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1

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THE
MUSIC

STIM

STIM and GenAI Licensing

Simon Gozzi, Head of Business Development & Industry Insights



Lauri Rechardt

Chief Legal Officer at IFPI

4d ·

Hats off to STIM for coming up with innovative solutions to licensing generative AI models. The message here is clear, right holders and their technology partners will continue to innovate, generating licensing opportunities and growth.



Sweden's STIM has launched the 'world's first AI license for music'. Here's how the org says it will...

musicbusinessworldwide.com

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Reuters

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Sweden launches AI music licence to protect songwriters

By Reuters

September 9, 2025 1:18 PM GMT+2 · Updated 6 hours ago











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9/9/2025

STIM EXPLORES AI MUSIC LICENSING FRAMEWORK WITH SONGFOX DEAL: 'THIS IS A BLUEPRINT'

The Swedish rights organization unveils a new model for AI music training, backed by attribution tech from Sureel.

By Robert Levine



Iban Garcia del Blanco

2nd

International Affairs Director LASKER, AI & Digital Law, IP &...

4d ·

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No doubt this is the way to narrow the excuses for non-compensating fairly the authors for the use of their works on #AI data training



GESAC

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5d · Edited ·

Today our Swedish member **Stim** launches the world's first collective **#AI** music licence – a bold and much-needed step to ensure that creators are fairly compensated in the AI era.

This pioneering framework allows AI companies to train models and generate music based on copyrighted works, but only with clear consent, independent attribution, and ring-fenced payments that protect human-made royalties.

The framework at a glance:

- Deliberately small repertoire – only including rightsholders that have explicitly given their consent in the first phase
- Attribution is mandatory – AI-generated content must be traceable back to the works that influenced it
- Separate revenue streams – AI income is kept apart from traditional royalties to prevent dilution
- Built to scale – the model is designed to work across rights, partners, and societies



By CNBCTV18

September 10, 2025, 2:32:29 PM GMT (Published)

2 Min Read

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Sweden's music rights organisation, STIM, has unveiled a new licence that lets artificial intelligence companies legally use copyrighted songs to train their models—while ensuring that songwriters and composers are paid.



Music Business Worldwide (MBW)

228,115 followers

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4d ·

Sweden-based music rights society **Stim** has inked what it claims to be the world's first licence between a music rights society and an AI company.

According to the org, it has developed a new framework that allows AI companies to train their systems on copyrighted music legally, with royalties flowing back to the original songwriters. STIM says that, via the license, "compensation flows both through model training and the downstream consumption of AI outputs".



SvD Näringsliv

Näringsliv



OMX S -0,23%

DOV +0,44%

€ 10,99

9,38

Nibe Industrier B: 37,50 -2,19% SBB Norden B: 4,64 +1,3

Historiskt AI-avtal: "Öppnar svarta lådan"

14:46



parisabiljestrand · 20 m

Följ





svt NYHETER

Lokalt



KULTUR



Vår för vill Stim hjälpa Riksen att nå AI-musik av svenska låtskrivares musik? Vilka i köppet. Foto: Per Nilsson/SVT

SVT.SE

AI-musiktjänst får tillstånd att träna på svensk musik

UPPDATERAD IDAG 13:34 PUBLICERAD IDAG 13:00

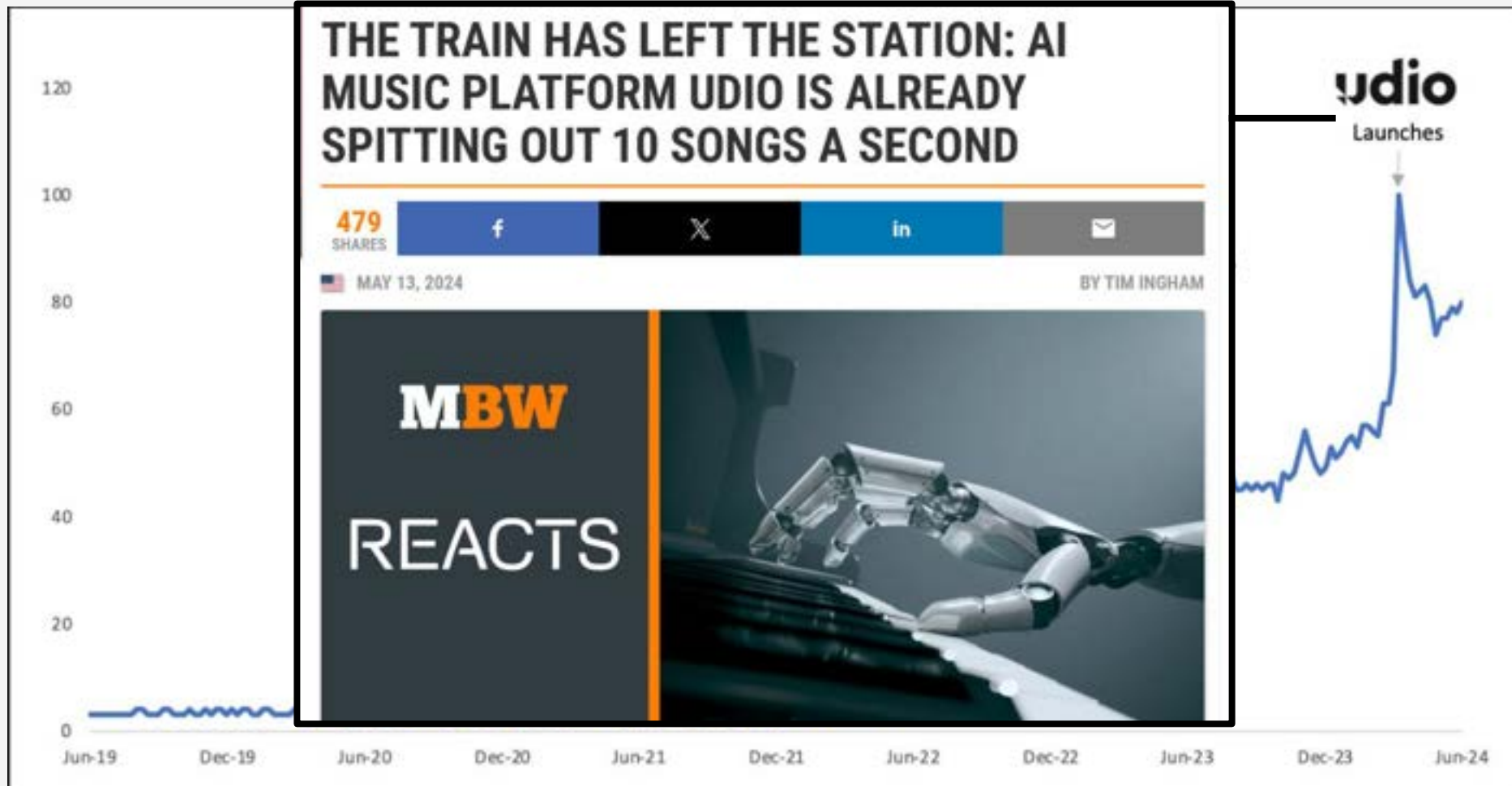
Den svenska upphovsrättsorganisationen Stim kommer att ge AI-företaget Songfox möjligheten att träna sina AI-system på svensk musik, något som fram tills nu har varit olagligt. Ett nytt avtal om en kollektiv AI-licens ska enligt Stim garantera musikerna ersättning.

