**Nuclear power and climate policy integration in developed and developing countries**

Climate change, economic recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine has shifted the European policymakers back to supporting nuclear power. This shift might also be a barrier to achieving the climate target of the Paris Agreement. The increasing reliance on technical experts for synthesizing the expanding knowledge in climate change and nuclear power communities has reduced the engagement of citizens in policy-making.

We reviewed the academic literature to identify the cross-cutting thematic areas between nuclear power and climate policy integration ([Gungor G and Sari R, *Renew Sustain Energy Rev* **169**. 112839;2022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2022.112839)). We found that energy and climate modeling results can be contradictory depending on national policies. Climate policy integration goes beyond national strategies and benefit from inter-regional cooperation for achieving climate-resilient pathways.

The substitution of fossil fuels with nuclear power means the continuation of the fossil fuel economies with the vulnerability of energy markets to supply disruptances in developed countries. Developing countries have trade-offs between energy security and sustainable development goals in developing countries. Shift to nuclear power contradicts inter-regional cooperation and citizen engagement for achieving the climate target of the Paris Agreement.