


# THE NOBEL PRIZE



ANNUAL REVIEW  
THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

2024





On the cover: The Nobel Day, 10 December, began with the traditional Nobel Prize award ceremony at Konserthuset Stockholm with about 1,560 guests.

The chair of the Board of the Nobel Foundation, Professor Astrid Söderbergh Widding, held an introductory address. After that, the 2024 Nobel Prizes were presented in speeches by prize committee members and the laureates received their medals and diplomas from the hand of HM the King of Sweden.

The Royal Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra was conducted by Johannes Gustavsson, and the vocal soloist was soprano Ingela Brimberg. The floral decorations were created by Helén Magnusson.

PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI

# The Nobel Prize carries a story of hope



Hanna Stjärne, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

Taking on the role as Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation, I am fascinated by how the Nobel Prize has highlighted scientific, literary and peace-related developments in the world for nearly 125 years, and how individuals who have been crucial to the most revolutionary advancements have gained their rightful place in history through the prize. From 1901 onward, the laureates’ achievements have served as an inspiring reminder of humanity’s ability to solve the great challenges of each era. The Nobel Prize carries a story of hope – into the future.

During 2024, it became clear that we are facing transformative years. The physics and chemistry prizes drew attention to machine learning, which has enabled artificial intelligence (AI) and its application to protein mapping. In his banquet speech in December, physics laureate Geoffrey Hinton warned of the risks related to the rapid development of AI, especially in the hands of short-term players. Chemistry laureate David Baker chose to highlight the potential of AI in

his speech, especially for biological and medical research, where major advances are expected in the coming years. Both agreed that machine learning and AI will have consequences for humanity and that we bear a great responsibility for managing these rapid developments. They called for independent platforms for discussion and exchange on how AI can be put to the greatest benefit of humankind. The public activities of the Nobel sphere are precisely such a platform, requested by the laureates themselves to bring attention to issues that are crucial for our common future.

In other ways, 2024 was a year when the Nobel Prizes were awarded against a backdrop of change. In her opening address at the award ceremony, Astrid Söderbergh Widding, Chair of the Nobel Foundation, highlighted how laureates are paving the way and how science, literature and peace efforts offer different ways of tackling today’s problems. The 2024 prizes recognised the struggle for a world free of nuclear weapons, discoveries in gene regulation and protein mapping, the causes of wealth and poverty among the world’s nations and literary works that expose the fragility of human life.

This Annual Review tells more about the discoveries and achievements awarded the 2024 prizes, as well as the operations of the Nobel Foundation. It also presents our public activities. The well-visited museums in Oslo and Stockholm, international events and global digital channels – with their impressive reach – highlight the contributions of the laureates to people around the world. Together with the laureates, we also engage with students and teachers worldwide who confirm the importance of inspiring role models. The laureates remind us that we collectively shape our future through the

choices we make and about Alfred Nobel’s bold approach to contributing to the greatest benefit of humankind.

Together with the prize awarding institutions, the Nobel Foundation is tasked with ensuring that the prize can continue to be awarded with the same integrity and diligence in the future. The perspective is long-term – the laureates’ knowledge, creativity and courage are of crucial importance to future generations. In turbulent times, the Nobel Foundation must continue to stand firm, as an independent institution with innovative activities rooted in our origins and history. We have a responsibility in relation to Nobel’s will concerning the prize. We also have a responsibility to promote freedom of thought and the scientific method, and to stand up for knowledge in an era when this very concept is being questioned.

Finally, I would like to quote Marie Curie, 1903 physics and 1911 chemistry laureate:

“Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.”

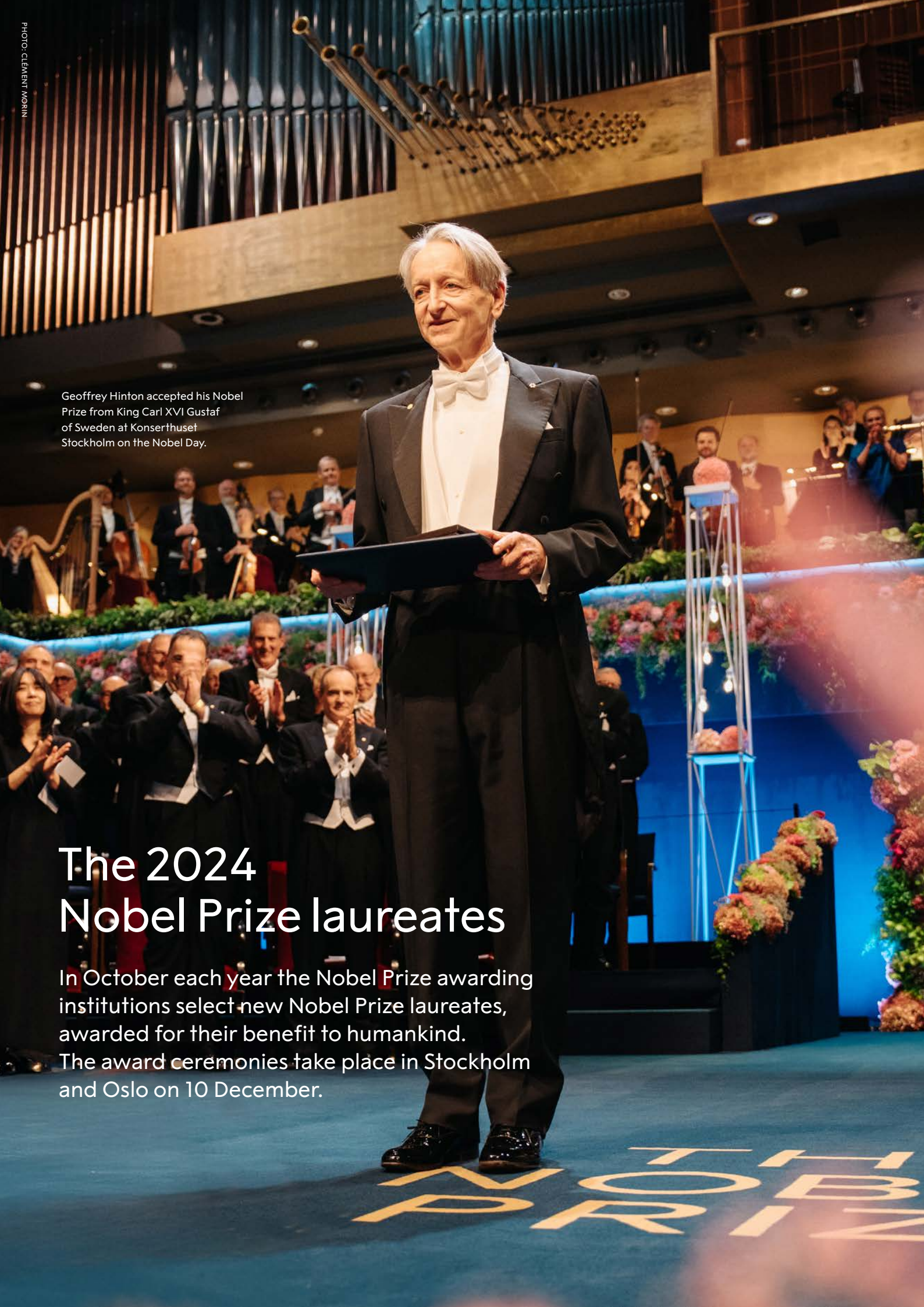


For the first time, the Nobel Prize Museum's exhibition *These things changed the world* displays a large selection from its collection of artefacts donated by Nobel Prize laureates.

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Geoffrey Hinton accepted his Nobel Prize from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden at Konserthuset Stockholm on the Nobel Day.

# The 2024 Nobel Prize laureates

In October each year the Nobel Prize awarding institutions select new Nobel Prize laureates, awarded for their benefit to humankind. The award ceremonies take place in Stockholm and Oslo on 10 December.

## They used physics to find patterns in information

Although computers cannot think, machines can now mimic functions such as memory and learning. This year’s laureates in physics have helped make this possible.

Using fundamental concepts and methods from physics, they have developed technologies that use structures in networks to process information. John J. Hopfield invented a network that uses a method for saving and recreating patterns. He found inspiration in physics’ models of how many small parts in a system affect the system as a whole. The invention became important in image analysis, for example.

Geoffrey Hinton used the Hopfield network as the foundation for a new network that uses a different method: the Boltzmann machine. It can learn to recognise characteristic elements in a given type of data. Geoffrey Hinton has built upon this work, helping initiate the current explosive development of machine learning.

PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG



John J. Hopfield delivering his Nobel Prize lecture at Aula Magna, Stockholm University.

### THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

was awarded to  
  
JOHN J. HOPFIELD  
GEOFFREY HINTON  
  
*“for foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks”*  
  
The prize was awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences



## They cracked the code for proteins' amazing structures

The 2024 Nobel Prize in Chemistry is about proteins, life's ingenious chemical tools. David Baker has succeeded in building entirely new kinds of proteins. Demis Hassabis and John Jumper have developed an AI model predicting proteins' complex structures.

Proteins generally consist of twenty different amino acids, which can be described as life's building blocks. In 2003, David Baker succeeded in using these blocks to design a new protein that was unlike any other protein.

