**Fig 6.X.** Annual public and private financial support for nature-negative activities compared to nature-positive activities (in USD billions). Over half of the volume of nature negative activities originates from private sources in the form of loans, credits, and underwriting services (based on the latest estimates from (Portfolio Earth, 2020), which quantify the annual amount loaned by the world's 50 largest banks to finance sectors identified with high impacts on biodiversity: food, forestry, metal and mining, fossil fuels, infrastructure, tourism, relocation of goods and people). Estimates of public financial support to nature-negative activities in the agriculture, energy (fossil fuels, oil, electricity, and gas), and fisheries sectors (in the form of government subsidies or other forms of financial support) to are based on (UNEP & ELD, 2022). Nature-negative estimates for water, construction and transport sectors are based on (Koplow, Steenblik, 2022), and for forestry from (Deutz et al., 2020). Estimates of the global value of illegal flows (wildlife trade, mining and extraction, forestry and fishing) are not categorized as either private or public, and are based on (OECD, 2021). Nature-positive activities are primarily financed by public sources (mainly through domestic budgets), whereas private sources represent a small proportion of financing (distributed via a variety of instruments) (UNEP & ELD, 2022). Here, we map the average amount of financial support, but indicate lower and upper limits of these estimates when available from their respective sources. (\**Please note these values do not yet reflect a normalized/de-inflated value in 2023 USD. This will be corrected in future drafts of the chapter*).