

The Nobel
Foundation
2015 Annual Review



NOBELSTIFTELSEN

The Nobel Foundation



The Nobel Foundation 2015 Annual Review

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The Nobel Foundation, P.O. Box 5232, 102 45 Stockholm, Sweden

A Word from the Executive Director



Lars Heikensten, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation since 2011.

The past year has seen both dramatic and disturbing events. It was characterised by armed conflicts, terrorism and major refugee crises. More than ever, we are reminded that we are all part of a larger whole that we call the world. Media reporting has long brought unrest from remote locations into our everyday lives. Now it has become even more apparent as we meet people fleeing to find a safer life.

What we have seen has not been isolated events, but rather they are a part of a larger picture. Tensions in the world have deepened over the past ten to fifteen years. This is not just about war, terrorism and conflicts in a now multipolar and fragmented world. It is also about environmental and climate issues and about poverty and the distribution of resources. Not least, it is about increasing challenges to humanist values and a lack of common solutions based on reason and knowledge.

In his will from 1895, Alfred Nobel instructed that his wealth be used for “prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind”. By rewarding those who had made the most important scientific

discoveries, wrote good literature and contributed to peace, he wanted to make a difference and contribute to a better world. The need for this is at least as great today as when Nobel wrote his will. The Nobel Committees focus on this message when they select the Laureates. This is also the focus for the Nobel sphere’s public activities when we inform about the achievements of the Nobel Laureates and their courage and creativity. We want to work for science and a scientifically based approach, for literature and art, for humanism and human rights and, not least, for peace. With today’s global challenges, more than ever we need to take advantage of the Nobel Prize’s ability to inspire people to seek knowledge, to question, to want to understand and to improve the world.

In 2015 the Nobel Foundation’s board completed development of its overall strategy for the Nobel sphere. The aim has been to define the values and ambitions that will guide our future activities. We are now looking forward to continuing to develop our operations and, in line with Alfred Nobel’s vision, to do more for the greatest benefit to mankind.

We have used the following pages to tell you more about what we have

done over the past year. You can read about our meetings aimed at creating a dialogue between scientists, policy makers and students on the major issues and challenges of our time. In 2015 we explored such themes as *The Future of Intelligence* and *Exploring the Future of Energy*. You can also read about our wide-ranging exhibitions, school programmes and other programmes that broke attendance records, again. The Nobel Peace Center in Oslo celebrated its 10th anniversary and the Nobel Museum in Stockholm is preparing to expand its public operations significantly as part of the future Nobel Center. We also tell of the Nobel Prize’s amazing popularity on social media. During the announcements of the Nobel Laureates in October, we reached an average of 10 million people per day. 2015 was also the year that the number of Nobel Laureates amounted to 900. You will meet some of them on the following pages and all of them are available at Nobelprize.org, and our digital channels. We hope you enjoy your reading.

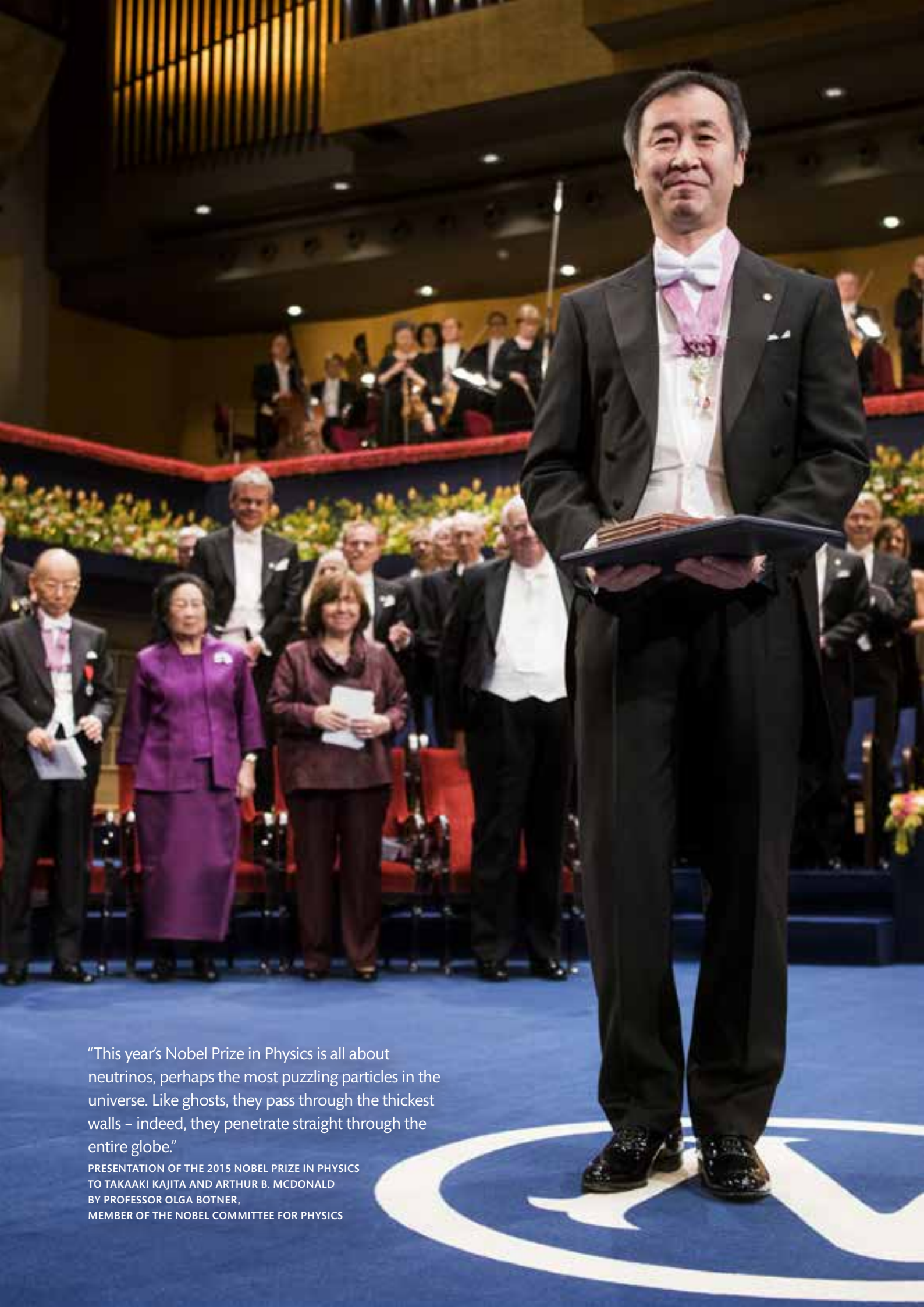
LARS HEIKENSTEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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THE 2015 NOBEL WEEK was framed by the Danish-Icelandic artist Olafur Eliasson's artwork *Your Star*. It was a tribute to this year's Laureates and was an unexpected and inspiring surprise in the public space. The artist viewed *Your Star* as a point of connection around which to gather, discuss and reflect. The installation consisted of an LED lamp, placed 200 meters above the City Hall, whose light came from renewable energy collected during the Midsummer holiday.

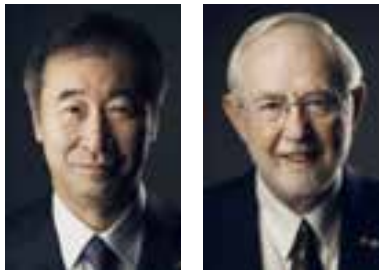




"This year's Nobel Prize in Physics is all about neutrinos, perhaps the most puzzling particles in the universe. Like ghosts, they pass through the thickest walls – indeed, they penetrate straight through the entire globe."

PRESENTATION OF THE 2015 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS
TO TAKAAKI KAJITA AND ARTHUR B. MCDONALD
BY PROFESSOR OLGA BOTNER,
MEMBER OF THE NOBEL COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICS

The 2015 Nobel Laureates



THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS 2015

WAS AWARDED TO

**Takaaki Kajita
and Arthur B. McDonald**

“for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass”

THE STANDARD MODEL USED BY MODERN PHYSICS describing the innermost workings of matter includes a fundamental particle called a neutrino which comes in three identities: the electron, muon and tau neutrino. After photons, neutrinos are the most numerous in the entire cosmos. The Earth is constantly bombarded by them. Hardly anything can stop them passing; neutrinos are nature’s most elusive elementary particles. In the Super-Kamiokande detector, an experimental facility in a mine, Takaaki Kajita and collaborators, detected neutrinos created in reactions between cosmic rays and the Earth’s atmosphere. At another underground facility, the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory, Arthur B. McDonald and his research group studied neutrinos created in nuclear reactions in the Sun. The measurements showed that neutrinos switch identity when travelling from their point of origin to the detectors. This metamorphosis requires that neutrinos have mass. The new observations clearly showed that the Standard Model, which requires neutrinos to be massless, cannot be the complete theory of the fundamental constituents of the universe.



THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY 2015

WAS AWARDED TO

**Tomas Lindahl, Paul Modrich
and Aziz Sancar**

“for mechanistic studies of DNA repair”

LIVING CELLS HAVE DNA MOLECULES that carry an organism’s genes. For the organism to live and develop, its DNA must not change. DNA molecules are not completely stable, and they can be damaged by external influences and the copying of DNA during cell division. Through studies of mainly bacteria, Tomas Lindahl, Paul Modrich and Aziz Sancar demonstrated how cells repair damaged DNA and how they safeguard their genetic information. Lindahl studied how DNA spontaneously decays and showed how certain protein molecules, repair enzymes, remove and replace damaged parts of DNA. Sancar studied how DNA is damaged by UV light and showed the mechanism where other enzymes repair the damage. Modrich studied errors during DNA replication and showed how methyl groups attached to the DNA act as signals for repairing incorrect replications. These discoveries have increased our understanding of how the living cell works and the causes of cancer and aging processes, and have contributed to new cancer drugs.



Takaaki Kajita och Arthur B. McDonald at the Nobel Foundation's reception on 12 December.



The Chemistry Laureates before the rehearsal of the Award Ceremony in the Concert Hall.

ALL IMAGES ON THIS SPREAD, PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD



THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE 2015

WAS AWARDED TO

William C. Campbell and Satoshi Ōmura

“for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites”

Tu Youyou

“for her discoveries concerning a novel therapy against malaria”

A NUMBER OF SERIOUS AND WIDESPREAD infectious diseases are caused by parasites spread by insects. River blindness is caused by a tiny worm that can infect the cornea and cause blindness. Lymphatic filariasis, or elephantiasis, is also caused by a worm and produces chronic swelling. In the search for ways of combating infectious diseases, Satoshi Ōmura succeeded in culturing novel strains of the bacteria group *Streptomyces*, which produces substances that inhibit the growth of other microorganisms. William C. Campbell worked with one of these strains and discovered a substance, avermectin, which in chemically modified form, ivermectin, proved effective against elephantiasis and river blindness. Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite that causes severe fever. After studies of traditional herbal medicines, Tu Youyou focused on sweet wormwood and managed to extract artemisinin, which inhibits the malaria parasite. Drugs based on these Laureates’ discoveries have led to the survival and improved health of millions of people.



