
Impacts of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on various Stakeholders in the Music Industry



On behalf of Swiss Wood Solutions AG

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July, 2019

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List of Abbreviations

AMA	Australian Music Association
BfN	CITES management authority Germany (Bundesamt für Naturschutz in Bonn, Germany)
BMU	Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit)
BLV	CITES management authority Switzerland (Bundesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Veterinärwesen)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CAFIM	Confederation of European Music Industries
GDM	Association of German music specialized shops (Gesamtverband Deutscher Musikfachgeschäfte e.V.)
BDMH	Federal association of German musical instrument manufacturers (Bundesverband der Deutschen Musikinstrumentenhersteller e.V.)
FIM	International Federation of Musicians
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (CITES management authority USA)
MIC	Musical Instrument Certificate
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Japan (CITES management authority Japan)
SOMM	Society of Music Merchants e.V.
TEC	Travelling Exhibition Certificate
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

1. From Raw Wood to a World Tour

Case study On 2 January 2017, ten grenadilla trees (African blackwood - *Dalbergia melanoxylon*) are felled in Mozambique. Out of the ten trees, one has the desired color in the core of the trunk and is exported to Virginia, United States. The remaining nine remain untouched and rot in the forest in Mozambique. In Virginia, the "Thomson Wood" sawmill processes the tree into wooden boards. The guitar manufacturer "Clark Guitars" from New York buys the boards and manufactures guitar soundboards for his guitars out of them. Another guitar is built from wood of the same species, which had been in stock since 1990. The guitar with the freshly imported grenadilla is sold to the professional musician "Helga Meister" who lives in Zurich and the guitar with soundboard from the stored grenadilla is sold to "Ann Anderson" who lives in New York. Helga Meister makes a tour with the new guitar to Berlin, New York, Melbourne and Tokyo, before returning to Zurich.¹

CITES regulations All the above-mentioned stakeholders in the music industry must comply with international and national legal requirements for the protection of species in their respective business activities, be it industrial timber traders, carpenters, guitar manufacturers or musicians as end users. The requirements related to international trade, including traveling abroad with the guitar made from regulated wood, are regulated in the trade CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). Today, 1-5% of the globally traded volume of tropical woods is used for the manufacturing of high-quality musical instruments.²

More strict regulations On 2 January 2017, the listing of a large number of additional rosewood species in the CITES Appendices entered into force, thereby changing the conditions for international trade in instruments made from those species (compare [Announcement BLV, Mai 2018](#)).³

For many instrument makers, the inclusion under CITES of all species of rosewood in the genus *Dalbergia* is particularly important. [Note that Brazilian rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*) has been included in CITES Appendix I since 1992 and a number of other species were previously included in Appendix III.] The Confederation of European Music Industries (CAFIM) estimates that in the first quarter of 2017 - after the inclusion of woods of the genus *Dalbergia* - sales of musical instruments containing these woods fell by 20% worldwide.⁴ This decline is confirmed by market analyses of music trades.⁵ This report provides an overview of the CITES-listed wood species that are relevant for instrument making and outlines the current requirements for different stakeholders (instrument manufacturers and musicians) regarding the handling of CITES-listed woods. It focuses on instrument manufacturers from Germany, Switzerland and the USA.

¹ The used names are fictitious. The described process from the raw wood to the tour with the guitar from granadilla is, however, a conceivable scenario in Italy.

² CAFIM, 2017.

³ Appendix I: Contains *directly* endangered wood species, which may only be traded in special cases

Appendix II: Contains *non-immediately* endangered wood species, for which trade is controlled to prevent excessive exploitation

Appendix III: Contains wood species which are protected in at least one of the contracting states. Contracting states are requested to assist the respective contracting states in controlling trade in the species

Annotations to the appendices stipulate that trade in certain species of wood is controlled by CITES directives.

⁴ CAFIM, 2017.

⁵ Majeski, 2018.

Referring to the introductory example, practical effects of the requirements for implementing CITES are shown in the following, for both instrument manufacturers and musicians planning international concert tours (Figure 2 shows a simplified illustration).

