

THE
NOBEL
PRIZE

nr 73, År 1897 den 5 Februari uppvist vid
Stockholms Rådshofvöräts Sjette Afdelning
Lösen En krona
ant. å prot.

Testament

Jag undertecknad Alfred Nobel
Nobel förklarar härmed efter
betänkande min yttersta vilja
å den egendom jag vid min
dödsögonnå vara följande:

Minna brorsöner Hjalmar
Nobel, söner af min Bror Robert
Nobel och min Brorsdotter
Minna Brorsöner Emanuel Nobel
Minna Brorsöner och min Brorsdotter

ANNUAL REVIEW
THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

2025

The pursuit of knowledge



Hanna Stjärne, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation.
PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

Alfred Nobel spent his entire life trying to learn more. The pursuit of new knowledge was at the core of his work, and it also serves as the foundation of the prizes he created. He wanted us to honour the groundbreaking achievements and newly discovered knowledge that have made the greatest benefit to humankind.

Now that the Nobel Prize is entering its 125th year, we still work in this spirit. In 2025, a strategy project was carried out concerning the Nobel organisation, which highlighted the importance of knowledge in the broad sense of the word. This strategy emphasises the opportunities offered by digital technological advances in the coming years in terms of systematising and discovering new knowledge. At the same time, our society is currently characterised by geopolitical tensions, where information flows become an instrument of power, the general debate is more confrontational and established knowledge is questioned.

To continue to stand up for knowledge, at a time when the very concept is called into question, is something we have a duty to do for future generations. We view knowledge as a basis for human development and dignity.

The Nobel Prize is a unique symbol of knowledge, and the awarded efforts offer an overview of progress and developments in science, literature and peace efforts over 125 years. The thorough work of the Nobel Committees has built a historically strong foundation, and together with the Nobel Prize-awarding institutions, the Nobel Foundation is tasked with ensuring that the Nobel Prize may continue to be awarded with the same rigour in the future as well. The strategy particularly highlights the importance of integrity, the significance of the Nobel Foundation being independent and standing firm, based on our innovative activities and our origin and history.

At the Nobel Prize banquet in December 2025, several of the laureates highlighted the joy, fascination and necessity of discovering and sharing new knowledge. The chemistry laureate Omar Yaghi described how he, as a child growing up in a refugee family in a desert environment, suffered from a constant lack of water. His research on metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) has now made it possible to, for instance, extract water from the desert air.

The medicine laureate Mary E. Brunkow spoke of the hope she felt when seeing her research on the immune system being picked up by others and leading to new findings, effective treatments and potential cures. She quoted Peter Medawar, who received the Nobel Prize in 1960 for research in the same field:

“If we today see further than our predecessors, it is only because we stand on their shoulders.”

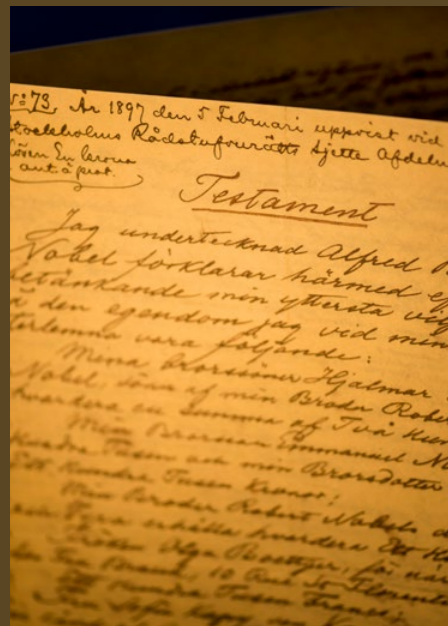
In this annual review, we write more about the discoveries and achievements being awarded with the 2025 Nobel Prizes but also about the activities of the Nobel Foundation. It also describes the public activities, the efforts to disseminate knowledge and raise people’s

interest in the laureates, their work and their contributions. Every day, we highlight the importance of science, literature and peace in exhibitions, events and meetings. Every day, we tickle the curiosity of museum visitors wanting to learn more. Every day, we disseminate knowledge across the world via digital channels and make sure that school children, teachers and students meet Nobel Prize laureates who may serve as inspiring role models.

In 2025, decisive decisions were also made concerning the plans for a new Nobel building in Stockholm – a home for Alfred Nobel’s unique legacy. With extensive new funding and planned activities, it will become a house of knowledge open to everyone with a strong international appeal and a centre for the Nobel Prize topics, for science, literature and peace.

Alfred Nobel himself highlighted the importance of knowledge being able to travel freely and not being restricted. The ways in which he curiously explored the world, while always seeking more knowledge, still inspire us, 125 years later. At the Nobel Prize award ceremony in December 2025, Astrid Söderbergh Widding, chair of the Nobel Foundation, emphasised the importance of this in our time as well:

“Science is a lingua franca for humankind in exploring and expanding the frontiers of human knowledge. It is international in nature, and it creates a scientific community across borders, values that extend beyond the limits of science itself. This is particularly important to emphasise in times of division, polarisation and conflict.”



On the cover:
Alfred Nobel's will
PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD

Table of contents

6	The Nobel Prize in Physics
8	The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
10	The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
12	The Nobel Prize in Literature
14	The Nobel Peace Prize
16	The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel
18	A home for the unique legacy of Alfred Nobel
20	Highlights in 2025
28	International meetings on the important issues of our time
30	Meeting students
32	Inspiration and ideas for young people and teachers
34	Nobel Calling Stockholm
36	Democracy on the Brink
38	A light art festival illuminating the Nobel Prize
42	Alfred Nobel
44	The Nobel Prize-awarding institutions
46	The Nobel Foundation
48	Operations 2025
50	Highlights in December

Physics laureates John Clarke, Michel H. Devoret, and John M. Martinis at the Nobel Prize Museum's selfie station.



The 2025 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.

Their experiments on a chip revealed quantum physics in action

A major question in physics is the maximum size of a system that can demonstrate quantum mechanical effects.

The 2025 physics laureates conducted experiments with an electrical circuit in which they demonstrated both quantum mechanical tunnelling and quantised energy levels in a system big enough to be held in the hand.

Quantum mechanics allows a particle to move straight through a barrier, using a process called tunnelling. As soon as

large numbers of particles are involved, quantum mechanical effects usually become insignificant. The laureates' experiments demonstrated that quantum mechanical properties can be made concrete on a macroscopic scale.

This Nobel Prize in Physics has provided opportunities for developing the next generation of quantum technology.

PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



John Clarke after receiving his Nobel Prize.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

was awarded jointly to

JOHN CLARKE
MICHEL H. DEVORET
JOHN M. MARTINIS

“for the discovery of macroscopic quantum mechanical tunnelling and energy quantisation in an electric circuit”

Nobel Prize-awarding institution:
the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences



Omar Yaghi during his Nobel Prize lecture at Aula Magna, Stockholm University.

Their molecular architecture contains rooms for chemistry

The laureates in chemistry 2025 have created molecular constructions with large spaces through which gases and other chemicals can flow. These constructions, *metal-organic frameworks*, can be used to harvest water from desert air, capture carbon dioxide, store toxic gases or catalyse chemical reactions.

Susumu Kitagawa, Richard Robson and Omar Yaghi were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry because they have developed a new form of molecular architecture. In their constructions, metal ions function as cornerstones that are linked by long organic (carbon-based) molecules.

Together, the metal ions and molecules are organised to form crystals that

contain large cavities. These porous materials are called metal-organic frameworks (MOF). By varying the building blocks used in the MOFs, chemists can design them to capture and store specific substances. MOFs can also drive chemical reactions or conduct electricity.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



Chemistry laureates Richard Robson, Omar Yaghi, and Susumu Kitagawa during their visit to the Nobel Prize Museum.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

was awarded jointly to

SUSUMU KITAGAWA
RICHARD ROBSON
OMAR M. YAGHI

“for the development of metal-organic frameworks”

Nobel Prize-awarding institution:
the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

Mary Brunkow at the Nobel Prize award ceremony on the Nobel day.

They discovered how the immune system is kept in check

The body's powerful immune system must be regulated, or it may attack our own organs. Mary E. Brunkow, Fred Ramsdell and Shimon Sakaguchi were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2025 for their groundbreaking discoveries concerning *peripheral immune tolerance* that prevents the immune system from harming the body.

Every day, our immune system protects us from thousands of different microbes trying to invade our bodies. These all have different appearances, and many have developed similarities with human cells as a form of camouflage. So how does the immune system determine what it should attack and what it should defend?

Mary Brunkow, Fred Ramsdell and Shimon Sakaguchi were awarded the prize for their fundamental discoveries relating to *peripheral immune tolerance*. The laureates identified the immune system's security guards, *regulatory T cells*, which prevent immune cells from attacking our own body.



PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI

Medicine laureates Shimon Sakaguchi, Fred Ramsdell and Mary E. Brunkow.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE

was awarded jointly to

MARY E. BRUNKOW
FRED RAMSDELL
SHIMON SAKAGUCHI

“for their discoveries concerning peripheral immune tolerance”

Nobel Prize-awarding institution: the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet

A compelling and visionary oeuvre

In our interview with Krasznahorkai right after the Nobel Prize was announced, he encourages everyone to use their imagination and to read and enjoy books, “because the reading gives us more power to survive this very, very difficult time on Earth.”

The author László Krasznahorkai was born in 1954 in the small town of Gyula in southeast Hungary, near the Romanian border. A similar remote rural area is the scene of Krasznahorkai’s first novel *Sátántangó*, published in 1985, which was a literary sensation in Hungary and the author’s breakthrough work. Krasznahorkai’s style consists of long, winding sentences that often span

several pages. For example, the novel *Herscht 07769* is written in a single sentence spanning more than 300 pages. There are no chapters or paragraphs and only a single period, but there are many commas.

László Krasznahorkai is today considered one of the most important authors in Hungary and has written novels, short stories, essays and plays. Many of his books have also been made into movies.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

was awarded to

LÁSZLÓ KRASZNAHORKAI

“for his compelling and visionary oeuvre that, in the midst of apocalyptic terror, reaffirms the power of art”.

Nobel Prize-awarding institution:
the Swedish Academy



László Krasznahorkai during his Nobel Prize lecture in Börssalen at the Swedish Academy.

PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG



A strong voice for democracy in Venezuela

The 2025 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Maria Corina Machado, is described as a unifying force for the political opposition against Venezuela’s authoritarian regime. She has been prevented from running in elections and has been forced into hiding due to threats.

At the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony in Oslo on 10 December, her daughter, Ana Corina Sosa Machado, accepted the prize on her behalf. The following day, Maria Corina Machado arrived in Oslo and took part in a series of events. She visited the Norwegian Nobel Institute, where she was welcomed by Jørgen Watne Frydnes, Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

was awarded to

MARIA CORINA MACHADO

“for her tireless work promoting democratic rights for the people of Venezuela and for her struggle to achieve a just and peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy”

Nobel Prize-awarding institution:
the Norwegian Nobel Committee

They show how new technology can drive sustained growth

Over the last two centuries, for the first time in history, the world has seen sustained economic growth. This has lifted vast numbers of people out of poverty and laid the foundation of our prosperity.

The laureates in economic sciences Joel Moky, Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt, explain how innovation provides the impetus for further progress. Technology advances rapidly and affects us all with new products and production methods replacing old ones in a never-ending cycle. This is the basis for sustained economic growth, which results in a better standard of living, health and quality of life for people around the globe. The laureates' work shows that economic growth cannot be taken for granted

PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



The laureates in economic sciences in Aula Magna after the conclusion of their lectures.

SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN MEMORY OF ALFRED NOBEL

was awarded

“for having explained innovation-driven economic growth”

with one half to
JOEL MOKYR

“for having identified the prerequisites for sustained growth through technological progress”

and the other half jointly to
PHILIPPE AGHION and PETER HOWITT
“for the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction”

The prize was awarded by
the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

In his banquet speech, Joel Moky spoke, among other things, about the challenges of the future.



PHOTO: DAN LEPP

Next to the Nobel Center, a public walkway will be created from Slussen eastwards towards Fotografiska. The new terrace by the main entrance will be open to everyone and will offer one of Stockholm's most magnificent views.



A home for the unique legacy of Alfred Nobel

The Nobel Center will be a public building for science, literature and peace at Slussen in Stockholm. It will be an international symbol of knowledge, focusing on the Nobel Prize laureates' stories and groundbreaking achievements.

The work on the Nobel Center project was intensive during the past year, and in January 2026 the architectural design could be presented. The visualisations show what is to become a home for Alfred Nobel's unique legacy, where his handwritten will is to be exhibited permanently for the first time – the document that served as the basis for the Nobel Prize.