Tu Youyou has just received the Nobel Prize Medal and Diploma.



THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE 2015

WAS AWARDED TO

Svetlana Alexievich

“for for her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time”

SVETLANA ALEXIEVICH depicts life during and after the Soviet Union through the experience of individuals. In her books she uses interviews to create a collage of a wide range of voices. With her “documentary novels”, Alexievich moves in the boundary between reporting and fiction. Her major works are her grand cycle “Voices of Utopia”, where *War’s Unwomanly Face* tells of the millions of women who served in the Red Army during World War II, *Voices from Chernobyl – Chronicle of the Future* is about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, *Zinky Boys – Soviet voices from a forgotten war* portrays the Soviet Union’s war in Afghanistan in 1979, and *The Last Witnesses* consists of children’s stories and experiences from the Eastern Front. The cycle concludes with *Second-hand Time: The Demise of the Red (Wo)man*, which is about life after the dissolution of the USSR.

Alexievich’s books criticized political regimes in both the Soviet Union and later Belarus. This resulted in her having to periodically live abroad, including in Italy, France, Germany and Sweden.



Svetlana Alexievich attended a Lucia celebration at the Rinkeby school in Stockholm.



THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 2015

WAS AWARDED TO

National Dialogue Quartet

“for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011”

THE ARAB SPRING - a wave of protests against entrenched regimes in North Africa and the Middle East – began in Tunisia in 2010. The 2011 Jasmine Revolution forced the sitting government to resign. In many countries, the struggle for democracy and human rights was slowed and beaten back, but Tunisia has experienced a peaceful process towards democracy. The National Dialogue Quartet played an important role in this development. The Quartet is a consortium of four organisations: the Tunisian General Labour Union (UGTT), the Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA), the Tunisian Human Rights League (LTDH), and the Tunisian Order of Lawyers. The Quartet was formed in 2013 when the democratic process was in danger of collapsing and civil war threatened. By acting in a mediating role, the Quartet created conditions for a peaceful dialogue between the people, political parties, and authorities. This allowed political and religious divides to be bridged, and a range of difficult and complex issues to be resolved through unifying solutions.



THE SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES 2015

WAS AWARDED TO

Angus Deaton

“for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare”

CONSUMPTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES plays a critical role in human welfare and poverty. The understanding of these relationships is crucial for designing economic policy. Angus Deaton has examined what and how individuals choose to consume, and how this relates to economic development in society at large. Deaton’s research involves three areas. One part is about the consumption of various goods: Deaton has developed a model for analyzing how consumption of each product depends on the price of all goods and the incomes of consumers. The second part is about consumption, savings, and incomes: Deaton has shown that it is not enough to base theories on society’s total consumption and income, how individuals adjust their consumption according to their income must also be examined. The third part deals with the analysis of welfare and poverty: Deaton has shown how data on individual household consumption can be used to discern mechanisms behind economic development.

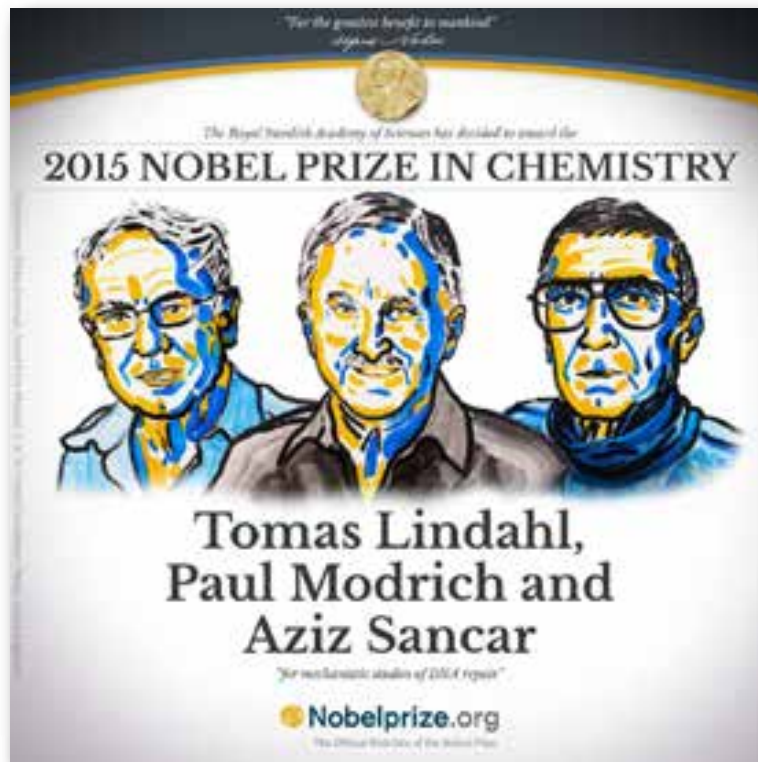


The Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet during the Award Ceremony in Oslo.



Angus Deaton with his wife Anne Case and grandchildren.

For more information about the Laureates of 2015 please visit Nobelprize.org



In connection with the announcement of the 2015 Laureates in Chemistry this post was shared 25,600 times and received 20,000 comments on Facebook.

Strong Growth in Social Media

Who are the new Nobel Laureates? Each year, media around the world report as the new Laureates are announced in Stockholm and Oslo. During the announcement week in October 2015, the Nobel Prize's own media channels reached an average of ten million individuals every day. Facebook accounted for the largest growth during the year. Facebook's young and engaged audience has shown massive interest in the Nobel Prize.

SOCIAL MEDIA has become an integral part of many people's daily media habits. Nobel Media is responsible for the Nobel Prize's global digital channels, and this is why it has built up a strong presence on social media.

On platforms like Facebook and Twitter, users can tailor their flow of information and, happily, there is growing interest in including the Nobel Prize in these flows. Nobel Media's goal is to inform about the Nobel Prize and the Laureates – to inspire, engage and initiate a dialogue.

In 2015 a special effort was made on Facebook that led to very successful results. Visibility increased by 95 per cent on digital channels compared to 2014, and Facebook accounted for 63 per cent of total visibility. The number of followers on Facebook.com/NobelPrize increased

from 200,000 to over 650,000. During the announcements of the 2015 Nobel Prizes, digital channels reached an average of 10 million people per day, including 8 million on Facebook.

EDITORIAL CHOICES are behind this increase. Information and the way



The increase in followers on Facebook.com/NobelPrize from the beginning to the end of 2015.

stories are told have been adjusted for specific digital platforms. The majority of Facebook users access content on their mobile phones, which creates new requirements. Official posts in connection with the announcements with the names of the Laureates, the prize announcement and information about the prize were the most popular posts. These were supplemented with information graphics and interviews with the new Laureates. Videos illustrating each Laureate were produced specifically for Facebook users. They also had the opportunity to ask questions about this year's prize to committee members from the prize-awarding institutions.

At Nobel Week in Stockholm in December, the focus was on emphasising visual storytelling and giving a broader picture of the week's activi-



Images depicting Nobel Laureates behind the scenes were appreciated in social media. Svetlana Alexievich during the shooting of the official portrait photo.

ties. Users could follow the rehearsals for the prize ceremony, the official portrait photography, the school visits and the visit to the museum and even visit the kitchen where the Nobel menu was created. The award ceremony, banquet speeches, performances and Nobel Lectures were also highlighted. Both the performance by the artist Anna Ternheim and the lecture by Literature Laureate Svetlana Alexievich became digital hits. Prior to the Nobel Week Dialogue conference, the Nobel Prize's Facebook followers were asked questions about *The Future of Intelligence* theme, resulting in many answers. These followers make up a large and interested resource of knowledge.

INTEREST IN THE AUTUMN'S highlights about the announcements and award ceremonies was record high on digital channels. At the same time, it was important to improve how our daily stories were told. The Prize's unique

history with the Laureates and their discoveries, works and deeds are a key resource: highlighting Marie Curie's discoveries, J.M. Coetzee's literary works and Martin Luther King Jr.'s deeds. The official, information-rich site Nobelprize.org is the foundation of these efforts.

Valuable new content can also be communicated on social media from the Nobel Prize's public activities: Nobel Media's meetings and discus-

sions, combined with the best of the Nobel Museum's and the Nobel Peace Center's collections, activities and exhibitions.

THE DYNAMIC and rapidly growing audience on Facebook is relatively young with the largest age group among Nobel Prize followers being 18–24 years. The highest number of followers come from India. The digital landscape is constantly changing. Nobel Media is actively involved in this development to ensure it is on the platforms where users are found and with information and inspiration. Future plans include increased focus on social media for reaching new people and working with them to explore the stories and discussions about the Nobel Prize's history, its current role and its future.

**10
MILLION**

During the announcements of the 2015 Nobel Prizes an average of 10 million individuals per day were reached on Nobel Media's digital channels.

The Nobel Prize in social media:

facebook.com/NobelPrize
twitter.com/NobelPrize



An online conversation about how new technology will change the future of work with David Autor, Joel Mokyr, Leila Janah and Laureate in Economic Sciences Robert J. Shiller, who participated from Yale University.

Meetings Inspire Lifelong Learning

In a series of international meetings the Nobel Prize serves as a starting point for new types of dialogues between science and society. Addressing the most challenging tasks of our time these meetings have the ambition to inspire people to seek their own knowledge, question the status quo and desire to understand and improve the world.

THE FIRST CONCEPT to be established was the Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative where Nobel Laureates visit universities and research centres around the world. The Laureates participate in a series of lectures, Q&A sessions and discussion panels, with particular emphasis on promoting their interactions with younger scientists. The initiative is now in its sixth year.

Nobel Week Dialogue, a successful event which has been running since 2012, brings science and society closer together in discussions on major topics of our time. It is held on 9 December and broadens the reach of the official Nobel Week programme by alternat-

ing between Stockholm and Gothenburg, in addition to being webcast for a global audience. The programme brings together Nobel Laureates, leading experts, key opinion leaders, policy makers and the general public.

“The lecture helped me realise that I will never let go of my creativity.”

NTU STUDENT, NOBEL PRIZE SERIES SINGAPORE

Nearly half of the participants are students. Dialogue is at the core of the meeting and a key to the success is engaging a broad audience to participate in the discussions both on site and online.

