



MUCH MORE TO DO: A REVIEW OF PROGRESS ON BANK CLIMATE TARGETS

October 2026

One year after the closure of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), Reclaim Finance has updated its Bank Decarbonization Targets Tracker.¹ For the first time, the tracker includes data from banks on progress at meeting their climate targets for key economic sectors. This briefing reviews that progress, with a focus on the fossil fuel and power sectors. These sectors account for the most emissions, have the most targets, and show the largest apparent share of targets on track or already met. We also outline the serious problems in how banks set targets, and recommend how to fix them.

The NZBA's main achievement was to encourage its members to set targets to reduce emissions from the most carbon-intensive sectors. The tracker reviews the sectoral climate targets of 33 major banks.² It shows that only three of these banks have dropped their targets entirely, while ten have added targets.

The record of banks' progress toward meeting the targets is mixed: most of the small number of 2025 targets seem to have been met, but only just over half of the far more numerous targets for 2030 are on track or already exceeded. Some 2030 targets to reduce credit exposure to coal, oil, and gas are comfortably on track or already exceeded.

Progress on these fossil fuel finance targets seems real, but apparent progress on many emission targets reflects poor design and low ambition more than concerted bank efforts to decarbonize their portfolios. Banks need to thoroughly overhaul their targets, improving methodologies, transparency, and ambition.

Key findings

- **Banks have mostly kept their targets.** Of the 33 banks in our tracker, only Wells Fargo, RBC,

¹ Reclaim Finance, Bank Decarbonization Targets Tracker, October 2026 update. All targets data used in this report is drawn from this update unless otherwise stated. The tracker covers all bank disclosures up to June 2026.

² One bank covered in the tracker, DZ Bank, Germany's second-largest bank by assets, was not an NZBA member.

and Scotiabank have dropped their 2030 sectoral targets entirely. Three others — NatWest, Santander, and UBS — have dropped one or more targets. Ten banks have added targets since the end of 2024, in most cases extending coverage to new sectors.

- **Reported progress likely reflects sectoral decarbonization trends more than bank action.** Six banks set targets for 2025. Ten of these 15 targets appear to have been met. Of the 236 active 2030 targets with enough data disclosed to make an assessment possible, 23% have already been met and a further 37% are on track.

This apparent progress likely owes more to the low ambition and poor design of many targets than to bank efforts to decarbonize their sectoral portfolios. It is also partly due to some sectors cutting their emissions intensity independently of bank action. The share of 2030 targets on track or already met ranges widely, from 83% in power generation to just 13% in shipping.

- **Oil and gas targets:** The oil and gas sector has the second-highest percentage of 2030 targets on track or already met. This is not because most banks in the tracker have cut ties with the oil and gas industry, or because the industry has slashed its emissions. It is instead because a majority of these targets are based on financed/facilitated emissions, a metric with an inverse relationship between “emissions” and corporate value. Therefore, as the values of oil and gas companies in bank portfolios have increased, bank “financed emissions” (from lending) and “facilitated emissions” (from bond and share issuances) have fallen.

Sixteen of the 19 financed/facilitated emissions targets for 2030 have already been met. In contrast, only half of the targets based on oil and gas emissions intensity are on track, and none have been met. The five targets to cut credit exposure to oil and gas companies are all on track, despite their relatively high ambition levels, and presumably represent real cuts in lending to oil and gas companies, although the number and names of the companies covered by the targets are not known.

- **Coal targets:** Out of 15 banks with 2030 targets for thermal coal mining, 10 aim to zero out their lending exposure to coal, at least for companies based in the EU and/or OECD. Of all 16³ coal mining targets, 11 are on track, one is not, and four lack sufficient disclosures to be assessed.
- **Power targets:** Power has the highest share of targets on track or already met. Most 2030 targets use emissions per unit of electricity generated, an appropriate metric for this sector. The three banks off track are all North American. Bank of America’s emissions intensity rose 8% against a target for a 40% reduction.
- **Serious flaws in target design and disclosures.** Key problems include:⁴
 - The wide diversity of target types, baselines, and levels of ambition, complicating the ability to compare targets between banks and to assess claims of alignment with decarbonization pathways.
 - The use of targets based on financed and facilitated emissions.

³ SMBC has two targets.

⁴ See e.g. Reclaim Finance, [Targeting Net Zero: The need to redesign bank decarbonization targets](#), September 2024.

- The failure to cover capital markets issuances for all but a small minority of targets.
- Inadequate disclosure of key target design parameters and annual progress at meeting targets.
- **Banks need to redesign their targets to catalyze real-world decarbonization.** Key upgrades include replacing absolute financed/facilitated-emissions targets in oil and gas with financing volume targets covering both lending and bond and share issuances. Fossil fuel demand sectors should have physical intensity targets that also cover capital markets issuances. Banks need to greatly improve transparency around target setting and progress toward meeting targets.

Methodological Note

This briefing uses data from the latest update of Reclaim Finance's Bank Decarbonization Targets Tracker. The tracker covers 33 of the largest non-Chinese banks globally; all but Germany's DZ Bank were members of the now-defunct NZBA. It records key parameters for all 352 publicly disclosed climate targets (active and dropped). Parameters include sector and subsector; target type and metric; scope coverage; financing services coverage; benchmark scenario; methodology and formula; baseline and target quantities.