The Nobel Center will be a building for people wanting to understand our world. A building for people who want to know more about how the contributions of the Nobel Prize laureates have changed and continue to shape our lives. It will become a space for inspiration, focus and reflection. A place to revisit offering

knowledge and hope that a better future is possible.

Here, visitors will be able to explore a large permanent exhibition on Alfred Nobel, the history of the Nobel Prize and how the efforts of the laureates have affected the world. There will also be spaces for exhibitions, programmes and other experiences.

The building will contain an auditorium where lectures, scientific symposia and various kinds of cultural events may be organised. The Nobel Center will also serve as a basis for the international interdisciplinary meetings linked to the Nobel Prize that are currently organised around the world.

FACTS

- The building will focus on public activities and be open to everyone, all year round.
- The Nobel Prize award ceremony will still take place in Konserthuset Stockholm and the Nobel Prize banquet in City Hall.
- David Chipperfield Architects in Berlin is commissioned as the architect for the Nobel Center.
- The building and permanent exhibition are funded by Erling-Persson Foundation and Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation together with the Nobel organisation. The two foundations donate a total of SEK 2.3 billion, evenly split.
- The Nobel Prize Museum will move to the new building, and the operations will be financed by means of self-generated revenues originating from, for example, ticket sales, state and municipal support, as well as through collaborations with sponsors and partners, thus similarly to how the Nobel Prize Museum is currently financed.
- The gross area of the building is 13,000 sqm.
- The Nobel Center will be built on the property Södermalm 7:87 (Hamnmästaren) along Stadsgrändskajen at Slussen. This property was originally intended for a larger office building, for which there is already an approved detailed development plan, shape, height and width of the building.
- Construction starts in 2027 and the building will open in 2031.



Upper level with big atelier windows towards the archipelago and the city.



South of the building a new public space will emerge between the Nobel Center and Glashuset.

The Nobel Center will be located in Stockholm along Stadsgårdskajen, easily accessible for everyone by public transport, on foot, by bicycle or by boat. The building is located right at the quay facing Gamla stan, Skeppsholmen and Djurgården.

The house has two rooftop terraces. They create new gathering places in Stockholm, offering a fantastic view of the waters of Saltsjön and Lake Mälaren.



1,018

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 1,018 individuals and organisations.

- Prize categories: 6
- Prize-awarded women: 67
- Prize-awarded organisations: 28
- Youngest laureate: age 17
- Oldest laureate: age 97

The Nobel Prize social media channels

- Nobelprize.org had an estimated 18,000,000 sessions in 2025.
- Audiences spent a total of 833,000 hours watching videos on Nobel Prize YouTube.
- At the end of 2025 there was 11.8 million follows on the Nobel Prize social channels – and an average increase of 21% per channel from 2024*
- Engagement increased by 69% on YouTube, 78% on Facebook and 107% on Instagram in 2025.
- The prize announcement period (6–13 Oct) saw a reach of millions on every digital channel including 145 million impressions on X and 219 million views on Facebook. More than 750 posts were published across six social media platforms, and nobelprize.org reached 236 countries and territories.
- During Nobel Week there was 25.9 million views on Facebook and 32.8 million views on Instagram.
- Videos published from 2025 Nobel Week content have resulted in 25 million views to date.

* Total follows include Threads, average follow increase is for Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram and X

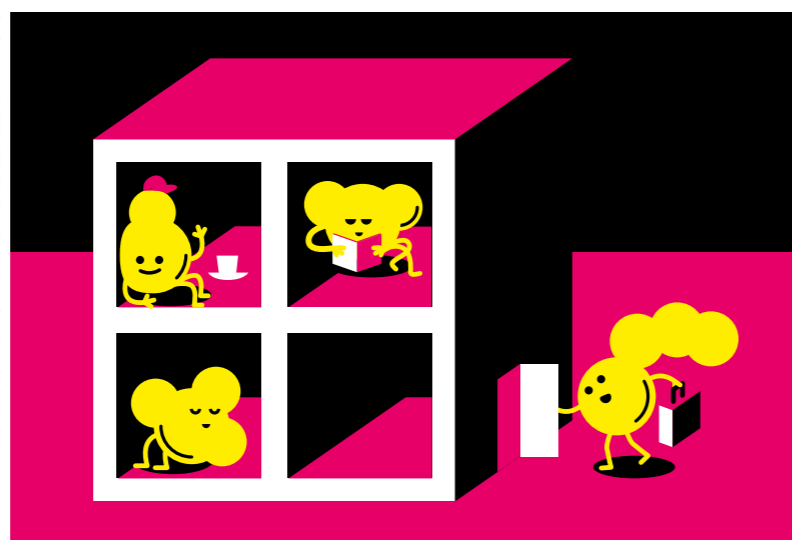
PHOTO: MALINI LAUTERBACH



What sparks economic prosperity?

The Nobel Week Economics Seminar took place at Grönwaldsalen, Konserthuset Stockholm during the Nobel Week and featured economic sciences laureates Joel Mokyr and Philippe Aghion in a discussion led by journalist Katrine Kielos.

PHOTO: JOHAN JÄRNESTAD/THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



Nobel Prize Lessons

An illustration from the Nobel Prize lesson for chemistry 2025 which recognised the development of materials with completely new features. Susumu Kitagawa, Richard Robson and Omar Yaghi created porous metal-organic frameworks (abbreviated as MOFs).

The Nobel Prize Lessons are published shortly after each new Nobel Prize has been announced, making it easy for teachers to explain the prize-awarded achievements to their students.

Inspiring events

On Friday evenings, the Nobel Prize Museum welcomes the weekend with live concerts, food and beverage tastings, engaging quizzes, and conversations with experts connected to the Nobel Prize. 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 creates a festive Friday menu. The museum also offers membership that includes free admission to the museum, discounted ticket prices and free admission to many activities. The membership provides access to a world of learning and memorable experiences.

Popular podcast nominated for award

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 and was nominated for the Guldörat award 2025 in the category Branded Content of the year.



Artist Sirintip on the Nobel Prize Museum stage.

PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

Nobel Prize Lectures

In keeping with the Nobel Foundation's statutes, all laureates presents a lecture during the Nobel Week on their Nobel Prize-awarded work.

The three physics laureates John M. Martinis, Michel H. Devoret, and John Clarke on stage after delivering their lectures on 8 December at Aula Magna, Stockholm University.