Since then, his research group has produced one imaginative protein creation after another, including proteins that can

be used as pharmaceuticals, vaccines, nanomaterials and tiny sensors.

In 2020, Demis Hassabis and John Jumper presented an AI model called AlphaFold2. With its help, they have been able to predict the structure of virtually all known proteins. AlphaFold2 has been widely used in many areas, including research into pharmaceuticals and environmental technology.

Chemistry laureates John Jumper, David Baker and Demis Hassabis at the Nobel Prize Museum.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



John Jumper and King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden at Konserthuset Stockholm on the Nobel Day.

### THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

was awarded with one half to

DAVID BAKER  
*"for computational protein design"*

and the other half jointly to

DEMIS HASSABIS  
JOHN JUMPER  
*"for protein structure prediction"*

The prize was awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences





Gary Ruvkun gave one of the evening's speeches of thanks during the banquet at Stockholm City Hall.

## Research on a small worm led to a big breakthrough

The 2024 medicine prize honors two scientists for their discovery of a fundamental principle governing how gene activity is regulated. The information stored within our chromosomes can be likened to an instruction manual for all cells in our body.

Every cell contains the same chromosomes, so every cell contains exactly the same set of genes and exactly the same set of instructions. Yet, different cell types, such as muscle and nerve cells, have very distinct characteristics. How do these differences arise? The answer lies in gene regulation, which allows each cell to select only the relevant instructions.

Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun were interested in how different cell types

develop. They discovered microRNA, a new class of tiny RNA molecules that play a crucial role in gene regulation. In 1993, they published unexpected findings describing a new level of gene regulation, which turned out to be highly significant and conserved throughout evolution.

Ambros and Ruvkun's seminal discovery in the small worm *C. elegans* was unexpected and revealed a new dimension to gene regulation, essential for all complex life forms.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



Victor Ambros och Gary Ruvkun at the Nobel Prize Museum.

### THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE

was awarded to

VICTOR AMBROS  
GARY RUVKUN

*"for the discovery of microRNA and its role in post-transcriptional gene regulation"*

The prize was awarded by the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet



# Han Kang exposes the fragility of human life

Friday 10 October at 11:00, the Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy Mats Malm opened the famous door in Börssalen, in Stockholm Old Town. He announced that the 2024 Nobel Prize in Literature was being awarded to Han Kang.

**H**an Kang began her career in 1993 as a poet, but has since written mainly novels and short stories.

In her oeuvre, Han Kang confronts historical traumas and invisible sets of rules and, in each of her works, exposes the fragility of human life. She has a unique awareness of the connections between body and soul, the living and

the dead, and in her poetic and experimental style has become an innovator in contemporary prose.

Among her work is the international bestseller *The Vegetarian*, that portrays the violent consequences that ensue when its protagonist stops eating meat and refuses to submit to the norms of food intake.



PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG

## THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

was awarded to

HAN KANG

*"for her intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and exposes the fragility of human life"*

The prize was awarded by the Swedish Academy

Han Kang's Nobel Prize lecture in literature took place at Börssalen at the Swedish Academy. The title was *Light and Thread*.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN



## THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

was awarded to

NIHON HIDANKYO

*"for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again"*

The prize was awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee

At the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony Nihon Hidankyo was represented by Terumi Tanaka, Shigemitsu Tanaka and Toshiyuki Mimaki.

The Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Jørgen Watne Frydnes is on the left.

## The fight against nuclear weapons

The grassroots movement of atomic bomb survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, also known as Hibakusha, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again.







Simon Johnson signed a chair at the Nobel Prize Museum bistro.

## They provided an explanation for why some countries are rich and others poor

The 2024 laureates in economic sciences have provided new insights into why there are such vast differences in prosperity between nations. One important explanation is persistent differences in societal institutions.

By examining the various political and economic systems introduced by European colonisers, Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson and James A. Robinson have been able to demonstrate a relationship between institutions and prosperity. They have also developed theoretical tools that can explain why differences in institutions persist and how institutions can change.

“Inclusive institutions are not created by well-meaning elites. They’re created by people who fight for their rights and fight for a different vision of society,” said James A. Robinson in an interview with nobelprize.org soon after the news about the prize had reached him.

PHOTO: DAN LEPP



James A. Robinson visited the Nobel Foundation.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



Daron Acemoglu gave a speech of thanks at the banquet.

### SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN MEMORY OF ALFRED NOBEL

was awarded to

DARON ACEMOGLU  
SIMON HENRY ROBERTS JOHNSON  
JAMES A. ROBINSON

*“for studies of how institutions are formed and affect prosperity”*

The prize was awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences



# These things changed the world

What significance can an artefact have, and what does it tell about the person who owned it? For the first time, the Nobel Prize Museum’s new exhibition *These things changed the world* displays a large selection from its collection of artefacts donated by Nobel Prize laureates.

The Nobel Prize Museum’s collection of artefacts reflects the various subject areas of the Nobel Prize and the activities, interests and personalities of the laureates. The origins of these artefacts vary. Most of them were donated to the museum by the laureates themselves. Others have arrived at the museum by other routes. It does not seem strange that instruments and equipment are a part of scientific research. Or that pens and manuscripts tell us about authors’ works. But what do suitcases, caps and musical instruments

say about the lives and achievements of Nobel Prize laureates? The more than 250 artefacts in the exhibition bear witness to revolutionary discoveries, courageous peace efforts and innovative literature. The mundane and personal are mixed with breathtaking existential and scientific questions. In addition to individual artefacts, there are three in-depth displays in the exhibition that focus on some of humanity’s greatest questions – the cosmos, human nature and the ingredients of life.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

Each object in the exhibition holds a unique story, brought to life by the museum’s guides.

Laureates Guido Imbens and Joshua Angrist often met at a laundromat to both do their laundry and talk. Their conversations laid the foundation for a lasting friendship and became the starting point for the research that earned them the prize in economic sciences. Imbens donated a bottle of laundry detergent to the museum’s collection.



PHOTO: NAKAKA ADACHI



PHOTO: NAKAKA ADACHI

“Every year, new artefacts are added to our collection. It feels great that we can now display more than 250 artefacts at the same time. Hidden in everyday objects such as a suitcase, a bottle of laundry detergent or a jar of peanut butter are stories of great discoveries, courageous peace efforts and innovative literature. These items also provide new and unexpected knowledge about the people behind the Nobel Prizes,” says Erika Lanner, Director of the Nobel Prize Museum, here together with Creative Producer David Berner at the opening.



# 1,012

## Nobel Prize laureates

Since 1901, the Nobel Prize and the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel have been awarded to 1,012 individuals and organisations.

- Prize categories: 6
- Prize-awarded women: 66
- Prize-awarded organisations: 28
- Youngest laureate: age 17
- Oldest laureate: age 97

## The Nobel Prize social media channels

- Nobelprize.org had an estimated 14,000,000 sessions\* in 2024.
- Audiences spent a total of 769,000 hours watching videos on Nobel Prize YouTube.
- At the end of 2024 we had 9.8 million followers across our social channels – an average increase of 15% per channel from 2023.
- Engagement increased by 35% on LinkedIn and reach increased by 12% on Facebook in 2024.
- The prize announcement period (7–14 Oct) saw a reach of millions on every digital channel including 90 million impressions on X and 60 million reached on Facebook. We published 1,000 pieces of content, 180 video posts and reached 230 countries and territories.
- During Nobel Week we reached 7.9 million on Facebook and had 3.6 million impressions on X. We saw growth on almost all digital channels compared to 2023.
- Videos published from 2024 Nobel Week content have resulted in 4.1 million + views to date.

\* Comparisons to previous years not applicable due to changes in tracking

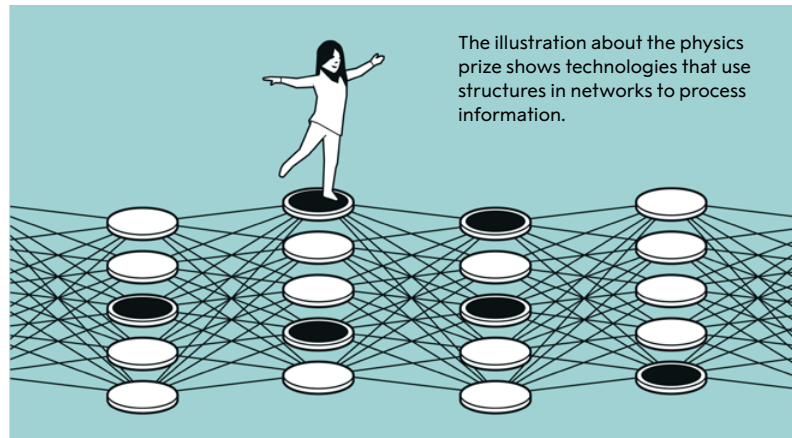
PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



## Nobel Prize Lectures

In keeping with the Nobel Foundation's statutes, all laureates hold a Nobel Prize lecture during the Nobel Week on the discovery or work for which they have been rewarded. Gary Ruvkun was photographed with students after his Nobel Prize lecture in physiology or medicine, which took place in the Aula Medica at Karolinska Institutet.