Annual target-related data comes from bank reports published through 2026, with values given for each year from 2021. Data is provided through 2025 for roughly a third of targets.

On-track status is assessed by comparing the latest reported value against a linear pathway from baseline year to target year; targets are recorded as not assessable where interim data is unavailable, or the metric does not support linear assessment. Unless otherwise indicated, all data, including in figures, cover active targets only.

1) Most banks have kept their targets

The NZBA was wound up by its members on 3 October 2025.⁵ The vote followed two years of high-profile departures in the wake of Trump's second election victory.⁶ Yet the great majority of

⁵ ESG Dive, [NZBA votes to cease all operations, abandon membership model](#), 3 October 2025

⁶ Sixteen of the banks covered by Reclaim Finance's targets tracker had quit the NZBA before it closed, starting with Goldman Sachs, and followed by its five US peers, then by all four major Canadian banks, then the three Japanese megabanks and then HSBC, Barclays, and UniCredit (see Reclaim Finance, [European banks must not use Wall Street NZBA exits to backtrack on fossil fuel commitments](#), 7 January 2025; International Banker, [As the Trump Agenda Revs Up, Major North American Lenders Scramble for the Net-Zero Banking Alliance's Exits](#), 25 March 2025; ESG Today, [HSBC Exits Net Zero Banking Alliance](#), 14 July 2025; ESG Today, [Barclays Exits Net Zero Banking Alliance](#), 1 August 2025). The NZBA had already diluted its own guidance several months before its members voted to shut it down, removing the requirement for members to align targets with a 1.5°C pathway (see UNEP-FI/NZBA, [Guidance for Climate Target Setting for Banks. Version 3](#), April 2025). This guidance was subsequently superseded by another version which removed references to the NZBA (UNEP-FI/NZBA, [Guidance for Climate Target Setting for Banks. Version 4](#), October 2025).

the sectoral targets banks set as the core of their NZBA commitment remain. Of the 352 targets in the tracker, only 26 have been dropped. Of the 326 targets that are still active, 19 are for 2025, nine for 2026-2028, 261 for 2030, and 37 for 2040 or 2050.⁷

Only three banks — Wells Fargo in the US, and RBC and Scotiabank in Canada — have dropped all their targets. The UK's NatWest has overhauled its targets, withdrawing ten, revising six, and adding three new ones.⁸ Santander has dropped its aviation target while UBS has discarded its shipping target.

Every other bank has kept its targets, sometimes with methodological revisions or new baseline years, and ten banks have set new sectoral targets since our previous tracker update in late 2024.⁹ In total, 59 targets have been revised, but no bank has raised the targeted percentage reduction of any target.

2) Reported progress on 2025 targets

Only six of the 33 banks analyzed set sectoral targets for 2025.¹⁰ Eight of these 15 targets were met according to bank reporting (see Figure 1). BNP Paribas has not disclosed exact data but is likely to have met its 2025 oil and gas targets.¹¹ Including these BNP Paribas targets, two-thirds of 2025 targets were likely met.

The most progress has been made by Crédit Agricole, Société Générale, and Intesa Sanpaolo for their energy sector credit exposure targets. Intesa Sanpaolo narrowly missed its 2025 target of zeroing out its exposure to thermal coal mining.

Figure 1. Progress at meeting 2025 targets

Institution	Sector	Metric	Unit	Baseline	Target	2025	Met?
Barclays	Power	Physical intensity (WAPI)	kgCO2e/MWh	2020	-30%	-35%	✓
	Energy (coal, oil)	Financed	MtCO2e	2020	-15%	-41%	✓

⁷ A target is recorded as dropped where a bank has removed it from its public disclosures without replacement. Percentages in this briefing are calculated on live targets only.

⁸ NatWest dropped 6 targets based on the opaque temperature rating metric. All its 9 new and revised targets use the highly problematic financed emissions intensity metric. New targets include one for upstream oil and gas. It dropped and did not replace targets for aluminum, cement, and steel.

⁹ HSBC has revised 7 targets; MUFG has revised 4. The 10 banks to introduce new targets are BNP Paribas, Citi, DZ Bank, ING, Intesa Sanpaolo, Morgan Stanley, NatWest, Santander, Standard Chartered, and UniCredit. Changing baselines may be justified by the availability of more recent and accurate data but is likely to reduce ambition when progress has stalled between the two baseline years. No bank has disclosed its rationale for re-baselining.

¹⁰ This excludes four temperature rating targets from La Banque Postale that are not linked to specific sectors.

¹¹ BNP Paribas has not disclosed exposure data for its baseline year of 2020. However, it reports that its upstream oil exposure fell by 80% 2022-2025 (€5.0B to €1.0B), and gas exposure by 66% 2022-2025, so it is likely to have met its 2020-2025 targets (see e.g. Reclaim Finance, [Targets to cut lending to oil and gas are a start to meaningful bank action](#), 29 September 2026).

