



African Grey Parrot traders: Information needed to support an application for an Article 10 Certificate

There are new CITES controls in place for African Grey Parrots (*Psittacus erithacus erithacus* & *Psittacus erithacus timneh*).

At the 17th Meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties (24 September – 4 October 2016) the African grey parrot was transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I, effectively prohibiting the commercial trade in wild specimens. As of 4 February 2017, this species is now also listed on [Annex A](#) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. This means CITES import /(re)export permits for trade with countries outside of the EU are still required, but you will now also require an exemption certificate (commonly known as an Article 10), to authorise commercial use¹ within the EU. These commercial restrictions apply to both live and dead specimens (e.g. taxidermy) as well as parts and derivatives, such as feathers and eggs.

An Article 10 certificate to allow full commercial use may be granted to those specimens where documentary evidence can be provided to demonstrate that they were either bred in captivity², legally imported into the EU, or acquired prior to the species listing on Annex A (4th February 2017) Applications for Article 10 certificates are considered on a case-by-case basis, but the following are examples of the types of documentary evidence that may be considered in support of your application.

For specimens imported from outside of the EU:

- A stamped copy of an EU CITES import permit, or in the absence of the original, a copy of the permit, or the full number of the import permit, date of issuance and the issuing authority.

For captive bred specimens:

¹ Commercial activities prohibited under Article 8.1 of Regulation EC No 338/97 include the purchase, offer to purchase, display to the public for commercial purposes, use for commercial gain and sale, keeping for sale, offering for sale or transporting for sale. Exchange, and breeding in order to sell the offspring are also considered by the UK CITES Management Authority to be commercial activities.

² Article 54 of Regulation EC [No 865/06](#) lists the criteria that must be met before a specimen may be considered to be Captive bred (source code C)

- Full details of captive breeding (the name and address of the breeder, the hatch date, the closed ring/microchip number (if marked). Full details of each parent (including origin, the name and address of the breeder, the date and details of acquisition, the hatch date, any ring or microchip number, any previous CITES permit details or A10 number).

For specimens acquired before 4 Feb 2017:

- A dated DNA sexing certificate or microchipping certificate .
- Written confirmation from a vet of the date that the bird was first registered with the practice by the applicant.
- Dated pet insurance paperwork in the name of the applicant.
- If purchased privately, dated copies of the email trail, receipts, invoice, logbook/stock list/breeders' records.
- If acquired through a rescue organisation, a dated and signed copy of the adoption paperwork.
- Signed declaration from the previous owner/seller confirming date of acquisition and origin details

The above is not an exhaustive list and we will consider all types of documentary evidence.

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