Kul att Sverige ännu en gång är världsledande i en viktig fråga för kulturskapare!

Skicka meddelande ...

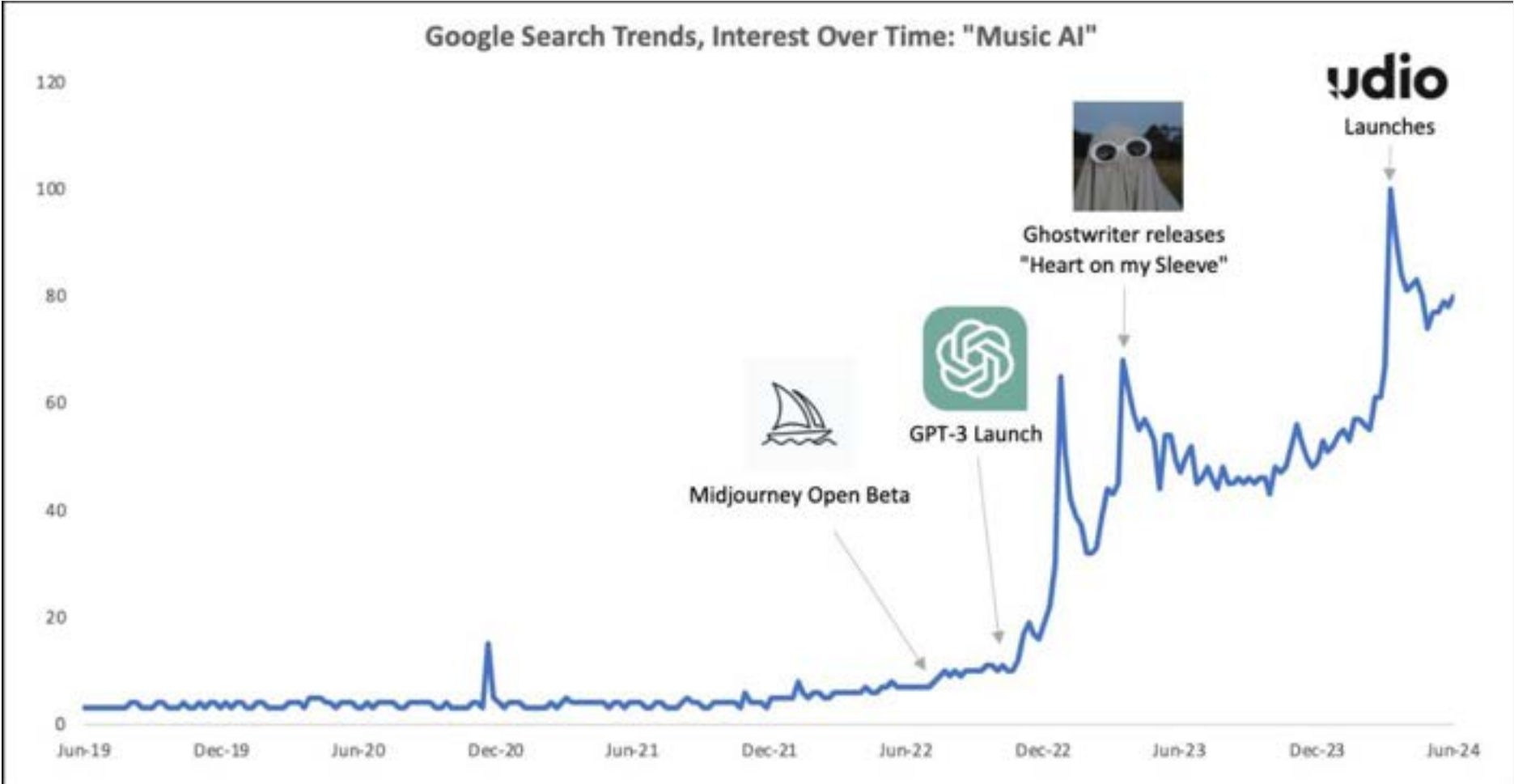






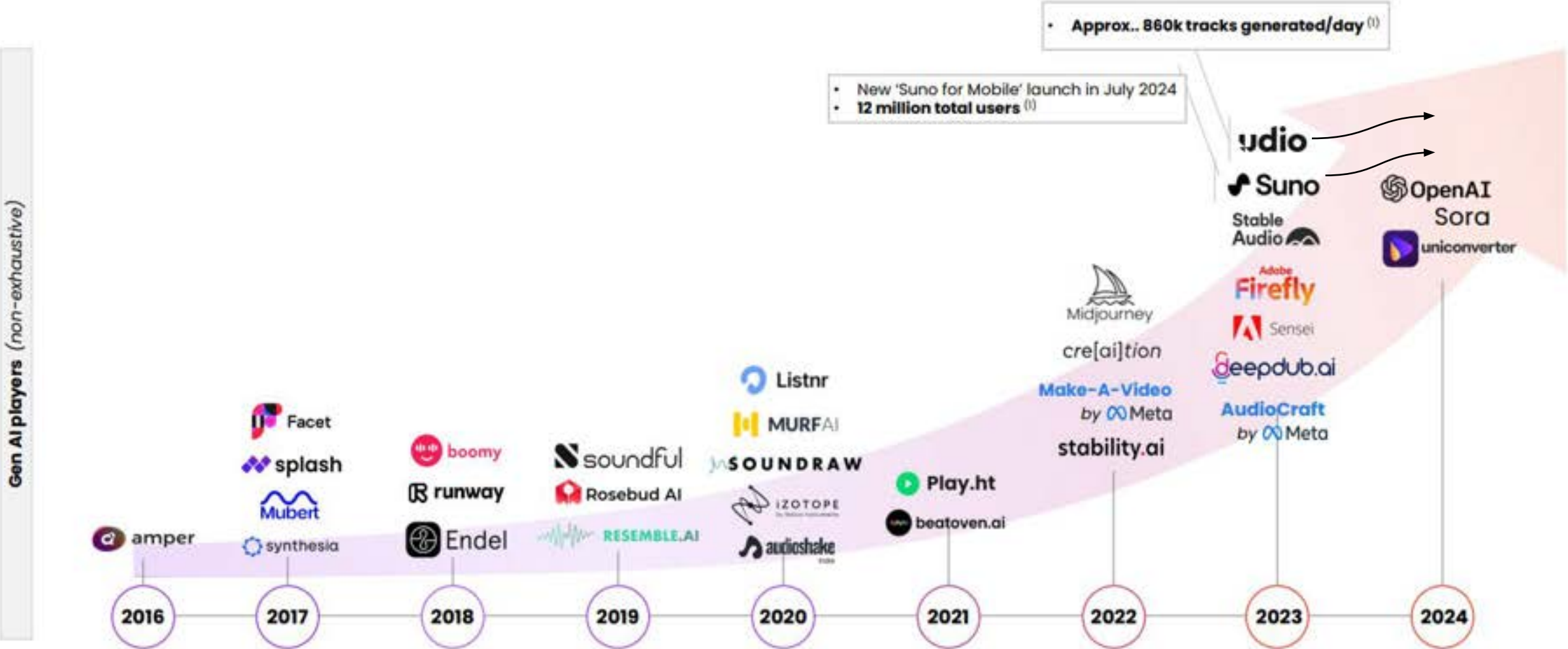
Source: Google Trends, [Naavik](#)

The train has left the station: AI music platform Udio is already spitting out 10 songs a SECOND - Music Business Worldwide