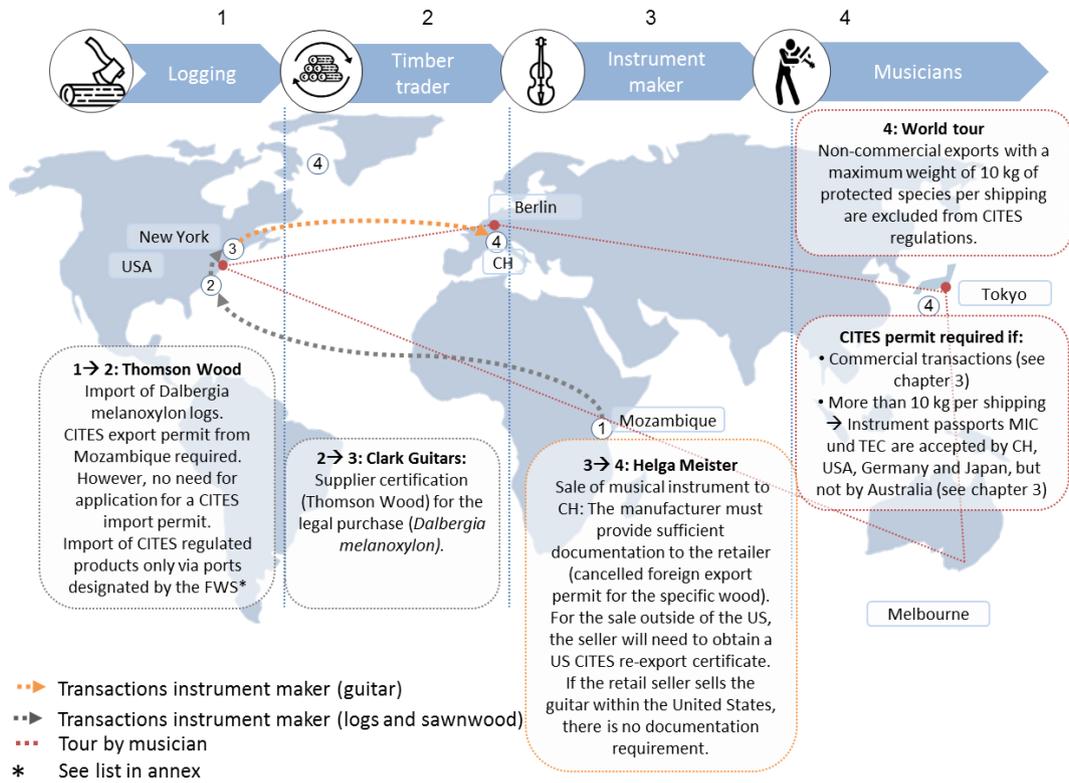


Figure 1: Case study of value chain of the musical instrument industry and CITES regulations. Source: own representation.

2. Impacts on Instrument Manufacturers in the United States

The following section deals with existing guidelines according to industry associations and statements from expert discussions. The specifications are related to species listed in CITES Appendices I-III (as of 4 October 2017). In the appendix of this report, an extract of frequently used wood species with the respective requirements for the implementation of CITES is shown (as of 4 October 2017). In addition to the CITES requirements, some countries, including the European Union, have national regulations that may impose stricter measures than those required under CITES. Four fields of action are described in the following text boxes: correct handling of existing stocks of CITES-listed species, import of products containing CITES-listed species, export of instruments containing CITES-listed species and border crossing with instruments containing CITES-listed species. The general practice is referred to at the beginning. The text boxes deal specifically with grenadilla (*Dalbergia melanoxyton*).

Existing stock of CITES-listed species

Wood of CITES-listed species that was possessed by the instrument manufacturer before the species was included in any of the three CITES Appendices is called "pre-convention" woods. "Pre-convention" wood and products include the stock for which the manufacturer can prove that it had been acquired prior to the inclusion in the CITES Appendices I-III⁵ (independent of the manufacturing date of the product). Manufacturers must document the stock of these components and instruments (quantity) and obtain the "pre-convention" certificate upon presentation of the appropriate documentation. Components manufactured from these woods (whether before or after 2 January 2017) must be included into the inventory (as complete pieces including the quantity of wood used: e.g. 0.002 m³ by *Dalbergia latifolia* for 200 guitars).⁶

None of the previous listings of *Dalbergia* spp. in Appendix II and III included finished products (e.g., musical instruments) so while it may appear that consideration of whether an instrument qualified as "pre-Convention" is new, the approach is consistent with CITES requirements. The new regulation ensures legal procurement, which is a prerequisite for the later export of finished products such as guitars or instrument components as well as round timber, sawn timber or veneer sheets of the corresponding species (Q&A No. 32).⁷

Case study
grenadilla:
existing stocks

The US guitar manufacturer Clark Guitars is obligated to keep track of wood and wood products that were already in his possession prior to 2 January 2017 and for which he does not possess any "pre-convention" certificate. This stock must be documented. The guitar maker Clark Guitars can, however, use the grenadilla boards which were already in his inventory. In order to do so this, he must obtain a "pre-convention" certificate from the CITES management authority of the USA, which is located in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). In the introductory case study, this is possible by proving to the authorities that the grenadilla (*Dalbergia melanoxyton*) boards were harvested before 2 January 2017 since this was the date that the Appendix-II listing of *Dalbergia* spp. entered into force. The inclusion dates are listed in the table on pages 17-18.

⁵ In the annex, there is a table with the CITES inclusion date of different wood species

⁶ U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 2018, Question 15, 32, 35-37

⁷ U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 2018, Question 32

Import of CITES-listed species

In the USA, the import and (re-)export of CITES-listed wood species must be processed through a port designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). A list of ports is shown in Figure 5 in the appendix. In contrast to the EU and Switzerland, in the USA a CITES import permit is only required for species listed in CITES Appendix I.⁸ “Pre-convention” stocks (i.e. timber harvested prior to inclusion in CITES Appendices I-III) require the issuance of a pre-Convention certificate by the exporting or re-exporting country. The EU and Switzerland do not differentiate here. Nevertheless, imports into the United States of CITES-listed material require the prior issuance of a CITES document (e.g., export permit, re-export certificate, pre-Convention certificate). This CITES permit is issued by the CITES authorities prior to the export and travels with the shipment. Upon arrival at the designated port in the USA, the shipment and associated paperwork are inspected and cleared by the responsible authority. The importer receives a copy of the canceled CITES permit (export permit of the country of export) from the U.S. inspection authorities and should provide a copy of it, together with additional documents, to future buyers of instruments. In case an American instrument manufacturer does not purchase wood as a primary importer, he should request a copy of all CITES documents from the supplier for legal purchase.⁹ Further import information can be found in the [CITES I-II-III Timber Species Manual](#).

