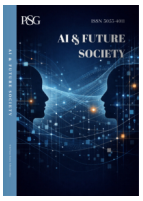
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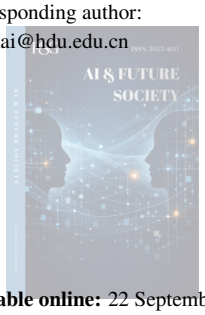
AI Governance & Regulation

An Equitable Framework for the Proposed World AI Organization Informed by the 2025 World AI Conference

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Abstract
The 2025 World AI Conference in Shanghai (July 26–28) culminated in China's proposal for a world AI cooperation organization—a timely response to AI's cross-border risks. With over 1,000 delegates from 40 countries endorsing the Global AI Governance Action Plan, this initiative must now evolve beyond symbolism into enforceable architecture. True inclusivity demands structural innovation, enforcement mechanisms must transcend voluntary pledges, resource redistribution remains the litmus test, and asymmetric obligations must bind technological leaders. Without these, the organization risks becoming another platform for geopolitical competition rather than collective security. As AI's governance window narrows, WAIC's "Global Solidarity" theme must transition from rhetoric to constrained power and redistributed opportunity.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence Governance, Artificial Intelligence, World AI Conference

1. Introduction

The 2025 World AI Conference in Shanghai (July 26–28) culminated in China's proposal for a world AI cooperation organization—a timely response to AI's cross-border risks [1]. With over 1,000 delegates from 40 countries endorsing the Global AI Governance Action Plan [2], this initiative must now evolve beyond symbolism into enforceable architecture.

2. Inclusivity and Structural Innovation

True inclusivity demands structural innovation. While broad participation marked the conference, emerging economies remain marginalized in standard-setting [3]. The new body should allocate voting power by global population share, ensuring India, Africa, and Southeast Asia collectively outweigh technological powers. This rebalances the current imbalance where 82 registered Chinese large language models dominate regulatory conversations.

3. Enforcement Mechanisms

Enforcement mechanisms must transcend voluntary pledges. Premier Li Qiang rightly identified risks like autonomous weapons and deepfakes, yet the adopted Action Plan lacks verification. Independent audit authorities—modeled on IAEA protocols but adapted for algorithms—should mandate watermarking of synthetic media and real-time monitoring of frontier models, with sanction powers for violations.

4. Resource Redistribution

Resource redistribution remains the litmus test. Shanghai's policy subsidizing 30% of local AI compute costs demonstrates scalable intervention. A global compute commons funded by a 1.5% revenue levy on commercial AI systems exceeding $5B valuation could prioritize life-saving applications in low-income regions, actualizing China's pledge to "bridge digital divides."

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5. Asymmetric Obligations

Critically, asymmetric obligations must bind technological leaders: stricter export controls on dual-use systems, mandatory open-sourcing of safety benchmarks, and disproportionate funding [4]. Without these, the organization risks becoming another platform for geopolitical competition rather than collective security. As AI's governance window narrows, WAIC's "Global Solidarity" theme must transition from rhetoric to constrained power and redistributed opportunity.

Author Contribution

Zekai Yu: Conceptualization, Writing-Original Draft. The author has read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

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Competing Interest Declaration

The authors declare the following professional relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests: Zekai Yu is the Associate Editor of AI & Future Society.

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