Source: Google Trends, [Naavik](#)

The ecosystem in these fields is mainly made up of very recent, fast-growing newcomers⁽¹⁾



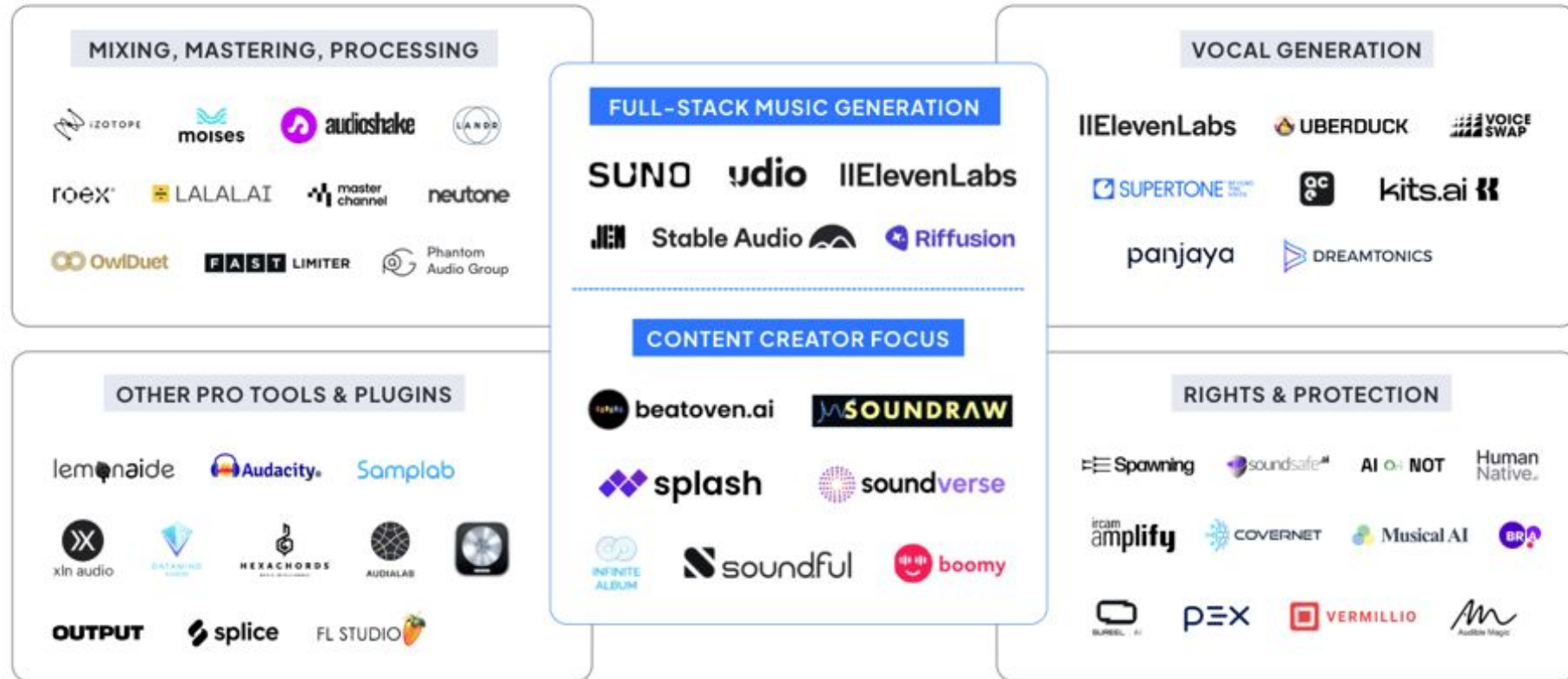
Note: ⁽¹⁾ As of July 2024



Around

600 songs since two slides ago

THE MUSIC AI LANDSCAPE (UPDATED SEP 2025)



a market map by Water & Music

The report circles four typical cases of using AI:

1. AI as a tool in human music creation
2. AI-generated music inspired by existing works
3. AI-generated music based on existing works
4. AI-generated music without human intervention

<https://www.stim.se/en/news/stim-has-published-report-music-ai-and-copyright>

Musiken, AI och upphovsrätten

Artificiell intelligens i musik och dess relation till dagens lagstiftning

Simplified, let's talk about two

Generative

*Generates music without
explicit influence from a human*

Assisstive

*Tools for the creation of new
music*

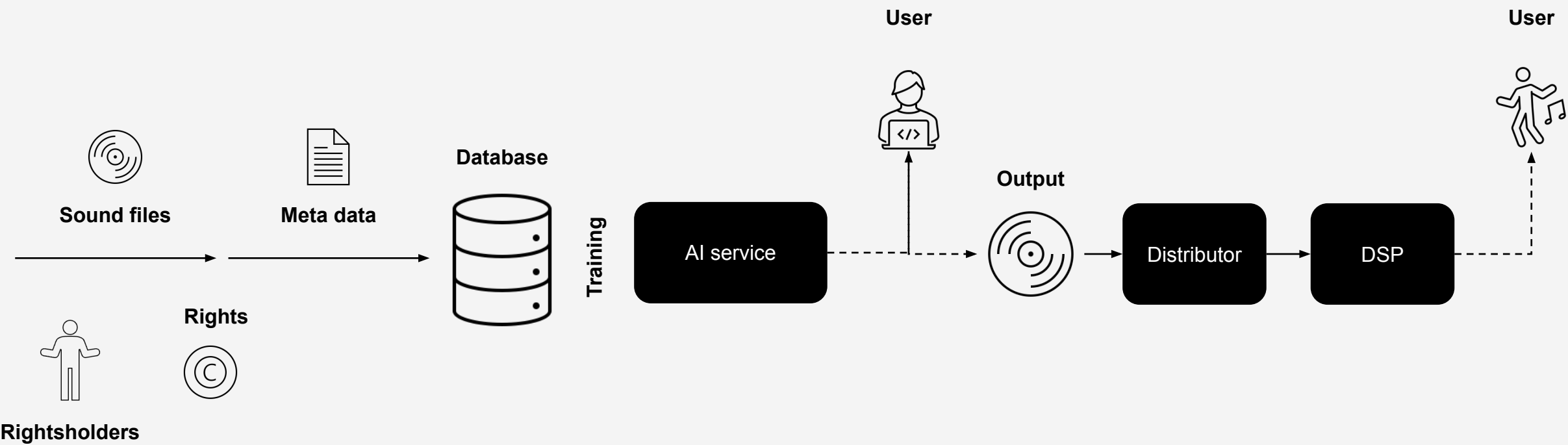
Need three things. Invest heavily in two...

Competence

Computing

~~Training data~~

AI service



Generative

*Generates music without
explicit influence from a human*

Assisting

*Tools for the creation of new
music*

Generative

*Generates music without
explicit influence from a human*

Assisting

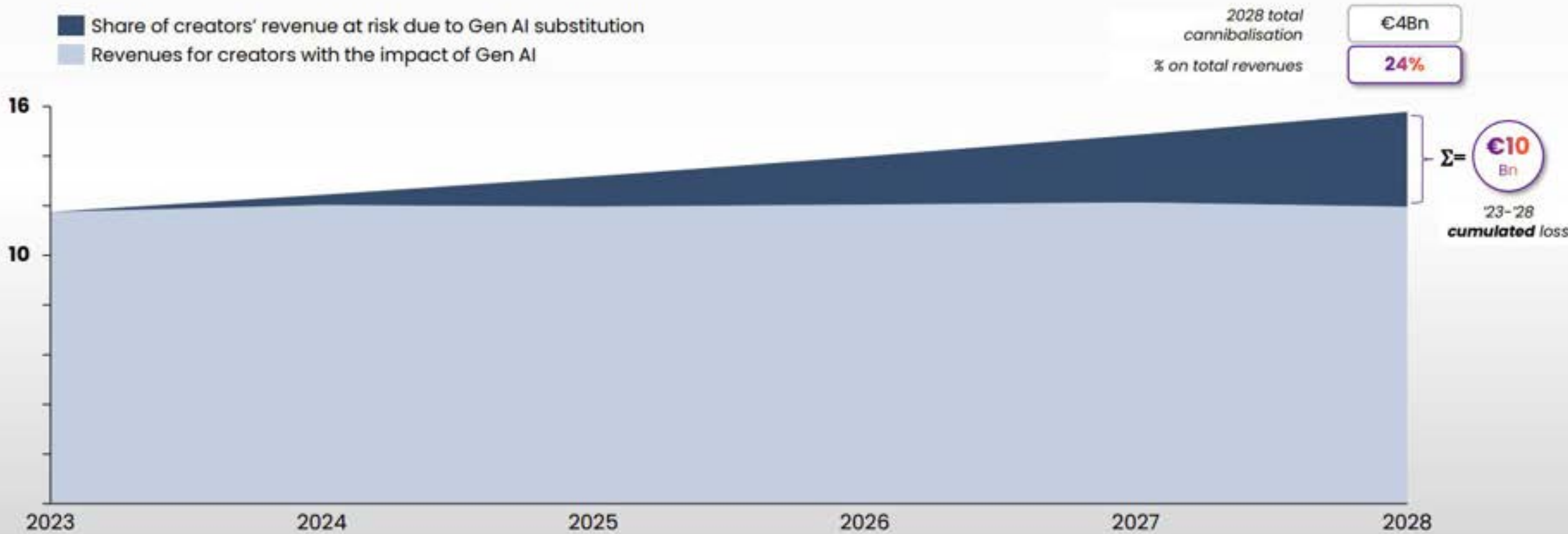
*Tools for the creation of new
music*

CISAC warns that up to 24% of music creator revenues could be at risk by 2028 as AI substitutes human-made works

