

Table 4 | Legal Closure Dates for German Nuclear Reactors 2011–2022

Reactor Name (Type, Net Capacity)	Owner/Operator	First Grid Connection	End of License (latest closure date)
Biblis-A (PWR, 1167 MW)	RWE	1974	6 August 2011
Biblis-B (PWR, 1240 MW)	RWE	1976	
Brunsbüttel (BWR, 771 MW)	KKW Brunsbüttel ^a	1976	
Isar-1 (BWR, 878 MW)	PreussenElektra	1977	
Krümmel (BWR, 1346 MW)	KKW Krümmel ^b	1983	
Neckarwestheim-1 (PWR, 785 MW)	EnBW	1976	
Philippsburg-1 (BWR, 890 MW)	EnBW	1979	
Untereseser (BWR, 1345 MW)	PreussenElektra	1978	
Grafenrheinfeld (PWR, 1275 MW)	PreussenElektra	1981	31 December 2015 (closed 27 June 2015)
Gundremmingen-B (BWR, 1284 MW)	KKW Gundremmingen ^c	1984	31 December 2017
Philippsburg-2 (PWR, 1402 MW)	EnBW	1984	31 December 2019
Brokdorf (PWR, 1410 MW)	PreussenElektra/Vattenfall ^d	1986	31 December 2021
Grohnde (PWR, 1360 MW)	PreussenElektra	1984	
Gundremmingen-C (BWR, 1288 MW)	KKW Gundremmingen	1984	
Isar-2 (PWR, 1410 MW)	PreussenElektra	1988	31 December 2022
Emsland (PWR, 1329 MW)	KKW Lippe-Ems ^e	1988	
Neckarwestheim-2 (PWR, 1310 MW)	EnBW	1989	

Notes

Sources: Atomgesetz, 31 July 2011, Atomforum Kernenergie May 2011; IAEA-PRIS 2012

Krümmel and Brunsbüttel were officially closed in 2011 but had not been providing electricity to the grid since 2009 and 2007 respectively
PWR=Pressurized Water Reactor; **BWR**=Boiling Water Reactor; **RWE**= Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk Power AG

a - Vattenfall 66.67%, E.ON 33.33%**b** - Vattenfall 50%, E.ON 50%.**c** - RWE 75%, E.ON 25%.**d** - E.ON 80%, Vattenfall 20%.**e** - RWE 87.5%, E.ON 12.5%.