* **Biodiversity and Ecosystem Loss Continue Despite Growing International Agreements**

To relate Biodiversity trends and international agreement participation, we used the Living Planet Index as a proxy for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Loss and Number of parties in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) a proxy for participation in International Agreements. Data was downloaded from the Our World In Data (<https://ourworldindata.org/>, accessed 10.07.2023, number-of-parties-env-agreements (<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/number-of-parties-env-agreements>) and living-planet-index-by-region.csv (<https://ourworldindata.org/living-planet-index-region>)).

Data included the number of parties that participate in the main MEAs (Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Cites Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, World Heritage Convention, Kyoto Protocol, Vienna Convention (Ozone), Ramsar Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)). For each year (1971-2015), first, we calculated the maximum number of parties across agreements, then, we calculated the percentage of participant parties out of a total of 206 potential parties (193 countries that are member states of the United Nations, 2 countries that are non-member observer states -the Holy See and the State of Palestine- and 11 territories like Taiwan, The Cook Islands and Niue, Greenland that are part of certain agreements) .

Using global averaged Living Planet index per year (1970-2018), we were able to track how species population are decreasing over time inspite of an increasingly growing participation in international agreements.

* **The effects of harmful practices overshadow the positive contributions to biodiversity.**

To compare government expenditures on environmental protection with environmental harmful subsidies (EHS, government subsidies related to fossil fuels like coal, natural gas, petroleum and electricity), we downloaded data from the International Monetary Fund on Government Policy Indicators (<https://climatedata.imf.org/pages/go-indicators#gp3>, accessed 10.07.2023).

We calculated the global percent of Gross domestic product explicitly spent on EHS by year (2015-2025, projected values until 2025).and the global percent of Gross domestic product governments spend on a specified set of environmental protection activities including pollution abatement, protection of biodiversity landscape, waste, and wastewater management, within the framework of the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG), by year (1995-2021). All calculation were done considering USD at constant 2021 prices.

* **Increased global depreciation of natural capital vs. GDP growth (Biodiversity)**

To relate global depreciation of natural capital with global economic growth, we downloaded data from The World Bank on World Development Indicators (WDI, <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>).

We compared the global Gross National Income (GNI) with the Adjusted net national income (GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion) by year (1970-2021). All calculations were down at current USD value.