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Chief Officer Mr Cowsill & Minister Barber MHK  
Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture  
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By Email Only to: [clare.barber@gov.im](mailto:clare.barber@gov.im); [defa@gov.im](mailto:defa@gov.im)

Dear Mr Cowsill & Minister Barber

**Climate Change (Interim Target) (No.2) Regulations 2022 (SD No. 2022/0204) ("2030 Emissions Target")**

**Climate Change Plan 2022-27: Energy strategy to supply 100% of Isle of Man's electricity from carbon neutral sources by 2030 ("2030 Electricity Target")**

**At least 20MW of locally generated, renewable electricity to be available by 2026 ("2026 Renewables Target")**

## **1. Preface to this Letter**

1.1. In the global sphere, we refer to the following extracts of the World Meteorological Organization's 'State of the Global Climate 2025' (WMO-No. 1391): -

- 1.1.1. *"Depending on the dataset used, 2025 was the second (two datasets) or third (seven datasets) warmest in the 176-year observational record (Figure 2). The warmest year was 2024 with an anomaly of  $1.55^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.13^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The past eleven years, 2015-2025, were the eleven warmest years on record and the past three years 2023–2025, the three warmest in all nine datasets."* (page 8)
- 1.1.2. *"The extent of sea ice in the Arctic has decreased in all seasons since satellite measurements began in 1979, and the annual maximum extent in 2025 was the lowest or second lowest in the observed records."* (page 5)
- 1.1.3. *"The warming ocean and melting of ice on land from glaciers and ice sheets have both contributed to the long-term rise in global mean sea level. The rate of*



*global sea-level rise has increased since satellite measurements began in 1993.”*  
(page 5)

- 1.1.4. *“Changes in sea level have wide-ranging effects on coastal areas and communities. Sea-level rise will bring cascading and compounding impacts,15 resulting in losses of coastal ecosystems and ecosystem services, groundwater salinization, flooding and damage to coastal infrastructure. These impacts cascade into risks to livelihoods, settlements, health, well-being, food and water security, as well as cultural values in the near to long term.”* (page 14)
- 1.2. In the local sphere, we refer to the following extracts of the Ronaldsway Meteorological Office’s ‘Annual Observations Report’ (January 2026): -
  - 1.2.1. *“March was the driest since 1953 [...] and May the warmest and sunniest on record. [...] whilst for most that was very enjoyable, the low rainfall was presenting difficulties for agriculture.”* (page 1)
  - 1.2.2. *“July and August both being warm and dry, the 3 summer months turned out to be the warmest summer on record, with a 24 hour mean of 16°C, beating the previous record of 15.9°C from 1995. This was more as a result of consistently warm temperatures, rather than extreme peaks, assisted by unusually high sea temperatures”* (page 1)
  - 1.2.3. *“The top 10 warmest years on record at Ronaldsway have all occurred since 2000.”* (page 4)
  - 1.2.4. *“2025 was the sunniest spring we’ve recorded”* (page 10)
  - 1.2.5. *“In the UK, the Met Office have reported that 2025 was the warmest, and sunniest, recorded in a data series since 1884, and also warmest in the Central England series, which dates back to 1659 and is the worlds longest instrumental temper.”* (page 14)
- 1.3. The aforesaid makes clear that climate change is having a material impact upon the Isle of Man, with a monumental cost as a consequence of inaction upon reducing our carbon emissions.
- 1.4. We note that over £1 million was dedicated in relation to damage caused by storms Darrah and Eowyn that impacted the Isle of Man in 2024 and 2025 (see the response of the former Treasury Minister, Dr Allinson MHK, to Ms Lord-Brennan MHK of 11 September 2025).



1.5. Other direct impacts to the Isle of Man of the changing climate include: -

- 1.5.1. The extremes of droughts and flooding impacting the farming community in the Isle of Man;
- 1.5.2. Coastal flooring and exacerbated erosion impacting coastal communities;
- 1.5.3. Heat related illness, noting that the UK Health Security Agency has indicated (on 10 July 2026) that: -
  - 1.5.3.1. *"In the UK, excess heat-related deaths begin to occur above 25°C, with risks rising sharply as temperatures climb further. At 27°C and above, people with under-developed or impaired sweating mechanisms - including very young children, older people, and those with long-term health conditions or taking certain medications - find it especially difficult to keep cool."*

## 2. Status of Renewables Deployment

- 2.1. The 2023 Emissions Target sets a legally binding obligation to reduce Isle of Man emissions by 35% from a 2018 baseline.
- 2.2. Pursuant to the Isle of Man's Climate Change Plan 2022-2027 ("**the Climate Change Plan**"), the achievement of the 2030 Electricity Target will form the achievement of 25% of the 2030 Emissions Target.
- 2.3. The Isle of Man in Numbers 2025 (GD 063/25) states that as at December 2024, c.82% of electricity used in the Isle of Man was derived from burning gas at Pulrose, Douglas, with only c.7% being derived from renewable energy sources in the Isle of Man.
- 2.4. The Climate Change Transformation Programme's Annual Progress Report 2025-2026 (GD 2026/0054) ("**the 2026 Update**") sets out that: -
  - 2.4.1. Whilst the 2026 Renewables Target is described as *"in progress"*, it is separately stated that *"most infrastructure is not yet built"* rendering that it has effectively failed to be achieved; and,
  - 2.4.2. The 2030 Electricity Target is at risk of not being achieved.



- 2.5. Accordingly, upon the terms Climate Change Plan and the 2026 Update, the legally binding 2030 Emissions Target is at material risk of not being achieved.

3. **Requests for Explanations and Confirmations**

- 3.1. That having been stated, we request your responses to the matters below upon this matter of universal import: -
- 3.1.1. How the Department of Environment Food and Agriculture (“**the Department**”) are holding Manx Utilities accountable for the effective failure of the 2026 Renewables Target?
- 3.1.2. How is the Department now proposing to recover the lost progress to achieve the 2030 Electricity Target?
- 3.1.3. Orsted has stated of their Mooir Vannin wind farm proposal, that “*Up to 100MW could also be supplied to the Isle of Man to help meet the Island’s net zero and energy security goals.*” What has the Department done to engage with Orsted as to their proposal and when will it publicly respond to it?
- 3.1.4. What is the most recent figure of the share of electricity generation from renewable energy sources in the Isle of Man that the Department holds?

4. **Transparency**

- 4.1. Upon this matter of fundamental public import, going to the heart of the Climate Emergency Declaration, we indicate that we will publish this letter and any response received on our website, [www.greenparty.im](http://www.greenparty.im).

Yours sincerely

*Isle of Man Green Party*

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**Isle of Man Green Party**