Under current conditions, this market penetration by Gen AI outputs could put 24% of Music creators' revenues at risk by 2028

2 Revenue loss

Revenues for Music creators with and without the impact of Generative AI | €Bn and %, 2023 - 2028 [CISAC/PMP Strategy AI Study | CISAC](#)



Note: In this analysis, creators' revenues are represented by CMOs collections

The potential impact will be strong on Digital collections (up to 30% cannibalisation), TV & Radio and Background (c. 22% of collections)

2 Revenue loss

CISAC/PMP Strategy AI Study | CISAC



Note: ⁽¹⁾ Cannibalisation rates estimated based on interviews and workshops with CMOs and industry experts

MAJOR RECORD COMPANIES SUE AI MUSIC GENERATORS SUNO, UDIO FOR 'MASS INFRINGEMENT' OF COPYRIGHT

1.1K
SHARES



🇺🇸 JUNE 24, 2024

BY DANIEL TENCER



Credit: Ralf Liebhold/Shutterstock

Major record companies sue Suno, Udio for 'mass infringement' of copyright

Case Name	Plaintiff(s)	Defendant(s)	Type of AI tool	Month Filed	Status of Case	Court	Summary	Filing PDF
Abdi Nazemian v. Nvidia	Abdi Nazemian, Stewart O’Nan, and Brian Keene	Nvidia	Text generator	March 2024	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	Three authors are suing Nvidia, claiming that they violated copyright law by training large language models on their books without consent. The same group of authors is suing Databricks and Mosaic ML as well. This case has been related to the Dubus lawsuit, which means they’ve been deemed to have enough similarities that the outcome of one may impact the other.	Link
Dubus v. Nvidia	Andre Dubus III and Susan Orlean	Nvidia	Text generator	May 2024	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	Novelist Andre Dubus III and New Yorker writer Susan Orlean are suing Nvidia, claiming that it violated their copyright by training large language models on their books without consent. This case is related to the Nazemian lawsuit, which means they’ve been deemed to have so much in common that the outcome of one may impact the other	Link
Bartz v. Anthropic	Andrea Bartz, Charles Graeber, and Kirk Wallace Johnson	Anthropic	Text generator	Aug. 2024	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	Three authors are suing Anthropic, alleging that it trained its Claude chatbot on their work without permission.	Link
Center for Investigative Reporting v. OpenAI	Center for Investigative Reporting	OpenAI and Microsoft	Text generator	June 2024	In progress	US District Court.- Southern District of New York	The oldest nonprofit newsroom in the US is suing OpenAI and Microsoft, alleging that their large language models were trained on the Center for Investigative Reporting’s work without permission.	Link
Concord Music Group v. Anthropic	Concord Music Group, Universal Music Publishing Group, and ABKCO Music	Anthropic	Text generator	Oct. 2023	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	A group of music publishers is suing Anthropic, alleging that the AI company’s text generators were trained on their copyrighted lyrics. This is the first music industry AI copyright case, but it concerns only copyrighted words, rather than musical scores or recordings. This case was originally brought in Tennessee but later moved to Northern California.	Link
Daily News v. Microsoft	Daily News, Chicago Tribune Company, Orlando Sentinel Communications Company, San Jose Mercury News, DP Media Network, ORB Publishing, and Northwest Publications	OpenAI and Microsoft	Text generator	apr-24	In progress	US District Court.- Southern District of New York	The Daily News is leading a group of newspapers suing OpenAI and Microsoft, alleging they trained AI tools on their digital content without permission. The complaint highlights how the rise of AI search could divert traffic away from online news sites.	Link
Milette v. OpenAI	David Milette and Ruslana Petryazhna	OpenAI	Text generator	Aug. 2024	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	YouTuber David Milette filed this class action lawsuit (later adding an additional plaintiff) alleging that OpenAI transcribed their videos to train its AI tools without their consent. He originally sued for “unjust enrichment” and later added a copyright claim.	Link
Milette v. Nvidia	David Milette and Ruslana Petryazhna	Nvidia	“Deep learning AI service”	Aug. 2024	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	On the same day he filed a similar suit against OpenAI, YouTuber David Milette filed this class action lawsuit alleging that Nvidia scraped his YouTube videos to train its AI software. As in the OpenAI case, he later added Ruslana Petryazhna as a plaintiff when he amended his complaint to include copyright infringement allegations.	Link
Milette v. Google	David Milette and Ruslana Petryazhna	Google and YouTube	Text Generator	Aug. 2024	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	Along with the OpenAI and Nvidia lawsuits, YouTuber David Milette also sued Google and YouTube, alleging that Google’s text generator Gemini was trained on his YouTube videos without his permission. As with the other two cases, he amended the complaint to add an additional plaintiff and direct copyright infringement allegations.	Link
Dow Jones & Company v. Perplexity AI	Dow Jones and New York Post Holdings	Perplexity AI	Search engine	Oct. 2024	In progress	US District Court - Southern District of New York	News Corp–owned publishers Dow Jones and New York Post Holdings(owners of The Wall Street Journal and the New York Post, respectively) are suing the AI search startup Perplexity AI, alleging that it infringed on their copyright both in how it trained its generative AI models and in their outputs.	Link
Getty Images v. Stability AI	Getty Images	Stability AI	Image generator	Feb. 2023	In progress	US District Court - Delaware	Getty Images alleges that Stability AI violated its copyright by taking more than 12 million of Getty’s photographs, along with corresponding captions and metadata, to train its AI image generator, Stable Diffusion	Link
In re Google Generative AI Copyright Litigation	Jill Leovy, Jingna Zhang, Sarah Andersen, Hope Larson, and Jessica Fink	Google	Text generator and image generator	July 2023	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	Journalist Jill Leovy kicked off this litigation in July 2023, alleging Google scraped her data from the internet to train its language models. (She was initially joined by other writer plaintiffs, but they later left the case.) Her lawsuit was recently consolidated with a case brought by visual artists alleging that Google trained text-to-image generation tools on images of their work without permission.	Link
Doe v. GitHub	John Does 1-5	Github, Microsoft, and OpenAI	Virtual assistant	Nov. 2022	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	The first class action lawsuit concerning generative AI was brought by five anonymous GitHub contributors who object to how the Microsoft-owned code platform’s Copilot and Codex tools were trained. Notably, this case focused on alleged violations of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.	Link
