1. Information about the indicator	
Goal	Protection, restoration of terrestrial ecosystems and promotion of their rational use, rational forest management, combating desertification, stopping and reversing the process of land degradation and ending the process of loss
Task	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide developing countries with adequate incentives to apply such management practices, including for the conservation and restoration of forests
The indicator	The number of saigas
2. Information about the organization	
Organization	Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, RSE "po Okhotzooprom"
3. Definitions and concepts	
Definition	The share of the total wildlife trade is recognized as insignificant.
Basic concepts:	From the mid-1950s to the mid-1990s, the saiga in Kazakhstan was the most numerous species of ungulates and the main object of commercial hunting. Deterioration of the socio-economic situation at the end of the twentieth century. And subsequent mass poaching led to a sharp decline in the number and disruption of the structure and reproduction of the species.
Justification and interpretation	There are more than 35,000 internationally protected species, so it is impossible to control all poaching. However, illegal trade is an indirect indicator of poaching. The confiscation (seizure) of wildlife represents specific cases of illegal trade, but in general, the scale of crimes related to wildlife is unknown and variable. In addition, the number of internationally protected species continues to grow. Legal international trade in protected species is, by definition, 100% reflected in the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) trade database, which now contains more than 16 million records on trade in species included in CITES. To fully substantiate the data on illegal trade, the indicator is estimated as the ratio of total seizures to total trade. An increase in the share of the total illegal wildlife trade will be interpreted as a negative indicator, while a decrease will be interpreted as a positive indicator. Since the illegal wildlife trade is represented by thousands of different goods, an aggregation method is needed in this case. The value of legal trade does not reflect the true market value of the confiscated (seized) items and the true value of legal supplies, as it is derived from a single market source (US lemis). However, it represents logical and consistent aggregation methods.
4. Data sources and collection methods	
Data sources	The source is statistical data within the framework of contractual obligations «Accounting and monitoring of the number of rare and endangered species of ungulates».
Data collection methods	Methodological recommendations for accounting for certain types of wild animals
Unit of measure ment	Unit
Periodicity	Annual

5. Calculation method and other methodological considerations	
Calculation method:	The cost of a unit of a certain type of product is calculated based on the weighted average price announced for the legal import of similar types of units of goods purchased from copyright holders. The value of legal trade is the aggregate of all types of goods registered in cites as allowed for export, as indicated in the Annual Reports of cites, in the unit prices indicated above. The cost of illegal trade is the sum of all units of the types of goods reflected in the World wise database, in the unit prices indicated above. The indicator of the cost of illegal trade / (the cost of legal trade + the cost of illegal trade).
Comments and restrictions:	The main reasons for saiga poaching are the demand for horns and saiga meat, which encourages the local population and citizens of neighboring countries to engage in poaching in the form of the lack of opportunities in rural areas to earn money to support families. Currently, there have been cases of the discovery of shot saiga carcasses with sawn horns, which indicates the efficiency of poachers who do not stay long near the killed animals, but cut off the horns and cut out the meat tenderloins, then hastily leave the territory. Seizures are an incomplete indicator of trading, and are subject to significant volatility. Currently, there is no universal indicator that would cover the entire scale of trade, although 120 countries are represented in the database. Since the indicator shows the relationship between two quantities, changes in the relationship may depend on changes in value.
6. Data availability and disaggregation	
Data availability and gaps:	Data on legal trade is reported annually by the cites parties and stored in the cites Database.
The level of disaggregation:	Where baseline data is available, it can be disaggregated to a national level. Gender, age, and disability issues do not apply to this form of trading.
7. Comparability with international data/standards	The governing body of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) from each country
8. References and documentation	http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-nalysis/wildlife/Methodological_Annex_final.pdf http://trade.cites.org/cites_trade_guidelines/en-CITES_Trade_Database_Guide.pdf