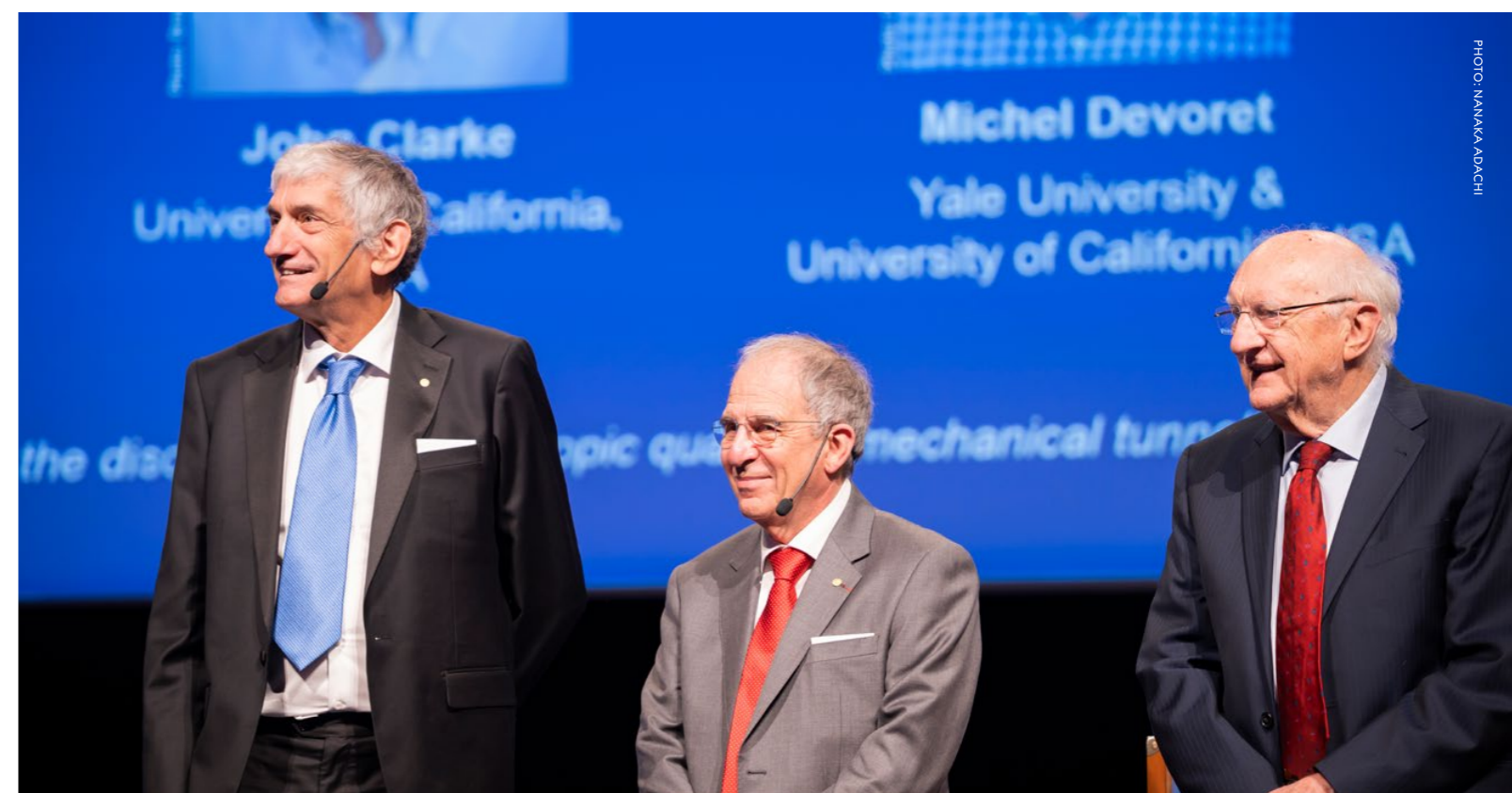


PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI

Unique artefacts

The Nobel Week began with a visit by laureates to the Nobel Prize Museum on Stortorget in Stockholm's Old Town. At the museum, the laureates were welcomed 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.

Mary Brunkow donated a trophy depicting a Darwin fish – a fictional fish with developed legs. It has been used as a counter-symbol to the stylized fish that has become a symbol of Christianity. It therefore represents the view that species arose through evolution rather than through creation by a higher power.



PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG



8.4 million

A video clip of medicine laureate John Gurdon from *Nobel Minds* saw a massive response on all Nobel Prize social channels, with 8.4 million views and 65,000 shares in Instagram alone. Facebook saw a further 6.2 million views and YouTube received 61,000 likes. Thousands of followers left comments relating to Gurdon's story of struggling at school.

Fighting disease

In the Nobel Prize Museum exhibition *Fighting disease – three stories from the fields of medicine*, visitors got to meet a scientist, a doctor, and a nurse who each play a vital role in turning scientific discoveries into better health for people around the world. They work to prevent disease, administer vaccines, and search for new antibiotics.



PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI

Patent documents found

Twenty patents and applications related to Alfred Nobel were found at an old house in Blekinge, Sweden by a German couple in the summer of 2025, who contacted Thomas Rydén at Crafoord Auktionser in Lund. He then reached out to the Nobel Foundation, that acquired them.

The documents are believed to have been missing for about 50 years, though how they ended up in the cottage remains a mystery.



PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



PHOTOS BAQUET: DAN LEPP

Unexpected flavours in focus

Tommy Myllymäki and Pi Le formed the chef duo responsible for the starter and main course for the approximately 1,300 guests at the Nobel Prize banquet in the Blue Hall on 10 December.

The menu featured mushrooms and berries from the forest, with unexpected flavour experiences in focus. A new piece of cutlery also made its debut during the evening – a butter knife carved from oak from Skåne.

Frida Bäcke created the evening's dessert for the second year in a row.

Frida Bäcke's dessert was a sorbet of Swedish blackthorn berries flavoured with orange, allspice and clove, a baked cream of fresh cheese with bourbon vanilla and a browned butter sponge, a butter-milk caramel and a crunchy topping of buckwheat and oats which was served with a consommé of wild raspberry flavoured with juniper shoots.



From the left: Chef de Cuisine Gunnar Eriksson, chef Pi Le, pastry chef Frida Bäcke, and chef Tommy Myllymäki.

Objects of knowledge

Over the course of the year, a number of objects were donated to the Nobel Prize Museum. The Nobel Prize laureate in physiology or medicine Andrew Fire contributed his library card from the 1970s, which he considers one of the strongest symbols of science and knowledge.