Authors Guild v. OpenAI	Jonathan Alter, The Authors Guild, David Baldacci, Kai Bird, Mary Bly, Taylor Branch, Rich Cohen, Michael Connelly, Sylvia Day, Jonathan Franzen, John Grisham, Elin Hilderbrand, Christina Baker Kline, Victor LaValle, Eugene Linden, George R.R. Martin, Daniel Okrent, Jodi Picoult, Douglas Preston, Roxana Robinson, Julian Sancton, George Saunders, Stacy Schiff, Hampton Sides, James Shapiro, Jia Tolentino, Scott Turow, Simon Winchester, Rachel Vail, Nicholas A. Basbanes, and Nicholas Ngagoyeanes	OpenAI	Text generator	Sept. 2023	In progress	US District Court - Southern District of New York	Three separate cases, including one brought by The Authors Guild, a professional organization for writers, have been consolidated into one. The plaintiffs allege that OpenAI infringed on the copyright of a long list of high-profile authors, including George R.R. Martin and Jia Tolentino, by using their work to train its AI models without permission.	Link
Vacker v. ElevenLabs	Karissa Vacker, Mark Boyett, Brian Larson, Iron Tower Press, and Vaughn Heppner	ElevenLabs	Voice generator	Aug. 2024	In progress	US District Court - Delaware	Two voice actors and three people who own the rights to works the actors narrated are suing ElevenLabs, alleging the AI startup cloned their voices without consent. The case includes allegations that ElevenLabs violated the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.	Link
Huckabee v. Meta	Mike Huckabee, Relevate Group, David Kinnaman, Tsh Oxenreider, Lysa TerKeurst, and John Blase	Bloomberg	Text generator	Oct. 2023	In progress	US District Court - Southern District of New York	Former Arkansas governor Mike Huckabee and a group of Christian writers allege that Bloomberg violated their copyright by training its large language model, BloombergGPT, on their books without permission. (When this case was initially filed in October 2023, Meta and the nonprofit EleutherAI were also listed as defendants; it has since been amended, but the case name remains the same.)	Link
Lerhman v. Lovo	Paul Lehrman, Linnea Sage, and John Doe	Lovo	Audio generator	May 2024	In progress	US District Court.- Southern District of New York	Voice actors are suing text-to-voice AI startup Lovo, alleging that they recorded voiceover work through the gig work platform Fiverr without knowing that their voices would be cloned and used in Lovo’s tool. The initial complaint focused on the illegally copying of voices, but the plaintiffs later added copyright claims to their case.	Link
In re OpenAI ChatGPT Litigation	Paul Tremblay, Sarah Silverman, Christopher Golden, Richard Kadrey, Michael Chabon, Ta-Nehisi Coates, Junot Diaz, Andrew Sean Greer, David Henry Hwang, Matthew Klam, Laura Lippman, Rachel Louise Snyder, Ayelet Waldman, and Jacqueline Woodson	OpenAI	Text generator	July 2023	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	A group of high-profile authors, including comedian Sarah Silverman and Ta-Nehesi Coates, allege that OpenAI unlawfully trained several of its large language models on their work. This lawsuit was originally three separate cases, which have been consolidated into one. The first was filed in June 2023.	Link
Raw Story Media v. OpenAI	Raw Story Media and AlterNet Media	OpenAI	Text generator	Feb. 2024	Dismissed (but plaintiffs hope to file amended complaint)	US District Court - Southern District of New York	Two progressive journalism sites are suing OpenAI, alleging that it violated the Digital Millennium Copyright Act by training its language models on their articles without consent. This lawsuit is nearly identical to one filed by The Intercept on the same day. The case was dismissed this fall, but the plaintiffs plan to file an amended complaint.	Link
Kadrey v. Meta	Richard Kadrey, Sarah Silverman, Christopher Golden, Ta-Nehisi Coates, Junot Diaz, Andrew Sean Greer, David Henry Hwang, Matthew Klam, Laura Lippman, Rachel Louise Snyder, Jacqueline Woodson, and Christopher Farnsworth	Meta	Text generator	July 2023	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	A group of high-profile authors, including comedian Sarah Silverman and Ta-Nehesi Coates, allege that Meta used their writing to train its large language model Llama without their permission	
Anderson v. Stability AI	Sarah Anderson, Karla Ortiz, Grzegorz Rutkowski, Gregory Manchess, Gerald Brom, Jingna Zhang, Julia Kaye, and Adam Ellis	Stability AI, Runway AI, Deviant Art, and Midjourney	Image generator	Jan. 2023	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	The first class action lawsuit brought by visual artists against AI companies. The artists allege that four firms trained image generators on their work without their consent.	Link
O’Nan v. Databricks	Stewart O’Nan, Abdi Nazemian, Brian Keene, Jason Reynolds, and Rebecca Makkaï	Databricks and Mosaic ML	Text generator	March 2024	In progress	US District Court - Northern District of California	Authors are suing Databricks and Mosaic ML, alleging that they violated copyright by training large language models on their books without consent. The same group of authors is suing Nvidia as well. This case was consolidated with another in December 2024, adding Jason Reynolds and Rebecca Makkaï as plaintiffs.	Link
The Intercept Media. v. OpenAI	The Intercept	OpenAI and Microsoft	Text generator	Feb. 2024	In progress	US District Court - Southern District of New York	The Intercept is suing OpenAI, alleging that it violated the Digital Millennium Copyright Act by training its language models on its articles. This lawsuit is nearly identical to the one filed by Raw Story Media and AlterNet on the same day.	Link
The New York Times Company v. Microsoft Corporation	The New York Times	Microsoft and OpenAI	Text generator	Dec. 2023	In progress	US District Court.- Southern District of New York	The New York Times is suing Microsoft and OpenAI, alleging that its ChatGPT AI text generator and Copilot AI coding tools were both unlawfully trained on Times works. This case is particularly closely-watched; recently, the Times gained access to OpenAI’s training data during discovery	Link
Thomson Reuters v. Ross	Thomson Reuters Enterprise Centre GMBH and West Publishing Corporation	Ross Intelligence Inc.	Legal assistant	May 2020	In progress	US District Court - Delaware	In the first known AI copyright lawsuit filed, Thomson Reuters alleges that now-defunct legal research startup Ross Intelligence violated its copyright by reproducing headnotes from Westlaw, which Thomson Reuters owns, with the intention of training a legal AI tool.	Link
Universal Music Group v. Udio	UMG, Sony, and Warner	Udio and John Does 1-10	Audio generator	June 2024	In progress	US District Court.- Southern District of New York	Three of the world’s largest record labels are suing AI music generator Udio, alleging that it trained its models on their catalogs of songs without permission.	Link
Universal Music Group v. Suno	UMG, Sony, and Warner	Suno and John Does 1-10	Audio generator	June 2024	In progress	US District Court - Massachusetts	Three of the world’s largest record labels are suing AI music generator Suno, alleging that it trained its models on their catalogs of songs without permission.	Link