Case study:
import of CITES-
listed species into
the US

Since 2 January 2017, grenadilla (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) has been listed in CITES Appendix II. For the guitar sale to Ann Anderson in New York, the guitar manufacturer Clark Guitars needs the relevant information, including the following: wood species contained in the guitar, date of manufacture and complete information on previous transactions of the contained wood. Since in the case study wood was used which was already in the possession of the guitar maker before 2 January 2017, Clark Guitars must provide Ann Anderson with documentation demonstrating that the wood used in the manufacture of the guitar qualifies as pre-Convention (i.e., was acquired before the species was listed in the CITES Appendices). In case Clark Guitars has difficulties to obtain the necessary documentation (e.g. harvest time of previous transactions) for the grenadilla wood, he is obligated to contact the FWS to ensure adequate documentation which can be

Sale of instruments containing CITES-listed species within the US

When selling instruments within the US, instrument manufacturers should ensure that the buyer is provided with sufficient documentation to demonstrate that any CITES-listed wood used in the manufacture of the musical instrument was traded in accordance with CITES requirements. If the buyer (e.g. retailer or musician) resells the instrument outside the US, he must provide the FWS (the US CITES Management Authority) with the necessary CITES documents to demonstrate that any CITES-listed wood used in the manufacture of the musical instrument was lawfully imported. The producer must provide the buyer with the name of the species used in the product and date of manufacture. In addition, as with sales outside the US, the customer should be provided with proof of previous transactions within the US (chain of custody). This includes, for example, invoices for transactions between the timber trader and the instrument manufacturer and between the instrument manufacturer and the retailer.¹⁰

⁸ Nevertheless, the CITES export licences of the country of origin must be available for legal import, also for timber from Appendix II. In contrast to the EU and Switzerland, however, no special CITES form has to be applied for for import.

⁹ U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 2018, 32

¹⁰ Ibid., Questions 19

Case study
grenadilla: sale
inside the US

For the sale of the guitar to Ann Anderson in New York, the guitar maker Clark Guitars should have the following information: wood species, the date of manufacture and complete information relating to previous transactions involving the wood. Since in the case study wood was used that was already in the possession of the guitar maker before the species was included in the CITES Appendices (i.e., 2 January 2017), he must provide Ann Anderson with information confirmed that the wood qualified as "pre-convention". If Clark Guitars should encounter difficulties to figure out the necessary documentation (e.g. harvest time of previous transactions) for the grenadilla wood, he has to contact the US CITES management authority to ensure adequate documentation which can be forwarded to the buyer.

Sale of instruments containing CITES-listed species outside the US

If wood products containing CITES-listed species are exported or re-exported from the US, a US CITES export permit or re-export certificate is required. For the application, proof of legal import of the wood used to manufacture the musical instrument and the preceding transactions (chain of custody) is required (e.g. invoices of the parties involved in the purchase/sale). Without these documents, no CITES (re)-export permit is issued by the US.¹¹ The CITES document can be applied for [online](#). For commercial exports in which timber of the same species is exported repeatedly, there exists a Masterfile or system of partially completed CITES documents. Consequently, the exporter does not have to request a separate export permit for each export.¹²

Case study
grenadilla: sales
outside the US

In the case study, the instrument with grenadilla wood, which was imported after 2 January 2017, is sold to Helga Meister in Zurich. According to CITES specifications for implementation in the US, a re-export certificate is required for export. Since the wood was harvested the species was included in the CITES Appendices, the guitar manufacturer cannot apply for a "pre-convention" certificate. For the application at the FWS, Clark Guitars must have the following information ready: scientific name (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), commercial name (grenadilla), description of the product (guitar), weight and volume of the wood (e.g. 0.2m³, 0.5 kg guitar sound board), information on the legal purchase of the wood (chain of custody, i.e. documents and invoices from Thomson Wood), location of the wood at the time of the request, country of origin of the wood (Mozambique) and a copy of the Mozambican export permit. Furthermore, Clark Guitars must ensure that he chooses a CITES designated airport for the export, where the documents are checked by the U.S. CITES inspection personnel and the guitar is cleared for export (designated airports and ports are listed in Figure 5 in the appendix).

For a "single-use permit" for the export from the US, the following information must be provided: scientific name (genus and species), commercial name, description of the product (e.g. guitar), weight and volume of the CITES-listed wood, information on the legal purchase of the wood (chain of custody) and a copy of the CITES documents for any prior international trade in the CITES-listed wood. If wood products from "pre-convention" stocks are exported or re-exported, these

¹¹Ibid., Question 14

¹²For more information on the masterfile: <https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-74.pdf>

certificates must be attached to the application.¹³ For the export of instruments with a "pre-convention" certificate, the current application fee is \$75.¹⁴

Challenges for
the importers in
practice

Timber traders and instrument manufacturers in the USA must expect a processing time of 45 - 60 days for processing of CITES applications, depending on the complexity and completeness of the documents in the specific case.¹⁵

"I'm so annoyed. I'm so distraught by this" says Chris Martin, Chairman and CEO of the renowned guitar maker C. F. Martin & Co. from Pennsylvania. The company processes rosewood in 200 different acoustic guitars, played by Eric Clapton and Ed Sheeran, among others. Martin estimates that members of the logistics staff spend up to 40% of their time on administrative activities related to the new CITES requirements. Following the genus level listing of *Dalbergia* spp. in CITES Appendix II, with an annotation that covers nearly all finished products, the number of CITES documents issued by all Parties involved in the trade in finished musical instruments increased manifold.¹⁶

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Ibid., Question 37

¹⁵Ibid., Question 5

¹⁶ U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 2018, Question 5

3. What about the Musicians?

Unsurprisingly, also musicians and orchestras have to expect higher expenses for preparation of custom matters when travelling abroad. Even though CITES provides exceptions for personal effects and for musicians in the form of so-called instrument passports (Musical Instrument Certificate (MIC) and Traveling Exhibition Certificate (TEC)), first stories of confiscated instruments have surfaced already.¹⁷ In order to avoid such inconvenient experiences at border crossings, the International Federation of Musicians (FIM) recommends to get precise information about country specific CITES implementation practices prior to travels. The FIM has developed a guide which can be viewed [here](#).

Particularly, note Annotation #15 is associated with the Appendix-II listing of *Dalbergia* spp. and makes exceptions for non-commercial transactions related to items made from the listed wood species (see Annex). It is crucial to follow the notes, as they refer to the product groups and processing stages (e.g. only protection of raw wood) as well as exceptions.

