intelligence report, released in 2021, highlights the impact of AI on human rights and proposes a number of principles and guidance to ensure that AI technologies are developed and applied in line with human rights standards. Although these documents do not directly become binding international law, they provide some consensus and guidance for the international community and promote normative and ethical development in the field of AI.

4.1.2 Council of Europe

The European Commission proposed a comprehensive regulatory framework for AI in 2021, which aims to ensure the safety, ethics and compliance of AI technologies. The Act prohibits the use of AI systems with high risks, such as those used for social scoring and discriminatory purposes, and for high-risk AI systems, imposes mandatory transparency and interpretative requirements to ensure that their decision-making processes are understandable and interpretable. Emphasizing the importance of

data use and privacy protection, it requires compliance with relevant data protection regulations. Establish an independent regulatory body to oversee and enforce AI regulations.

4.1.3 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published its Principles for Artificial Intelligence (AI) in 2019 to guide the development and application of AI technologies. The principles not only deal with the technical aspects, but also focus on social, legal and ethical considerations. First, the formulation of responsible AI development and adoption policies is one of the key principles. This means ensuring compliance with relevant laws, ethics and values when using AI technologies. Developers and users need to take responsibility for the possible impacts of their applications and ensure that the technology is used in accordance with ethical and legal standards. Second, fairness is another key principle. Bias and discrimination by AI systems can have an unfair impact on individuals and groups. To avoid this, the development and application of AI technology should pursue justice and equality, and avoid favoritism or discrimination against certain specific groups. In addition, improving transparency and explainability are also highlighted in the AI Principles. The decision-making process of an AI system should be transparent and explainable, enabling users and affected individuals to understand how the technology makes decisions. This can help increase trust in AI technology and reduce the amount of controversy that can result from unexplainable technology decisions. Data use and privacy protection were also identified as key principles. When using AI technology, personal data must be properly protected and individual privacy rights must not be infringed. Ai systems should strictly abide by relevant data protection laws and take measures to ensure the security and confidentiality of data to prevent abuse and leakage. Overall, the goal of these AI principles is to promote responsible, fair and transparent AI development and application. By following these principles, we can build an environment in which AI and humans collaborate and develop together in society.

4.1.4 World Economic Forum

In October 2021, the World Economic Forum released a report on AI governance entitled "The AI Governance Journey: Development and Opportunities". The main content of the report is divided into five parts, including the opinions of the members of the World Economic Forum Global Council on AI governance, the development process of AI and its governance, the principles and practices of AI governance, the path of multi-party AI governance, and the future outlook of AI governance. According to the report, the field of AI governance has developed rapidly over the past five years, and its unique risks make it difficult for traditional policy tools to address them. Different views of values such as privacy and impartiality in countries around the world increase the possibility of fragmented governance, which inhibits the development and use potential of AI, it said. Over the past few years, there has been an explosion of discussion about AI governance frameworks, which is conducive to better understanding of AI by governments, businesses, society and individuals.

The third part of the report makes the following points. Governance of AI should manage risks by assigning blame through soft law on AI ethics, without stifling innovation. By 2020, more than 100 ethical principles have been issued by governments, social groups, international organizations, enterprises and other institutions. However, the pressure to put these principles into practice has also increased significantly. In recent surveys of AI businesses, a majority of respondents said they were slowing their adoption of AI technology. They believe that negative public evaluation will slow or

prevent the adoption of AI technologies. Many respondents believe internal governance mechanisms and clearer legal frameworks should be developed to manage risks without stifling innovation.

The fourth part of the report proposes that business, government, academia and the public have all played important roles in the development of AI governance. Under the leadership of international organizations such as the OECD and the World Economic Forum, several multi-stakeholder AI governance frameworks have been built. Given the cross-cutting nature of AI systems, stakeholders in a single field will inevitably encounter a series of challenges, including cooperation barriers, knowledge gaps, and divergent interests. In AI governance, going it alone will not work. Not only that, adopting a multi-stakeholder approach to governance can also help gain broad trust from society.

Documents from these international organizations emphasize the importance of accountability, fairness, transparency and privacy in AI technologies. Although the documents are not directly legally binding, they provide some consensus and guidance for the international community and promote normative and ethical development in the field of AI.