Institution	Sector	Metric	Unit	Baseline	Target	2025	Met?
	and gas)	emissions					
BNP Paribas	Power	Physical intensity (WAPI)	gCO2/kWh	2020	-30%	-41%	✓
	Automotive	Physical intensity (WAPI)	gCO2/km	2020	-25%	-19%	✗
	Energy (oil & gas)	Credit exposure	EUR bn	2020	-12%	n/d	?*
	Energy (oil)	Credit exposure	EUR bn	2020	-25%	n/d	?*
Crédit Agricole	Energy (oil)	Credit exposure	USD bn	2020	-25%	-72%	✓
DZ Bank	Shipping	n/d	gCO2e/dwt·nm	2022	-3%	-4%	✓
	Automotive	n/d	kgCO2/km	2022	-11%	-16%	✓
	Power	n/d	kgCO2e/MWh	2022	-15%	-30%	✓
	Steel	n/d	kgCO2e/kg steel	2022	-5%	+28%	✗
	Cement	n/d	kgCO2e/kg cement	2022	-5%	+2%	✗
	Aviation	n/d	kgCO2/rpk	2022	-7%	-3%	✗
Intesa Sanpaolo	Coal	Credit exposure	EUR bn	2021	-100%	-95%	✗
Société Générale	Energy (oil & gas)	Credit exposure	EUR bn	2019	-50%	-76%	✓
Total							8 of 15

Notes: Excludes portfolio-wide temperature rating targets from La Banque Postale as they are not sectoral decarbonization targets. n/d = not disclosed; WAPI = weighted average physical intensity; dwt·nm = deadweight tonne-nautical miles; rpk = revenue passenger-kms; * = Targets were likely met, although the exact reduction percentage has not been disclosed.

Barclays appears to have exceeded its combined coal, oil, and gas emissions target for 2025 (a cut of 41% vs a 15% target). However, this does not mean a 41% drop in either its portfolio companies' emissions or its financing of them. The reduction is instead probably mostly due to its target using the flawed metrics of financed (lending) and facilitated (capital markets) emissions. The formulas behind these metrics mean that changes in them over time can be driven

mainly by changes in corporate values, as has likely happened here.¹²

Financed and facilitated emissions are attributed to banks using an attribution factor which has in its denominator the client's enterprise value including cash (EVIC). EVIC is a company's market capitalization (share price multiplied by number of shares on the market) plus its total debt.¹³ For financed emissions, the attribution factor for listed companies is the bank's exposure to a client divided by its EVIC; for facilitated emissions, it is the annual volume of the bank's bond and stock issuances facilitated for a client, divided by its EVIC. When oil and gas companies' EVIC rises, the attribution factor falls, and a bank's financed/facilitated emissions from its oil and gas portfolio will fall with it – even if the bank has lent the same amount to the same companies producing the same volumes of hydrocarbons.

Barclays, BNP Paribas, and DZ Bank all report exceeding their 2025 power sector targets and achieving reductions of between 30% and 41%. These targets are all based on the carbon intensity of the companies in their power portfolios, and these reductions are unsurprising given the rapid rise of renewables since 2020.¹⁴

DZ Bank only just met its unambitious target of a 3% reduction in the intensity of its shipping emissions from 2022 to 2025. The German bank missed its similarly unambitious aviation, cement, and steel emissions intensity targets. Its steel miss was particularly wide: a 28% increase against a 5% reduction target.

3) Reported progress on 2030 targets

Across the 261 active 2030 targets, progress cannot be assessed for 25 because of inadequate disclosures. Of the remaining 236 targets, 55 (23%) have already been met, and an additional 86 (37%) are on track against a linear pathway from baseline to target year. The share of 2030 targets on track or already met varies widely by sector (see Figure 2), from 83% in power generation to just 13% in shipping.

The high achievement rate for combined oil and gas targets (82%) most likely reflects their heavy use of the financed/facilitated emissions formula, coupled with the strong growth in oil and gas companies' values in the wake of Russia's attack on Ukraine in February 2022.¹⁵ While nearly 29%

¹² Reclaim Finance, [Targeting Net Zero: The need to redesign bank decarbonization targets](#), September 2024; Reclaim Finance, [Avoided Emissions Reporting: A greenwashing bonanza for financial institutions?](#), May 2025, pp.6-11

¹³ For financed emissions, the attribution factor for listed companies is the bank's exposure to a client divided by its EVIC; for facilitated emissions, it is the annual volume of the bank's bond and stock issuances facilitated for a client, divided by its EVIC (see PCAF, [The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, Part A: Financed Emissions](#), Third Edition, December 2025; PCAF, [The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard, Part B: Facilitated Emissions for the Financial Industry](#), December 2023).

¹⁴ Barclays' target covers its lending and capital markets activities; BNP Paribas covers only its lending. DZ Bank does not disclose its target coverage.