Non-commercial transactions	Border crossings with instruments for paid and unpaid music performances are considered non-commercial. Other non-commercial transactions include the personal use, production of music pieces (records), teaching, exhibition in a museum (e.g. instrument) and participation in music competitions. Border crossings for repair or warranty purposes of instruments are also considered non-commercial as long as the owner remains the same (i.e., the instrument is not sold). All the exceptions mentioned above require that the instrument is not sold and is returned to its country of origin. Furthermore, a weight limit of 10 kg per shipping applies. ¹⁸ No CITES import or export permits are required for such non-commercial transactions. ¹⁹ However, as noted above, some countries may enact national requirements that are stricter than CITES. Note: There might be changes for non-commercial transactions following the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in August 2019).
Commercial transactions	In contrast, commercial transactions are international shipment of instruments for sale (i.e., commercial purposes). However, it is important to pay close attention to different country-specific interpretations. For example, participation in trade fairs might also be considered commercial. ²⁰
Instrument passport	In 2013, the CITES Parties adopted a resolution in which they laid out the guidelines for issuance of so-called instrument passports (MIC and TEC) to facilitate travel for non-commercial purposes with instruments made from protected animal and plant materials. This resolution was implemented in EU law in 2015. The Musical Instrument Certificate (MIC) provides private individuals and musicians a way to travel internationally with instruments containing protected wood species. Likewise, orchestras can apply for a Travelling Exhibition Certificate (TEC). ²¹ When a MIC is issued, it must be proven that the border crossing is for non-commercial purposes. For travel outside the EU with an instrument containing species listed in CITES Appendix I (e.g. <i>Dalbergia nigra</i>), mandatory CITES document is required. For travel within the EU, no MIC or TEC is required. ²²

¹⁷ International Federation of Musicians (FIM) & PEARL, 2018

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 2018, Question 2

²¹ siehe dazu Anhang Abbildung 4

²² 2018, FIM, Crossing Borders - A Guide for Musicians

According to the EU Directorate for Environment, the FWS and the Swiss CITES authority, MIC and TEC are not required for entry with an instrument made from Dalbergia species (except *Dalbergia nigra*) or from bubinga (*Guibourtia demeusei*, *Guibourtia pellegriniana* or *Guibourtia tessmannii*) given a non-commercial transaction (see above) and that includes less than 10 kg of the respective wood per instrument – this relates to the so-called “personal effects exemption.”²³ In Australia, the instrument passports (MIC and TEC) are not accepted, mainly because they are incompatible with the electronic customs collection system.²⁴ Consequently, anyone wishing to import an instrument made of CITES-listed species into Australia, even for the purpose of performing and then returning to his/her country of residence, therefore needs a CITES export permit or re-export certificates from the country of (re-)export and an import permit from the Australian authorities.²⁵

Case study Helga
Meister

In the case study, the guitar made of *Dalbergia melanoxylon* which was felled on 2 January in Mozambique - is sold to Helga Meister in Berlin. From there, Helga Meister is touring to New York, Melbourne and Tokyo. Since the instrument was manufactured from newly listed species and contains less than 10 kg, Helga Meister needs neither a CITES export certificate of the country of origin nor a CITES import permit or an instrument passport for her concerts in Berlin and New York. Also in Australia (Melbourne) and Japan (Tokyo), the import of the instrument for non-commercial purposes is permitted, given that the weight limit is met.

However, if parts of the guitar consist of species listed in Appendix I (e.g. *Dalbergia nigra*), the matter becomes more complicated. For entry with the instrument in Germany and the USA, an instrument passport can be applied for and presented to customs. However, such a passport is not valid in Australia. Instead, a CITES export certificate from the country of origin and a CITES import permit from the Australian authorities (Australian Department of Environment and Energy, 2013) are required. Likewise, Japan requires a CITES export certificate from the country of origin and a CITES import permit (Ministry of Environment, Trade and Industry Japan (METI), 2018) for the import of products or components of species listed in Appendix I. For departure from Australia or Japan, a CITES export certificate from Australia or Japan is required and a CITES import permit from the country to which Helga Meister is travelling next (also valid for return travel to Germany).

²³ U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 2018, Question 2 & 54; European Commission Directorate-General Environment, 2017, Question 12; Bundesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Veterinärwesen (BLV), 2018.

²⁴ Australian Department of Environment and Energy, 2013

²⁵ Walker, 2017

4. Conclusion and Alternatives to CITES-protected Wood Species

Obscurities in implementation

Since 2 January 2017, trading, manufacturing and travelling with instruments consisting of CITES-listed rosewood species has been much more complicated. Since there are differences in the application of CITES depending on a country's domestic legislations, commercially active stakeholders have to deal with more administrative work. Various industry associations have published guidelines, but these are just recommendations far too often. In the EU, the new CITES listings have been in force since 4 February 2017. Based on today's requirements, it can be assumed that dealers and instrument makers will be confronted with significantly higher costs than musicians. At the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2019, further discussions are going to be held on how to deal with international trade in rosewood species. It is anticipated that the CITES Parties will adopt changes relevant to such trade and therefore, the requirements will be expected to change, whereas it is likely that the process for travelling musicians will be facilitated.