4.1.5 Industry Initiatives

Open AI has put forward a number of initiatives regarding the development of AI. As a leader in the AI industry, Open AI has released Our Approach to AI Safety, a security approach aimed at protecting against Artificial Intelligence (AI) risks to ensure the safety and reliability of users of its ChatGPT service worldwide. Open AI states that ChatGPT poses real risks while helping people increase productivity, enhance creativity, and provide personalized learning experiences, so it is taking steps at the system level to ensure AI security: Building increasingly secure AI systems, learning from the real world to improve safeguards, protecting children, respecting privacy, improving factual accuracy, and ongoing research and engagement.

4.2 Artificial Intelligence International Soft Law Content System

At present, a series of international soft laws have been formed in the field of artificial intelligence, which effectively fill the shortcomings of the hard legal system. Specifically, there are the following contents.

4.2.1 Requirements for Artificial Intelligence Itself

Responsible AI should be achieved through AI governance. Responsible AI refers to a set of practices to ensure that AI does not betray public trust. Despite the growing awareness of all parties to build responsible AI, translating awareness into policies and practices remains a challenge for businesses. Some of the thorny issues that industries face include a lack of understanding and implementation of principles, and a lack of process guidance to implement them. Industry is eager to know what measures should be taken, when and how they will be implemented in practice.

4.2.2 Description of the Risks of Artificial Intelligence

A risk-based approach should be taken to prioritizing governance matters. There is a general lack of awareness among companies and state agencies about the prioritization of governance issues. Encouragingly, many forward-looking governance frameworks have begun to encourage risk management practices, which can help leaders identify and prioritize governance for the next step. Germany's Data Ethics Council, for example, has proposed a five-tiered risk-based regulatory system, ranging from "no regulation of harmless AI systems" to "a complete ban on the most dangerous AI systems".

To reduce governance risks, multiple stakeholders should be encouraged to participate in AI governance. Each stakeholder has an important perspective, and each group has a vested interest in ensuring responsible AI governance. By sharing their trusted AI governance practices, stakeholders can have the opportunity to participate in building innovative approaches to AI governance. At the same time, there are business benefits to this engagement: a survey on AI use found that 72 percent of respondents believe that participatory governance strategies increase AI profitability, while 62 percent believe they reduce operational risks.

4.2.3 Promoting Public Trust in AI

Over the past decade, promoting consumer trust in AI products has gradually emerged as a potential governance goal. These include certification of the use of products, trust labels and even rewards for the use of products, with the aim of enabling AI purchasers to determine to what extent the AI system is responsible and reliable. The basic idea is to increase the transparency of the product to influence purchasing behavior and win the trust of customers and users through the power of the market, reputation and brand. For example, the European Commission White Paper proposes a voluntary labelling scheme, Denmark proposes a data ethics certification scheme, and the IEEE proposes a self-regulation and intelligent systems ethics certification scheme.

4.2.4 The Government Is Recommended to Intervene in the Governance of AI

The public sector in many countries has already begun to get involved in the governance of AI. Legislation has been proposed in the United States that would mandate impact assessments for high-risk automated decision-making systems and ban the use of facial recognition technology outright by law enforcement in many cities. The European Union, for its part, has fully embraced a "risk-based approach", recognizing that the application of AI systems is closely linked to risk. The OECD Policy Observatory has also done a lot to push governments to step in, collecting and sharing several AI policies, including national AI strategies, legislative proposals, cross-border partnerships, and trade agreement provisions.

Relevant measures that governments can take include: developing regulatory sandboxes to promote testing of AI in as realistic an environment as possible before it goes to market; Providing public policy or administrative expertise to advise governments on the unique pressures they face in public policy, and participating in the development of a multi-party governance framework; Establish an artificial intelligence research centre to advise government on AI governance using a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach, drawing on talent from industry and academia. Measures that the government can take to support multi-stakeholder efforts include: providing research opportunities where academics can conduct impact assessments on policies to measure the effectiveness of new approaches; Cross-disciplinary research on pathways to the realization of responsible AI, where studying the ethics of AI requires a joint effort from humanities, social and scientific disciplines; To help disseminate and promote promising AI governance mechanisms, the academic community can incorporate proven governance practices into teaching curricula.