© JOHAN JÄRNESTAD/THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



## Nobel Prize Lessons

The Nobel Prize Lessons are published just one day after each new Nobel Prize has been announced, making it easy for teachers to explain the prize-awarded achievements to their students. Also available online are lessons about the Nobel Prize, Alfred Nobel as well as various lessons on other themes. Each lesson is designed to take about 45 minutes and includes a slide show with a speaker's manuscript, a student assignment including questions, a short video and a simple teacher's guide.

The lessons are developed together with the Nobel Prize awarding institutions, whose members participate as experts in short films about the new prizes.

## Then, Now, Later – an exhibition about time

An exhibition about time, which was displayed at the Nobel Prize Museum during the autumn of 2024, presented a selection of Nobel Prize laureates in physics and literature who have explored time in various ways.

Lab objects, fragments of text and videos gave some insights into one of humanity's remaining mysteries.



PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI

PHOTO: RED CROSS



## The one set of rules we all agree on

The Norwegian Red Cross opened an exhibition in the Pop-Up Studio at the Nobel Peace Center on 14 September 2024.

This is a space the museum wishes to be used by organisations, artists and others to help them to show their works to the public. The Nobel Peace Center provides the venue, but the exhibitors are responsible for the curation.

## Events that inspire

On Friday evenings, the Nobel Prize Museum welcomes the weekend with concerts, food and beverage tastings, quizzes and conversations with experts about Nobel Prize subject areas. Through a wide range of programmes, the Nights at the Nobel Prize Museum series creates exciting encounters between culture, science, art and current affairs.

These events take place in Bistro Nobel, which always composes a festive Friday menu. The museum also offers a membership that includes free admission to the museum, discounted ticket prices and free admission to many activities.

A membership provides access to a world of learning and memorable experiences.



Adam Taal on stage at the Nobel Prize Museum.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



## Diplomas and medals

Each Nobel Prize laureate receives a diploma and a Nobel Prize medal delivered in a handmade case. Some of the diplomas include an original artwork. On the physics diplomas they were created by Lars Eje Larsson and on the chemistry diplomas by Catharina Bauer. The artist for the economic sciences diplomas was Elisabeth Biström.

The calligraphy for the physics and economic sciences diplomas was created by Marie A. Györi, and the calligraphy for the chemistry diplomas by Marianne Pettersson Sould. The calligrapher for the physiology or medicine diplomas and the literature diploma was Susan Duvnäs.

The diplomas and the medal cases were made by Leonard Gustafssons Bokbinderi in Stockholm. The Nobel Prize medals were made by Svenska Medalj in Eskilstuna.

The artwork on the peace prize diploma was created by Marie Buskov and the calligraphy by Christopher Haanes. Kristine Bekkevold at Merkur Grafisk AS crafted the peace prize diploma and medal case. Photo reproduction was done by Thomas Widerberg. The peace prize medal was made by Det Norske Myntverket.



Physics laureate  
John J. Hopfield  
with his diploma.

## The Laureate Network

The Nobel Prize Laureate Network, a network for laureates managed by the Nobel Foundation, was launched in 2023. The network enhances opportunities for the laureates to get in touch with each other, exchange experience and transfer knowledge. It also facilitates contacts with the Nobel sphere so that laureates can both participate and engage in the many activities that are being organised in various places.

The network stimulates increased dialogue between laureates, strengthening opportunities for them to inspire hope, courage and the search for new knowledge and innovation.



16,000

In the podcast *Ideas that Change the World*, Nobel Prize expert Gustav Källstrand meets with scientists, authors, and other experts to discuss ideas in science, literature, and peace. He explores ideas so impactful that they have been awarded a Nobel Prize.

The popular podcast ranks high on the charts, reached half a million listeners and had 16,000 subscribers in 2024.

## Cultural creamed barley and apples

A new duo composed the menu for the 2024 Nobel Prize banquet. Jessie Sommarström (left) created the first and main course, while Frida Bäcke was in charge of the dessert. The first course featured goat cheese from Östergötland filled with lovage. It was served with Swedish beets, honey and quince glaze, along with roasted pumpkin seeds.

For the main course, quenelle of chicken was served with Swedish legumes, autumn truffles from Gotland and celeriac glazed with miso on Swedish broad beans and a cabbage bouquet, a modern cultural creamed steel-cut barley and roasted chicken jus.

The dessert featured a variation on Swedish apples, including a terrine made from caramelised Frida apples, a brown butter cake made from tiger nuts and an ice cream made with pine-apple weed and punsch liqueur.

The two banquet chefs like to highlight the importance of choosing the right ingredients and the role of food for the climate and public health.



The talked-about cultural creamed steel-cut barley.

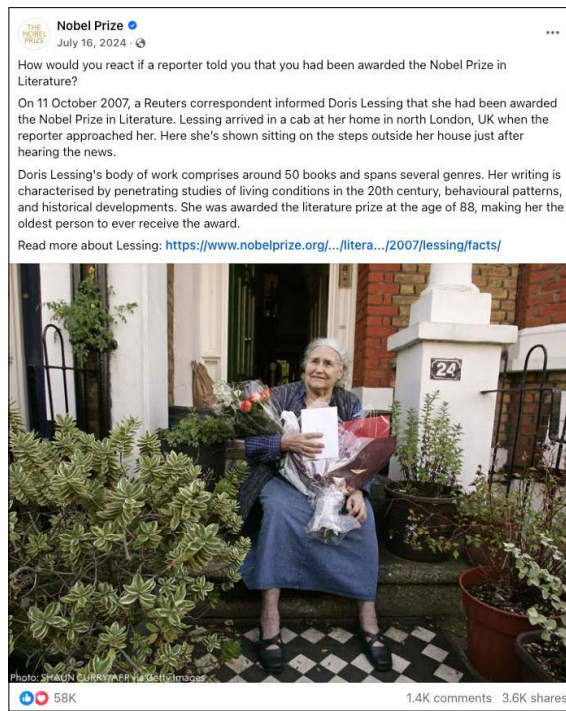


The dessert featured a variation on Swedish apples.

## Nobel Prize Museum on Tour

On 16 May, the exhibition *From ideas to Nobel Prizes* was inaugurated at Värmlands Museum in Karlstad, Sweden in the presence of physics laureate Anne L'Huillier and artist Lars Lerin.

The exhibition explores and celebrates the work, ideas and dialogues leading to scientific discoveries, new stories and breakthroughs for the greatest benefit of humankind, as Alfred Nobel wrote in his will.



5.5 million

This post about literature laureate Doris Lessing saw a massive response on Facebook where it gained more than 5.5 million impressions.

It received 59,000 reactions, was shared 3,700 times and had 2,000 comments, many from readers who shared their love of Lessing and her work.





## Artefact donation

The 2024 Nobel Week began with a visit by laureates to the Nobel Prize Museum on Stortorget, the main square in Stockholm's Old Town. At the museum, the laureates were welcomed to their week in Stockholm and got to meet each other for the first time.

In keeping with tradition, their visit to the museum ended with the laureates autographing chairs at Bistro Nobel and donating artefacts to the museum's collection. This can be objects that tell us who they are or has a connection to the achievements for which they have been rewarded. The donated artefacts help bring life to the laureates' stories, which are retold in exhibitions and by the guides at the museum.

These chess pieces demonstrate chemistry laureate Demis Hassabis's passion for the game. As a four-year-old, he devoted a lot of his time to chess, which then led to an interest in computers.



## An ophthalmoscope was donated by Nobel Prize laureate Torsten Wiesel

On 17 June 2024, the Nobel Prize Museum added an ophthalmoscope to its collection of artefacts. The instrument was used in Torsten Wiesel's and David Hubel's early research. Their research was about how light is captured by light-sensitive cells in the retina of the eye and converted into signals that are sent to the brain and transformed into visual impressions. The instrument was originally created by Wiesel's mentor Stephen Kuffler.

At the handover ceremony, Torsten Wiesel emphasised the importance of mentors, especially early in one's career.

Torsten Wiesel received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1981 together with David Hubel.

In 2024, the Swedish laureate turned 100, which was celebrated with a seminar at the museum.



## Nobel Creations

Bringing together art, science, literature and peace in an exploratory dialogue, the exhibition *Nobel Creations* presents six interpretations of the 2024 Nobel Prizes, created by first-year students on the fashion programme at Beckmans School of Design.

With courage and creativity, the students explore the ideas behind this year's prizes and show how fashion design can convey ground-breaking research, literary masterpieces and peace efforts. The students have interpreted everything from protein design and neural networks to research on the prosperity of nations and the fight against nuclear weapons. The exhibition also explores the possibilities and function of ceremonial clothing in 2024.

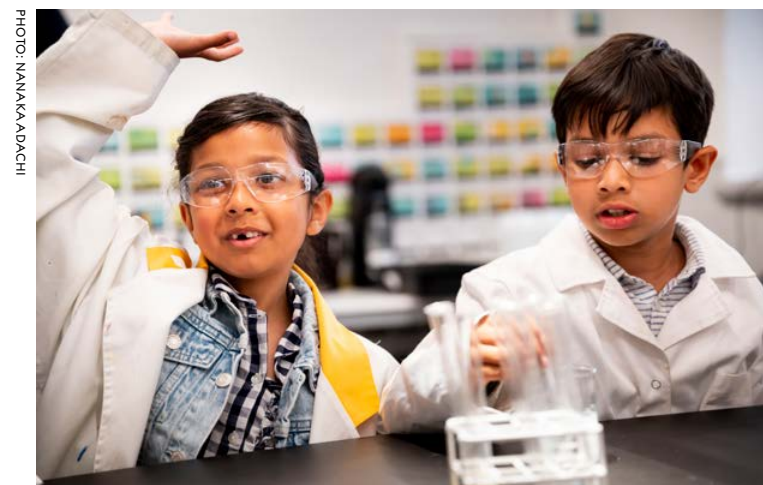
Jane Elliott Svahn and Alvaro Sanchez have interpreted the chemistry prize, which this year awards research on protein design and structure prediction. Using handmade fabric beads and folded and draped silk organza, they illustrate how amino acids are folded into proteins.



## Nobel posters

Every year, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet produce Nobel posters that explain the year's scientific prizes in an easily accessible way. These posters can be ordered free of charge.

Economic sciences laureates Simon Johnson and James A. Robinson signed such posters at a school visit during Nobel Week in Stockholm.



# 278,154

During 2024, the Nobel Prize Museum recorded 278,154 visits – its second-best year ever. Audience surveys show that the largest category of visitors was those aged 15–29.

A remarkable 93 per cent of visitors would recommend the museum to friends and family. Due to successful initiatives in children's activities, and targeted communication more families with children found their way to the museum during the year.



# Meetings between science and society

On several occasions during 2024, Nobel Prize laureates, world-leading scientists and other experts gathered at meetings to promote international discourse on current science-related topics. The audience usually consists of curious students who gain lifelong memories from meeting the laureates.

As a part of the Nobel Prize Dialogue series, meetings were held in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brussels, Madrid and Sydney. The meeting in Sydney was entitled *The Future of Decision Making* and focused on 2024 as a global election year. Participants discussed democracy, geopolitical tensions and how artificial intelligence is expected to have a profound impact on decision-making.

Three Nobel Prize laureates were among the speakers. The meeting in Brussels, *Fact & Fiction: The Future of Democracy*, had a similar theme, where the focus was on the future of democracy. Participants included Nobel Prize

laureates Ben Feringa, Paul Nurse and Maria Ressa.

The Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative brings together Nobel Prize laureates with university students around the world to share inspiration and experiences. These meetings usually take place when laureates visit universities and research centres, but they can also be digital. In 2024, such a meeting took place in Brazil and featured medicine laureate Randy Schekman.

The Nobel Week Dialogue, a full-day conference held during the Nobel Week in Stockholm under the title *The Future of Health*, explored many important aspects of global health. The conference

was attended by three Nobel Prize laureates in physiology or medicine from previous years: Charles Rice, Michael Rosbash and Drew Weissman. Also on site were Olympians, professors and entrepreneurs. In addition, literature laureate Olga Tokarczuk was interviewed on stage. The Nobel Week Dialogue is held in Stockholm every other year and in Gothenburg every other year.

Left: Dedicated students had the opportunity to meet physics laureate Saul Perlmutter during the Nobel Prize Dialogue in Sydney.

Below: Peace laureate Tawakkol Karman in Sydney.

The event *Fact & Fiction: The Future of Democracy* took place in Brussels. Among the participants were human rights activist Oleksandra Matviichuk and Nobel Prize laureate Paul Nurse.

PHOTO: MARIA BOYADGIS



PHOTO: MARIA BOYADGIS





# THE NOBEL PRIZE

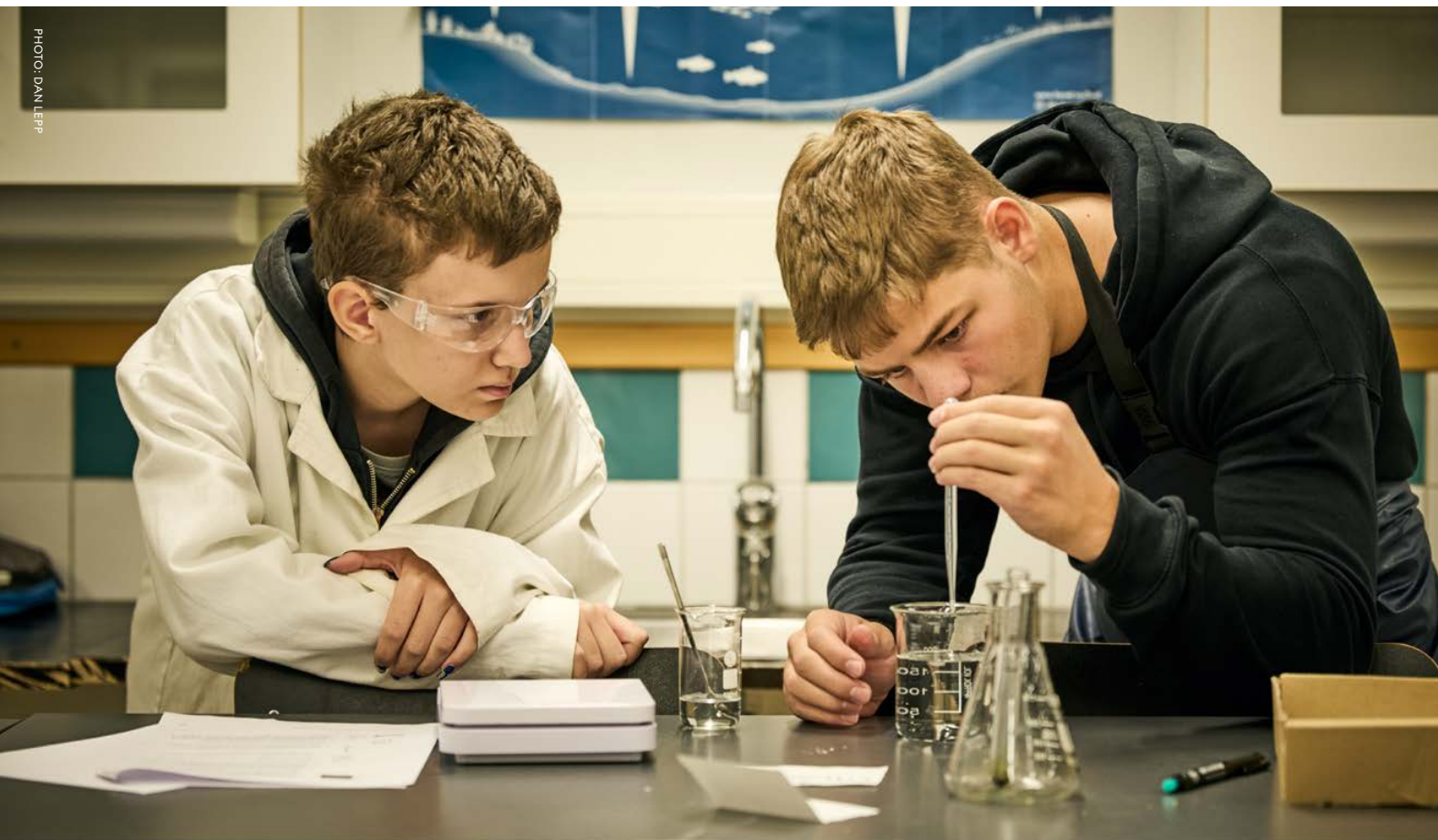
## Our Future and Science

Nobel Prize laureates David MacMillan, May-Britt Moser and Serge Haroche participated in a talk at the University of São Paulo during the meeting *Creating our Future Together with Science*.



# Groundbreaking ideas, inspiring insights and unforgettable encounters

The Nobel Prize can inspire people to seek knowledge, ask questions and try to understand and improve the world. In this spirit, we organise many meetings between students, Nobel Prize laureates, teachers and the research community. Here we present some examples.



## Help a Scientist

In the Help a Scientist (Forskarhjälpen) project, the Nobel Prize Museum brings together teachers, students at lower secondary schools and scientific researchers. Participating in the project enables students to gain a deeper understanding of the research process by being part of it themselves – from

collecting materials and data to compiling and communicating their research results in the form of a poster. This time, ninth-grade students from across Sweden participated in the *Quantum Dot Hunt* – a research project on carbon-based quantum dots and their ability to detect heavy metals in water.

Students from Tungalsta School participated in *The Quantum Dot Hunt*.

## Nobel Prize Teacher Summit

The annual international Nobel Prize Teacher Summit in Stockholm is a gathering of teachers, Nobel Prize laureates, researchers and peace advocates who discuss and explore topics related to teaching and learning.

Teachers from more than thirty countries participated. The theme of the 2024 summit was *Minding the Brain*, which involved a deep dive into the universe of the human brain. The conference offered groundbreaking ideas, inspiring insights and unforgettable encounters.

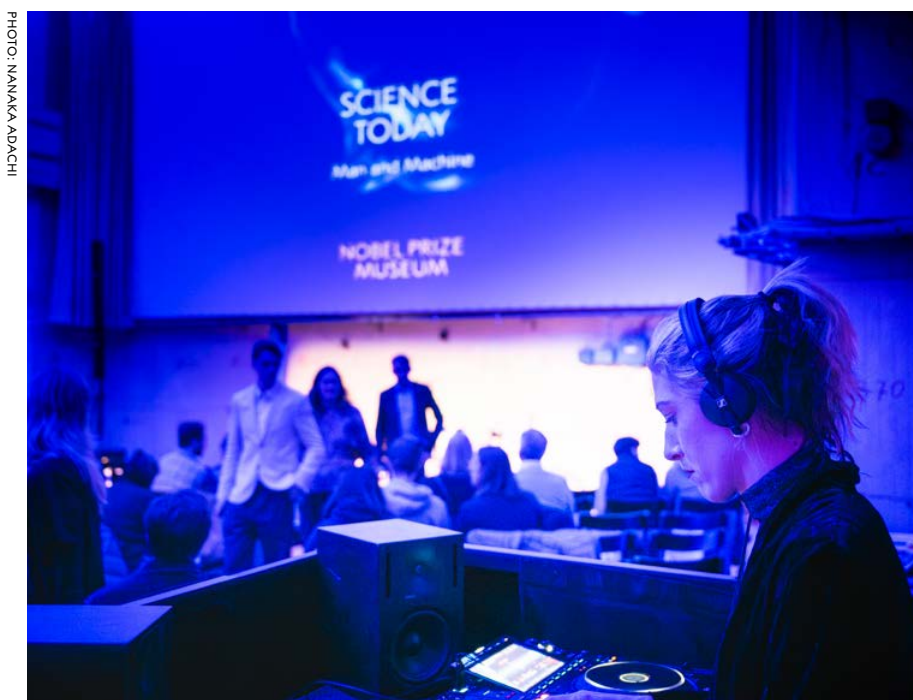
Among the speakers were chemistry laureate David MacMillan and Elena Zhemkova, co-founder of Memorial, recipient of the 2022 peace prize.



## Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative

The Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative brings together Nobel Prize laureates with university students around the world to share inspiration and experiences. These meetings usually take place when laureates visit universities and research centres, but they can also be digital.

In 2024, a Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative took place in Brazil and the participating laureate was Randy Schekman.



## Science Today

Science Today is a format where doctoral students and postdoctoral fellows present their research on the stage of the Nobel Prize Museum. The programme is produced in collaboration with Karolinska Institutet, the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm University and Chalmers University of Technology.

After the conversations, the evening continues in Bistro Nobel with networking, refreshments and music.





Above: The announcements of the new prizes were live streamed at the Nobel Prize Museum, where upper secondary school students attended and had the opportunity to ask questions.



Many of the visitors during Nobel Calling took the opportunity to pose by the Nobel Prize medal.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

# Celebrate and understand the year's Nobel Prizes

Nobel Calling Stockholm offered the public an extensive programme to celebrate and understand the 2024 Nobel Prizes. Some thirty activities honoured creativity, scientific breakthroughs and ideas that make the world a better place.

During the first week of October, the year's Nobel Prize laureates receive their magic phone call, and the world's spotlight shines on research, science, literature and peace efforts. Nobel Calling Stockholm highlighted the new Nobel Prizes through a series of programme points. For example, the announcements of the new prizes were live streamed at the Nobel Prize Museum. Representatives of the respective Nobel Committees spoke at a Crash Course event at Södra Teatern in Stockholm to explain the year's scientific prizes. Later in the evening Emma Knyckare and Scroll-Mia from the Swedish podcast *Flashback Forever* led a Nobel quiz.

During the Peace Celebration event at the Nobel Prize Museum, the new peace prize were discussed by panellists including former Swedish Centre Party leader Annie Lööf. After the conversation, artist Adam Taal gave a concert in the Bistro. Other highlights at the museum during the week were an afternoon tea for book clubs, a conversation about the literature prize with members of the Swedish

Academy and a family weekend featuring a physics show, theatre, lab and crafts.

The week also included an international Nobel Prize Teacher Summit at München-bryggeriet on the theme *Minding the Brain*.

Together with a number of other actors, the museum organised numerous activities throughout Stockholm. This included programmes on sustainable nanomaterials and on precision medicine, free school tours at the Stockholm City Hall and a discussion at the Riksbank about the economic sciences prize with members of the prize committee and tours of the largest zebrafish facility in the Nordic countries. In addition, there was a conversation with Ingrid Carlberg focusing on her book about Alfred Nobel.

Nobel Calling Stockholm is organised by the Nobel Prize Museum in collaboration with Karolinska Institutet, the Royal Institute of Technology, the Swedish Red Cross University College, the City of Stockholm, the Stockholm City Archives, Stockholm University, Sveriges Riksbank and the Swedish Research Council.

During the Crash Course, committee members Pernilla Wittung Stafshede, Ulf Danielsson and Anna Wedell participated.



PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



# THE FORGOTTEN VOICES OF SINJAR



Above: the award-winning VR experience and art exhibition about the genocide of the Yazidis were shown at the Pop-Up Studio.



Aoki Kiyoko from Nihon Hidankyo visited the exhibition *A Message to Humanity*.

## A Message to Humanity

The Nobel Peace Center in Oslo uses the Nobel Peace Prize and the ideas and work of the Nobel Peace Prize laureates to engage and inspire changes that will help make the world a better and more peaceful place.

The Nobel Peace Prize exhibition *A Message to Humanity* told the powerful story of Nihon Hidankyo, a Japanese grassroots organisation for survivors of the 1945 atomic bombs, and its efforts to ensure a nuclear weapon-free world. The exhibition provided an insight into the devastation caused by the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Through photographs and testimonies from survivors, exhibition visitors

gained a deeper understanding of the Nobel Peace Prize laureate's message: nuclear weapons must never be used again.

In September, the Nobel Peace Conference and festival was arranged, with a focus on the rollback of women's rights and its consequences for peace. The participants included Nobel Peace Prize laureate Shirin Ebadi and the children of the peace laureate Narges Mohammadi.

In addition, the award-winning VR

experience and art exhibition about the genocide of the Yazidis were shown at the Nobel Peace Center's Pop-Up Studio.

The Peace Center's exhibitions, guided tours, events, educational programmes and digital content spread knowledge about the work of the laureates, and serve as a meeting place to promote international engagement. The Center is also an arena for current events and discussions on peace, human rights and conflict resolution.



Participants at the Nobel Peace Conference and festival included peace laureate Shirin Ebadi (far right) and the two children of peace laureate Narges Mohammadi.





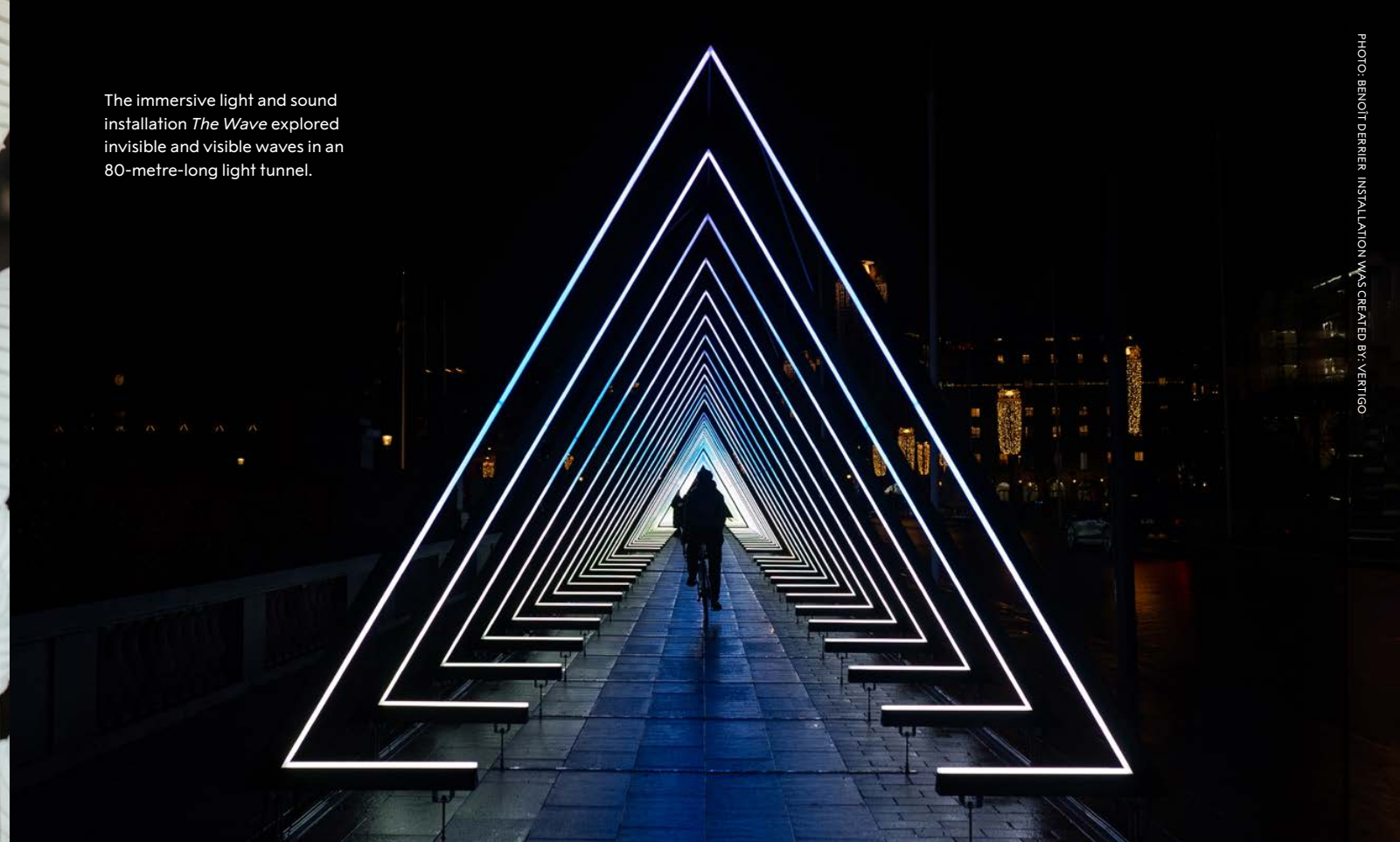
The installation *Nematode* was inspired by the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Laureate Victor Ambros visited the installation and met the artists Annelie Wihlborg and Fanny Johansson.



1.7 million

The number of visits to the 2024 Nobel Week Lights festival totalled 1.7 million.

Narges Mohammadi was one of several female Nobel Prize laureates projected onto Stockholm City Hall.



The immersive light and sound installation *The Wave* explored invisible and visible waves in an 80-metre-long light tunnel.

## The Nobel Prize lights up Stockholm

For the fifth time, the Nobel Week Lights festival took place during the Nobel Week and attracted a large audience to take a stroll in the December darkness to experience 16 different artistic lighting installations – all inspired by the Nobel Prize.

The Nobel Week Lights festival invited international and local artists, designers and students to create artistic light installations inspired by the Nobel Prize. These installations shed light on the laureates' scientific discoveries, literary works and peace efforts in new ways, while giving us the opportunity to see the city with new eyes.

The light artwork on the façade of Stockholm City Hall, *Leading Lights*, was a tribute to the discoveries and work of female Nobel Prize laureates. An image of the 2024 literature laureate, Han Kang, was included in this installation. She was also visible in the artistic light installation *De Aderton (The Eighteen)* on Klara

Mälärstrand. The installation *Nematode*, a glowing dynamic presence, inspired by the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine which was awarded to Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun for their discovery of how the activity of genes is regulated.

The artistic lighting installation *Bio-Canvas* was a collaboration between 5th grade students from Husbygård School in Stockholm, Karolinska Institutet and the Nobel Prize Museum. Through a series of workshops, the children created an artwork inspired by bacteria and other single-celled organisms. With the help of photographer Benoît Derrier and designer Daniel Tideman, the children's artwork was transformed into projec-

tions on one of the walls of Kulturhuset at Benny Fredrikssons Torg.

The festival also offered a broad programme of guided tours, a Light Run and a photo workshop on how best to take impactful photos at night. An illuminated kayak tour once again attracted many paddlers for an atmospheric journey on Lake Mälaren that enabled them to enjoy the City Hall's projected light installation from the water.

Nobel Week Lights was initiated and is produced by Annika Levin, Alexandra Manson, Lara Szabo Greisman and Troika AB.





## A house for science, culture and dialogue

### FACTS

- The Erling-Persson Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation are financing the construction of the building together with the Nobel Foundation.
- David Chipperfield Architects in Berlin is designing the Nobel Center.
- Construction is scheduled to begin in 2027, with inauguration taking place in 2031.

During 2024, plans for the Nobel Center made important advances. David Chipperfield Architects further developed the design of the building, which will be located along the Stadsgårdskajen waterfront next to Slussen in central Stockholm. Efforts to refine the Center's sustainability strategy progressed, with a focus on how the project should work with everything from material selection to energy solutions and technical systems.

Three Nobel Center Talks were held during the year. This is a series of programme activities that examine the Nobel Center's role in the city, the region and the country, based on its international context – an important networking effort that will add knowledge and experience

to the project. Various experts provided insightful contributions. The first of the year's talks focused on the theme of diversity and how the Nobel Center as an institution can include and express a diversity of voices. The second talk was about art and architecture, and the third seminar explored the value of cultural institutions, with a focus on their visitors.

The Nobel Center will offer a wide range of public activities including exhibitions, school programmes, lectures and conversations about the major issues of the future. The outreach activities being conducted around the world, as well as digitally and at the Nobel Prize Museum in Stockholm's Old Town, will be further developed and scaled up for the opening of the Nobel Center.



Charl Landvreugd, Head of Research & Curatorial Practice at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, was one of the speakers at the Nobel Center Talk focusing on diversity.

"We are not building a new museum for ourselves; we are doing it for the audience. We need to ask: How can we become most relevant to our audience, and how can we serve them best?"

*Astrid Söderbergh Widding, chair of the Nobel Foundation.*







The story of Alfred Nobel and the Nobel Prize is often conveyed by the museum's educators. Here we see Anna Ålander.

# Alfred Nobel

The inventor, entrepreneur and successful businessman Alfred Nobel built up an enormous fortune that he chose in his will to dedicate to those who had contributed to the greatest benefit to humankind. The prize would reward outstanding efforts within the different fields that he was most involved in during his lifetime.

Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm in 1833. His father, Immanuel, was an inventor and engineer. His mother, Andriette, was described as energetic and intelligent, and when Immanuel went to Russia after a bankruptcy, she was forced to support the family. The Nobel brothers were given a first class education by private tutors and at the age of 17 Alfred spoke five languages: Swedish, Russian, English, French and German.

Alfred ended up in Paris, where he studied chemistry under Professor T. J. Pelouze. It was there that Alfred first came into contact with nitroglycerine, which was invented by the Italian Ascanio Sobrero. Nitroglycerine was a highly explosive liquid considered too dangerous to be useful. Alfred Nobel returned to Sweden and soon began experimenting with nitroglycerine, both in its production and in making the substance reliable enough to use in industry. The work was dangerous and an accident killed several people, including his younger brother Emil. Alfred Nobel was finally able to solve the problem of the substance's volatility by mixing nitroglycerine with a type of sand, kieselguhr. The result was a mouldable mass that was easy to package and that could be shipped and handled safely. It was patented in 1867 under the name dynamite.

With the patenting of different forms of dynamite together with detonators, which he had invented previously, Alfred Nobel achieved his major technical and industrial breakthroughs. Alfred Nobel led the rapid exploitation of his inventions and built factories and laboratories around the world – Vinterviken in Sweden, Krümmel in Germany and Ardeer in Scotland were some of the first. He eventually built just over 90 factories in 20 countries. At his death, he had 355 patents and left behind an enormous fortune.

Nobel was a man of his time, embodying many of the Enlightenment's central ideas, both in his practical work and in his philosophy. He combined his religious doubt with a belief in the natural sciences and was a true optimist about technology and an entrepreneur who actively took part in industrialisation.

Alfred Nobel died on 10 December 1896 in his home in San Remo, Italy, and his will attracted significant attention when it was published. He had allocated most of his fortune to rewarding outstanding efforts within physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. The will was challenged by relatives, authorities in several countries and by Sweden's King Oscar II. Thus began a long process on the road to realising Alfred Nobel's vision. After a few years of complicated legal processes led by the executors of the will, Ragnar Sohlman and Rudolf Lilljequist, the Nobel Foundation was established in 1900 and the first Nobel Prizes were awarded the following year.



Gustav Källstrand's book *Think Like a Nobel Prize Laureate* offers inspiring life stories and insights from the world's most renowned scientists, researchers, and authors. Throughout, the book also demonstrates how a positive and curious mindset encourages innovation and creativity, turning challenges into opportunities.



# The Nobel Prize awarding institutions

In his will, Alfred Nobel stipulated which institutions should select Nobel Prize laureates in each prize category. Presumably, he chose the academic institutions that he considered to be best suited to the task. Nobel was less specific regarding the organisation that was to manage his assets. What would later become the Nobel Foundation was only mentioned in his will as a fund.

The Nobel Prize's internationally unique position is largely due to the century-long independence of the Nobel Prize awarding institutions in selecting Nobel Prize laureates. The fact that these institutions have engaged exceptionally knowledgeable individuals within their own organisations as well as extensive international expertise has played a vital role in achieving this standing.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences selects the Nobel Prize laureates in physics and chemistry. It also selects the recipients of the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, established in 1968 on the occasion of the Riksbank's (Sweden's central bank) 300th anniversary. The Academy has about 450 Swedish and about 175 foreign members. The Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet selects the Nobel Prize laureates in physiology or medicine. The Assembly has 50 members. The Swedish Academy selects the Nobel Prize laureates in literature. The Academy has 18 members. All of these institutions appoint special Nobel Committees of three to five members, a secretary and, in some cases, also deputies.

Members are, in general, elected for a term of three years and may serve for a maximum of three consecutive terms. The Nobel Committees evaluate nomina-

tions for the respective Nobel Prizes and extensively examine a selection of the nominees. They subsequently present their proposals for Nobel Prize laureates to the prize awarding institutions. The actual decision as to who will be awarded Nobel Prizes is made not by the respective Nobel Committees, but by all members of the Nobel Prize awarding institutions.

For the Nobel Peace Prize, Alfred Nobel referred to the Storting (national parliament) in Norway in his will. The Storting appoints the five members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The Norwegian Nobel Committee differs from the other Nobel Prize awarding institutions in the sense that it is responsible both for evaluating the nominees and selecting the recipient.

In September of each year the respective Nobel Committees send out individual invitations to thousands of members of academies, university professors and other scientists in numerous countries, previous laureates, members of parliamentary assemblies and others. The invitation recipients are chosen so to ensure that as many countries and universities as possible are represented over time. A much broader group can make nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize without receiving an invitation from the Norwegian Nobel Committee compared to the other prizes. This nomination procedure for the Nobel Prize differs from many other prizes in that it is the responsible committee which appoints both the nominees and the recipients. Those who have been invited are able to nominate candidates for the coming year. Nominations, which are confidential, must be received by the committees no later than 31 January of the year in which the prize will be

awarded. The procedures may vary somewhat between the Nobel Committees, but the selection process is largely the same across all prize categories. The committees first confirm that the nominations were submitted by individuals who have the right to nominate. Since a nomination is only valid for the current year, it is common for some candidates to be nominated several times. Some candidates may also be nominated by more than one nominator in the same year. Nominations are recorded and compiled in a list. The list is processed in a series of phases during the spring. Initially, it consists of a large selection of names, which is then narrowed down to a smaller number of candidates. Remaining candidates are then evaluated in depth with the assistance of domestic and foreign experts. During the summer the Nobel Committee members produce a comprehensive report detailing the candidate or candidates proposed as the recipient(s) of the year's Nobel Prize. The proposal is presented to the members of the Nobel Prize awarding institution in September. The final selection of Nobel Prize laureates takes place by a vote. The decisions are announced by the respective Nobel Prize awarded institutions immediately after the vote, usually during the first half of October. All documents related to the nomination process and evaluations remain confidential for 50 years.

More information about the prize awarding institutions is available on their respective websites:  
[www.kva.se](http://www.kva.se)  
[www.nobelprizemedicine.org](http://www.nobelprizemedicine.org)  
[www.svenskaakademien.se](http://www.svenskaakademien.se)  
[www.nobelpeaceprize.org](http://www.nobelpeaceprize.org)

PHOTO: PATRIK LUNDIN (KUNGL. VETENSKAPSAKADEMIEN)



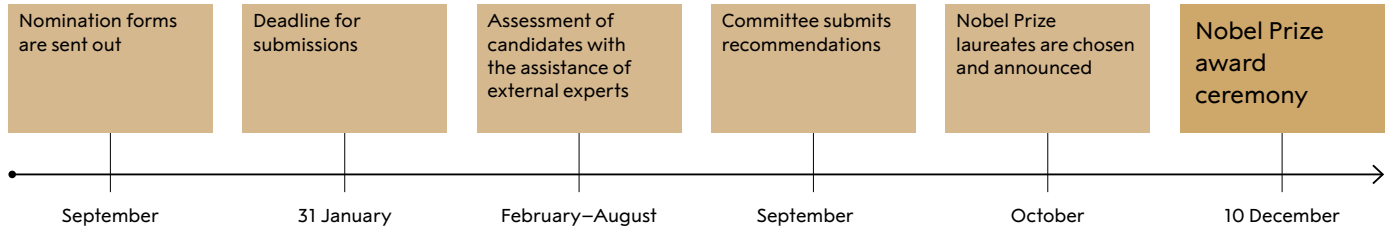
Hans Ellegren, Permanent Secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, led the announcements of the 2024 prizes in physics, chemistry and economic sciences.

PHOTO: HELENE MARIUSEN/NOBEL PRIZE OUTREACH



The Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Jørgen Watne Frydnes, answered questions from the media after announcing the peace prize.

## Selecting Nobel Prize laureates







# The Nobel Foundation

**T**he Nobel Foundation is a private foundation established in 1900 on the basis of the will of Alfred Nobel and the founding statutes that was established in connection with the will.

The primary purpose of the foundation is to ensure that the intentions of the will of Alfred Nobel are fulfilled. The foundation is responsible for managing Alfred Nobel's fortune in a manner that ensures a secure financial base for the Nobel Prize over the long term and that the Nobel Prize awarding institutions are guaranteed independence in their work of selecting recipients. The foundation is also tasked with strengthening the Nobel Prize's position by administering and developing the brands and intangible assets that have been built up during the Nobel Prize's history, which spans more than 100 years.

The Nobel Foundation has overall responsibility for the Nobel Week that takes place in Stockholm in December. This week includes an extensive programme for the Nobel Prize laureates, culminating in the Nobel Prize award ceremony and the Nobel Prize banquet held on 10 December. Both of these events are planned and run by the foundation. The Norwegian Nobel Institute was established in 1904 and acts as the Norwegian Nobel Committee's secretariat. The institute administers the activities connected with the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize, including press conferences, the award ceremony and a banquet.

The operations of the Nobel Foundation are essentially financed by the fortune that Alfred Nobel left behind. The market value of the Nobel Foundation's total invested capital amounted to SEK 6,797 m at the end of 2024. Investment capital exposure was 56 per cent equity funds, 9 per cent property and infrastructure funds, 12 per cent fixed income assets and cash, 24 per cent alternative assets and -1 per cent accrued results from currency hedging.

During 2024, the overall sum of all Nobel Prizes and operating expenses was SEK 135.8 m. This was divided among four main categories: the prizes, SEK 55 m, compensation to the prize committees, SEK 32.6 m, the Nobel Week in Stockholm and Oslo, SEK 28.7 m, plus administration etc., SEK 22 m.

In 2024 the Nobel Prizes were left unchanged at SEK 11 m per prize.

Additional information about the Nobel Foundation's financial management is available in the foundation's 2024 Annual Report, which is available on the website [nobelprize.org](https://nobelprize.org).

The Nobel Prize awarding institutions – the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, the Swedish Academy and the Norwegian Nobel Committee – appoint 15 trustees to the Nobel Foundation, for two calendar years at a time. Of these, six representatives are appointed by the Academy of Sciences and the other Nobel Prize awarding institutions appoint three each. The Academy of Sciences also appoints four deputies and the other institutions appoint two deputies each. The most important task of the trustees is to appoint the Nobel Foundation's board and to audit the foundation's activities and accounts.

The Nobel Foundation's board, which is based in Stockholm, consists of seven members and two deputy members. Board members and deputies are appointed for a term of two years each. From among its own members, the board chooses a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and an Executive Director.



# To engage, inspire and spread knowledge

The Nobel Prize rewards science, humanism and peace efforts. This is one of the central concepts in the will of Alfred Nobel, and it also permeates the outreach activities that have been developed for the purpose of engaging, inspiring and spreading knowledge to a broad general public based on the Nobel Prize as well as the discoveries and achievements of the laureates.

## BOARDS OF DIRECTORS BY 31 DECEMBER 2024

**THE NOBEL FOUNDATION**  
The Nobel Foundation is a private foundation established in 1900 on the basis of the will of Alfred Nobel and the founding statutes promulgated in connection with the will. Its primary purpose is to ensure that the intentions of the will of Alfred Nobel are fulfilled.

- Astrid Söderbergh Widding, Chair, Professor
- Berit Reiss-Andersen, Vice Chair, Attorney
- Hans Ellegren, Professor, Secretary General of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
- Mats Malm, Professor, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy
- Sven Nyman, MSc, Hon. Doctor of Business
- Thomas Perlmann, Professor, Secretary General of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine

- Deputy members
- Peter Brzezinski, Professor, Secretary of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry
  - Ulf Danielsson, Professor, Secretary of the Nobel Committee for Physics

## ALFRED NOBEL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Alfred Nobel Memorial Foundation is to promote education, culture, peace and scientific research, in part by financially or otherwise contributing to the activities and objectives of the Nobel Foundation.

- Astrid Söderbergh Widding, Chair
- Hans Ellegren
- Mats Malm
- Sven Nyman
- Thomas Perlmann
- Berit Reiss-Andersen

## NOBEL GROUP INTERESTS AB

The aim of the company is to own and actively manage shares and participations within the sphere of interest of the Nobel organisations. Another task of the company is to facilitate financial and administrative coordination between the companies in the Nobel sphere.

- Astrid Söderbergh Widding, Chair
- Peter Brzezinski
- Ulf Danielsson
- Hans Ellegren
- Mats Malm
- Sven Nyman
- Thomas Perlmann
- Berit Reiss-Andersen

## NOBEL PRIZE OUTREACH AB

The company spreads knowledge about Nobel Prize awarded achievements and stimulates interest in science, literature and peace efforts through digital channels and inspiring events. The company is also responsible for the Nobel sphere's international activities and partnerships.