Alternatives

Numerous companies are working on technological innovations to replace precious woods in the music industry. In Finland, a wood fibre composite (flaxwood) has been developed, which is already being used by some manufacturers as a substitute for ebony.²⁶ For example, the German violin maker GEWA uses the composite material to manufacture fingerboards.²⁷ Other instrument makers are testing local alternatives to tropical woods. British violin maker Roger Hansell is testing "local" alternatives such as pearwood or blackthorn. In addition to tropical hardwoods such as ebony (*Diospyros* spp.) or grenadilla (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), he also offers his customers indigenous alternatives. In America, Eric Meyer, a specialist for fittings of stringed instruments, experiments with local woods such as mountain mahogany, one of the hardest woods in North America.²⁸

Swiss Wood Solutions takes a different approach and, unlike other companies, relies entirely on the modification of an existing natural resource, namely domestic Swiss woods. The company unites wood experts from industry, research and development. It all began in 2014, when a violin maker contacted researchers from the Wood Materials Science professorship at ETH Zurich to seek information about alternatives to tropical woods in instrument making. Since then, researchers at ETH Zurich have been experimenting with Swiss wood, which is densified in an undisclosed process. First results with local business partners such as Wilhelm Geigenbau indicate that development of a competitive alternative has been successful.

²⁶ Strad, 2017

²⁷ GEWA, 2016

²⁸ Strad, 2017

Acknowledgments

We want to specifically thank *Anne St. John, Biologist at the U.S. Management Authority - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*, for her editorial input to the sections relevant to the United States; *PD Dr. habil. Gerald Koch from the Thünen Institut für Holzforschung* for his inputs to the sections relevant to Germany and *Ursula Moser CITES Management Authority Schweiz* for her editorial work and her network provision and Luca Schelbli for his translation services.

Annex

Contacts

CITES authority Germany	Bundesamt für Naturschutz Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Deutschland Phone: +49 (0)228 / 8491-0 Mail: info@bfm.de
CITES authority Switzerland	Bundesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Veterinärwesen BLV Internationales/Artenschutz Schwarzenburgstrasse 155 3003 Bern Schweiz Phone +41 (0)58 462 25 41, Fax +41(0)58 463 85 22 cites@blv.admin.ch
CITES authority United States	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA Falls Church, VA 22041 managementauthority@fws.gov
CITES authority Australia	Wildlife Trade Regulation Section John Gorton Building King Edward Terrace Parkes ACT 2600 Canberra ACT 2600 Phone: + 02 6274 1900 wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au
CITES authority Japan	Office of Trade Licensing for Wild Animals and Plants Trade Control Department 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8901 Phone: +81 (3) 35 01 17 23 Fax: +81 (3) 35 01 09 97 cites_japan@meti.go.jp

The complete list of CITES authorities of the contracting states is found [here](#).

Dalbergia spp.
CITES listing with
date

Dalbergia spp. CITES pre-Convention dates		
Species/population	Listing date	Notes
<i>Dalbergia</i> spp. (Populations of Madagascar)	June 12, 2013	Pre-Convention date for Madagascan populations of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. other than <i>D. louvelii</i> , <i>D. monticola</i> , <i>D. normandii</i> , <i>D. purpurascens</i> , and <i>D. xerophila</i>
<i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	January 2, 2017	Pre-Convention date for populations other than Madagascar and species/populations listed below
<i>Dalbergia calycina</i> (Population of Guatemala)	February 2, 2015	
<i>Dalbergia calycina</i>	January 2, 2017	Pre-Convention date for populations other than Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>	June 12, 2013	
<i>Dalbergia cubilquitzensis</i> (Population of Guatemala)	February 2, 2015	
<i>Dalbergia cubilquitzensis</i>	January 2, 2017	Pre-Convention date for populations other than Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia darienensis</i> (Population of Panama)	December 22, 2011	
<i>Dalbergia darienensis</i>	January 2, 2017	Pre-Convention date for populations other than Panama
<i>Dalbergia glomerata</i> (Population of Guatemala)	February 2, 2015	
<i>Dalbergia glomerata</i>	January 2, 2017	Pre-Convention date for populations other than Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia granadillo</i>	June 12, 2013	
<i>Dalbergia louvelii</i> (Population of Madagascar)	December 22, 2011	
<i>Dalbergia monticola</i> (Population of Madagascar)	December 22, 2011	
<i>Dalbergia normandii</i> (Population of Madagascar)	December 22, 2011	
<i>Dalbergia purpurascens</i> (Population of Madagascar)	December 22, 2011	
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> (Population of Guatemala)	February 12, 2008	
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> (Population of Panama)	December 22, 2011	
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	January 2, 2017	Pre-Convention date for populations other than Guatemala and Panama
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> (Population of Guatemala)	February 12, 2008	
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	January 2, 2017	Pre-Convention date for populations other than Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>	June 24, 2014	
<i>Dalbergia xerophila</i> (Population of Madagascar)	December 22, 2011	

Figure 2: List of CITES listing date of *Dalbergia* spp., Source: (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Letter on recent changes in rosewood CITES regulations, 2016).