¹⁵ It is difficult to find data on corporate EVIC values, and each bank will have a different mix of O&G clients, and varying exposure to the companies in its O&G portfolios. However, trends for equity values across a wide range of O&G companies give an indication of likely trends in the combined EVIC of bank O&G portfolios. The MSCI World Energy Index shows a return of around 144% from the end of 2020 to the end of 2025. This index currently includes the 52 largest publicly traded oil, gas, and coal companies in 23 developed countries (see [MSCI World Energy Index \(USD\)](#), August 2026).

of all active 2030 targets are based on financed/facilitated emissions, 56% of combined oil and gas targets use these metrics.¹⁶

Outside of oil and gas, the variation in progress roughly maps onto sectoral carbon intensity trends: the high rate of achievement for power targets reflects the falling carbon intensity of electricity generation due to the rise of renewables; and the low rates for other sectors reflect their slow progress in cutting carbon intensity.

Shipping targets appear to be failing particularly badly, with only Crédit Mutuel and DZ Bank on track out of 14 banks with targets for 2030. Progress for eight banks could not be assessed due to a lack of data. Crédit Mutuel reports cutting its maritime freight lending portfolio's emissions intensity by 44% between 2022 and 2024, already ahead of its 2030 target of a 42% reduction. According to industry data, the shipping sector's global CO₂ intensity fell by around 6% between 2022 and 2024.¹⁷

Other factors also influence progress and make it difficult to understand variations between sectors. These factors include:

- Varying baseline years with varying emission levels for different targets.
- Differences in the geographical distribution of bank portfolios.
- Differences in the business activities covered by individual targets.
- Varying degrees of ambition in the targeted percentage reductions.

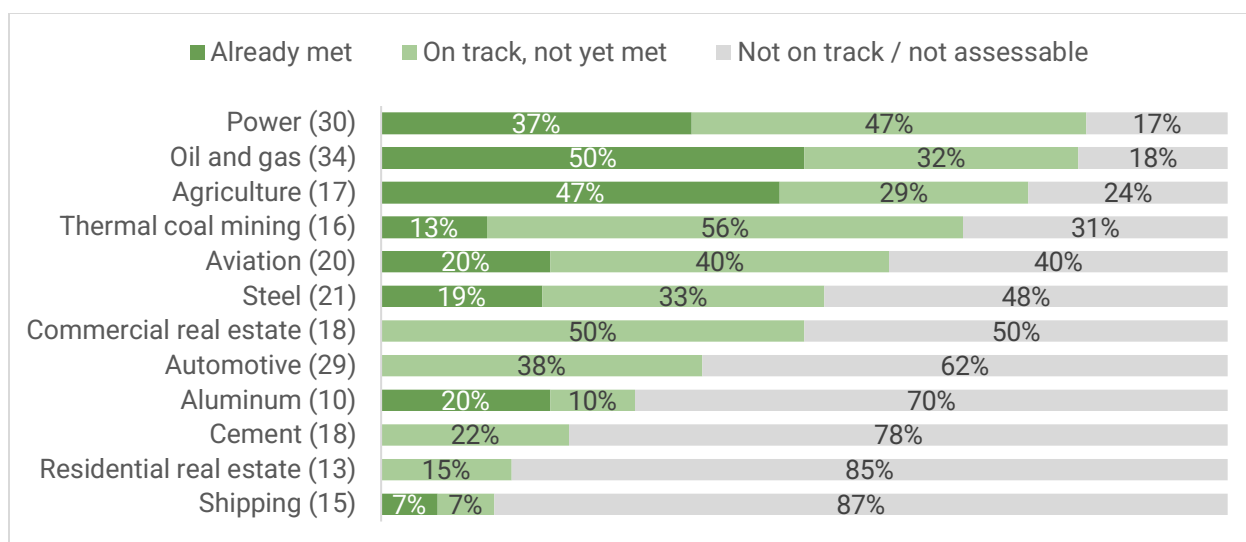
Ambition varies particularly widely in the automotive sector, where 2030 targets to reduce the emissions intensity (in CO₂ per km traveled) of light-duty vehicles range from just 7% (La Banque Postale) to 59% (Deutsche Bank).¹⁸ According to its latest reporting, La Banque Postale actually *increased* its automotive emissions intensity by 56% from 2020 to 2024. Deutsche Bank reports a 15% reduction from 2021 to 2024, which is not on track to meet its target.

Figure 2. Progress at meeting 2030 sectoral targets

¹⁶ Variations of financed/facilitated emissions metrics used for different targets are: facilitated emissions; financed and facilitated emissions; financed and facilitated emissions intensity; financed and facilitated emissions lending intensity; financed emissions; financed emissions intensity; and financed emissions lending intensity.

¹⁷ IMO, [Report on annual carbon intensity and efficiency of the fleet \(Reporting year 2024\)](#), MEPC 84/6/2, 11 November 2025

¹⁸ The meaningfulness of comparisons between target ambition levels in terms of percentage reductions is complicated by differences in target design (e.g. scope coverage, fuel lifecycle emissions methodology, etc.).



Notes: Number of active 2030 targets in brackets. Excludes dropped targets and sectors with four or fewer targets. Oil and gas targets exclude 1 oil-only and 1 gas-only target and 3 targets that include coal along with oil and gas. Percentages for each sector may not total 100% because of rounding.

