

THE  
NOBEL  
PRIZE



ANNUAL REVIEW  
THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

•  
2022



Cover: Mats Hjelm, *Where one is the other must be*, 2014. Jone Kvie, *Untitled (carrier)*, 2006. Both works were part of the exhibition *Life Eternal* at Liljevalchs.

PHOTO: JEAN-BAPTISTE BÉRANGER



Vidar Helgesen, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation since 1 January 2021.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

In keeping with the will of Alfred Nobel, the Nobel Prize is awarded to individuals and organisations that have “conferred the greatest benefit to humankind” in science, literature and peace. Nobel Prize laureates are part of a community that has profoundly changed the world – working tirelessly to provide tools and knowledge that will improve people’s lives and protect our planet. In a world where bright spots in the news flow are few and far between, the Nobel Prize laureates and their achievements are a constant source of inspiration.

We would like more people to be inspired and empowered by the hope that the laureates spread. Although few are rewarded with a Nobel Prize, the prize should not be perceived as exclusionary. Our work to create a new Nobel Center at Slussen in central Stockholm is an expression of our desire to share the laureates’ inspirational power with others – in Sweden and around the world. Last year, we received generous grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation and the Erling-Persson Foundation to finance this house of science, culture and peaceful dialogue. Construction of the building itself, which is the final part of the complex Slussen urban remodelling project, is a few years away, but we are already busy developing new ways to let the Nobel Prize inspire people.

The Nobel Prize Museum’s *Life Eternal* exhibition at Liljevalchs art gallery in Stockholm last year was a highly successful example in terms of ambition, implementation and visitor numbers. The same is true of Nobel Week Lights. During the 2022 Nobel Week in Stockholm this artistic light festival, which literally illuminates the Nobel Prize laureates and their achievements, had 475,000 physical visitors.

During 2022 the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo had freedom of expression as its main theme, based on the 2021 peace prize awarded to journalists Maria Ressa and Dmitry Muratov. At a conference at the Nobel Peace Center in September, Maria Ressa spoke about the need for radical changes to reclaim digital platforms so that they can function in the interest of truth and humanity. Her message illustrates how the various Nobel Prize disciplines are interrelated. Disinformation undermines science as well as free speech and peace efforts. No sector of society is untouched or unthreatened by disinformation. There must be a broad mobilisation to build trust and respect for all those who persistently strive to disseminate truth and facts.

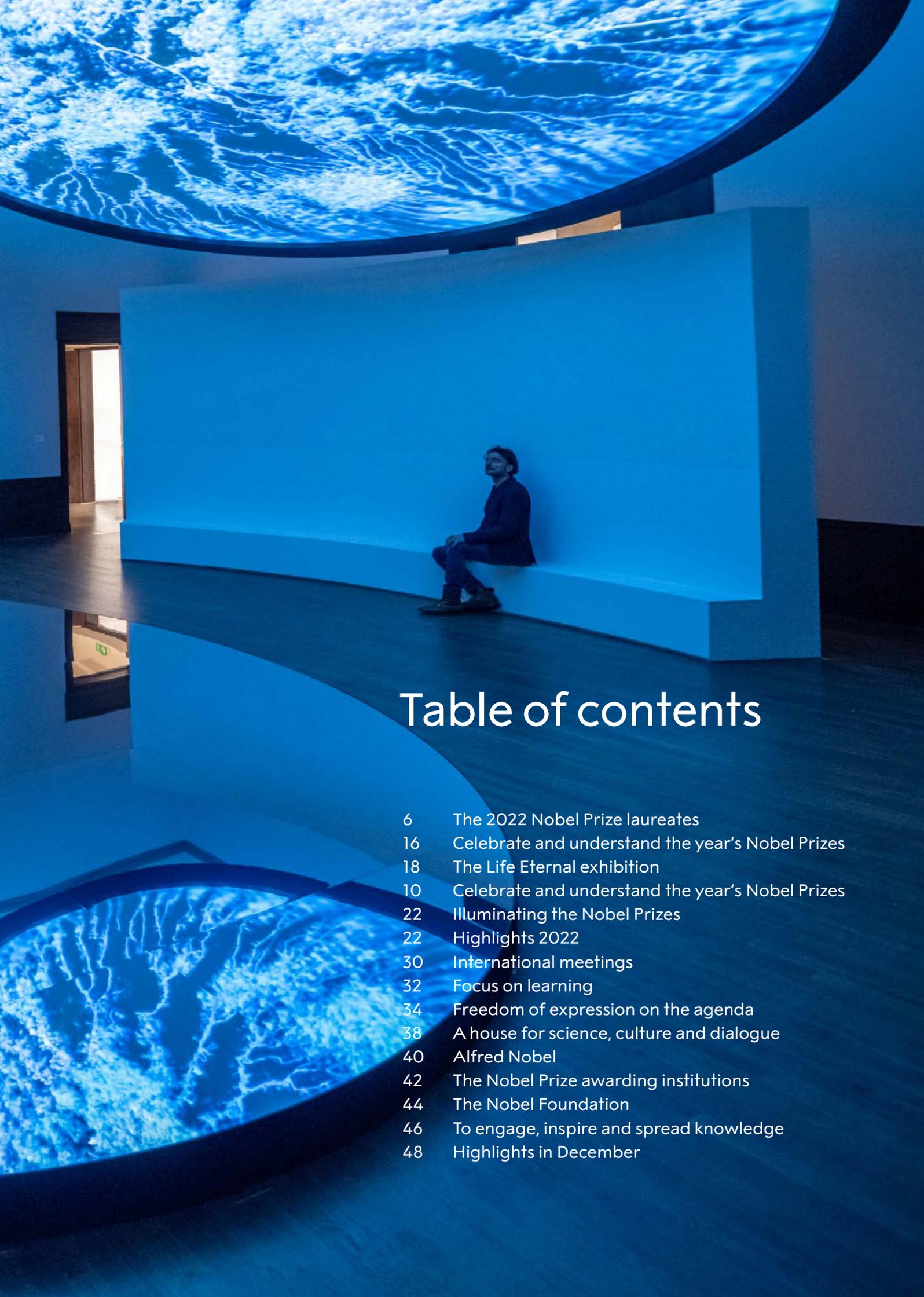
The issue of disinformation will be addressed again this May at the Nobel Prize Summit in Washington D.C., which we are organising together with the US National Academy of Sciences. The Summit will bring together laureates, other experts, leaders of technology platforms, policy makers, educators and young people from around the world to demonstrate the importance of seeking truth, thinking critically and engaging in a trust-based dialogue around human progress in science, culture and peace.

This is another example of the content that the future Nobel Center will offer. The years until the Nobel Center is completed will be an innovative journey to create rich content. Using the Nobel Prize, the laureates and their achievements as our platform, we will aim to awaken curiosity, promote discussion, instil hope and inspire action for the greatest benefit to humankind.

Time present and time past  
Are both, perhaps present in time future,  
And time future contained in time past.

And time future contained in time past,  
Time present and time future,  
Are both, perhaps present in time future,  
And time future contained in time past.

ARTECHOUSE, *Time, Life, and Eternity*,  
2022 from the exhibition *Life Eternal*  
at Liljevalchs.

A man is sitting on a curved white bench in a room. The ceiling and floor are covered in a large, circular projection of blue water ripples. The walls are white and curved. The lighting is blue and ambient.

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Morten Meldal on stage at Konserthuset Stockholm accepting his Nobel Prize on 10 December.

## The 2022 Nobel Prize laureates

The Nobel Prize awarding institutions selected Nobel Prize laureates in October as usual. After two years of specially adapted events due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the year's laureates could once again travel to Stockholm and Oslo to receive their prizes as part of festive ceremonies. A large number of 2020 and 2021 laureates also attended the Nobel Week in Stockholm.

## THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

was awarded to

ALAIN ASPECT  
JOHN F. CLAUSER  
ANTON ZEILINGER

“for experiments with entangled photons, establishing the violation of Bell inequalities and pioneering quantum information science”.

Alain Aspect, John Clauser and Anton Zeilinger have each conducted groundbreaking experiments using entangled quantum states, where two particles behave like a single unit even when they are separated. Their results have cleared the way for new technology based upon quantum information.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

John Clauser and Anton Zeilinger during the taping of *Nobel Minds*.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

Alain Aspect and Queen Silvia of Sweden at the Nobel Prize banquet.

## THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

was awarded to

CAROLYN R. BERTOZZI  
MORTEN MELDAL  
K. BARRY SHARPLESS

“for the development of click chemistry and bioorthogonal chemistry”.

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry is about making difficult processes easier. Barry Sharpless and Morten Meldal have laid the foundation for a functional form of chemistry – click chemistry – in which molecular building blocks snap together quickly and efficiently. Carolyn Bertozzi has taken click chemistry to a new dimension and started utilising it in living organisms.



PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG

Carolyn Bertozzi, Barry Sharpless and Morten Meldal after presenting their lectures.



The Swedish medicine laureate Svante Pääbo with his family on stage after the Nobel Prize award ceremony.

## THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE

was awarded to

**SVANTE PÄÄBO**

“for his discoveries concerning the genomes of extinct hominins and human evolution”.

Through his pioneering research, Svante Pääbo accomplished something seemingly impossible: sequencing the genome of the Neanderthal, an extinct relative of present-day humans. He also made the sensational discovery of a previously unknown hominin, Denisova. Pääbo’s seminal research gave rise to an entirely new scientific discipline; paleogenomics.



The French author Annie Ernaux.

## THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

was awarded to

**ANNIE ERNAUX**

“for the courage and clinical acuity with which she uncovers the roots, estrangements and collective restraints of personal memory”.

Annie Ernaux was born in 1940, made her debut in the mid-1970s and has had a long and productive career as an author ever since. Her books, which number more than twenty in all, are often based on her own childhood, mixing fragments of memories with the collective memories that characterise the time in which she grew up. She can therefore be said to have invented a genre of her own: collective autobiography. Her best-known works include *Happening* and *The Years*.

## THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

was awarded to

**ALES BIALIATSKI**  
**MEMORIAL**  
**CENTER FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES**

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Ales Bialiatski from Belarus, the Russian human rights organisation Memorial and the Ukrainian human rights organisation Center for Civil Liberties. The laureates were awarded for their work to promote human rights, democracy and peaceful coexistence in the neighbouring countries of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. They have stood up for the right to criticise the powerful and in defence of the fundamental rights of citizens. Together they demonstrate how important civil society is for peace and democracy.



PHOTO: JO STRAUJE

Representatives of the 2022 peace laureates with their medals and diplomas. Ales Bialiatski represented by Natalia Pinchuk, Memorial represented by Jan Rachinsky and Center for Civil Liberties, represented by Oleksandra Matviichuk.

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

was awarded to

**BEN S. BERNANKE**  
**DOUGLAS W. DIAMOND**  
**PHILIP H. DYBVIK**

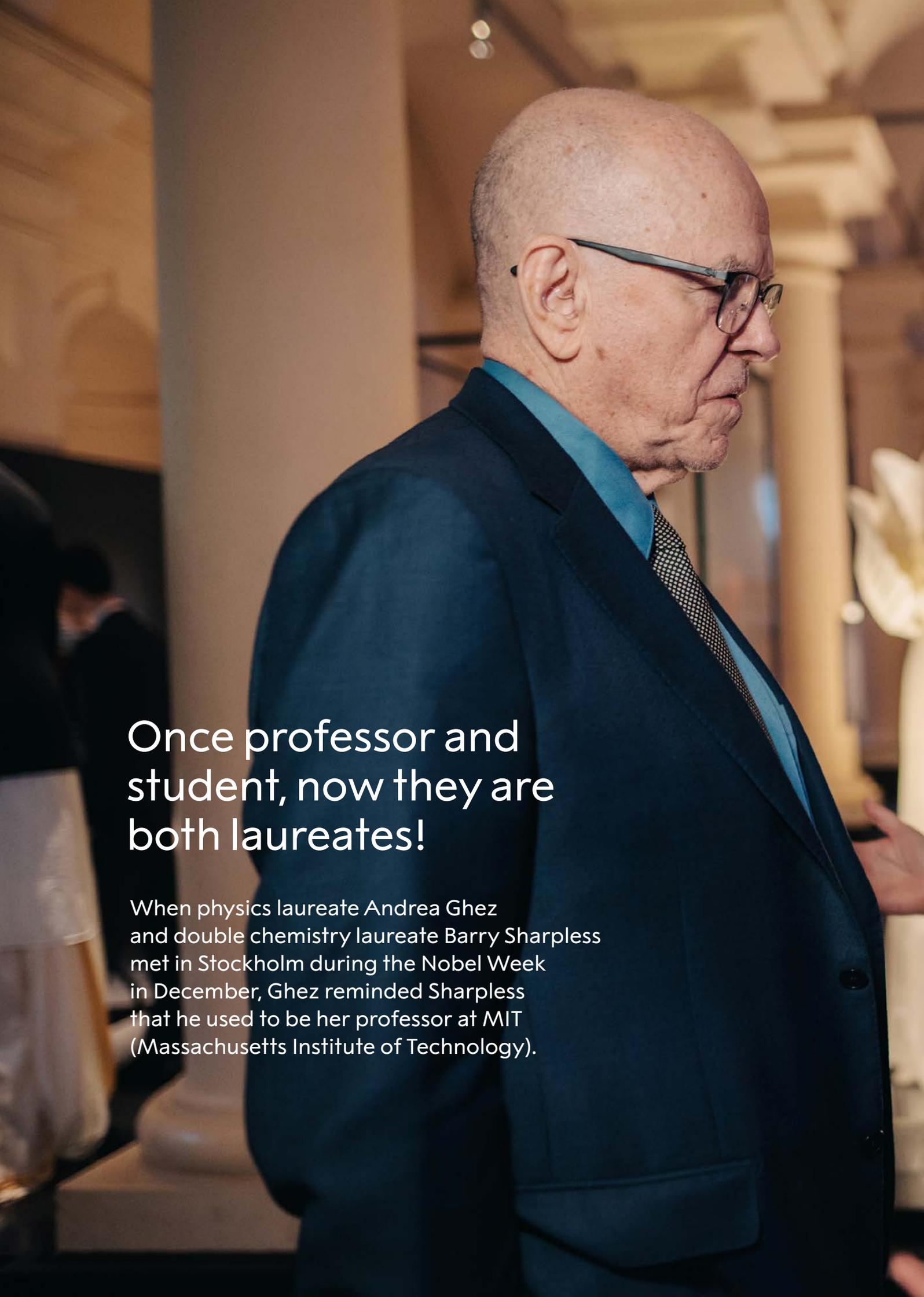
“for research on banks and financial crises”.

This year’s economic sciences laureates, Ben Bernanke, Douglas Diamond and Philip Dybvig, have significantly improved our understanding of the role of banks in the economy, particularly during financial crises. An important finding in their research is why avoiding bank collapses is so vital.



PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

Ben Bernanke, Douglas Diamond and Philip Dybvig during the Nobel Prize award ceremony.



## Once professor and student, now they are both laureates!

When physics laureate Andrea Ghez and double chemistry laureate Barry Sharpless met in Stockholm during the Nobel Week in December, Ghez reminded Sharpless that he used to be her professor at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).