2015 WAS A DEFINING YEAR when two new international concepts were established. The inaugural Nobel Prize Dialogue took place in Tokyo on 1 March, organised by Nobel Media in collaboration with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. This is a free to attend whole-day conference filled with lectures and interdisciplinary panels exploring a

topic of global concern. In Tokyo, seven Nobel Laureates, world-leading scientists, policy makers and thought leaders discussed *The Genetic Revolution and its Future Impact*. Talks and panels tackled a scope of pertinent issues from personalised medicine to human evolution. The live global webcast extended the event beyond the venue and enabled the dialogue to continue online. The Nobel Prize Dialogue Tokyo was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

NOBEL PRIZE SERIES, the second international concept that was launched during the year, was held in Singapore on 5–6 November. The concept combines conference, lectures, roundtables, an exhibition and other meeting spaces, with specifically selected Nobel Laureates participating. The variety in the activities enables extensive engagement with students, researchers and opinion leaders, as well as the general public. In Singapore, five Nobel Laureates shared their insights on *The Future of Learning*, the topic both at the large conference and the Executive Roundtable meeting.

The event – with Singapore’s President attending the opening ceremony – included discussions on strategic directions, challenges and opportunities for education in the 21st century. The Laureates interacted further with the wider public at four lectures taking place across Nanyang Technological University, as well as at Singapore Management University and the National Gallery.

Nobel Prize Series Singapore culminated in the inauguration of the travelling exhibition produced by the Nobel Museum *The Nobel Prize: Ideas Changing the World*, at Singapore landmark ArtScience Museum. The exhibition tells the story of Alfred Nobel, the Nobel Prize, the Laureates and how the Nobel Prize-awarded achievements shape our world. The Singaporean audience enjoyed a brand new addition

to the exhibition: digital interaction with Alfred Nobel’s will. Visitors could translate the document, zoom-in on images, get additional facts and stories, and take interactive tours. The inauguration of the exhibition was followed by a dinner prepared by acclaimed chef Fredrik Eriksson inspired by the Nobel Banquet menu of 1965, as a tribute to Singapore’s Golden Jubilee. Interest in the Nobel Prize Series Singapore was immense, with more than 1,200 registering to attend, and the media impact included press coverage across print, online and televised news.

These meeting concepts will be continuously developed and strengthened by Nobel Media to further inspire lifelong learning around the globe in the years to come. In the coming year meetings are planned in Japan, India, and USA.

“In science the universe is in control.
In art, you are.”

SIR HAROLD KROTO, NOBEL PRIZE SERIES SINGAPORE



Nobel Week Dialogue in Gothenburg covered the theme *The Future of Intelligence*. Participants could meet among others the 2004 Physics Laureate Frank Wilczek who participated through Skype technique and mingled around via a mobile BEAM robot.



In connection with the Nobel Center on Blasieholmen, the City of Stockholm is planning a new public square.

A Vibrant Public Building

The Nobel Prize's new home in Stockholm moves closer towards becoming a reality. Over the last year, the building's design has continued to be developed, and Atelier Brückner, an internationally leading agency within exhibition design, has worked with the Nobel Museum to develop an initial concept for the exhibition activities of the Nobel Center.

ALFRED NOBEL wanted the Nobel Prize to influence humanity positively. The stories of the Nobel Laureates and their work show that ideas can change the world. These stories will be the central focus of the Nobel Center. The Nobel Center will become one of Stockholm's most exciting places to visit with a broad range of activities that will attract visitors from around the world. In the Center visitors will explore exhibitions and take advantage of organised programmes. School classes of all ages will be invited to the Center's school programme. Nobel Hall, with an auditorium having a

panoramic view over Stockholm, will serve as the location for the Nobel Prize Ceremony, scientific meetings and inspirational lectures by Nobel Laureates and others.

DAVID CHIPPERFIELD and Christoph Felger are the minds behind the building's timeless and elegant design. In 2014 they won the international design competition for the Nobel Center. Over the last year, the proposal has been further developed as a natural part of the process of adjusting the building for its intended use and also taking into account the input received

during the consultation with the City of Stockholm, which was held in spring 2015. The guiding principles in this work have been to prioritise the public areas and evaluate the building's volume.

"The basic idea is the same but the building has been reduced in size somewhat and has been more clearly tailored to Blasieholmen. We reviewed every floor during the process and really took a hard look to ensure that the Nobel Center is a vibrant building with room for all the different activities that it will host," explains David Chipperfield.



Methods of creativity can be explored and the life journey of Alfred Nobel and the Laureates can be experienced in the planned Creative Mind Lab in Nobel Center.

“We intend to stage the life of Alfred Nobel and show how the creativity and courage of the Nobel Laureates can change the world. Visitors should get touched and mesmerised by the exciting stories empowering The Nobel Prize. The design will provide immersive access to the multi-layered exhibition presented at the Nobel Center.”

UWE R. BRÜCKNER, FOUNDER AND CREATIVE DIRECTOR, ATELIER BRÜCKNER

THE NOBEL MUSEUM BEGAN collaborating with Atelier Brückner in 2015. They began working to develop a concept for the exhibitions at the Nobel Center. Having the exhibitions spread over several floors makes the vertical interconnection between the floors particularly important. To this end, they have tested several different ideas about innovative and exciting installations that move through the building.

“Our aim is to create inspiring experiences for people from different parts of the world. We want to awaken ideas, stimulate creativity and generate optimism. We also want

people from around the world to interact with the Nobel Center and participate in discussions on major issues important for the future,” says Olov Amelin, Director of the Nobel Museum.

THE AMBITION OF FINANCING the Nobel Center through donations also saw major progress during the year. During 2015, SEK 1.05 billion of the SEK 1.2 billion estimated total cost of the project has been raised. In order to secure independence and quality future operation will have broad funding, through long-term private and

public support, in addition to income generated by the Center itself. Public funding has already been promised by the Swedish government and the City of Stockholm.

The newly established Nobel Center Foundation will be responsible for the future public activities in the building. Its purpose is to promote education, culture and scientific research.

Follow the Nobel Center's development:

www.nobelcenter.se
facebook.com/nobelhuset

Big Party for Nobel Peace Center's 10th Anniversary





The Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg participated in the celebrations.



Already in 2000, the Norwegian government took the decision that a peace center would be opened in the old train station building Vestbanen.

The Nobel Peace Center opened its doors for the first time on 11 June 2005 and has since become one of Oslo's most visited museums. In the summer 2015 it celebrated its tenth anniversary in the name of peace along with Nobel Laureates and the residents of Oslo.

OVER 1.75 MILLION PEOPLE have visited the Nobel Peace Center since it opened in the old railway station Vestbanen, next to the City Hall where the Nobel Peace Prize Award Ceremony is held. The Center has had over 60 exhibitions, including ten about the Nobel Peace Prizes that have been awarded since it opened, and it has welcomed many Nobel Peace Prize Laureates and world leaders to its events.

The anniversary was celebrated with red carpet, official speeches, prominent guests and everything that goes with such an important event. But for the Nobel Peace Center, it was equally important to celebrate together with those the Center was created for, its visitors: All the tourists and residents of Oslo who delve into the exhibitions and events and, not least, all the children who visit the Center together with their preschools, schools and families. This is why the Center created a two-part birthday party. First, there was a large free festival outside the Center, to which the whole city was invited, and then there was an official, smaller event.

ON SATURDAY, 6 JUNE, the entire building was decorated with flags and

banners and the square in front of the Nobel Peace Center was turned into a festival area with tents full of family activities. It was a day when children and adults, tourists and residents had fun together. It was a day that focused on solidarity, dialogue and peaceful coexistence. A day in the spirit of the Nobel Prize.

“Thank you for helping us to focus on what is important. That we are all citizens of the same world. That what affects you affects me.”

ERNA SOLBERG, PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY

The children could fold paper cranes, make their own juggling balls, paint their faces and take part in a circus school. There was also a circus performance, a chemistry show and storytelling for both adults and children. Many partners to the Nobel Peace Center also participated with activities: UNICEF demonstrated its School-in-a-Box, the Red Cross held first-aid courses and cartoonist Josef Yohannes taught children how to create their own superhero. Over 5,000 people attended and there were long lines to all the

activities. The response from the crowd was overwhelmingly positive.

THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION took place on 10 June. His Majesty King Harald was present, as was Prime Minister Erna Solberg. Laureates Shirin Ebadi and Kailash Satyarthi held greeting speeches. In her opening speech, Prime

Minister Solberg emphasised that the Nobel Peace Center has developed into a vibrant forum for debate and discussion on the most important issues in the world. “Thank you for helping us to focus on what is important. That we are all citizens of the same world. That what affects you affects me.”

Director Bente Erichsen summarised the first ten years in an interview with NRK Dagsrevyen:

“I really think we have succeeded. We have fulfilled the dreams we had and achieved the goals we set.”

N:o 13, År 1897 den 1 februari upprepat vid vittnesförhör inför
Stockholms Rådshufvudstads Sjette Afdelning; betygnat
Löven En larou
aut. à pres.
Stockholm
Testament
Jacob Ruders
et officio.

Jag undertecknad Alfred Bernhard
Nobel förklarar härmed efter mycket
betänkande min yttersta vilja i afseende
å den egendom jag vid min död kan ef-
terlemnna vara följande:
Mina brorsoner Hjalmar och Ludvig
Nobel, söner af min Bröder Robert Nobel, erhålla
hvardera en Summa af Twa Hundra Tusen Kronor;
Min Brorson Emanuel Nobel erhåller Tre
Hundra Tusen och min Brorsdatter Nina Nobel
Ett Hundra Tusen Kronor;
Min Bröder Robert Nobels döttrar Ingeborg
och Tyra erhålla hvardera Ett Hundra Tusen Kronor,
Trogen Olga Boetger, för närvarande boende

The Legacy You Leave Behind

On 13 March 2015, the exhibition *Legacy* opened at the Nobel Museum in Stockholm. Through a video art installation by artists David Hodge and Hi-Jin Kang Hodge, Nobel Laureates discuss their role models and what they want to pass on to others. The exhibition also exhibited a unique object for the first time – Alfred Nobel’s will and testament.

THE WILL WAS NOBEL’S WAY to defining his legacy, his way of showing the world who he really was. Alfred Nobel was not only a successful inventor and businessman. He was also deeply interested in culture and philosophy and a world citizen who wanted to contribute to the positive development of society.

Nobel’s wish was that the majority of his fortune would be distributed annually in the form of prizes to those who had made the greatest benefit to mankind. In this way he left his mark, not just once, but many times over. This is a legacy that is renewed every year when the Nobel Prize-awarding institutions announce new worthy heirs to Nobel’s fortune. This makes the will not only an interesting histor-

ical document, but a living cultural heritage.
During the legal proceedings that followed the death of Alfred Nobel,

“Individuals who shift a paradigm with their vision and their focus and their energy.”