- Juleen Zierath, Acting Chair, Professor, member of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and associate member of the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine
- Peje Emilsson, Founder and Chairman of Kreab Worldwide
- Mia Horn af Rantzien, Dr, board member of IIES, Misum and STINT
- Anita Krishnamurthi, Senior VP – STEM & Youth Engagement, After-school Alliance, Washington D.C.
- Olav Njølstad, Professor, Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute
- Sree Sreenivasan, CEO/co-founder, Digimentors
- Inge Thulin, former Chairman, President and CEO of 3M

The boards of Nobel Group Interests AB (NGI) and Nobel Prize Outreach AB (NPO) decided to merge the two companies to reduce complexity and refine the organisational structure surrounding the Nobel Prize. On 30 December 2024 the fusion came to effect.

## NOBEL CENTER FOUNDATION

Responsible for public activities carried out on the basis of the Nobel Prize Museum. Nobelhuset AB was previously responsible for building the Nobel Center. That responsibility is now being consolidated in the Nobel Center Foundation.

- Birgitta Ed, Master of Theology, pastor and entrepreneur
- Bente Erichsen, film director, author and former Executive Director, Nobel Peace Center
- Emma Frans, Dr, researcher and author
- Stein Olav Henriksen, former Director of Munchmuseet
- Thomas Perlmann, Professor, Secretary General of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and of the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine
- Susanna Pettersson, CEO at the Finnish Cultural Foundation, former Director General of Nationalmuseum
- Stefan Ränk, CEO of Einar Mattsson AB
- Fredrik Wirdenius, Senior Advisor real estate investments

- Adjunct members
- Per Krusell, Professor, Secretary of the Committee for the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel
  - Monica von Schmalensee, Architect
  - Åsa Wikforss, Professor, Member of the Swedish Academy

\* Vidar Helgesen was Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation until 29 February 2024 and resigned from the boards of Nobel Group Interests AB and Nobel Prize Outreach AB on that date. On 1 October 2024, he resigned from the boards of the Nobel Foundation, the Alfred Nobel Memorial Foundation and the Nobel Center Foundation. Anna Sjöström Douagi was acting Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation from 1 March to 31 December 2024. From 1 March to 18 December, she was a member of the boards of Nobel Group Interests AB and Nobel Prize Outreach AB and was co-opted to the board meetings of the Nobel Foundation, the Alfred Nobel Memorial Foundation and the Nobel Center Foundation.

## NOBEL PEACE CENTER FOUNDATION

The Nobel Peace Center in Oslo showcases the Nobel Peace Prize laureates and their work, information about Alfred Nobel and exhibitions with a focus on documentary photography.

- Olav Njølstad, Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Chair
- Anne Enger, former Storting member, Minister of Culture and County Governor
- Siri Hatlen, business owner, Deputy Chair
- Nina Refseth, Director, Norwegian Museum of Cultural History
- Lotta Wristel, Project Director Nobel Center

- Deputy member
- Mina Augestad Fossum, elected by the employees

## COMPANY INFORMATION

### THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

- On 1 January 2025 Hanna Stjärne started as Executive Director.
- Established: 1900
- Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden
- Website: nobelprize.org

### NOBEL PRIZE OUTREACH AB

- CEO: Sandra Brandin (acting)
- Established: 2004
- Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden
- Website: nobelprize.org

### NOBEL CENTER FOUNDATION

- (Nobel Prize Museum)
- CEO: Erika Lanner
- The original Nobel Museum opened in 2001. Effective from 1 January 2019, the Nobel Center Foundation (Stiftelsen Nobel Center) acquired the operations carried out by the Nobel Prize Museum, formerly the Nobel Museum.
- Stortorget 2, Stockholm, Sweden
- Website: nobelprizemuseum.se

### NOBEL PEACE CENTER FOUNDATION

- (Stiftelsen Nobels Fredssenter)
- CEO: Kjersti Flogstad
- Established: 2005
- Adress: Brynjulf Bulls Plass 1, Rådhusplassen, Oslo, Norway
- Website: nobelpeacecenter.org

## PARTNERS AND DONORS

The aim of the activities conducted by the Nobel sphere is to spread knowledge about the Nobel Prize and the importance of science, literature and peace. Through our programmes, initiatives and commitments, we want to draw attention to the major issues of our time, while inspiring and encouraging people to learn and to make a difference. To carry out these activities, we work with selected partners that share our values and goals. We would like to thank all of our partners for making this important work possible.

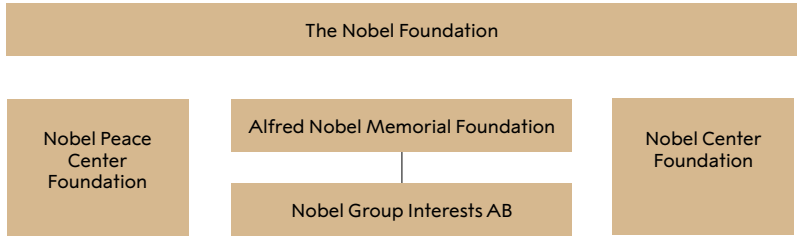
The main donors to the Nobel Prize Museum are the Erling-Persson Foundation, the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation and the Catarina



PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

Hanna Stjärne,  
Executive Director  
of the Nobel Foundation

”In turbulent times, the Nobel Foundation must continue to stand firm, as an independent institution with innovative activities rooted in our origins and history.”



Organisational structure  
March 2025

and Sven Hagströmer Foundation.

The main partners are EF Education First, NIBE Group and Mannheimer Swartling. Project partner is the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research. The Nobel Prize Museum also receives support from the City of Stockholm, Ministry of Education and Research, and the Ministry of Culture. The Principal Partners of Nobel Week Lights are the City of Stockholm, FAM and Grand Hôtel, Fagerhult, Einar Mattsson AB and Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. Supporting Partners are Fastighetsägarna, and Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation.

The main corporate partners of the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo are Hydro

and Reitan Retail. Additional partners are Strawberry, Microsoft and Samler-Huset/Myntverket. Supporting foundations include Grieg Foundation, Fritt Ord, Sparebankstiftelsen DNB, Flux Stiftelsen, Luminate, Klaveness Stiftelsen, Japan Institute, Bergesenstiftelsen. The Nobel Peace Center also receives support from the Ministry of Culture and Oslo municipality.

Nobel Prize Outreach's global public activities are conducted in collaboration with the following Nobel International Partners: 3M, ABB, Capgemini, EQT, H2 Green Steel and Scania. The Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative is organised in partnership with AstraZeneca. The Nobel Week

Dialogue is organised by Nobel Prize Outreach in collaboration with Carl Bennet AB, the City of Gothenburg, the Volvo Group and Region Västra Götaland. The supporting foundation for the Nobel Week Dialogue is the Sten A. Olsson Foundation for Research and Culture. Volvo is the Official Car of the Nobel Week. The Nobel Prize Concert is presented in cooperation with Konserthuset Stockholm and supported by BNP Paribas. Novo Nordisk Foundation is supporting a series of documentaries inspired by the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Fundación Ramón Areces is supporting the Nobel Prize Conversations podcast series.



# Highlights in December

In keeping with tradition, the Nobel Prize Concert took place at Konserthuset Stockholm on 8 December. Swedish Royal Court singer Malin Bysterö was the year's soloist, and the Royal Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra was led by Czech conductor Petr Popelka.



PHOTO: NIKLAS ELMERED

On 11 and 12 December, all the laureates who had received their prizes in Stockholm made individual visits to the Nobel Foundation, among other things to reclaim their medals and diplomas. They included chemistry laureate David Baker.



PHOTO: DAN LEPP

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



PHOTO: HELENE MARIUSSEN



The entertainment at the Nobel Prize banquet celebrated the power of inspiration. Laleh performed newly composed music, together with solo dancers from BASE23 and musicians. There was also music by Bo Wastesson, Laleh and Gustaf Thörn. Director and choreographer Hans Marklund was responsible for artistic direction.

The Nobel Peace Prize Forum took place at the University of Oslo. Leading experts in global nuclear weapons policy discussed strategies to mitigate the risk of nuclear war. Survivors of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki shared powerful testimonies. Keiko Ogura was one of them.

Some of the 2024 Nobel Prize laureates in Stockholm gathered at the Royal Palace to record the television programme *Nobel Minds*, a conversation about learning and research. Chemistry laureate Demis Hassabis met Sweden's Crown Princess Victoria, who was present along with Prince Daniel. Nobel Minds is a collaboration between Nobel Prize Outreach, Swedish Television (SVT) and BBC World. Moderator was Zeinab Badawi (BBC).

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN







## Rinkeby Library

It has become a well-liked tradition that the literature laureate meets students at Rinkeby library. Han Kang made such a visit as well. Among other things, she viewed the booklet about the Nobel Prize and her writing that the students had worked on during the autumn.





## Unique objects

The calligrapher for Han Kang's diploma was Susan Duvnäs. The diploma and the medal case were made by Leonard Gustafssons Bokbinderi in Stockholm and the Nobel Prize medal was made by Svenska Medalj in Eskilstuna.



## AI in focus

Chemistry laureates David Baker, Demis Hassabis and John Jumper on stage at Aula Magna, Stockholm University, after delivering their lectures.



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For questions regarding the Annual Review, please contact: [media@nobelprize.org](mailto:media@nobelprize.org)

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