4.2.5 Promote International Cooperation

Many governments recognize that unilateral AI governance will lead to a variety of fragmented governance rules across the globe, ultimately undermining AI's potential. As a result, they have been trying to promote international cooperation and harmonization of norms across borders. The G7, for example, began creating a unified governance body in 2017 to encourage a common understanding and governance of AI, which eventually led to the establishment of the Global Partnership on Artificial

Intelligence (GPAI). A Global Alliance for AI Action should be established. At present, governments have made progress in international cooperation on AI governance, among which the Global AI Council has accumulated mature practical experience in rapidly promoting AI governance. In January 2021, the World Economic Forum launched the Global AI Action Alliance (GAIA), which is built on global multi-stakeholder engagement, including the world's leading businesses, governments and social organizations. The Alliance will work closely with the Economic Forum's Data Initiatives Unit (DCPI) to drive AI governance that draws on best practices in data governance.

5. AI International Soft Law Credibility Abuses and Improvements

AI is already ingrained in most technologies and industries and is evolving at a rate faster than traditional methods of law and rule making. Laws cannot be made fast and flexible enough to manage systems that are continually changing and whose uses are multiplying. Methods and applications of AI offer significant enhancement to almost all industries, including manufacturing, customer service, health care, media, and education. These benefits should be fostered. At the same time, they offer unique risks for consumers, many of which are only realized after the use has entered the market. As such, a well-managed soft law paradigm would be best for encouraging innovation and growth, while simultaneously reacting and protecting consumers and the public as a whole.

International soft law on AI may suffer from some of the following drawbacks in terms of credibility: The first is the lack of uniform standards. At present, there is no unified international standard for the soft law of artificial intelligence, and various countries and regions may have different regulations and requirements, which leads to legal differences between different countries and difficulties in mutual recognition. Secondly, there is a legal lag. Due to the rapid development of AI technology, relevant laws and regulations often lag behind the application and development of the technology. This has resulted in the soft law of AI failing to keep up with emerging issues and challenges in a timely manner, affecting its credibility. The last but not the least, the rights and responsibilities of the subject are unclear. In the soft law of artificial intelligence, there are no clear provisions on the rights and responsibilities of developers, users and managers, and there is a lack of corresponding legal responsibility system. This may make it difficult to deal with violations and bring risks to the rational use of AI technology.

To improve the credibility of international soft law on AI, the following measures can be taken. The first is harmonization of standards and cooperation. Countries can work together to formulate unified AI soft law standards, strengthen international cooperation and communication, and form transnational consensus and cooperation mechanisms. This will help improve the credibility and adaptability of AI soft law. The second is to strengthen supervision and enforcement. Strengthen the supervision and implementation of artificial intelligence technology, establish a corresponding legal responsibility system, and clarify the rights and responsibilities of relevant entities. By strengthening supervision and enforcement, violations can be reduced and the credibility of artificial intelligence soft law can be strengthened. The last is to update and improve it in a timely manner. It is necessary to follow up the development of artificial intelligence technology and emerging problems in a timely manner, and carry out timely legal amendments and adjustments. At the same time, research and evaluation of AI technology should be strengthened, and AI soft laws should be updated and improved in a timely manner to cope with changing technologies and challenges.

While the criticisms over soft law include lack of oversight and public support as well as bias towards industry, but there is still existence of mechanisms to strengthen effectiveness and credibility. While more flexible and agile than traditional governance, soft law measures must be thoughtfully and rigorously managed to ensure a thorough program. It is not enough to just have AI companies sign onto a list of ethical principles. Rather, these principles must be operationalized into effective practices and credible assurances. In conclusion, improving the credibility of international soft law on AI requires the cooperation and efforts of all countries, the establishment of uniform standards and mechanisms, and the strengthening of supervision and implementation of AI technology. At the same time, it is necessary to update and improve the artificial intelligence soft law in a timely manner to adapt to the rapid development of artificial intelligence technology.

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