RANDY SCHEKMAN, NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE 2013

the will played a key role. This can clearly be seen in the margin notes made by different persons involved in the legal process. Once the legal proceedings were completed, with the establishment of the Nobel Foundation, the will was locked away in the Foundation’s safe.

In connection with the will’s first public display, it was examined by Karin Olsson, paper conservator from the National Archives. She concluded

that the paper was a bit dirty with fingerprints, but that it was still in good condition after 120 years. The will consists of a sheet of paper which is folded in half, creating four sides. It had then been folded one more time to fit in a small envelope. The paper is of standard quality, and the text is

i Enskilda Banken i Stockholm samt i min
Kassakista 59 Rue de Malakoff, Paris; och de
i utstående fordringar, patent, mig tillkommande
patentavgifter eller så kallad royalty, med mera, hvar-
sken utredningsmännen finna uppgift i mina papper
och böcker.

Detta testamente är hithills det enda giltiga
och uppkäper alla mina föregående testamentariska
bestämmelser om sådana skulle förefinnas efter min död.

Styrligen anordnar jag såsom föraktade min
uttryckliga önskan att vilja att efter min död
julsådrarne uppkäras och att sedan detta skett och
tydliga dödsbeviset af kompetente läkare intygats
liket förbrännes i så kallad cremationsugn.

Paris den 27 November
1895
Alfred Bernhard Nobel

att Herr Alfred Bernhard Nobel med fullt förstånd

“Leaving a mark that serves as an inspiration for people to keep carrying on, and carrying on.”

LEYMAH GBOWEE, NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 2011

written with iron gall ink, which was common at the time.

IN ACCORDANCE with Nobel’s wishes, five Nobel Prizes were established — in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. The Nobel Prize’s five categories are a unique mix of disciplines. They make the Nobel Prize an interdisciplinary award that reflects both Alfred Nobel as a person and his interests during his lifetime. His will clearly stated that no regard should be paid to the recipient’s nationality, sparking great debate in Sweden, which had strong nationalist movements at the time. The will also specified the prize-awarding institutions: the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences would select the Laureates

in Physics and Chemistry, Karolinska Institutet would be responsible for the Prize in Physiology or Medicine, the Swedish Academy would handle the selection of the Laureates in Literature, and a committee selected by the Norwegian Parliament (Storting) in Oslo would choose Peace Prize Laureates.

The Nobel Prize has acquired a unique position over the years. There are several reasons for this. One is that it is considered to be an international prize, in as much as Nobel’s will stipulates that no regard be paid to nationality in the selection of Laureates. Another is that the prize money awarded has often been substantial. Most important, though, is the independent nature of the prize-awarding

institutions in selecting Laureates — a task which over the years has been carried out with great skill and care. At most, three recipients share a Nobel Prize and each receives their share of prize money, a diploma and a gold medal. All recipients are invited to Stockholm and Oslo to hold a Nobel Lecture and to receive their awards.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH the exhibition *Legacy*, which was seen by 169,000 visitors, the will was placed in a security booth where it was unfolded so visitors could read the famous words that came to lay the foundation for the world’s most important prize: “The whole of my remaining realisable estate shall be dealt with in the following way...”

Alfred Nobel – the Inventor, Entrepreneur and Businessman



Alfred Nobel was an inventor, entrepreneur and a very successful businessman who continually travelled between his factories. Nobel built up an enormous fortune that he chose in his will to dedicate to a prize that 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 who had varying success. 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. When Immanuel established a company in the war industry in 1842, he could finally send for his family.



The image on the opposite page shows Alfred Nobel in San Remo. Above his laboratory on the same location. At his death, he had 355 patents.

“My home is where I work and I work everywhere.”

ALFRED NOBEL

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. At the time, he was interested in poetry and even wrote his own work. But his father disliked Alfred’s interest in literature and sent him abroad for studies that focused more on the natural sciences. He visited a number of countries and finally 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 Swedish King Oscar II. This 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.



"You are an optimist, a sceptic, and a humanist. And above all, you are an empiricist – always determined to confront what we believe with what we can know. Just like Alfred Nobel."

PRESENTATION OF THE 2015 SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN MEMORY OF ALFRED NOBEL TO ANGUS DEATON BY PROFESSOR TORE ELLINGSEN

PORTRAIT PHOTOS: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD

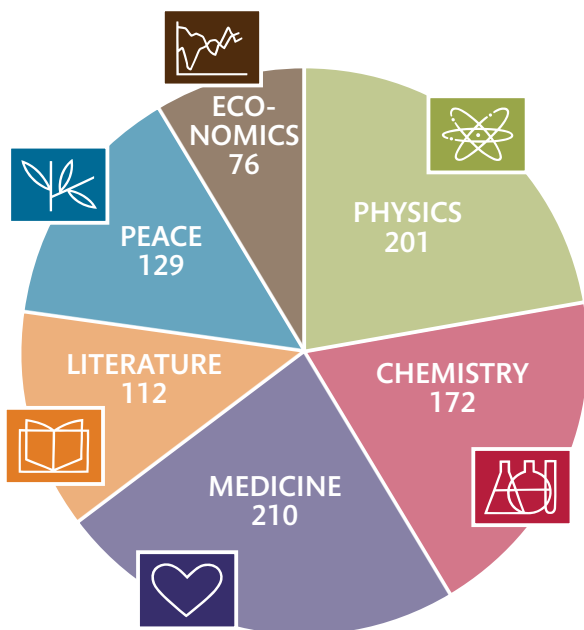


“The discovery of artemisinin has led to development of a new drug that has saved the lives of millions of people, halving the mortality rate of malaria during the past 15 years.”

PRESENTATION OF THE 2015 NOBEL PRIZE
IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE TO TU YOUYOU
BY PROFESSOR HANS FORSSBERG

For the Greatest Benefit to Mankind since 1901

With his prize Alfred Nobel wanted to award those who had contributed to the greatest benefit to mankind. In December 2015 the Nobel Prize and the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel had been awarded to 900 Laureates. Both individuals and organisations have contributed to a better world through their scientific discoveries, their literary creations and their work for peace and the resolution of conflicts.



The diagram shows the number of Laureates in each prize category, in total 900.

900 LAUREATES

The total number of Laureates who have been awarded a Nobel Prize or The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences since 1901.

573 NOBEL PRIZES AND 900 LAUREATES

874 Laureates and 26 organisations have been awarded the Nobel Prize and The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel between 1901 and 2015. A small number of individuals and organisations have been honoured more than once, which means that 870 unique individuals and 23 unique organisations have received the prize.

A Nobel Prize can be divided between three individuals at the most. Of the different prize categories the Medicine Prize has the most Laureates: 210. The Prize in Economic Sciences, which was awarded for the first time in 1969, has the least number of Laureates: 76. The 23 organisations that have been awarded a Nobel Prize are all Peace Laureates.

59 YEARS

The average age for Nobel Laureates in all prize categories.

NOBEL LAUREATES AND AGE

The average age for Nobel Laureates in all prize categories between 1901 and 2015 is 59 years. The prize category with the highest average age is Economic Sciences which has an average age of 67 years. Physics is the prize category with the lowest average age: 55 years.



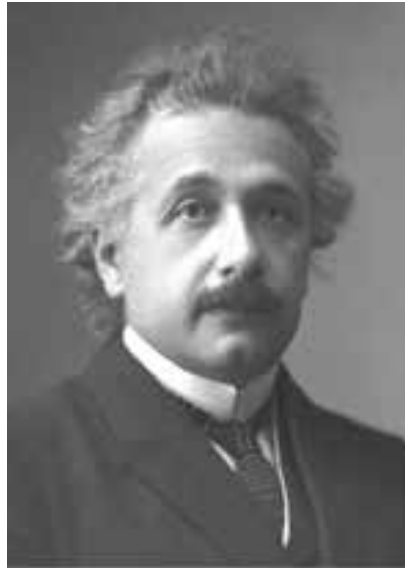
AWARDED THREE TIMES

The work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been honoured by a Nobel Peace Prize three times. Besides, the founder of the organisation, Henry Dunant, was awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.



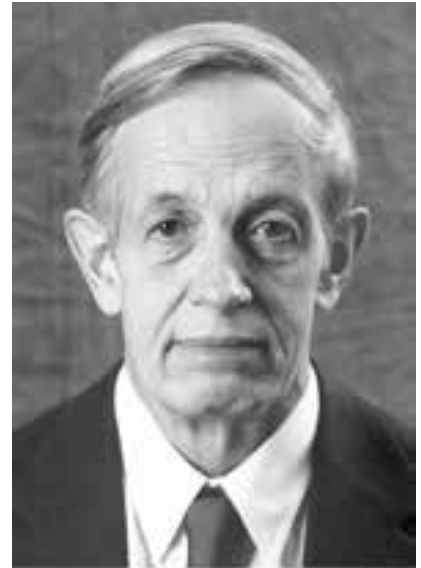
MARIE CURIE

Marie Curie discovered the elements radium and polonium. She is the only woman to have been honoured twice, with the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics and the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Between 1901 and 2015 the Nobel Prize and Prize in Economic Sciences have been awarded 49 times to women.



ALBERT EINSTEIN

Although famed for his theory of general relativity, it was his law about the photoelectric effect that gave Albert Einstein the Nobel Prize in Physics 1921. Together with Martin Luther King Jr. and Marie Curie, Einstein is one of the most popular Nobel Laureates judging by the views on the website Nobelprize.org.



JOHN F. NASH JR.

John F. Nash Jr., 1994 Laureate in Economic Sciences awarded for his work on game theory, passed away in May 2015. In an interview from 2004 he describes the experience of receiving the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel:

“It has had a tremendous impact on my life, more than on the life of most prize winners because I was in an unusual situation. I was unemployed at the time. [...] I was quoted very frequently in the literature of economics and mathematics, but it’s quite different to get official recognition. It transformed my life.”



“This award is not just for me. It is for those forgotten children who want education. It is for those frightened children who want peace. It is for those voiceless children who want change.”

NOBEL LECTURE BY MALALA YOUSAFZAI, OSLO, 10 DECEMBER 2014

MALALA YOUSAFZAI

Malala Yousafzai was only 17 years old when she was awarded the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize and thus the youngest Nobel Laureate ever. Under the most dangerous circumstances she has already fought for several years for girls’ right to education.

MALALA YOUSAFZAI, PHOTO: KEN OPPRANN

THE ORGANISATION SURROUNDING THE NOBEL PRIZE

THE NOBEL PRIZE is surrounded by a network of organisations and institutions with different tasks related to the prize. Over the past decade, the organisational structure has grown, particularly in areas tasked with inspiring and spreading knowledge about the Nobel Prize.

WHAT DOES THE NOBEL FOUNDATION DO?

