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REFLECTIONS AND POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP TO THE BALI GLOBAL DIALOGUE ON CROSS BORDER COPYRIGHT ROYALTY GOVERNANCE IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. Indonesia recalls its proposal entitled *"Indonesian Proposal for* a *Legally Binding Instrument on the Governance of Copyright Royalty in Digital Environment: Promoting* a *Fair Chance in* a *Globalized World"* (SCCR/47/6) and the subsequent document *"Draft Elements for* a *Possible International Instrument on the Governance of Copyright Royalties in the Digital Environment"* (SCCR/48/4). These documents reflect Indonesia's commitment to advancing international discussions on copyright royalty governance in the digital environment, including the possible development of a legally binding international instrument.

2. At its forty-eighth session, the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) considered document SCCR/48/4. Paragraph 22 of the Summary by the Chair records statements by Member States and observers on the proposal and notes that discussions will continue at the next session. Against this background, Indonesia presents this non-paper as a contribution to the Committee's ongoing consideration of copyright royalty governance in the digital environment.

3. As part of its continued engagement on this issue, the Government of Indonesia convened the *Global Dialogue on Cross-Border Copyright Royalty Governance in the Digital Era* in Bali, Indonesia, from 7 to 9 October 2026. The Dialogue brought together representatives of Member States, international organizations, collective management organizations (CMOs), industry stakeholders and experts to exchange experiences, identify common challenges and explore possible avenues for international cooperation.

4. The Dialogue focused on three interconnected dimensions of cross-border copyright royalty governance: transparency, accountability and interoperability. Discussions highlighted the importance of strengthening these dimensions to improve the effectiveness, fairness and inclusiveness of the international copyright ecosystem, particularly for creators and right holders in developing countries.

5. The Dialogue was conducted as a voluntary, non-normative and evidence-based exchange. It did not negotiate or adopt any international instrument, nor did it seek to reopen, modify or prejudice the existing international copyright framework or ongoing discussions within WIPO. Its Summary by the Chair reflects the exchanges and possible avenues for cooperation identified during the Dialogue, rather than negotiated conclusions or agreed recommendations of participating Member States.

6. This non-paper builds upon Indonesia's previous proposals contained in documents SCCR/47/6 and SCCR/48/4. The reflections and possible avenues for cooperation emerging from the Bali Global Dialogue are intended to complement and reinforce, rather than replace or diminish, those proposals. Indonesia considers that practical cooperation, evidence-based exchanges and consideration of possible international normative approaches can be mutually reinforcing. Accordingly, this non-paper seeks to broaden common understanding and facilitate constructive engagement among SCCR Member States, without prejudging or limiting further consideration of Indonesia's earlier proposals, including their normative objectives and the possible development of a legally binding international instrument.

11. KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE BALI GLOBAL DIALOGUE

7. The Bali Global Dialogue highlighted recurring challenges in cross-border copyright royalty governance, particularly concerning transparency, accountability and interoperability. Creators and other right holders often face difficulties in obtaining

accurate and timely information on the use of their works, revenues generated, deductions applied, royalty calculation methods and payments received. These challenges are compounded by incomplete or inconsistent metadata, fragmented reporting systems, duplicate or incorrectly assigned identifiers, and information gaps across the royalty value chain involving creators, publishers, record labels, aggregators, digital service providers and collective management organizations (CMOs). Such fragmentation can hinder the identification of legitimate right holders and contribute to unallocated, misallocated or unclaimed royalties.

8. The Dialogue underscored that transparency and accountability are closely interconnected but serve distinct purposes. While greater access to reliable rights and usage information can enable creators and right holders to understand and verify royalty statements, effective accountability also requires clear responsibilities and appropriate mechanisms to identify discrepancies, correct errors and facilitate the allocation and distribution of royalties to their legitimate beneficiaries. Participants explored possible approaches, including the exchange of good practices, improved access to relevant information, more effective verification and correction procedures, and the development of common understandings concerning essential royalty reporting information, while respecting different national legal frameworks and contractual arrangements.

9. The discussions also recognized that existing international identifiers, technical standards and digital infrastructure provide an important foundation for improving interoperability across copyright administration systems. However, their effectiveness continues to be constrained by uneven adoption of such identifiers and standards, inconsistent data quality, limited institutional coordination and differences in technical capacities. Participants emphasized that technological compatibility alone cannot address underlying challenges relating to governance, institutional responsibilities and trust. In this context, possible voluntary approaches discussed included greater use of existing standards, practical tools for metadata management, improved cross-border data reconciliation and correction mechanisms, and the responsible application of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, with due regard to applicable safeguards and human oversight.

10. Particular attention was drawn to the challenges faced by developing countries, least developed countries, smaller CMOs and independent creators in participating effectively in the international digital copyright ecosystem. Limited technical infrastructure, financial resources, cybersecurity capabilities and specialized human resources may constrain their ability to adopt and benefit from interoperable systems. Participants therefore emphasized the importance of inclusive, development-oriented cooperation, including targeted capacity building, technical assistance and meaningful participation of developing-country stakeholders in shaping future initiatives. Any follow-up cooperation should take into account differences in national circumstances and institutional capacities, while avoiding disproportionate financial or administrative burdens on stakeholders with limited resources.