Travel with instruments

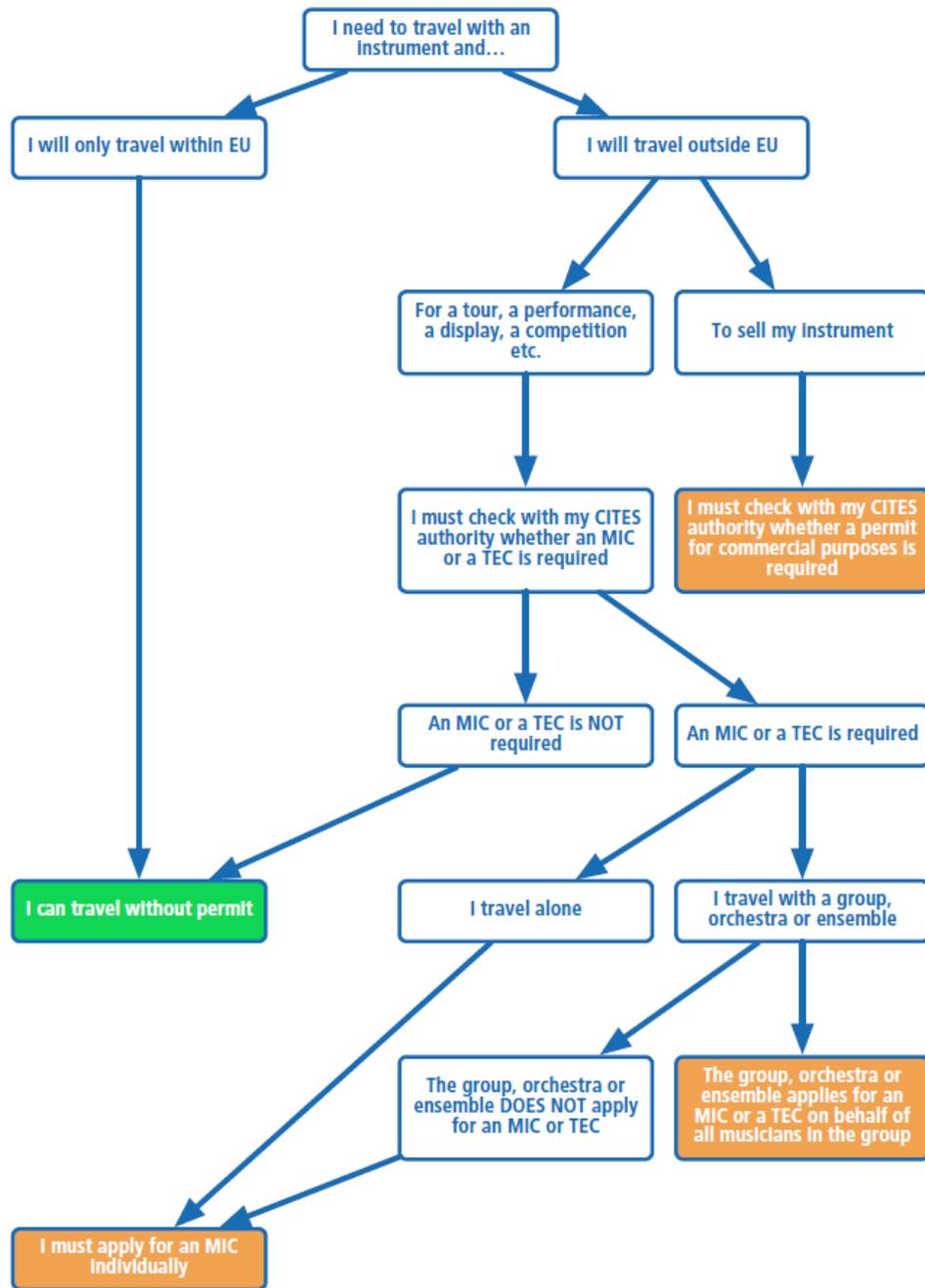


Figure 3: CITES impacts on musicians, Source: (Internation Federation of Musicians (FIM) & PEARL, 2018).

Link to BLV homepage (BLV, 2018) concerning travels with musical instruments (instrument passport):

<https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/de/home/gebrauchsgegenstaende/reisen-mit-gebrauchsgegenstaenden/musikinstrumente.html>

Annex

CITES requirements on 2 Jan 2017, Selection of relevant species for instrument manufacturing	First listing	Nr. Appendices	Explanation (EU)	# Note	Explanation
Bubinga					
<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>	02.01.2017	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [1]).
<i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i>	02.01.2017	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [1]).
<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	02.01.2017	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [1]).
Brazilian Cedar					
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	12.06.2001	III	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	5	CITES permit is required for logs, boards and veneer sheets. NOT for finished products such as guitars.
American Mahogany					
<i>Swietenia macrophylla (neotropische Populationen)</i>	17.11.2003	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	6	CITES permit is required for logs, boards and veneer sheets in case the wood is from South or Central America. NOT valid for finished products such as guitars.
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	01.07.1975	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	4	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [2]).
Cocobolo					
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	12.06.2013	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [2]).
Madagascar Rosewood					
<i>Dalbergia baronii</i>	12.06.2013	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [2]).
Indian Rosewood					
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	02.01.2017	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [2]).

Annex

African Blackwood (Grenadilla)					
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	02.01.2017	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [1]).
Honduran Rosewood					
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	02.01.2017	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for raw wood as well as for finished products (for exceptions, see [1]).
Pernambuco					
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	13.09.2007	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	10	CITES permit is required for logs, boards, veneer sheets and raw wood products use for the manufacturing of bows for string instruments. NOT valid for finished products such as violin bows.
Brazilian Rosewood					
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	20.07.1992	I	CITES permit is required in any case, for all transactions and movements, internationally, nationally and locally.		CITES permit is required in any case, for any product which contains <i>Dalbergia nigra</i> in any form or quantity.
Thailand Rosewood					
<i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>	12.06.2013	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	15	CITES permit is required for logs, boards and veneer sheets. NOT valid for finished products (for further exceptions, see [2]).
Ebony					
<i>Diospyros spp.</i> (Populations of Madagascar)	12.06.2013	II	For exports / imports, a CITES permit is required if the goods are imported or exported from outside the EU.	5	CITES permit is required for logs, boards and veneer sheets in case the wood is from Madagascar. NOT valid for finished products such as violins.