The Nobel Foundation, a private foundation established in 1900, has ultimate responsibility for fulfilling the intentions laid out in Alfred Nobel's will. The main mission of the Foundation is to manage the assets made available through the will and the intellectual property related to the Nobel Prize that has developed over the years. The Foundation finances both the independent work of selecting the Nobel Laureates by the Nobel Prize-awarding institutions and the prize money. It also has overall responsibility for ensuring that the processes and regulations of the prize-awarding institutions are correct and maintain high quality.

WHO SELECTS THE NOBEL LAUREATES?

In accordance with the instructions Alfred Nobel left through his will, the process of independently and expertly selecting Nobel Laureates is handled by the Nobel Prize-awarding institutions named in his will:

ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES – Nobel Prize in Physics and Chemistry and the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

NOBEL ASSEMBLY AT KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET –

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
SWEDISH ACADEMY – Nobel Prize in Literature

NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE, (a committee of five persons appointed by the Norwegian Storting) – Nobel Peace Prize

Read more about the prize-awarding institutions and how they select Nobel Prize recipients on p. 26–27.

THE NOBEL PRIZE AS A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

The Nobel sphere also includes a number of externally financed entities with the primary task of disseminating information about the Nobel Prize and engaging and inspiring people around the world through the stories of the Nobel Laureates. During 2015, the non-profit Nobel Foundation Rights Association was replaced by the Alfred Nobel Memorial Foundation. The Memorial Foundation serves as an umbrella organisation for the following entities:

NOBEL GROUP INTERESTS AB, Stockholm

NOBEL MEDIA AB, Stockholm

NOBEL MUSEUM AB, Stockholm

NOBELHUSET AB, Stockholm

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE – RESEARCH & INFORMATION AS, Oslo

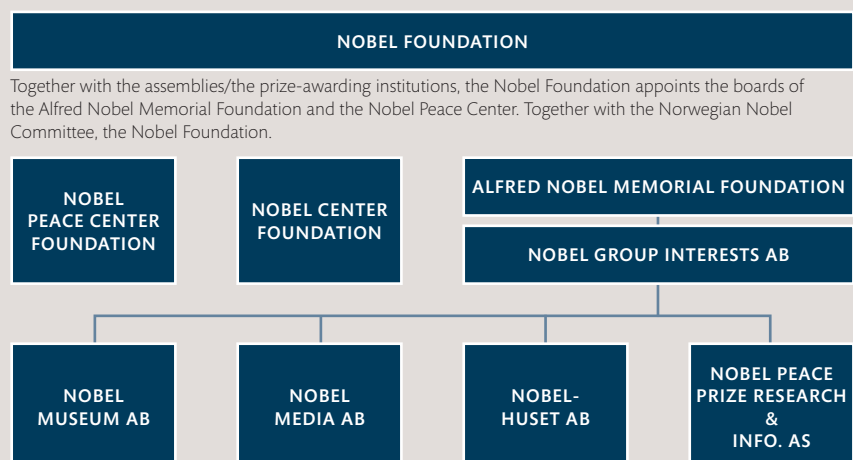
NOBEL PEACE CENTER FOUNDATION, Oslo

NOBEL CENTER FOUNDATION, Stockholm

The above organisations are all externally funded, for example through contributions from governmental or local authorities, education organisations, philanthropic organisations, or through partnerships with companies. The companies within the Nobel sphere have no influence over or access to the nomination or selection procedures of the Nobel Prizes. Only after the public announcement of the Nobel Laureates can these organisations begin spreading information about each year's Laureates.

“The on-going development of our international information campaign is important for safeguarding the Nobel Prize's position and spreading its message to a global audience. There are also good reasons for promoting efforts that are in harmony with the spirit of the Nobel Prize and that encourage creativity and innovation, thereby contributing to solutions to major current and future challenges. The support these companies receive through their respective sponsors is essential for conducting and expanding these efforts,” says Lars Heikensten, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, MARCH 2016



Together with the assemblies/the prize-awarding institutions, the Nobel Foundation appoints the boards of the Alfred Nobel Memorial Foundation and the Nobel Peace Center. Together with the Norwegian Nobel Committee, the Nobel Foundation.

The medals for Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature were modeled by the Swedish sculptor and engraver Erik Lindberg.

PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD





THE INSTITUTIONS THAT SELECT NOBEL LAUREATES

IN HIS WILL, Alfred Nobel stipulated which institutions should select Nobel 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 prize-awarding institutions in selecting Nobel Laureates. The fact that these organisations 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 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 Laureates in Physiology or Medicine. The Assembly has 50 members.

The Swedish Academy selects the Nobel 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 elected for a term of three years and may serve for a maximum of three consecutive terms. The Nobel Committees evaluate nominations for the respective Nobel Prizes and extensively examine a selection of the nominees.

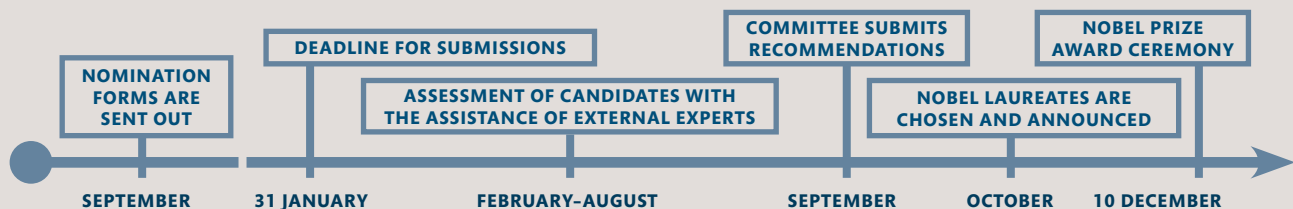
They subsequently present their proposals for Nobel Laureates to the respective prize-awarding institution. The actual decision as to who will be awarded Nobel Prizes is made not by the respective Nobel Committees, but by all members of the prize-awarding institution.

For the 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 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.



SELECTING NOBEL LAUREATES



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 where 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. This 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. These 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 prize-awarding institution in September. The final selection of Nobel Laureates takes place by a vote. The decisions are announced by the respective prize-awarding institutions immediately after the vote, usually during the first half of October. According to the Nobel Foundation's statutes, prizes can be equally shared between two works, though by not more than three individuals. 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

THE NOBEL PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY IN THE CONCERT HALL, STOCKHOLM. PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION is a private institution established in 1900 based on the will of Alfred Nobel. The mission of the Nobel Foundation is to manage Alfred Nobel's fortune. The Foundation is to manage Nobel's assets in a manner that ensures a secure financial standing for the Nobel Prize over the long term and that the 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 also strives to safeguard the prize-awarding institutions' common interests and to represent the Nobel sphere. In the past two decades a number of public operations have been developed with the aim of inspiring and disseminating knowledge about the Nobel Prize.

The Nobel Foundation has overall responsibility for the Nobel Week that takes place in Stockholm in December. This week has a busy schedule for the Nobel Laureates, culminating in the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony and the Nobel Banquet held on 10 December. Both of these events are planned and run by the Foundation. The 2015 Nobel Week concluded with a reception for the Nobel Laureates at the Nobel Foundation, which

was also attended by representatives for the Peace Prize Laureate, the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet.

The Nobel Foundation is also responsible for publishing the Laureates' Nobel Lectures and for administering Nobel Symposia held in the respective prize categories. In 2015 two Nobel Symposia were held: NS 159 *Adaptive Immunity: Defence and Attack*, organised by Professor Klas Kärre, and NS 158 *Free Electron Laser Research*, organised by Professor Mats Larsson.

During 2015 a coexistence agreement was reached with the organisations behind the *Lindau Nobel Laureate Meetings*. The activities consist of meetings between Nobel Laureates and students in the Lindau area concerning the scientific Nobel Prizes.

THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL INSTITUTE acts as the Norwegian Nobel Committee's secretariat and the Nobel Foundation's branch office in Oslo. The Institute administers the activities connected with the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize.

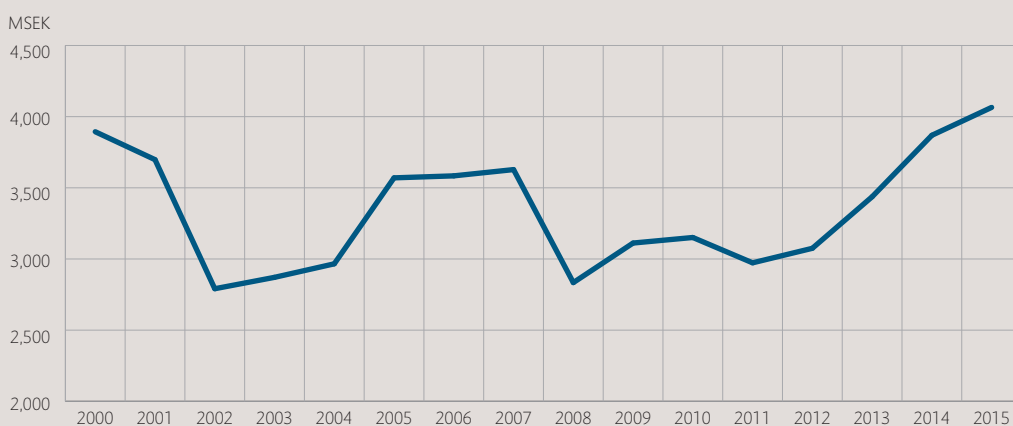
The market value of the Nobel Foundation's invested capital amounted to SEK 4.065 billion at the end of 2015. Investment capital consists of 44 per cent stocks, 15 per cent interest-bearing assets and 41 per cent alternative assets. The return on investment capital for the year was 7.3 per cent. The total cost for all Nobel

Prizes and operating expenses in 2015 was SEK 98.0 million. This was divided among three main categories: the prizes and compensation paid to the prize-awarding institutions (SEK 66.9 million); the Nobel Week in Stockholm and Oslo (SEK 16.9 million); and administration and other expenses (SEK 14.2 million). Additional information about the Nobel Foundation's financial management is available in the Foundation's 2015 Annual Report.

The Nobel Prize-awarding institutions appoint fifteen trustees to the Nobel Foundation, for two calendar years at a time. Six representatives are appointed by the Academy of Sciences and the other 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 Nobel Foundation's accounts.

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION'S BOARD, which is based in Stockholm, consists of seven members and two deputy members appointed by the Foundation's trustees. 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.

THE MARKET VALUE OF THE NOBEL FOUNDATION'S INVESTED CAPITAL, NOMINAL VALUE (2000-2015)



The market value of the Nobel Foundation's invested capital fell during the IT crash (2000-2003) and the recent financial crisis (2007-2008), which was mainly due to a high allocation to equities. In recent years, several changes have been made in the investment strategy, among other things a larger share of the capital has been invested in alternative assets. From the year 2011 the capital has grown from 3 billion to exceed 4 billion SEK at the end of the year 2015.