4) Oil and gas targets

Progress on oil and gas targets is the hardest to reconcile with real-world conditions. The tracker contains 36 active 2030 targets for oil and gas, including one oil-only and one gas-only target, both from BNP Paribas.¹⁹ Of these, 83% are on track and just over half have already been achieved, five or more years ahead of schedule. Yet between 2020 and 2024, global oil and gas emissions rose by around 11%.²⁰

The gap between bank-reported emission cuts and real-world trends is mainly due to the misleading results produced by the absolute financed/facilitated emissions metric, the sector's most common target type. Of the emissions intensity targets in the sector, which are based on actual emissions per unit of energy, half are on track, and none has been met. By contrast, of the financed/facilitated emissions targets for 2030, all are on track, and 84% have already been met (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Progress at meeting 2030 oil and gas targets, by type

Metric type	No. of targets	No. on track	% on track	No. met	% met	Avg. targeted reduction from baseline
All types	36	30	83%	19	53%	34%
Absolute financed/facilitated emissions	19	19	100%	16	84%	35%

¹⁹ Note that BNP Paribas has one target for oil only, and one for gas only. Four targets are excluded that cover oil and gas along with coal or other fuels or generation technologies.

²⁰ IEA, [CO2 emissions by energy source, World, 1990-2024](#), accessed 6 October 2026.

Metric type	No. of targets	No. on track	% on track	No. met	% met	Avg. targeted reduction from baseline
Physical intensity	12	6	50%	0	0%	25%
Credit exposure	5	5	100%	3	60%	49%

Notes: Includes targets covering both oil and gas and oil-only and gas-only targets. Excludes targets that include coal. Credit exposure includes Rabobank's on-balance-sheet exposure target for oil and gas trading.

Figure 4 shows just how far some individual banks are ahead of their oil and gas financed/facilitated emissions targets. Banks do not disclose the companies in their sectoral portfolios, but with global oil and gas emissions rising in recent years, it is unlikely that any of these large reported reductions reflect real-world drops in portfolio emissions. Of the 18 banks in Figure 4, only seven reduced their overall fossil fuel financing between 2021/2022 and 2025, and none by more than 47% (BNP Paribas), according to *Banking on Climate Chaos 2026*.²¹ What has changed considerably since 2021 is the denominator in the financed/facilitated emissions attribution factor – the value of the oil and gas companies.

Figure 4. Progress at meeting 2030 oil and gas financed/facilitated emissions targets, by bank

Bank	Part of value chain and scopes covered	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
BBVA	Upstream, S1-3	2021	-30%	-59%	2025	✓	✓
BMO	Upstream, S3	2019	-24%	-88%	2024	✓	✓
BNP Paribas	Upstream, refining, end-use, S1-2, S3.11	2022	-70%	-81%	2025	✓	✓
BPCE/Natixis	Upstream, S3.11	2020	-70%	-65%	2024	✓	✗
Citi	Up-, mid-, downstream, end-use, S1-3	2020	-29%	-46%	2024	✓	✓
Crédit Agricole	Up-, mid-, downstream, S1-3	2020	-75%	-81%	2025	✓	✓
Crédit Mutuel	Upstream, S1-3	2022	-26%	-48%	2024	✓	✓
Deutsche Bank	Upstream, S3	2021	-23%	-25%	2025	✓	✓
DZ Bank	Upstream, S3	2024	-15%	-41%	2025	✓	✓
HSBC	Upstream, S1-3	2019	-14%	-38%	2024	✓	✓

²¹ Includes coal and capital markets activities. Uses 2021 for the baseline year for BoCC data, except if 2022 is used as the baseline by the bank for its target. A 2024 baseline is used for DZ Bank.

Bank	Part of value chain and scopes covered	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
ING	Upstream, S1-3	2019	-50%	-88%	2025	✓	✓
Lloyds Banking Group	Up-, mid-, downstream, S1-3	2019	-49%	-82%	2024	✓	✓
Mizuho	Upstream, integrated companies, S3.11	2019	-12%	-53%	2023	✓	✓
MUFG	Upstream, S1-3	2019	-15%	-27%	2024	✓	✓
SMBC	Upstream, integrated companies, S1-3	2020	-12%	-41%	2023	✓	✓
Société Générale	Up-, mid-, downstream, S1-2, S3.11	2019	-70%	-68%	2025	✓	✗
Standard Chartered (financed)	Up-, mid-, downstream, S1-3	2020	-29%	-45%	2024	✓	✓
Standard Chartered (facilitated)	Up-, mid-, downstream, S1-3	2019-2021	-27%	-23%	2024	✓	✗
UniCredit	Up-, mid-, downstream, end-use, S3	2021	-29%	-49%	2024	✓	✓

Notes: Excludes targets that include coal. Reductions are relative to each bank's baseline year and rounded to whole percentages. ✓ = yes; ✗ = no. Standard Chartered's facilitated emissions target uses a 3-year rolling average, with 2019-2021 as its baseline. S = scope; S3.11 = Scope 3 category 11 (use of sold products).

