

A really simple guide to climate change

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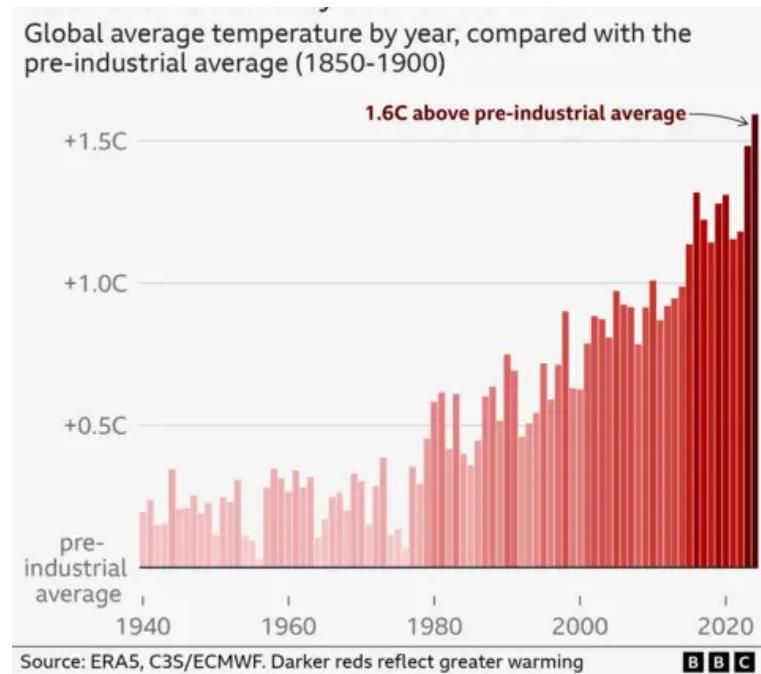


Human activities are causing world temperatures to rise, posing serious threats to people and nature. Things are likely to worsen in the coming decades, but scientists argue urgent action can still limit the worst effects of climate change.

What is climate change?

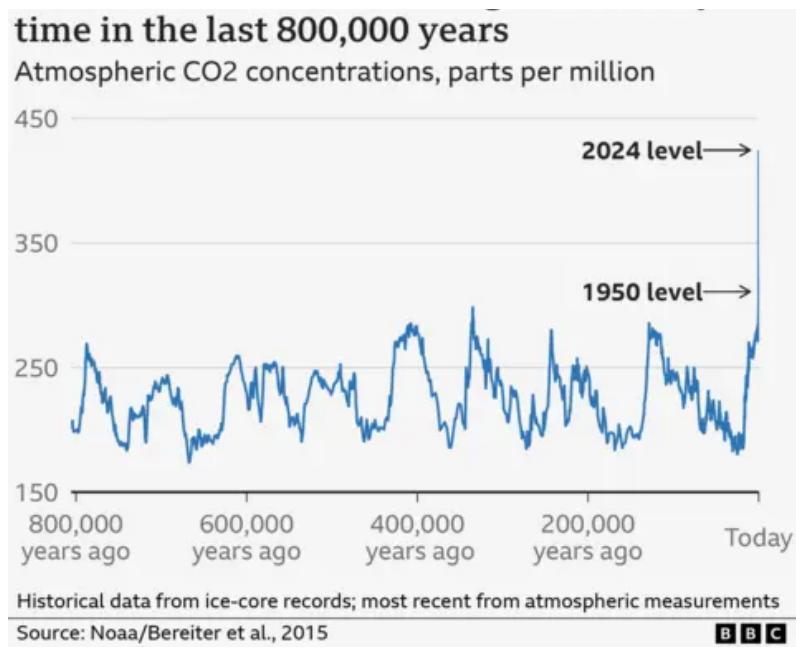
Climate change is the long-term shift in the Earth's average temperatures and weather conditions. The world has been warming up quickly over the past 100 years or so. As a result, weather patterns are changing. Since the 1980s, each decade has been warmer than the previous one, the UK Met Office says. And the world's ten warmest years on record have all happened since 2015, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The year 2024 was Earth's hottest ever recorded, with climate change mainly responsible for the high temperatures. It was also the first calendar year to surpass 1.5C of warming compared to "pre-industrial" levels of the late 1800s, according to the European Copernicus climate service.



How are humans causing climate change?