Aziz Sancar takes a look at his Nobel Diploma during his visit to the Nobel Foundation.



Wided Bouchamaoui, leader of UTICA and one of four representatives of the National Dialogue Quartet.



Two students take the opportunity to have a chat with Medicine Laureate William C. Campbell during the reception at the Nordic Museum.



NOBELSTIFTELSEN

The Nobel Foundation

No. of Employees: 11

Executive Director: Lars Heikensten, Dr

Established: 1900

Corporate ID No.: 802002-4462

Address: Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden

Contact: media@nobel.se,
+46 (0)8-663 09 20

Website: www.nobelprize.org/
nobel_organizations/nobelfoundation/

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Sara Danius, Professor, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy (from 2015-12-01)

Kaci Kullmann Five, Adviser, Deputy Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee

Urban Lendahl, Professor, Secretary-General for the Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute and the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine

Tomas Nicolin, MSc

Lars Bergström, Professor, Secretary of the Nobel Committee for Physics, Deputy Member

Gunnar von Heijne, Professor, Secretary of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry, Deputy Member

NOBEL MEDIA AB

NOBEL MEDIA spreads knowledge about Nobel Prize-awarded achievements and stimulates interest in science, literature and peace in line with Alfred Nobel's vision and legacy. The company's operations rest on two main pillars, one being digital outreach and content publishing across the official Nobelprize.org website, podcast and social media channels. The second pillar includes international, inspirational meeting events such as Nobel Week Dialogue, Nobel Prize Dialogue, Nobel Prize Series and Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative – all of them featuring the participation of Nobel Laureates. Nobel Media additionally produces the annual Nobel Prize Concert in Stockholm and manages a portfolio of publishing licenses, footage sales as well as live broadcast rights to the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies in Stockholm and Oslo.

2015 was a year that featured several digital milestones that saw the global Nobel Prize audience grow. The reach via these digital platforms nearly doubled compared to 2014. A contributing factor to the success was the result of an increased focus on the official Nobel Prize Facebook channel (see separate article on p. 8).

THE NOBEL PRIZE announcement week in October and the Nobel Week in December received particularly high audience engagement in comparison to previous years. The announcements were broadcast live on Nobelprize.org and YouTube. Portrait video illustrations of the newly announced Laureates were developed specifically for social media, receiving millions of views, as well as presented on a large digital screen on Times Square, New York.

Swedish public service television broadcaster (SVT) produced the annual live broadcasts from the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony and Banquet in Stockholm whilst the Norwegian Broadcasting

Corporation (NRK) produced the annual Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony in Oslo. The international distribution rights of broadcasts were managed by Nobel Media via global news agencies Reuters, APTN, AFP and the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). In Stockholm, SVT also produced a live broadcast from the Nobel Prize Concert, distributed to EBU members.

The 2015 Nobel Week was lit up by a bright new star above Stockholm. *Your Star* was a public artwork by Danish-Icelandic artist Olafur Eliasson to celebrate ground-breaking scientific and literary achievements and the importance of new ideas generated by all of us in our everyday lives. Commissioned by Nobel Media, *Your Star* consisted of a bright LED light powered by solar energy that was collected during the long days of the Midsummer holiday and stored in a battery, bringing a trace of the previous summer into the winter night.

IN 2015 TWO NEW MEETING CONCEPTS

were established: Nobel Prize Dialogue and Nobel Prize Series. The inaugural Nobel Prize Dialogue took place in Tokyo on 1 March. Seven Nobel Laureates, world-leading scientists, policy makers and thought leaders discussed *The Genetic Revolution and its Future Impact*. Nobel Prize Series was held in Singapore on 5–6 November, a concept combining conference, lectures, roundtables, an exhibition and other meeting spaces, with specifically selected Nobel Laureates participating. In Singapore *The Future of Learning* was the topic both at the large conference and the Executive Roundtable meeting.

The annual Nobel Week Dialogue, in its fourth year running, returned to Gothenburg in 2015. The event was filled to capacity with a record number of 1,500 participants at the Swedish Exhibition and Congress Centre. This year's theme explored scientific and cultural perspec-

tives on *The Future of Intelligence*. Topics such as human and artificial intelligence, the future of work and creativity were debated by a wide range of world-renowned experts, including seven Nobel Laureates. The event was broadcast live on www.nobelweekdialogue.org and the online dialogue was extensive and lively. The purpose of the free full-day seminar is to bridge the gap between science and society by providing an opportunity for the general public and the scientific community to participate in discussions about global issues that affect us all.

THE NOBEL PRIZE INSPIRATION INITIATIVE

is now in its sixth year of operation. The initiative is a global programme designed to help Nobel Laureates interact with a scientific community at universities and research centres worldwide. The 2015 events were held in Brazil and the United States. Across six institutions in five cities, Laureates participated in a series of lectures, Q&A sessions and discussion panels. The initiative places particular emphasis on promoting intergenerational encounters with aspiring young scientists. The insightful exchanges that often result are documented by video, which in turn make for enduring inspirational content for accessible sharing with a wider online audience.

DURING 2015, Nobel Media continued working with various businesses and organisations in connection with activities held in Sweden and around the world. These are: Akademiska hus, Akamai, AstraZeneca, Carl Bennet AB, the City of Gothenburg, DNB, Ericsson, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, JP Morgan, Microsoft, Nanyang Technological University Singapore, Region Västra Götaland, Saab, Sandvik, Scania, Sten A Olsson Foundation for Research and Culture, Stockholm Business Region and Volvo Group.



Medicine Laureate Tu Youyou's illustrated portrait is emerging in a video in connection with the announcement in October 2015.



"It's very inspiring." Sagal Aden was one of many students who participated in the Nobel Week Dialogue in Gothenburg.



PROGRAMME 2016

20–21 MARCH

Nobel Prize Series is organized in Dubai, UAE

2–3 MAY

Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative in Paris

OCTOBER

Live broadcast of the 2016 Nobel Prize announcements on Nobelprize.org

NOVEMBER

International meeting activity, location to be confirmed

DECEMBER

Interviews with the year's Nobel Laureates and live broadcast of the Nobel Lectures on Nobelprize.org

8 DECEMBER

Nobel Prize Concert at Stockholm Concert Hall

For more info: www.nobelprize.org, facebook.com/NobelPrize, twitter.com/NobelPrize

9 DECEMBER

Nobel Week Dialogue, free full day seminar on science and society, at the Stockholm City Conference Center

10 DECEMBER

Live broadcast of the Nobel Prize Ceremonies in Oslo och Stockholm

11 DECEMBER

Recording of the roundtable discussion *Nobel Minds*

As part of the Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative, Nobel Laureates will participate in an international seminar programme held at various universities and at AstraZeneca's research centres around the world. During 2016 lecture series will be in France, South Korea, Japan and China.



Nobelmedia

No. of Employees: 13 in Stockholm and 2 in London

Turnover: SEK 50,086K

Executive Director: Mattias Fyrenius

Established: 2004

Corporate ID No.: 556667-5194

Address: Sturegatan 14, Stockholm

Contact: info@nobelmedia.se, +46 (0)8-663 17 22

Website: www.nobelprize.org/nobel_organizations/nobelmedia

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Marie Nilsson, CEO of Mediavision

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Daniel Birnbaum, Director of the Museum of Modern Art, Stockholm

Julen Zierath, Professor, Chairman of the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine

Erika Lanner, LL.M, Nobel Foundation, Deputy Member

NOBEL MUSEUM AB

NOBEL MUSEUM'S MISSION is to safeguard the Nobel Prize's standing through museum, educational and research efforts related to the Nobel Prize. The museum aims to inform about the subjects noted in Alfred Nobel's will for his prize. The museum also aims to be a cultural centre and a multifaceted meeting place where visitors can take part in discussions, attend lectures and family programmes and enjoy many other activities. With the Nobel Prize as the natural starting point for all activities, the museum has offered a broad range of activities since it opened and has attracted visitors of all ages. In 2015, the museum again achieved a new attendance record with close to 220,000 visitors to its premises on Stortorget in the Old Town in Stockholm.

A NOBEL CENTER ON BLASIEHOLMEN will result in major changes in the range of public events related to the Nobel Prize. With this in mind, the museum is working to ensure its activities can be scaled up for the coming new premises. In the coming years, the museum's exhibition production can serve as a test bed for the activities it wants to pursue in the future. For example, over the year the museum has been working to develop an exhibition concept for the Nobel Center. In May, a first printed draft was presented in a collaboration with Atelier Brückner in Stuttgart.

In the exhibition *Nobel Creations*, the museum is collaborating with Beckmans College of Design and Sweden's Royal

College of Music. The latest Nobel Laureates work is presented here, with detailed explanations, combined with artistic interpretations by the two colleges' students. In 2014's version, which also was used to kick off the 2015 exhibition year, the entire experimental set-up from the Medicine Laureates Edvard and May-Britt Moser provided an exciting centre piece.

On 12 March, the exhibition *Legacy* opened. This was an art installation by David Hodge and Hi-Jin Kang Hodge, based on interviews with 14 Nobel Laureates. Alfred Nobel's original will and testament was displayed in connection with this art installation.

In December, the Nobel Museum inaugurated the 2015 version of *Nobel Creations*. This year's exhibit featured a wide range of items donated to the museum by Nobel Laureates during Nobel Week. Along with music and the design students creative interpretations of the Laureates work, the objects told in an inspiring way about the 2015's Nobel Prizes.

THE MUSEUM'S INTERNATIONAL activities were extensive during 2015. The exhibition *Sketches of Science* continued its tour and had stops at the University of California (Davis), House of Sweden (Washington), Hannover Messe (Hannover) and the Science Festival in Moscow. From the end of March, the exhibition *Ideas Changing the World* was on display in Dubai. On 6 November, the exhibition

opened in an expanded version of the ArtScience Museum in Singapore, as part of the Nobel Prize Series, which was conducted in collaboration with Nanyang Technological University. During the spring a version of *Nobel Creations* was also on display at the House of Sweden in Minneapolis.

In total, over 100 events took place during the year. On 1 June, the British author Simon Singh lectured about mathematics in the humorous animated TV series *The Simpsons* and on 23 September the museum hosted Sir Winston Churchill's granddaughter, Celia Sandys, who spoke of her grandfather's political achievements, writings and art.

Five hundred sixty school classes took part in programmes, and, internationally, the Nobel Museum's activities had several times more visitors than it had in Stockholm. It is gratifying to see how interest in Nobel-related topics consistently attracts growing crowds, but at the same time worrying that the museum in its current location can barely cope with the massive influx of visitors.