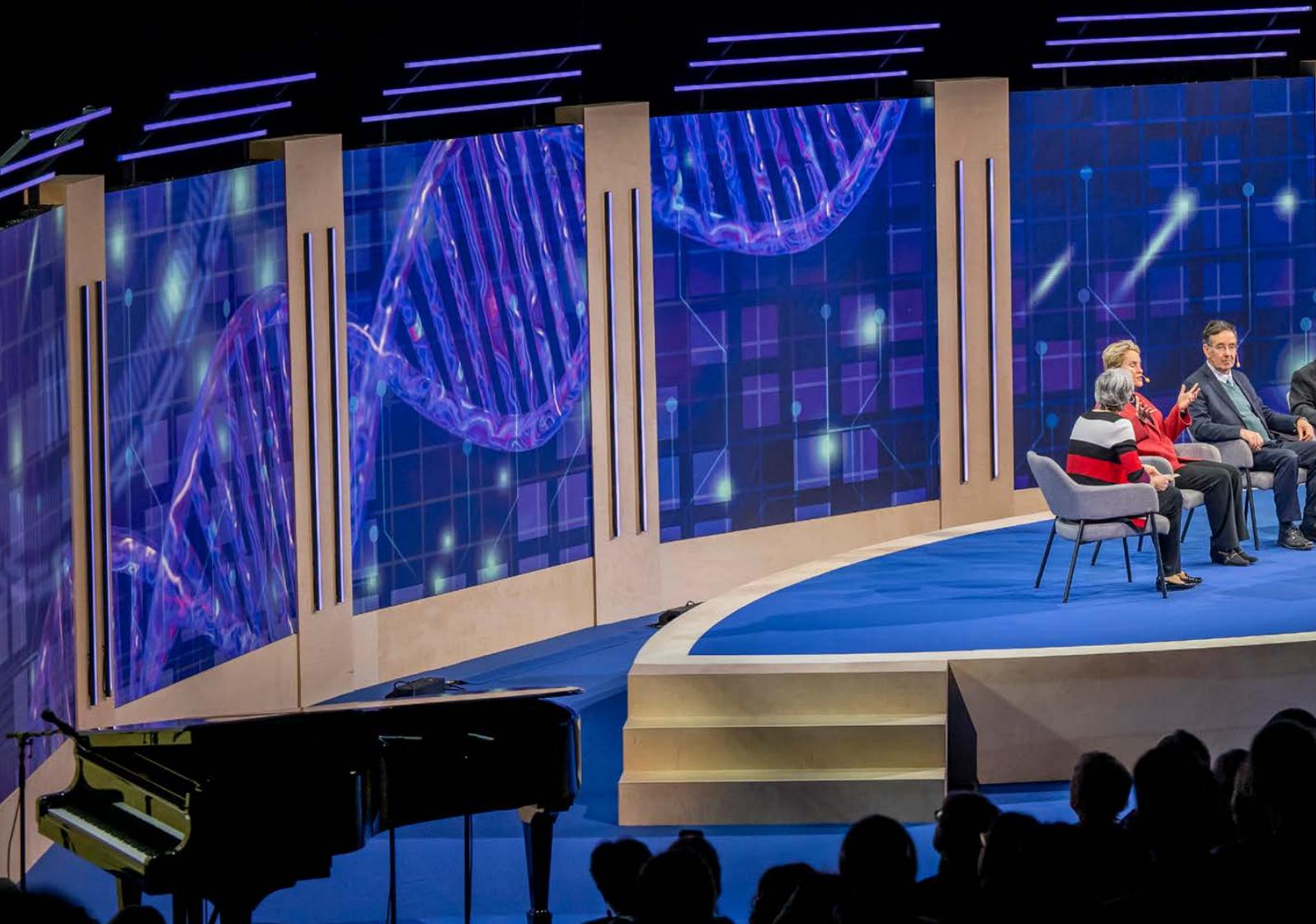


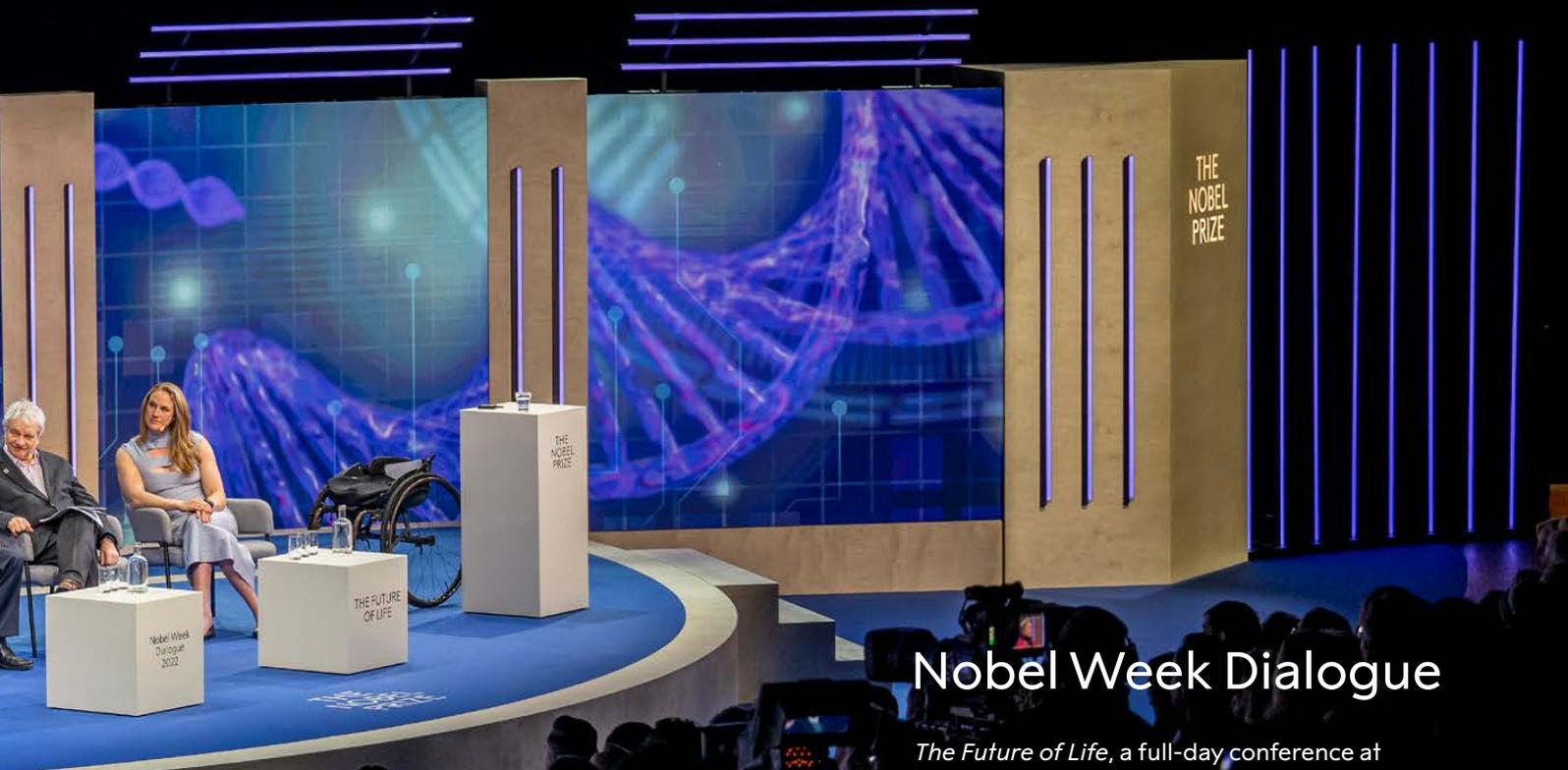


## Bertozzi's speech

"Chemists are dreamers. We think up new molecules and bring them to life. Throughout our careers, the three of us have sought to create molecules that help us understand biology and improve human health. (...) Click and bioorthogonal chemistries transformed our field by liberating chemists from old constraints. Click chemistry gave us freedom to build molecules of unprecedented complexity."