Figure 5. Progress at meeting 2030 oil and gas physical intensity targets, by bank

Bank	Part of value chain and scopes covered	Unit	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
Bank of America	End-use, S3	gCO2/MJ	2019	-29.0%	-1.7%	2024	✗	✗
Bank of America	Upstream/refining, S1-2	gCO2e/MJ	2019	-45.0%	-22.7%	2024	✓	✗
BMO	Canada, upstream, S1-2	gCO2e/MJ	2019	-33.0%	-32.1%	2024	✓	✗
BMO	Non-Canada, upstream, S1-2	gCO2e/MJ	2019	-33.0%	-23.5%	2024	✓	✗
Goldman Sachs	Upstream/refining, S1-3	gCO2e/MJ	2019	-17.0%	-6.9%	2023	✓	✗
ING	Midstream/downstream, S1-2	kgCO2e/boe	2022	-24.0%	-1.0%	2025	✗	✗
Intesa	Upstream, S1-3	gCO2e/MJ	2021	-9.4%	-1.6%	2025	✗	✗

Bank	Part of value chain and scopes covered	Unit	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
Sanpaolo								
JPMorgan Chase	Upstream/refining, S1-2	gCO2e/MJ	2019	-45.0%	-18.4%	2024	X	X
Mizuho	Upstream/refining, S1-2	gCO2e/MJ	2019	-36.4%	-15.6%	2023	✓	X
Morgan Stanley	Upstream/refining, S3	gCO2e/MJ	2022	-12.0%	-1.6%	2023	✓	X
NatWest	Upstream, S1-2	tCO2e/TJ	2023	-13.0%	-0.4%	2024	X	X
Santander	Upstream, S1-2	tCO2e/TJ	2023	-1.6%	+2.3%	2024	X	X

Notes: Excludes targets that include coal. A positive figure indicates an increase in intensity. ✓ = yes; X = no. Intensity units differ between banks (gCO2e/MJ, gCO2/MJ, kgCO2e/boe, and tCO2e/TJ), so only the percentage reductions are comparable.

All of the five 2030 oil and gas credit exposure targets are on track (see Figure 6). Those for BNP Paribas and Société Générale show notably high ambition.

The reductions in exposure these banks have reported are presumably real, but their coverage is limited to only the upstream (exploration and production) part of the oil and gas value chain (for BNP Paribas, ING, and Société Générale) or to trading (Rabobank). None of these banks have clarified which companies they classify as upstream. It is particularly important to know whether these targets cover only pure-play upstream companies, or also integrated companies with activities throughout the value chain.²²

Furthermore, the targets cover only lending and fail to restrict capital markets issuances, a major source of energy sector finance.²³

Figure 6. Progress at meeting 2030 oil and gas credit exposure targets, by bank

Bank	Sector	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
BNP Paribas	Upstream gas	2022	-30%	-66%	2025	✓	✓
BNP Paribas	Upstream oil	2022	-80%	-80%	2025	✓	✓

²² ING is reportedly massively undercounting its financing of oil and gas companies for reasons including the exclusion of some diversified oil and gas producers from its “upstream” classification (SOMO/Milieudefensie, [Uncovering a Multibillion-Euro Fossil Fuel Financing: Digging deeper into ING’s climate ambition](#), February 2025).

²³ RAN et al., Banking on Climate Chaos 2026 shows that capital markets issuances made up the following proportion of these banks’ total fossil fuel finance 2021-2025: ING 20%; Crédit Agricole 29%; Société Générale 30%; and BNP 36%. Note that this data includes coal finance.

Bank	Sector	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
ING	Upstream oil and gas	2019	-35%	-71%	2025	✓	✓
Rabobank	Oil and gas trading	2022	-20%	-13%	2024	✓	X
Société Générale	Upstream oil and gas	2019	-80%	-76%	2025	✓	X

Notes: Excludes targets that include coal. ✓ = yes; X = no.

5) Coal targets

Fifteen banks have 2030 coal targets (see Figure 7).²⁴ All but one explicitly cover thermal coal mining, with four also covering power generation, and one (Deutsche Bank) also covering metallurgical coal mining. Lloyds' target is labeled just as covering "thermal coal."

Ten banks have targets based on credit exposure, five on financed emissions, and one (Mizuho) on lending intensity. SMBC has both a credit exposure and a financed emissions target.

All ten credit exposure targets aim to zero out exposure by 2030 (some of these apply only to clients in the OECD and/or EU). Five banks report being on track to meet these targets. Only BBVA appears to be off track, but four banks have not disclosed sufficient data to assess progress. The banks that are on track are setting a positive example to others with targets that are aligned with net-zero by 2050 scenarios, that reduce the capital available to coal miners, and that the banks are taking action to meet.

The five coal sector financed emissions targets for 2030 mostly aim for much smaller percentage reductions than the credit exposure targets. None aims to zero out financed emissions, although Citi, with a 90% reduction target, comes close.

Figure 7. Progress at meeting 2030 coal targets, by bank

Bank	Subsector	Metric	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
BBVA	Thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	2022	-100%	-21%	2025	X	X
BNP Paribas	Power generation, thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	n/a	-100%	n/a	n/a	?	?

²⁴ This includes commitments listed by banks as policies and not covered in the targets sections of their reports. Reclaim Finance has considered coal policies that have a goal to reduce financing by a specific date and treated them as targets.