DURING THE YEAR an agreement was signed with EF (Education First), which became a new main sponsor for Nobel Museum together with Samsung. The Confederation of Swedish Enterprise (Svenskt Näringsliv) supports the nationwide school programme, Akka, and Akzo Nobel is a project sponsor. The City of Stockholm, the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Education are important contributors to the museum's activities. The Swedish Research Council and the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research have made financial contributions to the museum's research efforts. Happily, income from the Nobel Museum's operations has also increased. Earnings from the shop, restaurant and entrance fees now account for a significant part of the museum's income.



Angus Deaton, during a tour of *Nobel Creations*, in which all the 2015 Laureates' works are interpreted by students from Beckmans College of Design and the Royal College of Music.



Takaaki Kajita and wife Michiko Kajita listening to a musical interpretation of the Nobel Prize in Physics 2015.



The Nobel Museum has during the year, in cooperation with its main sponsor Samsung, developed the learning tool *Mission Nobel*. It is aimed at students in the upper secondary school and makes it possible for school classes to explore the stories of Alfred Nobel and the Nobel Laureates on their own in the museum. The tool consists of a number of interactive missions carried out on tablets.

PROGRAMME & EXHIBITIONS 2016

2 FEBRUARY

Concert: *Chernobyl Consorts* – Music inspired by Svetlana Alexievich's book *Voices from Chernobyl*

9 FEBRUARY

Science Café – A planet in crisis?

5 MARCH

Nobel Creations/Fashion Day: Activities focusing on how to portray science in the form of art and creative work

17 MARCH–4 SEPTEMBER

Exhibition: *Sketches of Science*

5 APRIL

Literature Talk: *In the Nobel Laureates' trails*

17 APRIL

Scientific Cinema: movie screening and discussion with scientists in current topics

23 APRIL

Culture Night: The Nobel Museum celebrates 25 years

26 APRIL

Science in Focus: Plants as medicine against cancer

SEPTEMBER

Experiment Exhibition inaugurated

3 OCTOBER–10 OCTOBER

Announcement week. Schools, visitors, journalists and researchers are welcome to the Nobel Museum to receive more detailed information about Nobel Prize and Nobel Laureates

15 OCTOBER

Presentation of the 2016 Nobel Prize

10 DECEMBER

Celebration of the *Nobel Day* at the Nobel Museum

This list represents a selection of events. For a complete list, please visit www.nobelmuseum.se

Nobel Museum

No. of Employees: 45

Turnover: SEK 60,206K

Executive Director: Olov Amelin, Ph.D.

Established: 2004. Prior to this, activities were conducted within the Nobel Foundation Rights Association

Corporate ID No.: 556667-5210

Address: Stortorget 2, Stockholm, Sweden

Contact: info@nobelmuseum.se, +46 (0)8-534 818 00

Website: www.nobelmuseum.se

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2015

Lars Heikensten, Dr, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation

Ulf Danielsson, Professor, Uppsala University

Peje Emilsson, Chairman, Kreab Gavin Anderson

Bente Erichsen, Director Nobel Peace Center

Marika Hedin, PhD, D hc, Director of Museum Gustavianum

Klas Kärre, Professor, Associate Member of the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine

Nina Wormbs, Associate Professor, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)

Sara Öhrvall, Senior Adviser and Co-Founder of MindMill Network

Erika Lanner, LLM, Nobel Foundation, Deputy Member

THE NOBEL PEACE CENTER FOUNDATION

THE NOBEL PEACE CENTER celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2015 with a big party in June, several commemorative activities during the year and the publication of an exclusive book covering the first ten years.

Since the opening in 2005, the Center has established itself as an important cultural institution in Oslo. Permanent and temporary exhibits tell of Alfred Nobel, the Nobel Peace Prize and the lives and ideas of the Nobel Peace Prize Laureates. Events, seminars and debates on themes such as war, peace and conflict resolution make the Nobel Peace Center a vibrant meeting place for current discussions, reflection and learning.

The Center has also grown to become one of Oslo's, and Norway's most visited museums. In 2015, the Center had 248,266 visitors. This was an increase of 9 per cent from 2014.

DURING 2015, the Nobel Peace Center held nine different exhibitions, with special focus on documentary photography and contemporary art. The programme for 2015 was particularly aimed at children and youth.

The 2014 Nobel Peace Prize exhibition: *Malala and Kailash*, which lasted through November 2015, was about children's right to education and a childhood free from slavery. The uniform worn by Malala the day she was shot by the Taliban was included in the exhibition and received much attention from both the public and the media.

See what I mean? was an exhibition created in collaboration with the Inter-

national Museum of Children's Art that allowed children to express themselves through their own works of art.

In connection with the Dalai Lama's 80th birthday, the Nobel Peace Center held a playful exhibition of photographs and illustrations about the 14th Dalai Lama's life.

In the autumn of 2015, the year's major documentary photography exhibition opened: *Targets*. The German photographer Herlinde Koelbl has travelled the world to take pictures of the targets soldiers use when they are training to kill. The result was a photo exhibition showing how images of the enemy are created and change over time.

The exhibition about the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize was entitled *The Tunisian Method*. It tells the story of the building of democracy in Tunisia and the Quartet for National Dialogue, and was created in collaboration with the Magnum photographer Moises Saman. Five documentary films were also created for the exhibition based on interviews with leaders of the four organisations that formed the Quartet.

The fence near the Nobel Peace Center for the construction of the new National Museum has been transformed into a place for contemporary art, in collaboration with the cultural agency Mesén. In June 2015 the *Peace Wall* was inaugurated with the 60-meter long artwork: *Mare Nostrum – Our Ocean*.

The touring exhibition *Peace at Work*, with highlights from all Nobel Peace Prize exhibitions since 2005, was produced

for the anniversary. It was shown at the Nobel Peace Center, at Union Scene in Drammen and at Telenor Arena.

A THIRD OF THE VISITORS at the Nobel Peace Center are children, pupils and students. In 2015, 783 school classes took part in educational programmes at the Center. Teacher feedback after visits has been very positive and many schools return with new classes.

DURING THE ANNIVERSARY YEAR, the Nobel Peace Center offered a wide-ranging programme with 49 events that attracted a total of 23,798 visitors. Every Thursday night from early April to late December (with a break during the summer months), the Center organised debates on current topics, some of them in cooperation with the Norwegian Helsinki Committee, the Norwegian Atlantic Council or Norwegian People's Aid. The debates were free and open to all.

The folk festival on the occasion of the 10th anniversary in June was celebrated mainly outside the Center and was intended particularly for families. More than five thousand visitors came to the Center on that day. At the official reception on 10 June, Peace Laureates Shirin Ebadi and Kailash Satyarthi, Prime Minister Erna Solberg and His Majesty King Harald were present.

The year ended with a farewell party for Bente Erichsen, who resigned as Museum Director after leading the organisation from the start 10 years ago. Her efforts were celebrated with a party for friends, colleagues and the Center's partners on 18 December.

The Nobel Peace Center's main sponsors are Hydro, Telenor Group and ABB.

The Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO-Norway), The Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) and The Federation of Norwegian Industries supports the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize Exhibition *The Tunisian Method* and Mint of Norway supported the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize Exhibition *Malala and Kailash*.



Peace Laureates Kailash Satyarthi and Shirin Ebadi attended the celebration of the Nobel Peace Center's 10th anniversary.



The refugee crisis in the Mediterranean is the theme of the 60 meter long artwork *Mare Nostrum – Our Sea*, which was inaugurated in June 2015.

PROGRAMME & EXHIBITIONS 2016

JANUARY–NOVEMBER

Nobel Peace Prize Exhibition 2015: *The Tunisian Method*

JANUARI–MAY

The photo exhibition *Targets*

JANUARY–JUNE

The exhibition *1965 UNICEF*

FROM 4 FEBRUARY

The Nobel Peace Center invites you to debates and discussions on current topics every second Thursday at 6 PM

17 APRIL

Tourist in Your Own City. Free entrance

JANUARY–APRIL

Mare Nostrum – Our Ocean exhibited on the *Peace Wall*

JUNE–DECEMBER

New exhibition at the *Peace Wall*

JUNE–DECEMBER

Exhibition *The Dangerous Prize* about Carl von Ossietzky, the 1935 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

16 SEPTEMBER

Culture Night in Oslo. Free admission from 6 PM and open until 11 PM

OCTOBER

The winner of the 2016 Nobel Peace Prize is announced

DECEMBER

The exhibition 2016 Nobel Peace Prize opens

This is a selection from the programme.

For the full programme, see www.nobelpeacecenter.org



Nobel Peace Center

No. of Employees: 35

Turnover: NOK 60,206K

CEO: Liv Tørres

(Bente Erichsen until 31.12.2015)

Established: 2005

Corporate ID No.: 985226237

Address: Brynjulf Bulls Plass 1,
Rådhusplassen, Oslo, Norway

Contact:

post@nobelpeacecenter.org,

+47 48 30 10 00

Website:

www.nobelpeacecenter.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2015

Olav Njølstad, Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Chairman

Kaci Kullmann Five, Deputy Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee

Siri Hatlen, Civil Engineer and MBA, self-employed

Olav Aaraas, Historian, Museum Director, The Norwegian Museum of Cultural History

Olov Amelin, PhD, Museum Director, The Nobel Museum

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE – RESEARCH & INFORMATION AS

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE – Research & Information AS, is the research arm of the Norwegian Nobel Institute. It focuses on research and information about peace and conflicts and reflects the same spirit as is found in the work of the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The company primarily arranges the visiting fellows programme, lectures and seminars.

The Nobel Institute's visiting fellows programme began in the early 1990s. Since then, it has hosted over 200 fellows studying international history and politics. It is an extension of the Nobel Institute's original ambition of being an intellectual force in direct contact with the latest developments within international politics.

During the spring 2015, eight political scientists, historians and economists were invited for shorter and longer research fellowships in Oslo. This culminated in a number of popular seminars which took place at the Nobel Institute during the period 30 April to 18 June under the title *The Age of Liberal Internationalism*.

An overarching theme for the seminars examined which aspects of the international order implemented in the years following the Cold War proved robust and which ideas and frameworks were shown to be less resilient. The lectures dealt with peace and conflicts, cooperation and competition. The seminars were open to the general public and contributed to a stimulating debate. For the first time, all the seminars were streamed from the website to a global audience. In this way, the company achieved part of its ambition of reaching a broader audience and will focus even more energy on this goal during 2016. The company's operations were financed during the year with support from the Fritt Ord Foundation and with revenues from a license agreement with the Mint of Norway.

ANOTHER MAJOR MISSION of the company is to organise the Nobel Peace Prize Concert, which was held for the 21st time in 2015. The concert is financed by sponsors and revenue from the sale of tickets

and TV broadcast distribution rights.

Last year, the Nobel Peace Prize – Research & Information began a collaboration with Warner Bros Norway production company and the event company Gyro, which handled production and distribution of the concert. New and long-term sponsorship agreements were signed with Telenor, Norska Hydro, Rema 1000 and Dagbladet.