Carolyn Bertozzi in her speech of thanks at the Nobel Prize banquet, a speech on behalf of all three chemistry laureates.





## Nobel Week Dialogue

*The Future of Life*, a full-day conference at the Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre during the Nobel Week in Stockholm, focused on the most important challenges and opportunities that will affect life on earth and the future of humanity. Chemistry laureate Frances Arnold, appearing on the big screen, was one of the speakers.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN



Students at the Nobel Prize Museum as the new prizes were announced.

# Celebrate and understand the year's Nobel Prizes

Nobel Calling Stockholm offered a wide range of activities to celebrate creativity and progress and to focus on the achievements that were awarded Nobel Prizes.

During the first week of October the year's Nobel Prize laureates receive their magic phone call, and the world's spotlight shines on research, science, literature and peace efforts. During Nobel Calling Stockholm, the Nobel Prize Museum presented a series of newsworthy conversations and programmes.

Together with a number of other actors, the museum also organised activities throughout Stockholm. This included programmes about a Nobel Prize laureate who inspired an opera at the Royal Institute of Technology, humanitarian law in war and peace, precision medicine and the zebrafish facility at Karolinska Institutet, a medical university. The museum live-streamed the announcements of all the prizes. Representatives of the respective Nobel Committees spoke at the 2022 Crash Course to explain the year's scientific prizes in a way everyone could understand. A thought-provoking monologue and a quiz featuring media personality Mark Levengood rounded off the evening.

The week also included an international Nobel Prize Teacher Summit and conversations at the museum about the fight for global compassion featuring peace prize laureate Kailash Satyarthi and about life in space featuring physics laureate Didier Queloz. During the museum's Peace Friday event, a panel of experts discussed the Nobel Peace Prize and its role in the world. Another high point during the week was a conversation about the literature prize featuring Swedish Academy members Ellen Mattson and Anders Olsson. Nobel Calling also

included a conversation about the economic sciences prize at the Riksbank, Sweden's central bank, featuring members of the economic sciences prize committee and a family weekend with a science "edutainment" show.

The week's events were organised by the Nobel Prize Museum in collaboration with Karolinska Institutet, the Swedish Red Cross University College, the City of Stockholm, the Stockholm City Archives, Stockholm University and Sveriges Riksbank.

During Nobel Calling, the Nobel Prize Museum also inaugurated the exhibition *Life Eternal* at the Liljevalchs art gallery in Stockholm. It was an exhibition which brought together science, art and cultural history – showing different approaches to eternity, exploring the crucial issues of our era and offering hope for the future.

Page 14 left: The museum organised various interactive initiatives during Nobel Calling. This including asking visitors to write down their own motivating forces on a piece of paper that was then posted on a wall.

Page 14 right: Speakers at the annual Crash Course on the scientific Nobel Prizes included representatives from the Nobel Committees. TV personality Mark Levengood presented a quiz.

Page 15: A fully booked conversation about the literature prize took place on the Nobel Prize Museum's stage.



The interactive experience *Symphony of a Missing Room: SternWarte* was presented during the *Life Eternal* exhibition at Liljevalchs. Christian Partos' interactive light installation can be seen in the background.

## The Life Eternal exhibition

The exhibition *Life Eternal* at Liljevalchs art gallery in Stockholm brought together science, art and cultural history.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

The *Life Eternal* exhibition was accompanied by the publication of a Swedish-language anthology with the same name, in which more than 30 writers elaborate on the ideas in the exhibition. Their essays deal with history, philosophy, biology, physics, chemistry, economics, culture and popular culture.

Among those who contributed to the book are author Karl Ove Knausgård; Nobel Prize laureates Louise Glück, Paul Nurse and Kazuo Ishiguro; science journalist Torill Kornfeldt; and Joel Halldorf, professor of church history.

The editors were Clara Åhlvik, Director of Exhibitions at the Nobel Prize Museum, and journalist Jan Gradvall. The book was designed by Greger Ulf Nilson.

Modern research shows that the question of eternal life should be viewed not only as a religious and philosophical matter, but also as a biological possibility. The question of eternal life in relation to research and technological breakthroughs is contradictory. While we humans are developing advanced methods to prolong life, we also have the capacity to extinguish all life on earth because of a lifestyle that is destroying the climate.

By bringing together science, art and cultural history, the *Life Eternal* exhibition reflected on issues related to eternity and the future. What future is possible, and what future do we want, if we are striving towards eternity? The Nobel Prize categories – from the natural sciences of physics, chemistry and medicine to the humanism of literature and peace – allow for boundary-breaching conversations on these issues.

Artists Mark Dion, Niki Lindroth von Bahr and Christian Partos were

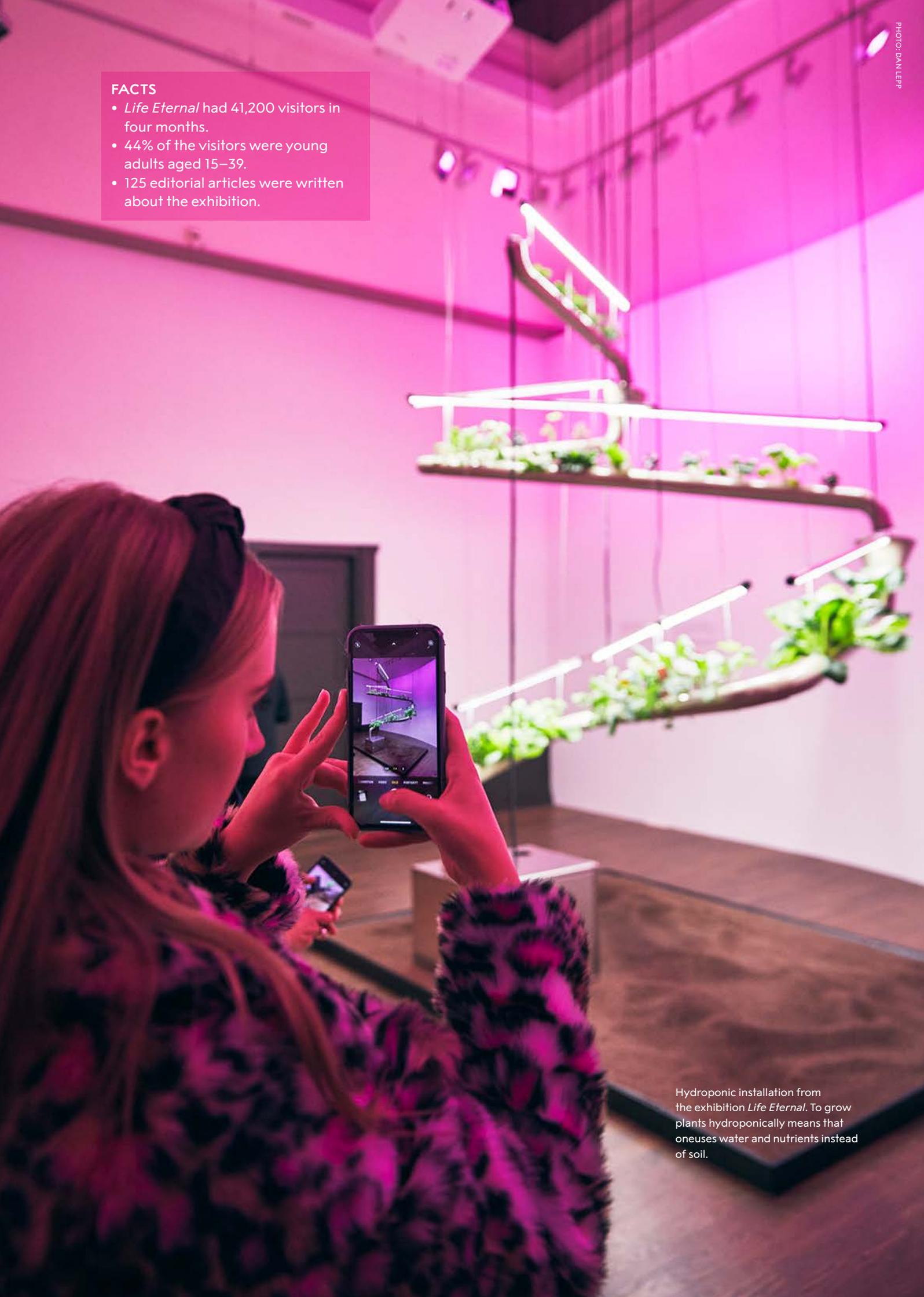
commissioned to create new works for the exhibition. Oscar Nilsson also contributed a sculpture of the humanoid Josie – taken from the novel *Klara and the Sun*, written by the 2017 Nobel Prize laureate in literature, Kazuo Ishiguro.