In addition, a ceremonial outfit that once belonged to literature laureate Mario Vargas Llosa was donated, as well as a calendar and a pen that had belonged to the Swedish medicine laureate Bengt Samuelsson.

Two unique objects associated with Nobel Prize laureate in physiology or medicine Santiago Ramón y Cajal were also donated: an original drawing and a woodcut printing plate, both depicting neurons.

Peace laureate Maria Ressa contributed T-shirts, and a pen that had belonged to literature laureate Ivo Andrić was also donated during the year.



PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

Nobel Creations

The annually recurring exhibition Nobel Creations presents six interpretations of this year's Nobel Prizes. The works are created by students at the fashion programme at Beckmans College of Design. The creations explore what unites Nobel Prize laureates, artists, and creators: creativity.

The Nobel Peace Prize was interpreted by Zuzanna Mieczkowska and Johan Peralta. The red dress was created by Odessa Calloway and Lovisa Schmidt and interpreted the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

In 2025, the Nobel Prize Museum welcomed 255,996 visitors. The year marked the most successful in the museum's history in terms of revenue from admissions and the shop, and also set a record for in-person school visits, reaching 11,323 visits. In addition, the museum achieved a record number of participants in its digital school programmes, reaching classrooms across the country.

Medals and diplomas

Each Nobel Prize laureate receives a diploma and a Nobel Prize medal delivered in a case. Some of the diplomas include original artworks. The artworks on the diplomas for this year's physics laureates were created by Catharina Bauer and the artworks on the diplomas for the chemistry laureates by Johan Sandell. Lars Eje Larsson was the artist for the economic sciences diplomas.

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

The diplomas and medal cases were produced 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 Sverre Bjertnæs, while the calligraphy was created by Christopher Haanes. Kristine Bekkevold at Merkur Grafisk AS has made the diplomas and medal cases for the peace prize. Photo reproduction by Thomas Widerberg.

The peace prize medals are made by Norske Myntverket.



PHOTO: DAN LERP

Network for laureates

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

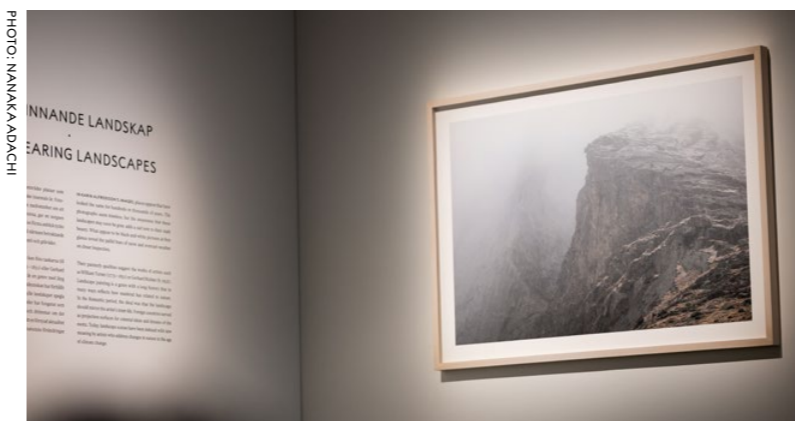
It stimulates increased dialogue between laureates, strengthening opportunities for them to inspire hope, courage and the search for new knowledge and innovation. In September 2025, a digital reunion was held for the laureates awarded the prize in 2024. The aim was to give the laureates an opportunity to reconnect and to share experiences from their initial time as Nobel Prize laureates.

PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN



László Krasznahorkai and Peter Howitt at the Nobel Prize Museum.

PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



Snow and rain shall pass

The exhibition Snow and rain shall pass opened at the Nobel Prize Museum on 7 March. It displays photos by Karin Alfredsson and the film *Arctic Ocean – A journey to the north pole*. The exhibition also included poems by literature laureate Jon Fosse.

PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



Favourite museum restaurant

At the beginning of the year, Stockholmers' favourite museums were announced in an annual survey. Bistro Nobel was named favourite museum restaurant.

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The Nobel Peace Prize exhibition *A Message to Humanity* was on board when the cruise ship Peace Boat set sail from Japan on 23 April. The exhibition was scheduled to visit 19 different countries during the ship's around-the-world voyage.

International meetings on the important issues of our time

Throughout the year, Nobel Prize laureates, renowned researchers, and leading experts gathered on several occasions to dive into the most pressing scientific questions of our time and to shed new light on them from fresh perspectives.

The first meeting of the year was a Nobel Prize Dialogue called *The Future of Life* which took place in Japan and entailed lectures and panel discussions. Chemistry laureates Akira Yoshino and Ada Yonath participated, as well as medicine laureate Svante Pääbo, among many others.

In the fall, the meeting *Our Future with AI* was arranged in Madrid. Nobel Prize laureates Geoffrey Hinton, often called the godfather of AI, and Serge Haroche, a pioneer in experimental quantum physics, participated in a conversation exploring what we need to do to create

the path to a world in which AI delivers improved wellbeing for all.

The next meeting took place in Bengaluru and Mumbai in India and brought Nobel Prize laureates together with leading thinkers to explore ideas and challenges that matter to all of us. With the theme *The Future We Want*, the India dialogues reflected on how investment in knowledge, creativity and our young people can build a world of joy, wonder and innovation that is more inclusive, sustainable, and equitable. The events featured laureates David MacMillan and James Robinson.

The event *Health for All* in December addressed issues such as the need to give greater political priority to mental health, ageing related diseases, and the prevention of chronic illnesses.

Participants also explored how new discoveries and technologies can be harnessed for the common good. The discussions included healthy diets, the future of drug discovery, the rise of antimicrobial resistance, and the economics of sustainable and affordable health provision. Laureates Frances Arnold, Paul Nurse and Jean Tirole participated in the meeting which took place in Gothenburg.



The focus of the meeting in Gothenburg was health. Among the participants were Sally Davies and Alison Holmes, both leading experts in infectious diseases and global health.



Nobel Prize laureate William Phillips was given a hug by a student during a visit to Tokorozawa Kita High School in connection with Nobel Prize Dialogue in Japan.



Tolullah Oni was one of the speakers at the meeting in India, which took place at the Institute of Science in Bengaluru.

Meeting students

"It's important to let young people know what it means to be a scientist and how, if you follow through, you can be lucky enough to make major discoveries – and if you're unbelievably lucky, one of these discoveries may lead to a Nobel Prize."

Nobel Prize laureate Richard Roberts on meeting young people at the international conferences – an aspect that will also be featured at the Nobel Center. Here, he met young people in Tokyo.