Sources:

Species+: <https://speciesplus.net/>

Wood species for instrument manufacturing: Madinter Trade S.L., 2017, CITES and the Guitar

CITES regulations: <https://cites.org/eng/app/2017/E-Appendices-2017-01-02.pdf>

[1] Exceptions to Note # 15

This note, which has been assigned to all types of *Dalbergia* and *Bubinga* (*Guibourtia demeusei*, *Guibourtia pellegriniana* and *Guibourtia tessmannii*), contains the following exceptions:

- a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits and seeds (excluded):
This means that these components can be exported and imported without CITES approval. However, this exception obviously has no impact on the music industry.
- b) Non-commercial exports with a maximal total weight of 10 kg per shipping (excluded):
This exception allows a person to travel to any country in the world with a final product containing less than 10 kg of rosewood (*Dalbergia* spp.) or bubinga (*Guibourtia demeusei*, *Guibourtia pellegriniana* or *Guibourtia tessmannii*) without a CITES permit, as long as there is no commercial transaction of the product.
An example: A musician can travel with his Indian rosewood guitar (*Dalbergia latifolia*, < 10 kg) to any country without a CITES permit, as long as he does not sell the guitar during the trip. It is not a problem if the musician earns money playing his guitar abroad, as this is not defined as a commercial transaction of the instrument.
- c) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, which fall under note # 4:
Components listed in CITES Note #4 can be exported and imported without permission. These parts contain seeds, spores, flowers and other elements that are not used for musical instruments.
- d) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia* spp that originate from Mexico, which fall under note # 6:
Parts and products made out of *Dalbergia* wood from Mexico and produced in Mexico can be exported and imported without permission. This means, for example, that if a guitar is made in Mexico with cocobolo wood (*Dalbergia retusa*) grown in Mexico, no CITES permit is required to sell it in any country.

Important: This exception only applies to this particular case.

Approval is required for:

- Raw *Dalbergia* wood (logs, boards, veneer sheets and plywood) exported from Mexico.
- Any product out of *Dalbergia* wood from Mexico which has been manufactured in another country
- Any product out of *Dalbergia* wood from another country which has been manufactured in Mexico. For example, a guitar made in Mexico with *Dalbergia* wood from Indian rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*)

[2] Exceptions to Note # 4

- a) Seeds (including seed pods of *Orchidaceae*), spores and pollen (including pollinia). This exception does not apply to seeds of *Cactaceae* spp. exported from Mexico and to seeds of *Beccariophoenix madagascariensis* and *Dypsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar.
- b) Seedlings or tissue cultures transported in vitro, in solid or in liquid media or in sterile containers.
- c) Cut flowers from artificially propagated plants.
- d) Fruits as well as parts and derivatives thereof of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* (*Orchidaceae*) and the family of *Cactaceae*.
- e) Stems, flowers, parts and derivatives thereof of natural propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (*Cactaceae*)
- f) Finished products out of *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* packaged and ready for retail sale.

**Designated ports
(CITES)**

State	CITES Commodity	Address	Phone and Fax	Designated Staff
Alabama	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 46114 Sunrise, Drive Bay Minette, AL 36507-7720	Ph: 251/331-2497	Jeffrey Lasiter, PHSS
			Ph: 251/331-3757	Chalin Street, PHSS
			Ph: 251/331-9307	Gary Youngblood PHSS
Arizona	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 200 N. Mariposa Road, B-500 Nogales, AZ 85621	Ph: 520/285-5408 Fax: 520/287-2117	Dan Walega, PHSS
California	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Los Angeles Plant Inspection Station 222 Kansas Street El Segundo, CA 90245	Ph: 310/955-3277 Fax: 310/321-0035	Jamal Al-Henaid, Botanist
			Ph: 562/628-8900 Long Beach	Kristen Kaser, Botanist (Long Beach)
			Ph: 619/661-3029 Fax: 619/661-3047	Michael Meadows, Botanist
California	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 389 Oyster Point Blvd., Suite 2 South San Francisco, CA 94080	Ph: 650/876-9093 Fax: 650/876-9008	Tim Torbett, Botanist, National CITES Specialist Shannon Jarman, Botanist
			Ph: 954/356-7080 Fax: 954/356-7113	George Robinson, PHSS Sonia Hernandez, PHSS
			Ph: 904/620-9501 Fax: 904/620-9496	L. Oscar Vazquez, PHSS
Florida	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 1800 Eller Drive, Suite 414 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316	Ph: 954/356-7080 Fax: 954/356-7113	George Robinson, PHSS Sonia Hernandez, PHSS
			Ph: 904/620-9501 Fax: 904/620-9496	L. Oscar Vazquez, PHSS
			Ph: 305/492-1854 Fax: 305/492-1742	Leo Castaneda, Botanist
			Ph: 407/825-4237 Fax: 407/825-4235	Metwaly Sheta, Plant Pathologist

State	CITES Commodity	Address	Phone and Fax	Designated Staff
Georgia	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 1220 Toffie Terrace Atlanta, GA 30354	Ph: 404/260-7844 Fax: 404/260-7832	Mike Creller, Botanist
	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 5514 Export Blvd. Garden City, GA 31408-9759	Ph: 912/964-4212 Fax: 912/964-9142	Stephen Davis, OIC Phil Boyd-Robinson, PHSS Tim Brackney, PHSS Wally Harrington, PHSS
Guam	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 17-3306 Neptune Avenue Barrigada, GU 96913	Ph: 671/477-7822 Fax: 671/477-9487	Russell Campbell, Entomologist
Hawaii	Orchids Export and re-export only	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Hilo International Airport Hilo, HI 96720	Ph: 808/933-9040 Fax: 808/933-9050	Julie Ann Yogi-Chun, Port Director Vincent Chun, SPPQO
	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Honolulu Plant Inspection Station Honolulu International Airport 300 Rodgers Blvd., #58 Honolulu, HI 96819	Ph: 808/861-8494 Fax: 808/861-8500	Mark Towata, Botanist
Illinois	Ginseng roots and goldenseal and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 2300 E. Devon, Suite 222 Des Plaines, IL 60018	Ph: 847/699-2418 Fax: 847/699-2429	Rick Gammons, PHSS Scot Saiki, PHSS
Maryland	Ginseng roots and goldenseal Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 2200 Broening Highway, Suite 102 Baltimore, MD 21224	Ph: 410/288-5541 Fax: 410/288-5542	Matthew Travis, SPHD
Michigan	Imports of all Canadian origin CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives Export of all CITES regulated plants destined to Canada	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 11200 Metro Airport Center Drive Suite 140 Romulus, MI 48174 <i>Exports via Detroit and Port Huron</i>	Ph: 734/942-9005 Fax: 734/942-7691	Brian Sullivan, PHSS
Mississippi	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	Attn: Identifier USDA-APHIS-PPQ 1815 Popps Ferry Road Biloxi, MS 39532	Ph: 228/223-1207 Fax: 228/731-3961 Ph: 228/669-6503 Fax: 228/731-3961	Don Haynes, PHSS Beth Ann MacDonald, PHSS
Missouri	Ginseng roots and goldenseal and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 4300 Goodfellow Blvd. Bldg 102E St. Louis, MO 63074	Ph: 314/389-8420 Fax: 314/389-7640	Brenda Hutchins, PHSS Paul Cooper Larry Trevathan, PHSS
New Jersey	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 1500 Lower Road Linden, NJ 07036 <i>Covers the Port of New York; Elizabeth, NJ; and Newark, NJ</i>	Ph: 908/986-9211 Fax 908/523-0148	Ana Margina, Botanist

