



MAIN CATEGORY	CATEGORY DEFINITIONS	INSTRUMENTS	+EXAMPLE
1. Income instruments	Instruments for raising revenue that can then be used to finance NbS. Some can be used by landowners (1.1, 1.4, and 1.5); others can only be levied by government-sanctioned associations (1.2 and 1.3) or governments (1.6).	1.1 User fees	+Altnabrocky
		1.2 Business improvement districts	+Vauxhall
		1.3 Betterment levies	+Wimbledon
		1.4 Development rights and leases	+SANPark
		1.5 Sale of market goods	+Bavaria
		1.6 Other revenue raising measures	+UK Network Rail +Port Townsend
2. Contracting approach (cost reduction/restructure)	Legal agreements that reduce or restructure the costs of financing NbS, either by providing assets or use of assets at below market rates (2.1) or by shifting financing of upfront costs in return for ongoing payments (2.2).	2.1 Community asset transfer	+Chapman Pond
		2.2 Public private partnership	+Valley State
3. Voluntary contributions/donations	Voluntary payments made of own free-will, whether a direct beneficiary of the NbS (3.2) or simply to contribute (3.1, 3.3)	3.1 Philanthropic contributions	+Living Danube
		3.2 Voluntary beneficiary contributions	+Haweswater
		3.3 Crowdfunding	+Treflach Wetland
4. Tradable Rights/permits and payment for ecosystem services	Revenue is raised by selling the 'rights' to ecosystem services generated by the NbS. This payment can be relatively informal (4.1) or through structured markets for climate mitigation (4.2), for offsetting damage to biodiversity elsewhere (4.3), or for reducing water pollutants (4.4).	4.1 Payment for ecosystem services	+Vittel
		4.2 Transfer-based instruments: voluntary carbon markets	+MoorFutures
		4.3 Transfer-based instruments: Biodiversity offsets and habitat banking	+Eco-Accounts +District Licensing
		4.4 Transfer-based instruments: Water quality trading systems	+Pennsylvania
5. Subsidies	Subsidies are a financial contribution from the government to a person, company or organisation to promote socially beneficial outcomes. They can be ongoing payments (or tax breaks) linked to outcomes or production (5.1, 5.2)	5.1 Environmental subsidies	+Petra Marada
		5.2 Tax concessions	+West Australia
6. Grants	Direct contribution from government (local, national, or EU) to a recipient in return for undertaking a specific activity. Grants are generally one-off payments (though they may be paid in instalments), and often competitive (6.1).	6.1 Grants	+Hunte-Leda
7. Debt instruments	Transfer of capital in return for a promise to repay that capital over time, generally with interest. This can involve direct lending from a lender to a borrower (7.1) or be mediated through debt markets (7.2).	7.1 Loans and green loans	+Linnunsuo +Winona Wetland
		7.2 Bonds and green bonds	+DC Bond +TCF Green Bond
8. Ownership models (equity finance)	Financing raised by selling an ownership share of the NbS, potentially with a claim to some of its profits. This can be motivated by a desire to have impact (8.1) or be purely commercial (8.2)	8.1 Impact investing	+Sumatra Merang
		8.2 Commercial investing	+Mill Creek