Inspiration and ideas for young people and teachers

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 are some examples.



Students from the The Bacteria Hunt project in the process of a sample collection and field investigation at a preschool playground.

Help a scientist

In the project Help a scientist (Forskarhjälp) the Nobel Prize Museum brings together teachers, lower secondary school students, and researchers. By participating in the project, students gain a deeper understanding of the research process by taking part themselves. They collect material and data and communicate their research results in the form of a poster.

The 2025 project, *The Bacteria Hunt*,

was the fifteenth edition of Forskarhjälp. Students collected and mapped samples from preschool playgrounds, which were then analysed by Malin Flodström Tullberg and her research group at Karolinska Institutet

The purpose of the project was to answer the question of whether the biodiversity of preschool farms is affected by their rural or urban location.



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. In connection with this event, the themed evening *Courage and Resistance* was held at Södra Teatern. Nobel Peace Prize laureates Maria

Ressa and Leymah Gbowee spoke with journalist Martin Schibbye about freedom of expression. The evening concluded with a performance by Daniel Adams-Ray.

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.

Medicine laureate Craig C. Mello participated in one of these events in Madrid during the year.



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.

Nobel Calling Stockholm

During Nobel Calling Stockholm, the people of Stockholm are invited to take part in an extensive program designed to celebrate and understand all the new Nobel Prizes. It is a time when creativity, scientific breakthroughs, and ideas that shape a better world are honoured.

During the first week of October each year, the Nobel Prize laureates are announced and the world's spotlight turns toward research, science, literature, and peace efforts. In connection with this, Nobel Calling is arranged, featuring a series of program events.

During the event *Crash course* at Chinateatern, members of the Nobel Committees explained the scientific prizes of 2025, and the second act featured a Nobel quiz with Tord, known from Björn Carlberg's shows *Dockhumor* and *Peptalk*.

During the event *Supporting peace*, Göran Rosenberg, Isak Svensson, and Gustav Källstrand met for a conversation with Carin Klaesson at Kulturhuset Stadsteatern. After the discussion, the artist Moonica Mac gave a concert.

At the Nobel Prize Museum, visitors

could watch live broadcasts of all prize announcements, each followed by conversations with experts. Together with several partners, additional activities were organised across the city. These included guided tours for children at Stockholm City Hall, lectures, and panel discussions on current topics.

There were also unique opportunities to visit laboratories and the Nordic region's largest zebrafish facility. Further programming covered gene technology, clean water, the White Buses rescue operation, brain development, and the digital society of the future.

Nobel Calling Stockholm is arranged by the Nobel Prize Museum in collaboration with Handelshögskolan, Karolinska Institutet, Kungliga Tekniska högskolan, Röda Korsets Högskola, Stockholms stad, Stadsarkivet, Stockholms universitet, Sveriges Riksbank and Vetenskapsrådet.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



In connection with the announcements of the new Nobel Prizes, students had the opportunity to ask questions to experts on site at the museum.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



Just a few hours after the Nobel Prize in Literature had been announced, a conversation was held in Börssalen at the Swedish Academy. Among the participants were academy members Steve Sem-Sandberg and Ellen Mattson.

The atmosphere was lively, with plenty of laughter during the *Crash course* at the Chinateatern.

Democracy on the Brink

This year's Nobel Peace Prize exhibition explores the current struggle for democracy in Venezuela and why it concerns us all at a time when democracy is under threat worldwide.

The Nobel Peace Center in Oslo is the museum of the Nobel Peace Prize, where the laureates' powerful ideas and achievements inspire meaningful actions, big and small, that help make the world a more peaceful place.

This year's Nobel Peace Prize exhibition shows how the fight for democracy in Venezuela has become a symbol of a broader global challenge: Across the world, democracy is in retreat and authoritarian power is on the rise. *Democracy on the Brink* explores how

the principles of democracy depend on our ability to protect them, and to see democracy not only as a system, but as a mindset.

In the exhibition, Venezuela's transition from democracy to dictatorship is made visible, alongside 2025 Nobel Peace Prize laureate Maria Corina Machado's tireless struggle for change. Venezuela is one of the world's most repressive regimes and one of those that have driven the highest numbers of people to flee. More than 8 million people, or one fourth of the population, have left since

2014. Those who remain live in poverty and fear, while they miss their exiled family members.

Through photographs and interviews with young, exiled Venezuelans in Colombia, Magnum photographer Emin Özmen portrays a lost generation.

"These young people don't see a future for themselves in Venezuela. They have given up hope for their country, but they haven't given up hope for themselves. That is why they leave", says Özmen.

PHOTO: JOHANNES GRANETH/NOBELS FREDSENTER



Maria Corina Machado attended the opening of the exhibition *Democracy on the Brink*.



Image from the exhibition *Democracy on the Brink*. A young man stands on a hill in a slum area in Venezuela.

© EMIN ÖZMEN, MAGNUM PHOTOS FOR NOBEL FREDSENTER



1.56 million

The number of visits to the 2025 Nobel Week Lights festival totalled 1.56 million.

The artwork *Pro Pace*, projected on Stockholm City Hall, celebrated a number of Nobel Peace Prize laureates.

A light art festival illuminating the Nobel Prize

Nobel Week Lights is a festival lighting up Stockholm during the darkest time of the year – a free cultural experience for all.

The Nobel Week Lights festival invites international and local artists, designers and students to create public light artworks inspired by the Nobel Prize. The installations reinterpret Nobel Prize achievements in science, literature and peace, while offering visitors a chance to experience Stockholm from a new perspective. The festival is characterised by close collaboration with universities, schools, local partners and public organisations.

In 2025, the festival ran from 6–14 December and presented 19 artworks across 20 locations. The festival area also expanded, with installations both in the city centre and in Tensta. In the new festival zone, collaboration with the local community was deepened through several site-specific works developed through co-creation with local organisations and young people.

A wide range of activities took place during the festival in both the city centre and Tensta, including photography workshops, space-themed talks with quizzes, illuminated kayaking and guided running tours. In total, 62 guided tours were offered in nine languages.