GEMA sues for fair compensation

GEMA is the first collecting society worldwide to file a lawsuit against a provider of generative artificial intelligence (AI) systems that have used copyright-protected musical works to train their systems without having acquired licenses.

January 2025: **Lawsuit against Suno AI**

Suno AI generates songs (audio files) using generative AI. The results that Suno AI delivers are in some cases so similar to well-known songs that they infringe the authors copyright.

November 2024: **Lawsuit against Open AI (ChatGPT)**

GEMA accuses Open AI of reproducing protected song lyrics by German authors in its tool ChatGPT without having remunerated the authors of the works used.

[News](#) > [Dossier: Künstliche Intelligenz](#) > [AI lawsuit](#) > [Audio samples Suno](#)

SOUND FILES & LEADSHEETS

Audio samples: How Suno copies famous songs

The Suno AI music tool reproduces copyrighted material. The AI-generated sound files are sometimes confusingly similar to well-known songs. See and hear for yourself: Compare the songs using the audio files and leadsheets.

→ [Press download of the sound files](#)

[Atemlos](#)[Big in Japan](#)[Brother Louie](#)[Cheri Cheri Lady](#)[Daddy Cool](#)[Forever Young](#)[Mambo No. 5](#)[Rasputin](#)[You're my heart](#)



BONEY M.
Daddy Cool

Listen to AI version:

▶ 0:00 / 4:00   



 [Leadsheet AI version](#)

 [Leadsheet original song](#)



LOU BEGA
Mambo No. 5

Listen to AI version:

▶ 0:00 / 3:09   



 [Leadsheet AI version](#)

 [Leadsheet original song](#)

“This is the largest IP theft in human history. That’s not hyperbole. We are seeing tens of millions of works being infringed daily,”

ICMP has uncovered serves as “clear-cut evidence” that generative AI companies are training their systems on data “scraped from licensed services such as YouTube and Spotify without permission nor respect for laws.” Going forward, the organization says it will continue to build up its body of evidence and is sharing its research and analysis with ICMP member companies and their legal teams, a number of whom are taking legal steps.

“The future,” Phelan says, “needs to be one of ‘license or desist.’”



<https://www.billboard.com/pro/ai-firms-steal-music-scrape-copyright-icmp-investigation/>

Suno, for example, explained that its “training data includes essentially all music files of reasonable quality that are accessible on the open Internet, abiding by paywalls, password protections, and the like, combined with similarly available text descriptions.”

Microsoft Word - UMG v. SUNO - Answer to Complaint(152075887.14).docx

Shaping AI-development from a competitor to a creative tool & revenue stream

- AI ACT
 - Transparency template
 - Code of Practice
- CSDM
 - Article 4 – TDM & reservation of rights
- Licensing market