The climate has changed naturally throughout the Earth's history. But natural causes cannot explain the particularly rapid warming seen over the last century, according to the UN's climate body, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This has been without doubt caused by human activities, in particular the widespread use of fossil fuels - coal, oil and gas - in homes, factories and transport systems. When fossil fuels burn, they release greenhouse gases - mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂). This CO₂ acts like a blanket, trapping extra energy in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface. This causes the planet to heat up. Since the start of the Industrial Revolution - when humans started burning large amounts of fossil fuels - the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere has risen by more than 50%, far above levels seen in the Earth's recent history. The CO₂ released from burning fossil fuels has a distinctive chemical fingerprint. This matches the type of CO₂ increasingly found in the atmosphere.



What effects of climate change have already been seen?

Climate change has already had a huge effect, including:

- more frequent and intense extreme weather, such as heatwaves and heavy rainfall
- rapid melting of glaciers and ice sheets, contributing to sea-level rise
- the shrinking of Arctic sea-ice
- warmer oceans, which can fuel more intense storms and harm sea life

These changes are already having serious consequences for people and economies around the world. For example, the Los Angeles fires of January 2025 could have a final cost of more than \$100bn (£76bn) according to some estimates - one of the most expensive weather-related disasters in US history. Many factors were at play, but climate change increased the chances of the hot, dry weather that gave rise to the fires, according to scientists at the World Weather Attribution (WWA) group.



Reuters

The LA fires killed 30 people and caused about 200,000 people to be evacuated

Back in 2022, parts of East Africa suffered their worst drought for 40 years, putting more than 20 million people at risk of severe hunger. Climate change has made droughts like this at least 100 times more likely, the WWA says. The particular vulnerabilities of individual communities across the globe determine who is affected by these extreme events, and how badly.

Why does 1.5C matter and how will future climate change affect the world?

The more the world warms, the worse the impacts of climate change become. Nearly 200 countries have pledged to try to limit global warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, as part of the 2015 Paris climate agreement. That target is generally understood to relate to an average annual increase of 1.5C recorded over 20 years, rather than a one-off rise captured in an individual 12-month period. Long-term warming of 1.5C would still bring serious consequences for many populations. But a very large body of scientific evidence shows that warming of 2C or more would bring far greater impacts, on top of those felt at 1.5C, the IPCC says. These include:

- more people being exposed to extreme heat
- higher sea levels as glaciers and ice-sheets melt
- increased risks to food security in some regions due to more extreme weather

- greater chances of some climate-sensitive diseases spreading, such as dengue
- more species being threatened with extinction
- the loss of virtually all coral reefs

The call to restrict temperature rise to 1.5C was partly designed to avoid crossing so-called "tipping points". It is not clear exactly where they sit, but once these thresholds are passed, changes could accelerate and become irreversible. These could include the collapse of the [Greenland Ice Sheet](#), [warm Atlantic Ocean currents](#) or further loss of the [Amazon rainforest](#).



The Earth's poles are especially vulnerable to rising temperatures

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About 3.3 to 3.6 billion people are highly vulnerable to climate change, according to the IPCC. People living in poorer countries are expected to suffer most as they have fewer resources to adapt. This has led to questions about fairness, because [these places have typically only been responsible for a small percentage of greenhouse gas emissions](#). However, knock-on impacts could be felt over wide areas. For example, crop failures linked to extreme weather could raise food prices across the globe.

What are governments doing about climate change?

Reaching [net zero CO2 emissions is essential](#) to limit global warming, the IPCC says. This means reducing emissions as much as possible, and actively removing any remaining emissions from the atmosphere. Most countries [have, or are considering, net zero targets](#).

There has been encouraging progress in some areas, such as the growth of renewable energy and electric vehicles. But humanity's CO2 emissions are still at record highs. Long-term warming – rather than temperatures seen in an individual year – reached between 1.34C and 1.41C in 2024, the WMO says. At current rates of warming, this means that the 1.5C target could be breached around the year 2030.

In a speech in October 2025, UN secretary general António Guterres conceded that "overshooting" 1.5C was now inevitable, given how close the target is and how high emissions remain. But he said that he hoped temperatures could still be brought back down to the 1.5C target by the end of the century. However, without substantial intervention to change current policies, it is thought warming could reach close to 3C by that point.

- <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c9w15nggj580>