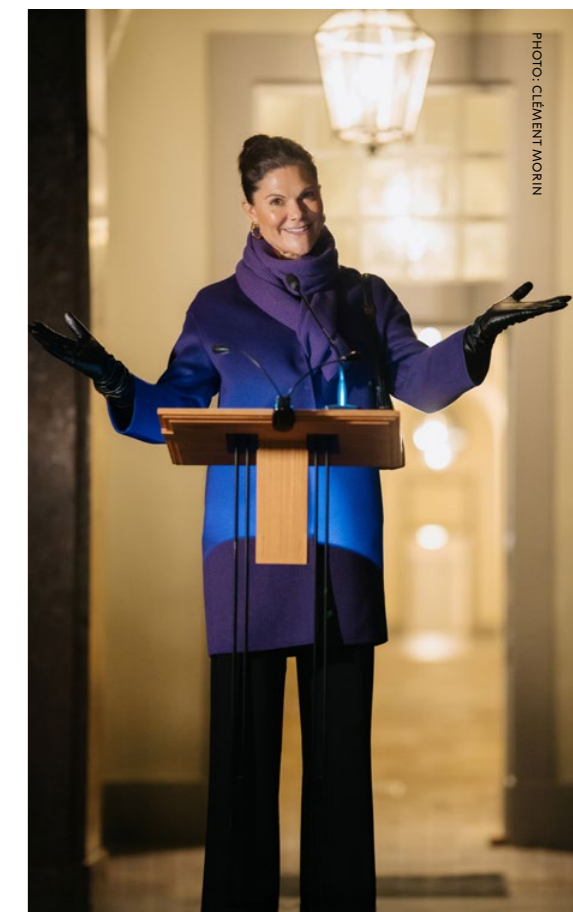
The artwork *The Door* was inspired by Nobel Prize-awarded poet Tomas Tranströmer's poem *The Half-Finished Heaven*. Two interconnected doors placed at the Parliament House and in Tensta Centre linked the festival zones, allowing visitors to see and interact with one another through the doorways.

For the festival, the light installation *Pro Pace* was created by world-leading light and projection artist Yann Nguema. The work was projected onto the façade of Stockholm City Hall and paid tribute

to the laureates of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Crown Princess Victoria inaugurated the artwork *21.09* in Södra valvet at the Royal Palace. The piece reflected on the need for dialogue in the pursuit of peace and featured an audio installation with quotations from several Nobel Peace Prize laureates.

The light festival is presented by the Nobel Prize Museum and was initiated by and is produced by Annika Levin, Alexandra Manson, Lara Szabo Greisman and Troika AB.



Crown Princess Victoria inaugurated the light artwork in Södra valvet at the Royal Palace.



The artwork *HEXX* in Tensta.

THE NOBEL PRIZE

MOF-5

Chemistry laureate Omar Yaghi with a model illustrating the atomic and molecular structure of MOF-5. It represents an important milestone in the development of metal-organic frameworks. Yaghi donated the model to the Nobel Prize Museum.



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, kiselguhr. 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.



The school programme *The Secret of Alfred Nobel's Suitcase* is aimed at science centres, libraries, and other organisations that wish to offer schools a programme about Alfred Nobel and the Nobel Prize.

In this programme, innovation, chemistry, peace issues, and literature come together. Through a playful journey through time, educators and students follow clues that ultimately lead them to the inventor Alfred Nobel.

A replica of the suitcase Alfred Nobel carried with him on his many travels.

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-awarding 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, www.nobelprizemedicine.org, www.svenskaakademien.se, www.nobelpeaceprize.org

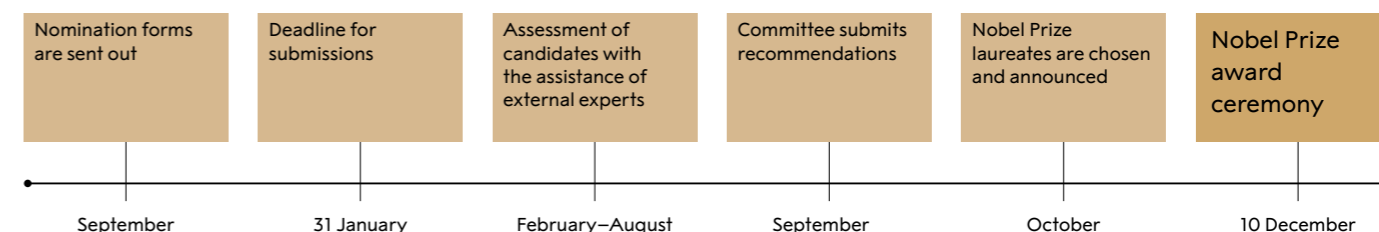


Heiner Linke, Hans Ellegren, and Olof Ramström present a model of a MOF at the press conference where the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was announced.



The Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Jørgen Watne Frydnes, answered media questions about the Nobel Peace Prize following the announcement.

Selecting Nobel Prize laureates





Medicine laureate Shimon Sakaguchi in the Nobel Foundation's Board Room. In the background, a portrait of Alfred Nobel painted by Emil Österman can be seen.

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 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 market value of the Nobel Foundation's total invested capital amounted to SEK 6,744 million at the end of 2025. Excluding the value of the Foundation's directly owned properties, the market value of its investment capital amounted to SEK 6,532 million at the end of the year. The investment capital exposure was 56% equity funds, 8% property and infrastructure funds, 13% fixed income assets and cash, 22% alternative assets and 1% accrued results from currency hedging.

During 2025, the overall sum of all Nobel Prizes and operating expenses was SEK 148.1 million. This was divided among four main categories: the prizes, SEK 55 million; compensation to the Prize Committees, SEK 36.8 million; the Nobel

Week in Stockholm and Oslo, SEK 34.4 million; and administration etc., SEK 21.9 million.

In 2025 the Nobel Prizes were left unchanged at SEK 11 million per prize.

Additional information about the Nobel Foundation's financial management is available in the foundation's 2025 Annual Report, which is available on the website 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.

Operations 2025

Building on the inspiring power of the Nobel Prize, we work for the greatest benefit to humankind.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS BY 31 DECEMBER 2025

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, Professor, Chair
- Thomas Perlmann, Professor, Secretary General of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine, Vice Chair
- Hanna Stjärne, Executive Director the Nobel Foundation
- Kristian Berg Harpviken, Professor, Director at the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Secretary of the Nobel Committee for peace
- 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

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
- Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Hans Ellegren
- Mats Malm
- Sven Nyman
- Thomas Perlmann
- Hanna Stjärne

NOBEL GROUP INTERESTS AB

The purpose of the company is to own and actively manage shares and ownership interests within the sphere of interest of the Nobel institutions, as well as to disseminate knowledge about Nobel Prize-awarded achievements and stimulate interest in science, literature, and peace efforts through digital channels and inspiring events. In addition, the company shall facilitate financial and administrative coordination among the various entities within the Nobel sphere.