The Nobel Peace Prize Concert on 11 December was a massive musical tribute to this year's Laureate, the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet. The concert, which kicked off with American TV personality Jay Leno, took place for the first time in Telenor Arena outside of Oslo. A number of famous Norwegian and international artists contributed to the celebration with music, which varied from pop and rock to folk music and North African rhythms. The concert was attended by approximately 8,000 audience members and was broadcast by Norwegian and foreign TV companies. For the first time, it was also broadcast live on YouTube.



Nobel Peace Prize Concert took place for the first time in the Telenor Arena.



The four representatives of the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet.

PROGRAMME 2016

21 APRIL

John T. McNay, Professor of History, University of Cincinnati – Blue Ash: *Give Peace A Chance: Presidential Decisions for Peace from Truman to Bush I*

28 APRIL

Steven L. B. Jensen, Researcher at the Danish Institute for Human Rights.: *The Making of International Human Rights*

4 MAY

James Cooper, Senior Lecturer in History, Oxford Brookes University, UK: *The Politics of Peace making: U.S. Presidents and the Northern Ireland Conflict, 1964–1998*

10 MAY

Michael Kimmage, Professor of history, The Catholic University of America: *The Causes of Peace: A Backwards Glance at Containment*

12 MAY

Fabian Klose, Senior Researcher, Leibniz Institute, Mainz: *Humanitarian interventionist policies and the establishing of a lasting international peace order.*

19 MAY

Jeffrey W. Taliaferro, Associate Professor of Political Science Tufts University: *The United States, Alliance Coercion, and Paths to Regional Peace?*

26 MAY

Bear F. Braumoeller, Associate Professor Political Science, Ohio State University: *Problematic and Pernicious: The False Promise of Steven Pinker's Thesis*

2 JUNE

Ayşe Zarakol, University Lecturer, University of Cambridge, *How the Moslem World Learned to Live with the West: Lessons for Today*

9 JUNE

Mai'a Davis Cross, Assistant professor political science at Northeastern University: *EU Institutions & Peace: The Power of Possibility*

15–18 JUNI

Nobel Symposia: NS 161
The Causes of Peace
Organiser: Olav Njølstad

11 DECEMBER

Nobel Peace Prize Concert

For more info, visit www.nppri.org och www.nobelpeaceprizeconcert.org



Nobel Peace Prize Research & Information

No. of Employees: 1
Turnover: NOK 654K
Founded: 2010
Corporate ID No.: 996179397

Address: Henrik Ibsens gate 51,
Oslo, Norway
Contact: +47 22 12 93 00,
info@nppri.org
Website: www.nppri.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2015

Olav Njølstad, Professor, Norwegian Nobel Institute, Chairman
Kaci Kullmann Five, Deputy Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee

Odd Arvid Strømstad, Managing Director of Warner Bros. International Television Production Norway

Asle Toje, political scientist, Research Director

Annika Pontikis, Public Relations Manager, Nobel Foundation

NOBELHUSET AB

IN DECEMBER 2011, the City of Stockholm and the Nobel Foundation agreed to jointly promote the construction of the Nobel Center on Blasieholmen in Stockholm. The construction project is being carried out by Nobelhuset AB, a company formed on the initiative of the Nobel Foundation. The company's mission is to plan, construct, own, administer and develop the Nobel Center.

THE NOBEL CENTER will develop its activities around the Nobel Prize's unique combination of fields – the natural sciences, literature and peace. This will be a open and public venue with room for exhibitions, meetings, activities and a café and restaurant. Hundreds of thousands of visitors from around the world are expected to visit the Center to view inspiring exhibitions about Alfred Nobel and the Nobel Prize or to listen to public discussions with the world's greatest thinkers. International conferences, a major school programme with a focus on learning in the future and exciting cultural events will run throughout the year.

The building's design was chosen through an architectural competition. In April 2014 it was announced that David Chipperfield and Christoph Felger won with their elegant and timeless building "Nobelhuset".

FOR THE PAST YEAR, Stockholm has had a local plan proposal for the Nobel Center out for comment and review. Referral bodies and the general public have been invited to submit comments. In parallel, intensive work has been on-going to further develop the plans from the competition. Led by David Chipperfield Architects in Berlin, this work has placed priority on the public areas and evaluating the building's size. The basic idea of the building is unchanged, but this review resulted in a reduction of the height of the building by roughly the equivalent of a floor while shortened it by about 4.5 metres. The previously planned underground parking garage has been eliminated, as has a ramp along the street Hovslagargatan. In the spring of 2016 the

city council is expected to approve the local plan.

In 2015 work also began on a construction programme, as did cooperation with architects and technical consultants and initial contacts with the building contractors. Construction is scheduled to last for two years. The goal is for the Nobel Center to open in 2019.

WORK WITH CONTENT and operational planning has been on-going during the year. A number of workshops with experts in various fields were held and resulted in important input in the development of the Center's future educational and meeting efforts. A collaboration began with Atelier Brückner, an internationally leading agency within exhibition design,

on a concept for the Nobel Center's exhibition efforts.

During the year, an initiative entitled *Voices of the Nobel Center* was launched. In this initiative, scientists, Nobel Laureates, donors and individuals from the cultural world share their expectations for the project in the form of short filmed interviews.

THE AMBITION IS to finance the new Nobel Center through donations. The cost is estimated to total SEK 1.2 billion at 2014 prices. During 2015, SEK 1.05 billion of the funds had been donated. The majority of the building's financing will come from the Erling-Persson Family Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, which will contribute SEK 800 million combined.



"I'm optimistic about the Nobel Center because I view it in the context of Stockholm and Sweden in 50 or 100 years, as an international centre for science."

HANS ROSLING,
PROFESSOR OF GLOBAL HEALTH AND
CO-FOUNDER OF GAMPINDER FOUNDATION



Nobel Center will have an open and free-of-charge entrance floor with exhibitions, a café and a shop.



Extensive school activity programs with a focus on learning of the future will be organised in Nobel Center.



NOBELHUSET AB

No. of Employees: 2

Turnover: SEK 7 500K

CEO: Susanne Lindh

Established: 2012

Corporate ID No.: 556884-6421

Address: Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden

Contact:

nobelcenter@nobelcenter.se

Webbplats: www.nobelcenter.se



Nobel Center will be a building seething with activity. It will create a new platform for exhibitions, scientific seminars, lectures and discussions about current topics and events of various kinds.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2015

Lars Heikensten, Dr., Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation, Chairman

Lars Anell, Ambassador

Birgitta Ed, Senior Adviser and partner at Six Year Plan

Staffan Normark, Professor

Eva Nygren, Director of Trafikverket Investments

Anders Nylander, former Managing Director of Atrium-Ljungberg

Hans Dalborg, Dr., former Managing Director and Chairman of Nordea

Erika Lanner, LL.M., Nobel Foundation, Deputy Member

Inspiring Meetings during Nobel Week

Nobel Week is about inspiring and sometimes unexpected encounters. What actually happens at the intersection between art and science? What arises in the encounter between disciplines or in the dialogue between knowledgeable experts and curious students? These are issues that were central to the 2015 Nobel Week in Stockholm.



NOBEL WEEK begins on 6 December with a visit to the Nobel Museum. According to tradition, the Laureates sign a chair in the bistro and donate an artefact to the museum's growing collection. Svetlana Alexievich, whose literary work is based on interviews, donated a dictaphone and three tapes with interviews from her work with the book *Voices from Chernobyl*.

BOTH SWEDISH and international media were very interested in the events. Medicine Laureate Satoshi Ōmura meeting the Japanese press corps outside the Nobel Museum in Stockholm. In an interview with a Japanese newspaper, Ōmura describes his research style as follows: "I have conducted experiments by taking a flexible approach. To find a method other scientists had not tried yet, I tried different culture mediums and temperatures using my ingenuity."



NOBEL PRIZE CONCERT, PHOTO: NIKLAS ELMEHED
OTHER IMAGES, PHOTO: ALEXANDER MAHMOUD



STUDENT MAX ARKAD taking a selfie with Tomas Lindahl, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry during a visit to the local school Helenelundsskolan in Sollentuna. At first most students were a bit shy – many whispered, others asked straight out who the visitor was. After a Q&A session and by the time Tomas was leaving however, many were eager to take photos.

One student was curious if Tomas Lindahl makes many mistakes in his profession. He answered: “Yes. Chemistry would be boring if you were right a 100% of the time”.

Several of the Laureates took part in much appreciated meetings with students and teachers in schools during Nobel Week.

THE YOUNG SOLOIST Daniil Trifonov performed Sergei Rachmaninoff’s third piano concerto, under the baton of conductor Franz Welser-Möst at the Nobel Prize Concert on 8 December. Many Nobel Laureates are highly interested in music, and quite a large number of them are also practicing musicians. When asked about how he looks upon the connection between art, science and creativity, Trifonov answered: “Art and science can be considered among the highest forms of human creativity, so they are often intertwined as curious minds often have an interest in different disciplines.”





LAUREATE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES ANGUS DEATON was joined by his three grandchildren on the trip to Stockholm. Julian Lee, 9 years, described the Nobel Banquet as “amazing”, but he said that coolest experience during the week was to board the 17th century ship Vasa together with his grandfather.



THE 2015 NOBEL MENU was composed by chef Sayan Isaksson and pastry chef Daniel Roos, both acclaimed Swedish sources of culinary inspiration. The menu highlighted local ingredients from Scandinavia, which Sayan Isaksson noted was developed with sustainability in mind and a consistent focus on vegetables. The first course was turbot and scallop with sea plants, brown butter and bleak roe. Some 40 chefs prepared the menu for four days before the Nobel Banquet at the City Hall, which hosted 1,350 guests.



THE NOBEL LAUREATES AFTER THE CEREMONY in the Concert Hall and gathered in the Prince's Gallery in the City Hall. They are about to join their table partners and enter in procession from the grand staircase into the Blue Hall, where the other guests are waiting for the guests of honour.



"I WAS FORTUNATE to have excellent teachers in chemistry, biology, mathematics and literature. As an arrogant youngster I took this for granted. [...] My personal experience shows how important our teachers can be, and they should have our strong and enthusiastic support."

TOMAS LINDAHL, NOBEL LAUREATE IN CHEMISTRY 2015, IN HIS BANQUET SPEECH



SEINABO SEY performed the song *Poetic* accompanied by Edvin Nahlin on laser harp and Salem Al Fakir on piano at the 2015 Nobel Banquet. The theme of the entertainment was an homage to Swedish music in modern times. The evening also saw performances by Gustaf Sjökvist Chamber Choir and Anna Ternheim.

The floral decorations in the Blue Hall, created by Per Benjamin, were inspired by the shape and colour spectra of the gold in the Nobel Prize medal.





NOBELSTIFTELSEN

The Nobel Foundation



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