

Thirteen EU member states operated a total of 106 reactors, which generated 765,337 GWh of electricity. According to data published by Eurostat, nuclear power plants produced about 26 % of the total electricity generated in the European Union in 2019.

Among the southeastern Europe, Bulgaria is best ranked country in eight place with 16,555 GWh, which accounts for 2.2 % of the total volume of nuclear energy produced. Hungary is ninth with 16,288 GWh), while Romania (11,280 GWh) and Slovenia (5,821 GWh) are further behind.

The largest producer of nuclear energy in the EU is France with a total volume of 399,011 GWh, which is 52.1 % of the total amount of nuclear energy produced within the EU.

Germany takes the second place with 75,071 GWh, or 9.8 %, followed by Sweden (66,130 GWh) and Spain (58,349 GWh). These four countries together produce more than three-thirds of the total amount of nuclear energy in the EU. Since 2006, when gross production of 914,080 GWh was recorded, electricity generated by NPPs has decreased by 16.3 %, mainly due to the phased shutdown of nuclear reactors in Germany. Eleven EU member states do not have nuclear power plants: Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Portugal.