- Astrid Söderbergh Widding, Chair
- Hanna Stjärne, Executive Director
- Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Peter Brzezinski
- Ulf Danielsson
- Hans Ellegren
- Mats Malm
- Sven Nyman
- Thomas Perlmann

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.

- Hanna Stjärne, Executive Director the Nobel Foundation
- Tomas Hermansson, CEO, Bonnier Fastigheter AB
- Viveka Hirdman-Ryrberg, Senior advisor, Board professional
- Sven Nyman, MSc, Hon. Doctor of Business
- Eric M. Runesson, Member of the Swedish Supreme Court, member of the Swedish Academy
- Thomas Perlmann, Professor, Secretary General of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine
- Sefan Ränk, CEO of Einar Mattsson AB
- Monica von Schmalensee, Architect
- Fredrik Wirdenius, Senior Advisor real estate investments

Co-opted member

- Per Krusell, Professor, member of the Committee for the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

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.

- Kristian Berg Harpviken, Professor, Director at the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Secretary of the Nobel Committee for peace
- 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
- Anna Sjöström Douagi, Deputy CEO of Nobel Group Interests AB

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

NOBEL CENTER FOUNDATION

(Nobel Prize Museum)

- 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
- Stortorget 2, Stockholm, Sweden

NOBEL PEACE CENTER FOUNDATION

(Stiftelsen Nobels Fredssenter)

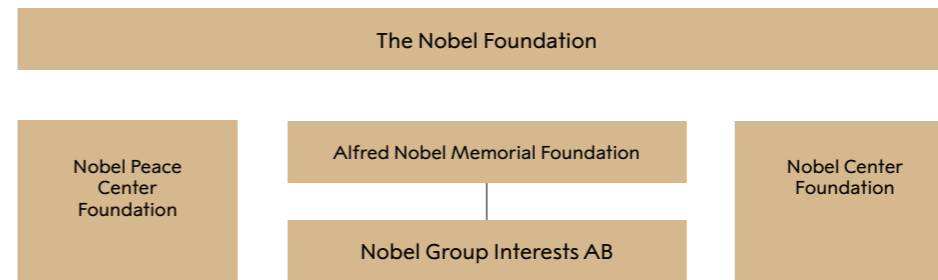
- CEO: Kjersti Fløgstad
- Established: 2005
- Brynjulf Bulls Plass 1, Rådhusplassen, Oslo, Norway

PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



Astrid Söderbergh Widding, Chair of the Board of the Nobel Foundation, during her opening speech at the Nobel Prize award ceremony:

”As the world is at its darkest here in the Northern hemisphere, the Nobel lights illuminate not only the city, but also the world. Through knowledge, integrity and excellence, through creativity and inspiration, the laureates offer hope. They remind us that it is possible, through different paths, to address and come to terms with the many global challenges we face today.”



Organisational structure March 2025

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, the Catarina and Sven Hagströmer Foundation and Riksbankens Jubileumsfond.

The main partners are EF Education First, NIBE Group and Mannheimer Swartling. Project partners are the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research and Lärarstiftelsen. 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, Rymdstyrelsen and Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. Supporting Partners are Fastighets-

ägarna, and Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation.

The main corporate partners of the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo are Hydro, Reitan Retail and EY Norway. Additional partners are Kahoot and Samlerhuset/Myntverket. Supporting foundations include Flux Stiftelsen, Klaveness Stiftelsen, Lex International, Outrider Foundation and Sparebankstiftelsen DNB. The Nobel Peace Center also receives support from the Norwegian Ministry of Culture, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Oslo municipality.

Nobel Prize Outreach's global public activities are conducted in collaboration with the following Nobel

International Partners: ABB, EQT, Scania and Stegra. 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. Volvo is the Official Car of the Nobel Week. The Nobel Prize Concert is presented in cooperation with Konserthuset Stockholm and supported by Morgan Stanley. Handelsbanken Research Foundations are an educational partner. Fundación Ramón Areces is supporting the Nobel Prize Conversations podcast series.

Highlights in December

On 8 December, the Nobel Prize Concert took place at Konserthuset Stockholm – a musical highlight featuring the young star violinist María Dueñas and the award-winning conductor Semyon Bychkov. The Nobel Prize Concert is an annual event of the highest international standard, where the Royal Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra performs alongside world-leading artists. The concert is part of the official Nobel Week programme and serves as a tribute to the Nobel Prize laureates that year.



PHOTO: NIKLAS ELMHED

The Nobel Peace Prize was accepted by Ana Corina Sosa Machado, the daughter of peace laureate Maria Corina Machado.

The Venezuelan opposition leader Maria Corina Machado, who had been in hiding for a long time, was unable to attend the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony at the Oslo City Hall.



PHOTO: JO STRAUBE

PHOTO: NARAKA ADACHI



PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



The economic sciences laureate Peter Howitt and his wife Patricia Howitt in the Nobel Foundation's Board Room during Nobel Week.

Several laureates gathered for a round table discussion for the television programme called *Nobel Minds* which was recorded at the Bernadotte Library in the Royal Palace. The Crown Princess and her husband also attended. The programme has a popular science approach and examines general questions related to science, research and literature. It is produced by Sveriges Television and BBC World News and was moderated by Lucy Hockings from the BBC.

PHOTO: BENOIT DERRIER



Nobel Week Lights is an annual light festival celebrating the power of ideas that change the world through light installations inspired by Nobel Prizes. The artwork *Royal Sky* at Karl XII:s torg was a laser installation inspired by the natural phenomenon of the northern lights.



The Nobel Prize banquet

The Nobel Prize award ceremony at Konserthuset Stockholm is followed by the Nobel Prize banquet at Stockholm City Hall. In 1901, the first Nobel Prize banquet, which was held in the Hall of Mirrors at the Grand Hôtel, had 113 guests. Today, the Nobel Prize banquet is served to about 1,300 guests. The approximately 60 tables in the Blue Hall are covered with some 800 metres of linen tablecloth, and the meticulous table setting is composed of no fewer than some 9,240 porcelain pieces, 5,230 glasses and 9,240 items of cutlery.



A memorable encounter

In keeping with tradition, the Nobel Prize laureate in literature, Laszlo Krasznahorkai, visited Rinkeby Library to meet students who had studied his work during the autumn. The students presented a booklet to Krasznahorkai in which they shared their reflections on his authorship and also gave a presentation on stage.

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For questions regarding the Annual Review, please contact: media@nobelprize.org

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