Bank	Subsector	Metric	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
BPCE/Natixis	Thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	n/a	-100%	n/a	n/a	?	?
Citi	Thermal coal mining	Financed emissions	2021	-90%	-88%	2024	✓	X
Crédit Agricole	Thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	2020	-100%	-68%	2025	✓	X
Crédit Mutuel	Power generation, thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	n/a	-100%	n/a	n/a	?	?
Deutsche Bank	Thermal and metallurgical coal mining	Financed emissions	2022	-49%	-33%	2025	✓	X
HSBC	Thermal coal mining	Financed emissions	2020	-70%	-94%	2024	✓	✓
Lloyds	Thermal coal	Credit exposure	n/a	-100%	n/a	n/a	?	?
Mizuho	Thermal coal mining	Lending intensity	2020	-100%	-90%	2023	✓	X
MUFG	Thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	2022	-100%	-63%	2024	✓	X
Santander	Power generation, thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	2020	-100%	-67%	2025	✓	X
SMBC	Thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	2022	-100%	-80%	2023	✓	X
SMBC	Thermal coal mining	Financed emissions	2020	-37%	-84%	2023	✓	✓
Société Générale	Power generation, thermal coal mining	Credit exposure	2019	-100%	-70%	2025	✓	X
Standard Chartered	Thermal coal mining	Financed emissions	2020	-85%	-67%	2024	✓	X

Notes: A positive number indicates an increase. ✓ = yes; X = no; ? = inadequate data to make an assessment.

6) Power generation targets

The power sector has the highest share of banks on track to meet their targets. This is most likely because it has been decarbonizing relatively rapidly in all key geographies since 2018 (the earliest baseline year for power targets).

All these targets are based on physical emissions intensity (emissions per unit of electricity

generated). Seven,²⁵ however, use financed/facilitated emissions rather than actual emissions to calculate emissions intensity, unnecessarily linking target progress to fluctuations in power company values.

Comparing ambition is more meaningful for power than for other sectors, as reporting is more consistent and target types are less diverse. Most targets aim for a reduction of between 40% and 70%, with a few notable outliers (e.g. HSBC 8% and Lloyds 81%) (see Figure 8).

The three banks that are off track on their 2030 targets are all North American. Bank of America is by far the worst performer, with an increase of 8% from 2022 to 2024, versus a (relatively modest) 2030 target of -40%. Bank of America now faces a far more pro-coal environment than it expected when it set its target under the Biden administration, but Citi, facing the same politics, cut its emissions intensity by 33% from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 8. Progress at meeting 2030 power generation targets, by bank

Bank	Target type	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
Bank of America	Emissions intensity (lending)	2022	-40%	+8%	2024	✗	✗
Barclays	Emissions intensity (lending + capital markets)	2020	-50%	-35%	2025	✓	✗
BBVA	Emissions intensity (lending)	2020	-52%	-53%	2025	✓	✓
BMO	Emissions intensity (lending)	2019	-70%	-45%	2024	✓	✗
BNP Paribas	Emissions intensity (lending)	2020	-40%	-41%	2025	✓	✓
BPCE/Natixis	Emissions intensity (lending)	2020	-42%	-46%	2024	✓	✓
Citi	Emissions intensity (lending + capital markets)	2020	-63%	-33%	2024	✓	✗
Crédit Agricole	Financed emissions intensity	2020	-58%	-44%	2025	✓	✗
Crédit Mutuel	Emissions intensity (lending)	2022	-58%	-42%	2024	✓	✗

²⁵ Crédit Agricole, HSBC, Intesa Sanpaolo, Lloyds, NatWest, Santander, and Standard Chartered.

Bank	Target type	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
Deutsche Bank	Emissions intensity (lending)	2021	-69%	-51%	2025	✓	✗
DZ Bank	n/d	2022	-38%	-30%	2025	✓	✗
Goldman Sachs	Emissions intensity (lending + capital markets)	2019	-48%	-36%	2023	✓	✗
HSBC	Financed + facilitated emissions intensity	2023	-8%	-18%	2024	✓	✓
ING	Emissions intensity (lending)	2018	-78%	-85%	2025	✓	✓
Intesa Sanpaolo	Financed emissions intensity	2022	-46%	-47%	2025	✓	✓
JPMorgan Chase	Emissions intensity (lending + capital markets)	2019	-69%	-27%	2024	✗	✗
Lloyds	Financed emissions intensity	2020	-81%	-98%	2024	✓	✓
Mizuho	Emissions intensity (lending)	2020	-40%	-18%	2023	✓	✗
Morgan Stanley	Emissions intensity (lending)	2022	-45%	-11%	2023	✓	✗
MUFG	Emissions intensity (lending + capital markets)	2019	-20%	-22%	2024	✓	✓
NatWest	Financed emissions intensity	2023	-41%	-26%	2024	✓	✗
Santander	Financed emissions intensity	2023	-17%	-41%	2024	✓	✓
SMBC	Emissions intensity (lending)	2020	-41%	-17%	2023	✓	✗
Société Générale	Emissions intensity (lending)	2019	-43%	-62%	2025	✓	✓
Standard Chartered	Financed emissions intensity	2021	-46%	-25%	2024	✓	✗
TD	Emissions intensity (lending + capital	2019	-59%	-10%	2023	✗	✗

Bank	Target type	Baseline year	2030 target	Latest reported reduction	Latest report year	On track?	Met?
markets)							
UBS	Emissions intensity (lending)	2021	-60%	-55%	2024	✓	✗
UniCredit	Emissions intensity (lending)	2021	-47%	-56%	2024	✓	✓

Notes: A positive figure indicates an increase in intensity. ✓ = yes; ✗ = no; ? = inadequate data to make an assessment. Coverage varies: some targets cover lending only, others also cover capital markets activities, and the scopes of client emissions differ. Rabobank's targets are excluded as it does not disclose sufficient information on key parameters.