11. Building on these discussions, the Summary by the Chair of the Bali Global Dialogue identifies possible avenues for further cooperation, including practical guidance or toolkits, improved cross-border data correction, capacity-building and technical assistance, and the exploration of voluntary pilot cooperation. These possibilities were raised for further consideration; they do not constitute agreed commitments, an adopted programme of work or decisions of WIPO Member States. Nevertheless, they provide a useful basis for continued dialogue, evidence-based exchanges and consideration of possible international approaches to strengthening cross-border copyright royalty governance.

III. POSSIBLE AREAS FOR FURTHER DIALOGUE AND PRACTICAL COOPERATION

12. **Transparency.** Interested Member States and relevant stakeholders may wish to exchange experiences and good practices concerning the reporting and verification of information on the use of copyrighted works, revenues generated, deductions, royalty allocation methods and payments. Such exchanges could explore the value of developing a common understanding of essential royalty reporting information to improve transparency and enable creators and other right holders to trace royalty flows across borders. Any possible approaches should take into account applicable national laws, data protection, confidentiality obligations, legitimate commercial interests and differences in institutional capacities, without necessarily requiring uniform reporting systems.

13. **Accountability and Data Correction.** Further exchanges could explore practical approaches to strengthening accountability throughout the royalty value chain, from usage reporting and rights identification to royalty allocation and payment. Particular attention could be given to identifying information gaps, tracing unallocated, misallocated or unclaimed royalties, and improving mechanisms for verifying and correcting inaccurate or conflicting rights information. Such discussions should respect the diversity of national legal frameworks, contractual arrangements and royalty administration systems, without prejudging possible future policy or normative considerations.

14. **Interoperability and Rights Information.** Further dialogue could examine ways to improve the exchange and reconciliation of repertoire, ownership, licensing and usage information across existing copyright management systems. This could include greater use of established international identifiers, such as the International Standard Recording Code (ISRC) and the International Standard Musical Work Code (ISWC), as well as improved metadata management and cross-border data correction procedures. Such cooperation should build upon existing WIPO initiatives and relevant industry practices, promote compatibility among existing systems and avoid unnecessary duplication, while recognizing the diversity of national rights-management arrangements.

15. **Capacity Building and Inclusive Participation.** Particular attention could be given to strengthening the capacities of developing countries, least developed countries, smaller collective management organizations (CMOs) and independent creators to participate effectively in cross-border royalty governance. Possible areas of cooperation include improving data quality, rights information management, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity and royalty administration, as well as raising awareness among creators regarding contracts, rights registration, licensing arrangements and royalty statements. Developing-country stakeholders should have meaningful opportunities to contribute to identifying priorities and shaping practical solutions, taking into account differences in national circumstances and institutional capacities.

16. **Possible Practical Cooperation.** Depending on the interest of Member States and relevant stakeholders, further exchanges could explore voluntary good-practice guidance, mapping of common data discrepancies and correction mechanisms, and capacity-building initiatives. The scope and modalities of any such activities would require further consultation and, where applicable, consideration by the relevant WIPO bodies. Such exchanges could also contribute to a better understanding of which challenges may be addressed through technical and administrative cooperation and which may warrant further policy or normative consideration within the SCCR.

IV. EXPLORING THE FEASIBILITY OF VOLUNTARY CROSS-BORDER PILOT COOPERATION

17. Building on the discussions at the Bali Global Dialogue, interested Member States and relevant stakeholders may wish to explore the feasibility of a voluntary, small-scale cross-border pilot initiative aimed at generating practical evidence on data reconciliation, royalty traceability and the identification of challenges across the copyright royalty value chain. The Dialogue referred to a possible pilot involving approximately 100 works from different regions. This figure was illustrative rather than an agreed parameter, and the scope, participation, methodology and expected outcomes of any future initiative would require further consultation among interested participants.

18. Any consideration of such an initiative should take into account the diversity of national legal frameworks, institutional capacities and market conditions, particularly those affecting developing countries, least developed countries and smaller collective management organizations. Preliminary discussions could explore the participation of relevant stakeholders, including creators, CMOs, publishers, digital service providers and technical experts, as well as appropriate arrangements concerning governance, data protection, confidentiality, cybersecurity, technical assistance and resource requirements.

19. A possible pilot could examine practical issues such as the accuracy and consistency of rights information, data-matching and reconciliation processes, the identification and correction of discrepancies, and the traceability of royalties from usage reporting to allocation and payment. Where feasible, it could also explore challenges associated with unallocated or unclaimed royalties and identify lessons relevant to capacity building and institutional cooperation. Any findings should be appropriately protected and reported in a manner consistent with applicable legal and confidentiality requirements.

20. Such an initiative would be exploratory, voluntary and evidence-based, without creating obligations for non-participating Member States or prescribing particular legal, contractual or technical arrangements. Its purpose would be to contribute to a better understanding of practical challenges and possible responses, including those that may warrant further policy or normative consideration. In this regard, the exploration of voluntary pilot cooperation should be viewed as complementary to, rather than a substitute for, ongoing discussions within the SCCR, including Indonesia's previous proposals contained in documents SCCR/47/6 and SCCR/48/4 concerning the possible development of an international instrument on copyright royalty governance in the digital environment.

V. QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

21. Building on the issues and possible avenues for cooperation identified in the Bali Global Dialogue, Indonesia invites SCCR Member States and interested stakeholders to reflect on the following questions, with a view to fostering common understanding, identifying areas of shared interest and informing further discussions within the Committee:

a. **Transparency:** What essential information concerning works, rights ownership, usage, royalty calculations and payments could improve transparency and traceability across borders, while respecting different national systems and legitimate commercial considerations?

b. **Accountability:** What practical approaches could strengthen accountability

throughout the royalty value chain, particularly verifying royalty statements, identifying responsibilities and correcting inaccurate or conflicting rights information?

c. **Interoperability:** How can existing identifiers, technical standards and copyright management systems be better connected to facilitate cross-border information exchange without imposing disproportionate technical, financial or administrative burdens on developing countries and smaller CMOs?

d. **Voluntary Pilot Cooperation:** What lessons could be gained from exploring the feasibility of a voluntary, small-scale cross-border pilot initiative, including its possible scope, participation, governance and appropriate safeguards?

e. **Capacity Building and Inclusive Participation:** What forms of technical assistance, capacity building and institutional cooperation could strengthen the participation of developing countries, least developed countries, smaller CMOs and independent creators in cross-border royalty governance?

f. **Future Policy and Normative Considerations:** To what extent can existing voluntary and technical approaches address the identified challenges, and which remaining governance issues, if any, may warrant further policy or normative consideration within the SCCR, including in the context of ongoing discussions on possible international approaches to copyright royalty governance?

VI. POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS

22. Indonesia encourages continued dialogue among SCCR Member States on copyright royalty governance in the digital environment, building upon its previous proposals contained in documents SCCR/47/6 and SCCR/48/4, as well as the practical observations emerging from the Bali Global Dialogue. In this regard, Indonesia invites the Committee to take note of the Dialogue and its Summary by the Chair as a contribution to ongoing discussions, recognizing that the Summary reflects exchanges of views rather than a negotiated outcome or agreed recommendations of Member States.

23. Subject to the interest of Member States and relevant stakeholders, further informal exchanges could explore practical approaches to transparency, accountability, data correction, interoperability and capacity building, including the feasibility of voluntary pilot cooperation. Such exchanges could provide opportunities to share national experiences, identify common challenges and explore areas of mutual interest, particularly those relevant to developing countries and smaller collective management organizations. Any subsequent activities within WIPO would remain subject to applicable procedures, available resources and consideration by the relevant bodies.

24. Indonesia emphasizes that practical cooperation and the consideration of possible international normative approaches are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Evidence gathered through voluntary technical exchanges and practical cooperation may inform future policy and normative discussions but should not be treated as a prerequisite to continued SCCR deliberations on Indonesia's previous proposals, including the possible development of a legally binding international instrument on copyright royalty governance in the digital environment. Any such cooperation should respect existing international copyright treaties, national legal frameworks and policy space, and promote inclusive participation.

VII. CONCLUSION

25. The Bali Global Dialogue provided a valuable opportunity to exchange experiences and deepen understanding of the challenges of transparency, accountability and interoperability in cross-border copyright royalty governance. Indonesia believes that continued dialogue, inclusive technical cooperation and evidence-based exchanges can contribute to addressing practical challenges while strengthening the foundation for further policy and normative discussions within the SCCR. Building upon its previous proposals, Indonesia remains committed to advancing a more transparent, accountable, interoperable and equitable international copyright royalty governance framework. In this spirit, Indonesia welcomes comments and suggestions from Member States and interested stakeholders and stands ready to facilitate constructive and inclusive exchanges, without prejudging the outcome of ongoing SCCR discussions, including consideration of a possible legally binding international instrument.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

1. WIPO, *Indonesian Proposal for a Legally Binding Instrument on the Governance of Copyright Royalty in Digital Environment,* document **SCCR/47/6.**
2. WIPO, *Draft Elements for a Possible International Instrument on the Governance of Copyright Royalties in the Digital Environment,* document **SCCR/48/4.**
3. WIPO, *Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, Forty-Eighth Session, Summary by the Chair,* particularly paragraph 22.
4. Government of the Republic of Indonesia, *Summary by the Chair of Global Dialogue on Cross-Border Copyright Royalty Governance in the Digital Era,* Bali, Indonesia, 7-9 October 2026, https://globalroyalty.dgip.go.id

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