State	CITES Commodity	Address	Phone and Fax	Designated Staff
New York	Imports of all Canadian origin CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 29 Liberty Street, Suite 1 Batavia, NY 14020 <i>Exports via Buffalo</i>	Ph: 585/343-9167 xt. 1033	Vacant
	Exports of logs and lumber and all other CITES regulated timber products destined to Canada	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 6006 Sentinel Road Lake Placid, NY 12946 <i>Exports for Champlain</i>	Ph: 518/420-9779 Fax: 518/523-8088	Thomas Colarusso, ECS
	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ JFK Plant Inspection Station 230-59 International Airport Centers Blvd., Bldg. C, Suite 100, Room 109 Jamaica, NY 11413	Ph: 718-553-3511 Fax: 718/553-3510	Keith Clancy, Botanist
North Carolina	Ginseng roots and goldenseal and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 1809-C Associates Lane Charlotte, NC 28217	Ph: 704/424-1014 Fax: 704/357-1667	Alyson Bendzinski, PHSS
	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products Venus flytrap export only	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 1815 Gardner Drive Wilmington, NC 28405	Ph: 910/815-4678 Fax: 910/815-4964	Catherine Wills, PHSS Timothy Stevens, PHSS Sheena Goundie, PHSS
Oregon	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 6135 NE 80th Ave., Suite A-5 Portland, OR 97218 <i>Also handles Vancouver, WA</i>	Ph: 503/820-2742 Fax: 503/326-2969	Jinya Jack Qui Plant Pathologist
Pennsylvania	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Navy Yard Corporate Center 3 Crescent Drive, Suite 405 Philadelphia, PA 19112	Ph: 215/218-4971 Fax: 215/218-4974	Stacey Boyd, Entomologist Bruce Cahan, OIC
Puerto Rico	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 150 Central Sector Bldg. C2, Warehouse #3 Carolina, PR 00979	Ph: 787/253-7850 Fax: 787/253-4514	Rockny Perez Entomologist Bryan Petty Entomologist Stephanie Fuentes Plant Pathologist
South Carolina	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 4600 Goer Drive, Suite 104 North Charleston, SC 29406	Ph: 843/480-4334 Fax: 843/746-2954	Mike Plachcinski, PHSS Marion Moore, PHSS Jonathan Gagnon, PHSS

State	CITES Commodity	Address	Phone and Fax	Designated Staff
Pennsylvania	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Navy Yard Corporate Center 3 Crescent Drive, Suite 405 Philadelphia, PA 19112	Ph: 215/218-4971 Fax: 215/218-4974	Stacey Boyd, Entomologist Bruce Cahan, OIC
Puerto Rico	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 150 Central Sector Bldg. C2, Warehouse #3 Carolina, PR 00979	Ph: 787/253-7850 Fax: 787/253-4514	Rockny Perez Entomologist Bryan Petty Entomologist Stephanie Fuentes Plant Pathologist
South Carolina	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 4600 Goer Drive, Suite 104 North Charleston, SC 29406	Ph: 843/480-4334 Fax: 843/746-2954	Mike Plachinski, PHSS Marion Moore, PHSS Jonathan Gagnon, PHSS
Texas	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	USDA-APHIS-PPQ Houston Plant Inspection Station 19581 Lee Road Humble, TX 77338	Ph: 281/982-9543 Fax: 281/982-9560	Norma Diaz, Botanist Eric McDonald, Entomologist
	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 120 San Francisco Bridge II Complex, Bldg. 5, Room 505 Laredo, TX 78040	Ph: 956/726-2225 xt 29 Fax: 956/726-2322	Willis Gentry, Botanist/ Plant Pathologist
	All CITES regulated plants, plant parts, and derivatives	<i>Deliveries:</i> USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station 100 Los Indios Blvd. Los Indios, TX 78567 <i>Regular Mail:</i> USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Inspection Station P.O. Drawer Box 399 Los Indios, TX 78567	Ph: 956/399-2085 Fax: 956/399-4001	Elias Gonzalez, OIC Oscar Mireless, Botanist/Plant Pathologist
Virginia	Logs and lumber and all other regulated CITES timber products	USDA-APHIS-PPQ 200 Granby Street, Room 331 Norfolk, VA 23510-1811	Ph: 757/441-3211 Fax: 757/441-3646	Karen Williams, OIC

Figure 4: CITES designated ports in the US. Source: (United States Department of Agriculture, 2018).

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