7) Serious problems with bank sectoral climate targets remain

Our comprehensive 2024 overview identified serious flaws in bank climate target methodologies and disclosure practices.²⁶ The key problems include:

- *Wide diversity of target types, baselines, and levels of ambition.* This makes it difficult to compare targets between banks and to assess claims of alignment with decarbonization pathways.
- *Poor design:* Some target types do little to drive real-world sectoral emissions reductions and even fail to decarbonize bank portfolios. Targets based on financed and facilitated emissions are particularly problematic.
- *Inadequate coverage:* Only 9% of all active targets include capital markets issuances, and only eight banks have set such targets.²⁷ Issuances, especially of bonds, are a major source of corporate finance. Barclays, HSBC, and Standard Chartered unreasonably apply a 33% weighting factor to their capital markets emissions targets, therefore only counting a third of their emissions impact.²⁸
- *Transparency:* Much key information is missing on target design, baselines, and progress. No bank discloses which companies are included under specific targets, what the individual companies' emissions are, and how sectoral portfolios have evolved.
- *Potential use of offsets to meet targets:* JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Goldman Sachs, and UBS explicitly count client use of offsets against emissions. Twelve banks state that they do not allow their clients to use offsets to meet at least some of their targets. The other 14 banks with active targets fail to disclose if they allow offsets.

²⁶ Reclaim Finance, [Targeting Net Zero: The need to redesign bank decarbonization targets](#), September 2024.

²⁷ Barclays (9 targets), Citi (automotive target), Goldman Sachs (oil and gas, power, and automotive), HSBC (oil and gas, power), JPMorgan Chase (9 targets), MUFG (oil and gas, power), Standard Chartered (oil and gas), TD (4 targets).

²⁸ See e.g. Reclaim Finance, [NZBA: two steps forward, one back](#), 18 March 2024.

Companies need to be convinced that their banks are serious about meeting their targets and will restrict finance to companies that fail to decarbonize fast enough. The many problems explained above, and the fact that banks are off track on almost half of their targets, suggest that few targets are driving emission reductions, and few companies have reason to believe that their banks are committed to them (if they even know the targets exist).

8) Recommendations

- **Replace fossil fuel financed/facilitated-emissions targets with financing volume targets.** Absolute financed/facilitated-emissions targets for oil, gas, and coal should be withdrawn and replaced with sectoral financing volume targets covering lending and capital markets issuance separately, expressed in currency terms against a fixed baseline. Financing volume is the only metric under a bank's direct control, and it is unaffected by client valuations. Twelve banks already use volume targets for at least one fossil fuel.²⁹
- **For other sectors, replace financed/facilitated-emissions targets with physical emissions intensity targets.** In these sectors, the end products (like cement and steel) or services (like transportation) need to be cleaned up, not phased out. Physical intensity weighted across sectoral portfolios is therefore the most appropriate target type.³⁰
- Set sectoral targets for the short, medium, and long term, covering at least the highest-emitting sectors.
- Cover all material value chain segments and emission scopes in targets, with scope 1 and 2 targets disaggregated from scope 3 targets. Disaggregate coal, oil, gas, and power sectors.
- Cover all material greenhouse gases. Set targets for individual material gases and for CO₂e. Set specific methane targets for the highest methane-emitting sectors.
- Set separate targets for lending and capital markets activities, in addition to a combined target. Capital markets targets should not use a weighting factor.
- **Improve target transparency.** Disclosures should be clear and comprehensive and include:
 - The methodology used to calculate financing volume targets, including: (i) the variables used to calculate exposure (e.g. outstanding/committed amounts, exposure at default, rolling average of capital markets underwriting, etc.), (ii) the value chain segments in scope (e.g. list industry codes), and (iii) data sources.
 - Information on data quality, potential data gaps, and improvements.
 - All yearly values since the baseline year, with progress achieved.
 - Annual attribution analyses that explain the reasons behind progress, or the lack of it, at meeting targets.

²⁹ Includes Rabobank's oil and gas trading target.

³⁰ We call these weighted average physical intensity or WAPI targets.

- Targets should be based on pathways aiming to return to 1.5°C, while minimizing the extent and duration of overshoot and reliance on negative emissions.³¹ Banks should provide granular information explaining alignment between targets and reference pathways.
- Targets should also be linked to transition plans that commit banks to actively supporting sectoral transitions.
- Exclude carbon offsets from targets.

³¹ Such pathways include the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario.