

July 17, 2021

TIMBER REGULATIONS INFORMATION GUIDE

List of information to be mentioned on the invoice for woods and wooden musical instruments

Wood supplier -> manufacturer of musical instruments

Manufacturer of musical instruments -> reseller customer and end customer

Concerns all countries for international trade and domestic trade

IMPORTANT: This guide is intended for any company or person doing the international trade and the domestic trade in wood or wooden musical instruments, **regardless of the country**.

Foreword and observation:

Among the causes of increasing deforestation, the illegal log trade is one of the most lucrative criminal markets in the world, with INTERPOL estimating that it accounts for between 15 and 30% of the global market for wood products. The woods used in instruments making are heavily impacted. The musical instrument sector, despite low volumes of wood consumed, suffers the collateral damage of a situation exacerbated by the constant degradation of forests caused by climate change.

Faced with these growing scourges, countries around the world are mobilizing to preserve forests and fight illegal timber trade. Different regulations aim to put in place both at the level of national and international trade in tree species, a traceability of the wood resource supply chain of companies and people who trade in them.

CITES, created in 1973, regulates through a system of permits the international trade in endangered species of flora and fauna which are listed in one of its 3 appendices.

In addition to CITES, there are national and community regulations (e.g. EU) which require an import declaration for all wood and some, or even all wood products:

- US Lacey Act 2009
- The Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012
- The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) 2013
- The Japan Clean Wood Act 2017
- The Korea Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers 2018
- China Forest law revised in 2019

To find out if a species is listed in CITES, enter the botanical name of the species on the website:

Species+

The listing in 2017 of all species of the genus rosewood (dalbergia except dalbergia nigra) in CITES Appendix II - listing integrating musical instruments - has triggered an awareness of the sector which has come together to obtain in 2019 an exemption for musical instruments under this rosewood regulation.

It is henceforth imperative for any seller and buyer of lutherie wood and wooden musical instruments to make sure to mention on the sales invoices information which is obligatory in certain cases and **strongly recommended in all cases**.

In addition, regulations are constantly evolving: new species are regularly listed in CITES. In addition, the European Union Timber Regulations - EUTR - could eventually include musical instruments.

We recommend now to indicate systematically on all invoices issued the name of the wood used under its usual name and under its scientific name as well as its country of origin even in the absence of regulatory obligation (see details on next page)



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CAUTION: : If the species is listed in Appendix I of CITES, trade is prohibited unless a derogation is granted. A CITES permit will then be necessary for all international and domestic trade *

Note: this concerns all woods or wooden musical instruments, whether the wood species is tropical or not - in a logic of species traceability. This is valid for all countries.



Information that is recommended to be mentioned on all invoices, regardless of the sender or recipient

<u>1</u> –The date of the invoice is imperative and will be used in particular in the case of registration of the species in a regulation

For each species: 2 The common name and 3 - the botanical name of the genus and species, and 4 - the contry of origin: distribution area of origin where the species was harvested and exported



If the species of wood or wooden musical instrument is listed in Appendix II or III of CITES, Recommended information only on the invoice issued by the wood supplier to the musical instrument manufacturer

<u>5</u> - If the timber was imported **before** the date of entry into force of the **CITES species listing**, **enter: Appendix II or III of the listing and the number of the annotation**, example :«**Appendix II CITES / Annotation #5** »,

6 If the timber was imported after the date of entry into force of the species' CITES listing, the export was subject to a permit and an import permit may have been required depending on the country. (ex: EU). In this case, enter the same statement as in point 5 with the addition of: the number and date of the CITES import permit, example, «Appendix II CITES / Annotation #5, number and date of the CITES import permit »

Note: in the case of dalbergia (except nigra), the musical instrument is no longer subject to CITES permits (Appendix II), but there is no guarantee that this exemption will last. It is therefore more cautious to mention this information when the instrument contains at least one CITES species*.

To find out if a species is listed in CITES, enter the **Mandatory invoice date** botanical name of the species on the website: Species+ **WEIGHT / VOLUME** Example **DESCRIPTION OTHERS GROSS / NET** KG / M3 Bridge 185x45x12mn **Cuban Mahogany** For all invoices Swietenia mahagoni Harvest country: Cuba Only for the invoice from Appendix II CITES, annotation #5 the Wood Supplier issued to the manufacturer of Appendix II CITES, annotation #5 AND number and date of the CITES musical instruments import permit XXXXXXX **Customs Code -** HTS : 9209928000 – TARIC : 9209920000