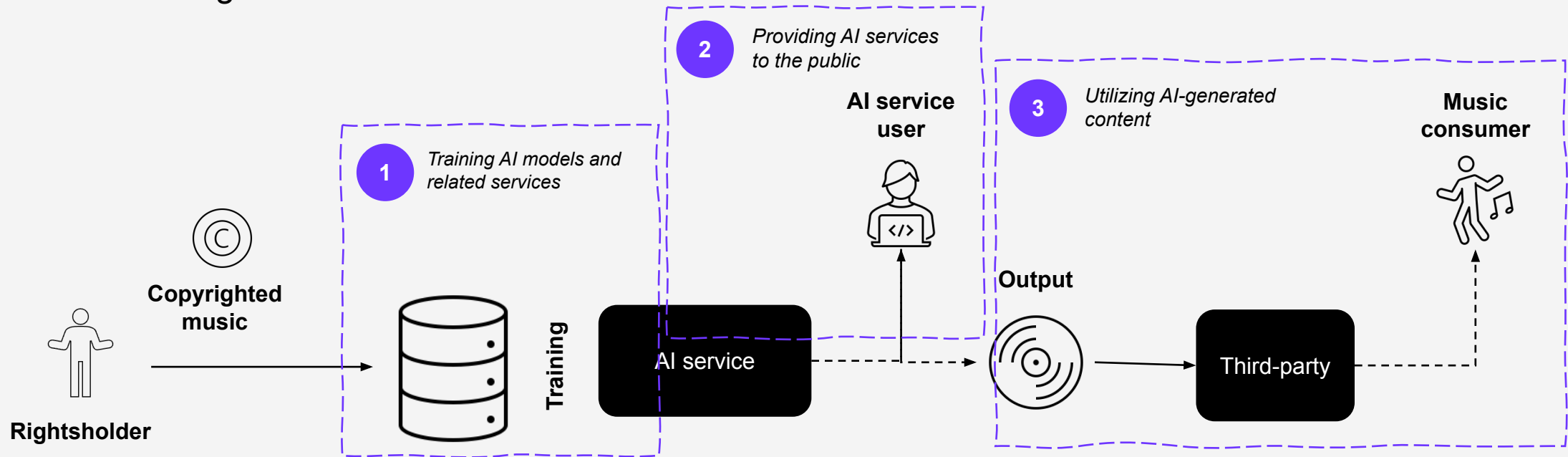


Position on licensing of generative AI presented by the Nordic Collective Management Organisations in the music sector as of April 2025

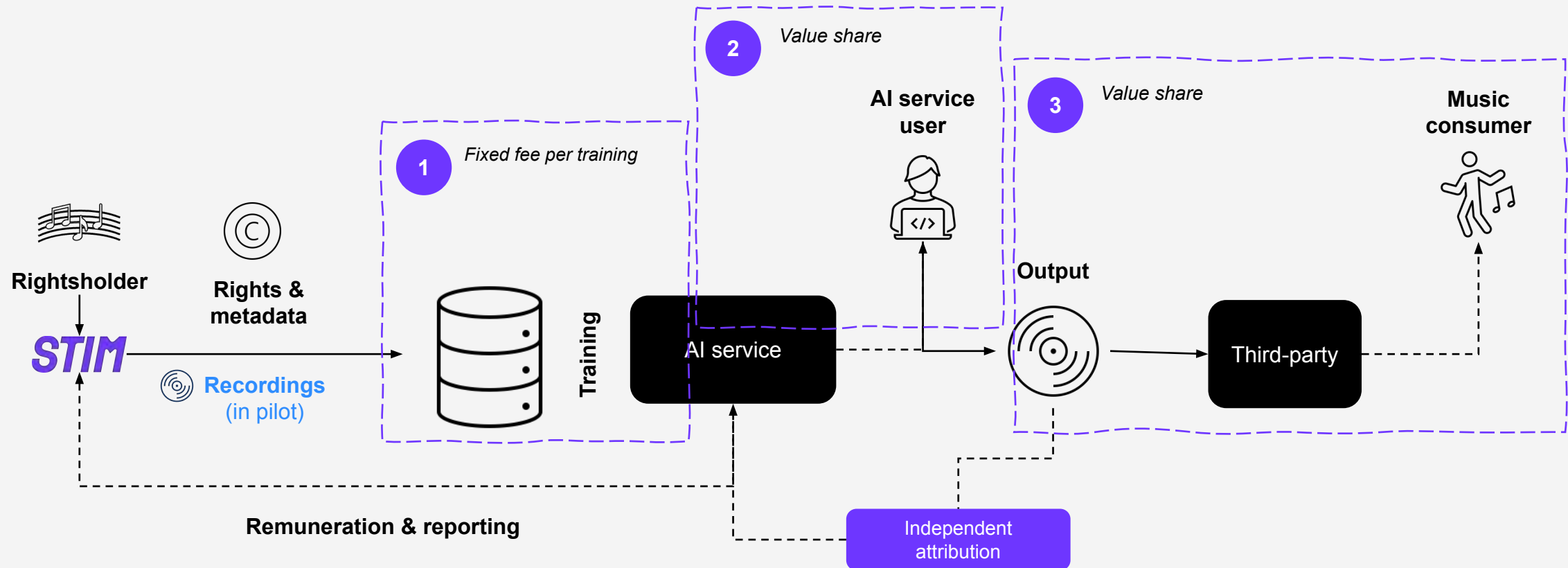
**STIM****TEOSTO****TONO**

AI services rely on copyrighted music to 1) train and 2) generate music, which 3) directly competes with the human-created music the AI model is trained on. These three stages must be subject to licensing agreements to ensure rightsholders receive fair remuneration. Collective management is essential to establish efficient and balanced solutions.

From a copyright perspective, Nordic Collective Management Organisations (CMOs) have identified three key stages in the AI value chain where commercial value is generated and where licensing is essential:



STIM's AI License framework (in a nutshell)





Skicka meddelande ...  

STIM Exec summary

- Generative AI services are currently exploiting copyrighted music without permission or compensation to the creators behind the music, while at the same time generating competing music.
- An important piece of the puzzle is to, through licensing, (1) ensure compensation and transparency, and (2) restrict how the so-called output of generative AI services may (and may not) be used.
- STIM has therefore launched the world's first collective AI license for music, proving licensing is a viable path forward.
- STIM's first license deal is limited to a small repertoire from rightsholders who have actively given consent – and is based on the mechanical reproduction of music. The first licensing agreement also includes co-licensed masters of the same works
- This presupposes that we have reserved our rights (→ Article 4 of the EU Copyright Directive).
- The license provides compensation through (1) upfront payment for training, (2) value sharing on user revenues from the AI service, and (3) value sharing on revenues generated by the output. Only specific distribution channels are allowed within the first license, with clear requirements on labeling and reporting, so that the royalty pool for copyrighted music is not diluted.
- Attribution is applied to ensure transparency and reporting on how the training data are used and influence the output.
- The framework is designed to be scalable for more licensees and a broader repertoire.
- More info at: <https://www.stim.se/en/stim-and-ai/ai-license-information>

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