At Liljevalchs art gallery in Stockholm, the Nobel Prize Museum produced a large-format exhibition that served as a preview of what a future Nobel Center will be able to offer. During the exhibition period, the museum presented extensive programme activities featuring artists and researchers in the humanities and sciences. Many of the programmes, such as quizzes, conversations, workshops, screenings and mini-lectures with interactive elements, were produced in collaboration with the Young Academy of Sweden.

Through art and science, the exhibition provided different approaches to eternity, explored the crucial issues of our era and offered hope for the future.

**FACTS**

- *Life Eternal* had 41,200 visitors in four months.
- 44% of the visitors were young adults aged 15–39.
- 125 editorial articles were written about the exhibition.



Hydroponic installation from the exhibition *Life Eternal*. To grow plants hydroponically means that one uses water and nutrients instead of soil.



The artist Eva Beierheimer created the interactive artwork *Alas, alas, the mirror's retrospection* at Sergels torg, which invited visitors to be part of creating a visual loop.



Chemistry laureates Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer Doudna visited the installation *Un/fold* at the Royal Institute of Technology campus created by the collective re|thread inspired by the laureates' prize awarded research.

# Illuminating the Nobel Prizes

Nobel Week Lights, an artistic lighting festival, both illuminated and enlightened the Swedish capital with installations that interpreted Nobel Prize awarded achievements.

For the third year, the acclaimed Nobel Week Lights festival took place in December. During the darkest time of the year, illuminated artistic installations invited people to explore Stockholm and the urban environment with new eyes, while learning more about the achievements of the Nobel Prize laureates.

The festival offered exciting programmes, guided walks, and a St. Lucia Day paddling trip in illuminated kayaks past *Conscience*, the artwork by Les Ateliers BK projected on the Stockholm City Hall. Using sound and light, *Conscience* portrayed peace efforts and scientific discoveries that provided hope for the future.

The Royal Palace participated in the light festival for the first time. British artist Luke Jerram's luminous globe *Gaia* was displayed in the south vault of the building. The installation was one of several designed to encourage environmental awareness. By showing our whole planet, Jerram wanted to illustrate how all life on earth is connected and show that we have a responsibility to take care of our planet.

The interactive artwork *Kinesthesia* by Alexander Wolfe was inspired by the 2021 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine that was awarded to Ardem Patapoutian and David Julius for “their discoveries of receptors for temperature and touch”. *Kinesthesia* is the body's ability to detect movement. When

Ardem Patapoutian, the artist Alexander Wolfe and David Julius on the right, by the installation *Kinesthesia*, which was inspired by the laureate's prize awarded research.

visitors touched the artwork, sensors transformed their touch into light.

*Wave-Field* in Kungsträdgården park was based on the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physics awarded to Takaaki Kajita and Arthur B. McDonald “for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass”. For a long time, it was believed that neutrinos did not have mass. But when scientists discovered that they oscillate, meaning that they move in a repetitive manner, they realised that neutrinos have mass. By testing the illuminated seesaws in the artwork, visitors themselves were able to experience how mass can create oscillation.

## FACTS

- The number of Nobel Week Lights visitors was estimated at 475,000.
- The festival consisted of 22 light artworks.
- The public was offered 64 guided tours in five different languages and eleven events.
- Six universities and 42 students participated.



# 989

## Nobel Prize laureates

Since 1901, the Nobel Prize and the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel have been awarded to 989 individuals and organisations.

- Laureates: 989
- Prize categories: 6
- Prize-awarded women: 61
- Prize-awarded organisations: 27
- Youngest laureate: age 17
- Oldest laureate: age 97

Barry Sharpless, chemistry laureate in 2001 and in 2022, is one of few who has received more than one Nobel Prize

## The Nobel Prize website and social media channels

- Nobelprize.org had 18 million visits during 2022.
- At the end of 2022 we had more than 8 million followers across our social channels.
- The number of YouTube subscribers reached 482,000, up 21% in 2022.
- During the October announcements we saw an average daily reach on Facebook and average daily number of impressions on Twitter and LinkedIn in the millions: 4.9M, 9.5M and 2.5M respectively.
- Content from Nobel Week was made digitally available to global audiences – videos published from Nobel Week content had resulted in more than 2.1 million views by 16 January 2023.



PHOTO: JOHANNES GRANSETH

## The peace dove flies again

At noon on Friday 13 May, a white dove was released from the windows of the Nobel Peace Center. As the dove flew above Oslo City Hall Square, the John Lennon song 'Give Peace a Chance' was played from the City Hall's bell tower.

Every Friday from mid-May to mid-October, the Nobel Peace Center released a peace dove, together with "The Good News of the Week", aimed at contributing to hope and optimism in a world full of conflict.

"The white dove is probably our strongest symbol of peace and hope, which is needed more than ever in a world that seems unsafe and unstable," said the Nobel Peace Center's Executive Director, Kjersti Fløgstad.



PHOTO: JEAN-BAPTISTE BERANGER

## The Ages of Man

Niki Lindroth von Bahr created the artwork *The Ages of Man* for the exhibition *Life Eternal*. The Ages of Man is a mediaeval visual representation of the human life span and a reminder of our mortality. "When I heard about the theme of the exhibition, I began to think about the classic Ages of Man and I have recreated it my way, with a killer slug in different human life situations," the artist explains.

## The winning Nobel Week Lights photo

Photographer Alexander Assal won the Nobel Week Lights photo contest with his picture of the light installation *Gaia* in the south vault of the Royal Palace in Stockholm.

"I wanted to show *Gaia*, one of my favourite places during the Nobel Light Weeks. I love how the earth is framed by the Palace walls and stairs. I went there with my daughter Safiyyah and was there over one hour looking for compositions," he explains.

Alexander Assal photographs Stockholm environments. His photo of the Nordic Museum was selected by Postnord to be displayed on a Swedish stamp in 2023. It is included in the stamp booklet "Sweden during 500 years".

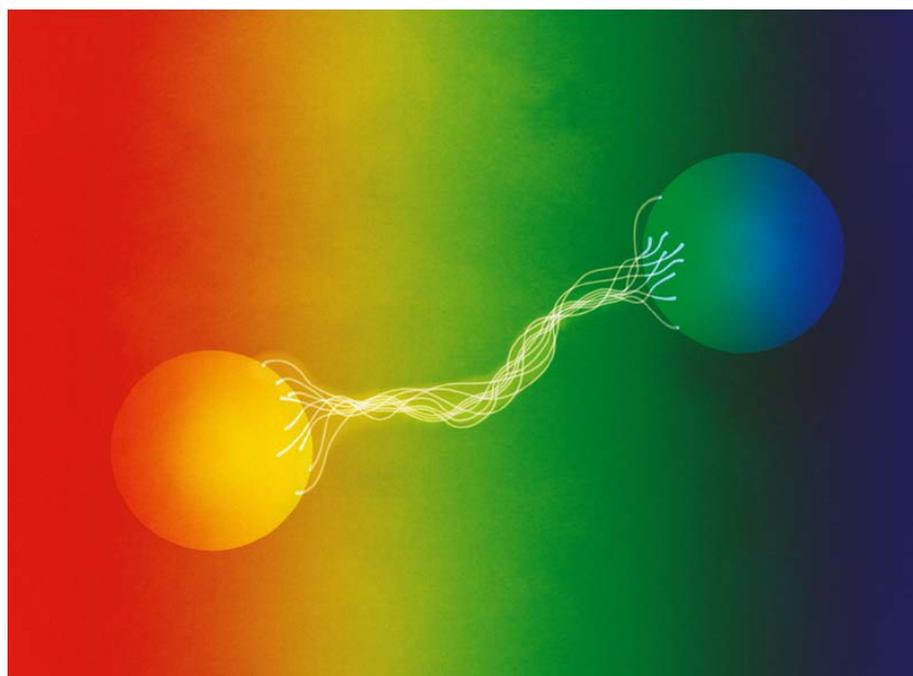


## The Nobel Prize Lessons

Nobel Prize Lessons are published just one day after each new Nobel Prize has been announced and enable teachers to explain the prize awarded contributions to their students. Also available online are a permanent lesson about the Nobel Prize and Alfred Nobel as well as lessons on other themes.

Each lesson is designed to take 45 minutes and includes a slideshow with a speaker's manuscript, a video and a student assignment.

Illustration from the Nobel Prize Lesson in physics. The laureates have each conducted groundbreaking experiments using entangled quantum states, where two particles behave like a single unit even when they are separated.



© JOHAN JÄRNESTAD / THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



Johannes Jansson and Karolin Lysén interpreted the Nobel Prize in Physics.

## Nobel Creations

Since 2013, fashion students at Beckmans College of Design in Stockholm have interpreted the year's Nobel Prizes in the form of fashion creations, which are displayed at the Nobel Prize Museum. While viewing these dresses, museum visitors can reflect on the discoveries and works that have been awarded the Nobel Prize.

In 2022, these interpretations included portrayals of click chemistry, the human genome, economic crises and the efforts of civil society to advance human rights.



## A family weekend

During Nobel Calling Stockholm, the Nobel Prize Museum organised a weekend programme aimed at families, children and young people who wanted to learn more about science and the 2022 Nobel Prizes.

At family shows, this year's scientific Nobel Prizes were explained in an exciting way that both children and adults could understand.

Freddy Grip, from the Swedish television show *Talang (Talent)*, entertained audiences with a science show in which he illustrated how experiments can be a success or a fiasco, but regardless of their outcome they can always teach us more about the world and how it works. In addition, visitors got a "picture of the future" by photographing themselves as they received their Nobel Prize in Konserthuset Stockholm.



## Playing Minecraft for peace

In 2022, for the first time, Minecraft players around the globe explored stories about peace prize laureates. In cooperation with the world's most popular computer game, Minecraft, the Nobel Peace Center launched two game-based learning experiences. In *Active Citizen* and *Peace Builders*, players can learn about how to mitigate conflicts, build peace and bring about positive change.

The game *Active Citizen* follows peace prize laureates Malala Yousafzai, Fridtjof Nansen, Wangari Maathai and the fourteenth Dalai Lama. Even Alfred Nobel is in the game.



Top: Pastry Chef Annie Hesselstad created the 2022 dessert at the Nobel Prize banquet.

Left: The crown on the first course was created with the help of a 3D printer.

## New chef and pastry chef at the Nobel Prize banquet

The chef and the pastry chef for the 2022 Nobel Prize banquet had plenty of time to plan. The COVID-19 pandemic and two cancelled banquets made their wait extra-long. Chef Jimmi Eriksson, who was responsible for the first course and main course, and pastry chef Annie Hesselstad, who was in charge of the 2022 dessert, accepted their assignments in 2019.

In 2016, Jimmi Eriksson was named Sweden's Chef of the Year. He was captain of the Swedish Culinary Team from 2017 to 2020. Annie Hesselstad was a member of the Swedish Culinary Team in 2015 and 2016 and competed in the 2016 Culinary Olympics.

## On tour

In the Nobel Prize Museum on Tour project, the museum meets audiences all over Sweden. The project began in August 2021 with a mini-exhibition at the Universeum science centre in Gothenburg, and during 2022 the museum produced a mini-exhibition and an event at the Curiosum science centre in Umeå. The Universeum exhibition remained in place well into 2022, and on 4 May there was an inspiring evening about the brain and its formability. The Nobel Prize Museum's Gustav Källstrand conversed with Edvard Moser, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2014 together with May-Britt Moser and John O'Keefe for their discovery of the brain's "GPS". The conversation was recorded as a live podcast for the museum's *Ideas changing the world* series.

During 2023 Malmö will be the next tour stop, when the exhibition entitled *From ideas to Nobel Prizes* opens at Malmö Museum in September. In June the Nobel Prize Teacher Summit on Tour will be held at Wisdome Malmö, a new visualisation dome theatre.

Medicine laureate Edvard Moser in a conversation with the Nobel Prize Museum's Gustav Källstrand.



# 125,000

Carolyn Bertozzi at her home shortly after receiving a phone call informing her about being awarded the 2022 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

The post got almost 2.5 million views and more than 125,000 reactions on the Nobel Prize's social platforms.



Nobel Prize laureate Didier Queloz participated in the podcast *Ideas changing the world*.

## Ideas changing the world

Since 2020, the Nobel Prize Museum has produced a mainly Swedish-language podcast of its own called *Idéer som förändrar världen* (*Ideas changing the world*) that tackles major issues ranging from the interior of matter and outer space to ways of working towards sustainable peace. What do we know about the world? And how does what we know affect what we do?

In this podcast series, the Nobel Prize Museum's Gustav Källstrand meets with researchers, writers and other experts to discuss ideas related to science, literature and peace. In 2022, *Ideas changing the world* was nominated for Sweden's Guldörat (Golden Ear) podcast award in the Facts of the Year category.



Nobel Prize laureates Reinhard Genzel, Svante Pääbo, Emmanuelle Charpentier and Anton Zeilinger met at the Nobel Prize Museum in Stockholm in December.

## Nobel Prize Laureate Network

During the 2022 Nobel Week, the concept of Nobel Prize Laureate Network – a network for laureates managed by the Nobel Foundation – was presented. Nobel Prize Laureate Network will provide support to laureates by helping them get in touch with each other, exchange experiences and knowledge, but will also serve as a contact point for laureates to experts, decision-makers and the Nobel Sphere.

The Nobel Prize laureates represent an ambition to create a better tomorrow with the help of the positive forces of science, culture and peace efforts. Through the Nobel Prize Laureate Network, the Nobel Prize and the laureates would like to strengthen their opportunities to contribute to Nobel Prize related activities and thereby inspire hope, courage and the search for new knowledge and innovation.

## Memorable nights at the Nobel Prize Museum

On Friday evenings, the Nobel Prize Museum welcomes the weekend with concerts, food and beverage tastings, quizzes and conversations with experts about Nobel Prize subject areas.

Through a wide range of programmes, the Nights at the Nobel Prize Museum series aims to inspire, awaken curiosity and create exciting encounters between culture and science. The programmes included visits by Nobel Prize laureates, opportunities to mingle with researchers and PhD students, DJs, artist talks and much more.

These events take place in Bistro Nobel, which composes a festive Friday menu. For those who want to be sure they don't miss out on any of these Friday evenings, the museum offers a membership. In addition to free admission to the museum, members also enjoy discounted ticket prices and free admission to many other activities. Membership provides unlimited access to a world of learning and memorable experiences.



During a poetry night at the museum the guitarist Hatami performed.

PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN



PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG

## Nobel Prize diplomas

In addition to the Nobel Prize medal and prize money, each laureate receives a Nobel Prize diploma. In 2022, Susan Duvnäs was the calligrapher for the diplomas in physiology or medicine and literature. The calligrapher for the physics and economic sciences diplomas was Marie A. Györi, and the calligrapher for the chemistry diplomas was Marianne Petterson Söld. Christopher Haanes was the calligrapher for the peace diplomas.

Some of the diplomas include an original artwork. Anja Richardt Krabbe created the artworks on the physics diplomas, and Elisabeth Biström was responsible for the artworks on all the chemistry diplomas. The artist for the peace prize diplomas was Håkon Bleken and for the economic sciences diplomas Gunnel Moheim.

## Floral delights

For the eighth time, florist Per Benjamin was responsible for the floral decorations at Stockholm City Hall, and the theme was "The strength and joy of flora, colour and shape". During the 2022 Nobel Prize banquet, the City Hall was decorated with 25,000 stems and flowers, such as carnations, orchids, gloriosa, nerine and alstromeria, complemented with shimmering grasses, leaves and straw.



PHOTO: ANNA SVANBERG

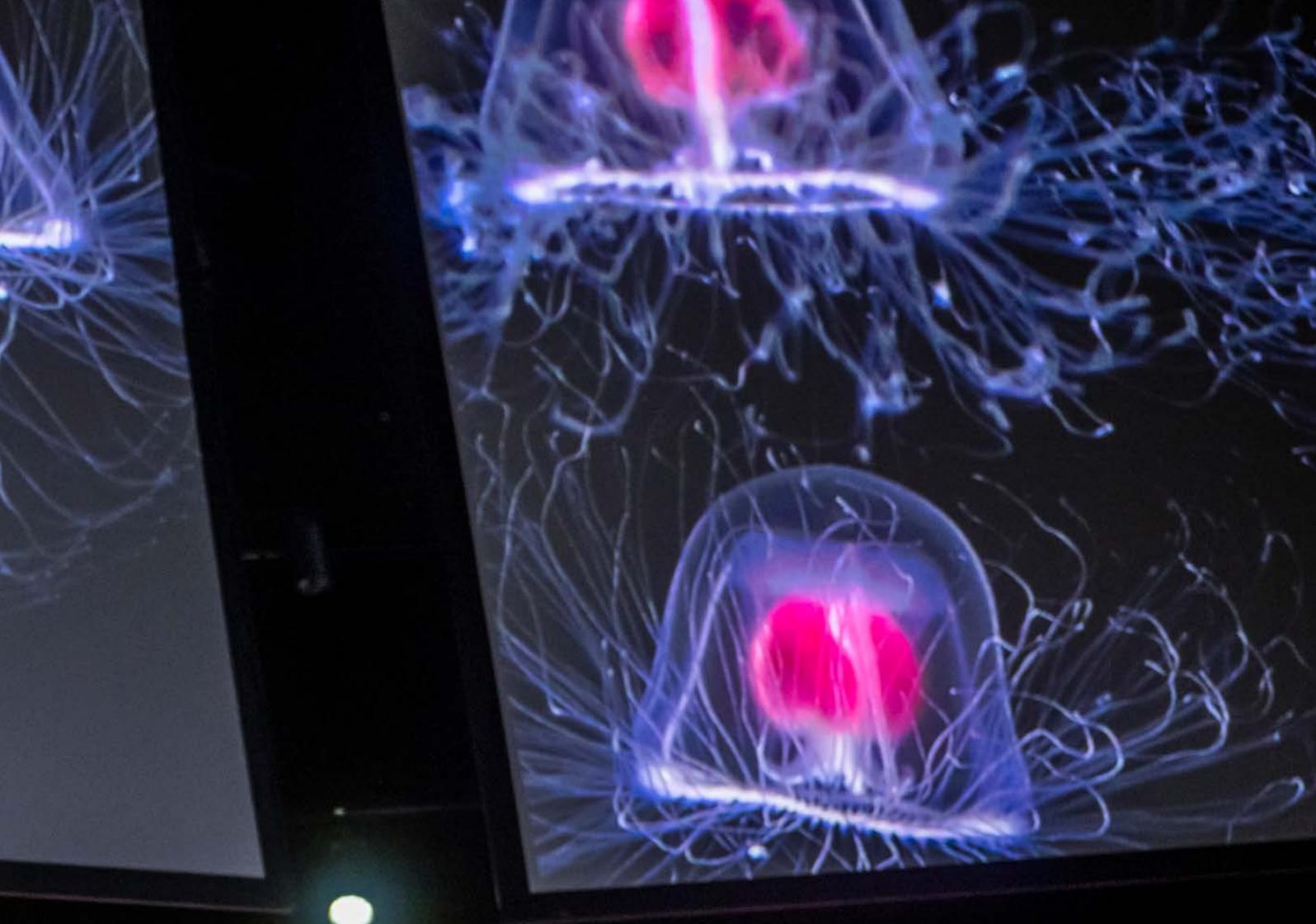
# FUTURE OF LIFE

## Nobel Week Dialogue 2022

### About the future on earth

In the meeting *The Future of Life* during the Nobel Week in Stockholm, where many students participated, the future of humanity and life on earth was discussed. Beatrice Fihn, Executive Director of the peace prize awarded organisation ICAN (International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons), can be spotted in the middle.







During the Nobel Prize Dialogue in Singapore some of the participants tested virtual reality (VR).

## International meetings

To promote discussions at the highest level on current science-related topics, Nobel Prize laureates, world-leading scientists and other experts gathered for a number of conferences.

These international outreach activities have been developed for the purpose to engaging and inspiring participants, with an emphasis on dialogue and science based on the Nobel Prize and the discoveries of the Nobel Prize laureates.

*The Future of Life*, a full-day conference during the Nobel Week in Stockholm, focused on the most important challenges and opportunities that will affect the future of humanity and life on earth. The conversations at this Nobel Week Dialogue ranged from what life is and what it means to be human to whether there is life on other planets and how we can deal with both dystopian and utopian visions of the future.

As part of the Nobel Prize Dialogue series, three meetings took place in Yokohama/Tokyo, Singapore and Madrid. The meeting in Tokyo, *Water Matters*, explored the countless ways that water interacts with life on earth and how we can protect our most valuable resource. Several exciting events are planned for 2023, including a Nobel Prize Summit on the theme of *Truth, Trust and Hope* in Washington D.C. in May, a Nobel Prize Dialogue in Seoul during September and a Nobel Week Dialogue in Gothenburg in December. One important focus of these international activities is to reach young people. Read more about this on the next page spread.

Medicine laureate and author Sir Paul Nurse was one of the speakers at the Nobel Week Dialogue with the theme *The Future of Life* during the Nobel Week.



PHOTO: NANAKA ADACHI



Elea Giménez Toledo, director of the Center for Human and Social Sciences at CSIC, participated in the meeting *Imagination at work* in Madrid.

PHOTO: ALEJANDRO AMADOR

# Focus on learning

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

PHOTO: DANLEPP



## Help a Scientist

In the project Help a Scientist (Forskarhjälp), students at lower secondary schools throughout Sweden collaborate with scientists by contributing to a current research project at one of the country's universities. This often involves students collecting, processes and analysing materials.

The students gain a deeper understanding of what a research project may entail, while helping researchers in their work.

The hope is that together the students can contribute a small, but significant, piece of the puzzle in large research projects. Läkemedelsjakten (the Pharmaceutical Hunt) was the theme of Help a Scientist 2022. School classes all around the country helped to map drug residues in nature.

Pupils from Tungelstaskolan in the process of investigating drug residues in nature. They collected spiders and water samples for analysis by researchers at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Umeå.



Peace prize laureate Kailash Satyarthi was one of the speakers at the Nobel Prize Teacher Summit.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

## Nobel Prize Teacher Summit

The international Nobel Prize Teacher Summit is a gathering of teachers, Nobel Prize laureates, researchers and peace activists who discuss and explore topics related to teaching and learning. Teachers from more than 30 countries such as the United States, Vietnam, Bolivia, Belarus and Zimbabwe have participated.

In 2022, the theme was *One Earth – Teachers for Change*, with a focus on how education can be a driving force for a sustainable future. Speakers included several Nobel Prize laureates as well as experts in climate research, human rights and sustainable development. On site were 2019 physics laureate Didier Queloz and 2014 peace prize laureate Kailash Satyarthi. Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerjee, both 2019 economic sciences laureates, participated in a digital interview exclusive to the Nobel Prize Teacher Summit.

## Science Today

Science Today is a popular format that is part of Friday Nights at the Nobel Prize Museum, produced in collaboration with Karolinska Institutet, the Royal Institute of Technology and Stockholm University.

Through various themes, the series looks into of science during afterwork sessions where doctoral students and post-docs present their research on stage. After these conversations, informal networking continues in Bistro Nobel, with food, beverages and DJs.



At Science Today, PhD students and post-doctoral students meet an audience in Bistro Nobel and present their research.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



Chemistry laureate Martin Chalfie in discussion with students.

## Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative

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

During 2022, three such events were organised, featuring Nobel Prize laureates Emmanuelle Charpentier, Martin Chalfie and Peter Doherty. A total of thirty-four events have taken place on four continents.

Maria Ressa and Dmitry Muratov launched a plan to deal with the current information crisis. The plan calls for actions described in ten specific points.

PHOTO: JOHANNES GRANSETH/NOBEL PEACE CENTER



PHOTO: JOHANNES GRANSETH/NOBEL PEACE CENTER



On 8 October the Nobel Peace Center offered free admission, guided tours, a lecture by Berit Reiss-Andersen and a panel discussion about the 2022 peace prize.

# Freedom of expression on the agenda

In line with the last two years' peace prizes, the focus was on freedom of press, democracy and truth in most of the exhibitions and other events that the Nobels Peace Center organised. A very current topic.

The 2022 Nobel Peace Prize exhibition, entitled *Nobody plans to give up*, highlighted the role played by individuals and civil society in promoting freedom, justice and democracy. The words “Nobody plans to give up” were uttered by the chairman of Memorial when the organisation was forcibly shut down by Russian authorities.

The Russian human rights organisation Memorial shared the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize with Ales Bialiatski from Belarus and Ukraine's Center for Civil Liberties. They all work to defend human

rights in their home countries. The Nobel Peace Prize exhibition tells the story of the three laureates and their work through photographs and materials from the organisations themselves.

Under the label Nobel Peace Talks, the Nobel Peace Center organised ten different events during the year with a focus on press freedom, information security, fact checking and the safety of journalists.

In September the *Freedom of Expression* conference was arranged, where peace prize laureates, media experts and free

speech activists discussed freedom of the press, democracy and truth. During the closing session of the conference, 2021 peace prize laureates Maria Ressa and Dmitry Muratov launched a plan to deal with the current information crisis. The plan calls for actions described in ten specific points.

Meanwhile, a Freedom of Expression Festival also took place on Oslo City Hall Square, where the ambition was to inspire visitors to use their freedom of speech. They were invited to a weekend of interesting lectures, music and literature.



PHOTO: JOHANNES GRANSETH/NOBEL PEACE CENTER

Kjersti Fløgstad, Executive Director of the Nobel Peace Center, together with Oleksandra Romantsova, director of the peace prize awarded organization Center for Civil Liberties, in conjunction with the Nobel Peace Talks meeting on the topic of the Ukraine war.

A photograph showing three men in dark suits standing in profile, looking towards the right. The man in the foreground is wearing white gloves and has a blue wristband. They appear to be in a museum or gallery setting, with a display case visible in the background. The lighting is soft and focused on the men.

# A donation

During the Nobel Week in December, medicine laureate Svante Pääbo donated a two-volume natural science encyclopedia to the Nobel Prize Museum. He had received these books from his father Sune Bergström.

"My father Sune Bergström gave me these two volumes in 1971, when it seemed that I would be leaving science for good. But that didn't happen," said Svante Pääbo when he donated the books in December.

Svante Pääbo's father Sune Bergström was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1982. Forty years later, Svante Pääbo received the same prize.





# A house for science, culture and dialogue



Illustration of the view from inside the Nobel Center. The new house for science, culture and dialogue will be built along Stadsgårdskajen at Slussen in Stockholm.

PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN



Nobel Prize laureates visiting Stockholm will be invited to the Nobel Center. In today's Nobel Prize Museum all laureates donate an item and sign their name of one of the chairs in the museum's bistro. So did physics prize laureate Anton Zeilinger who visited the museum during the 2022 Nobel Week.

At the future Nobel Center at Slussen in Stockholm, visitors will be able to view exhibitions, attend school programmes, listen to lectures and participate in conversations.

The Nobel Center will be a gathering place for Nobel Prize laureates, Stockholm residents and tourists as well as students and their teachers. The ambition is that all school children in Sweden should visit the Nobel Center at some point during their school years. Teachers will be offered lesson materials and continuing education courses. There will also be extensive programme and exhibition activities based on the laureates, their discoveries and their works.

During the years before the opening, there will be a number of initiatives to show future visitors what they will be able to experience at the Nobel Center. One of these was the highly publicised and acclaimed exhibition *Life Eternal* at Liljevalchs art gallery in Stockholm.

The Erling-Persson Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg

Foundation are financing the construction of the building together with the Nobel Foundation. David Chipperfield Architects will design the Nobel Center. The local architect will be Sweco.

*"We live in a time of war in Europe. Human rights are being violated. Free speech is being attacked, and we are seeing campaigns against facts and science. The Nobel Center will stand for the opposite. There we will tell the stories of pioneering, creative and courageous laureates, who for more than a century have contributed to the greatest benefit to humankind – making solid contributions that have changed the world, that give us hope and also strongly influence our future."*

Vidar Helgesen, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation.



PHOTO: CLEMENT MORIN

Nobel Center Talks is a programme series that investigate the Nobel Center's importance in the city, the region and the country based on an international context. Key people from different sectors are invited in to share their experiences and contribute ideas and knowledge. The topic of the first programme was *Reinventing Museums*. Erika Lanner, Director of the Nobel Prize Museum was one of the speakers.



# Alfred Nobel

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

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

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

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

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

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



PHOTO: JOHANNES GRANSETH/NOBELS FREDSSENTER

## The Nobel mystery

Parts of the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo were transformed into a time machine in 2022. After a short journey in the escalator the visitors reached Alfred Nobel's home.

In a child-friendly exhibition built as an escape room there were hidden clues and the ones who cracked the code found the will of Alfred Nobel.

# The Nobel Prize awarding institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

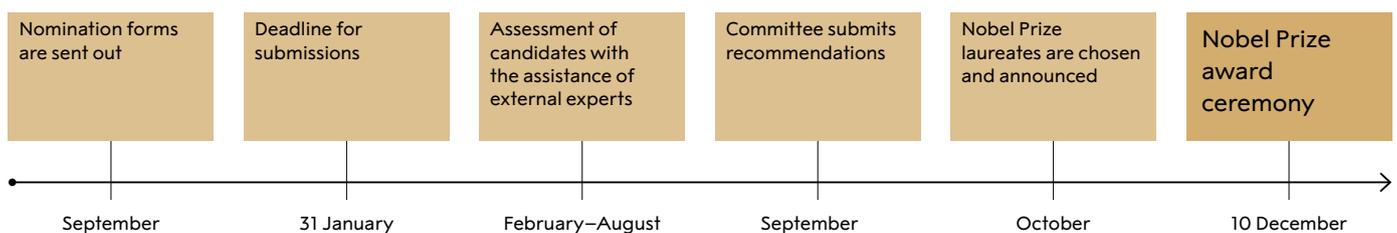


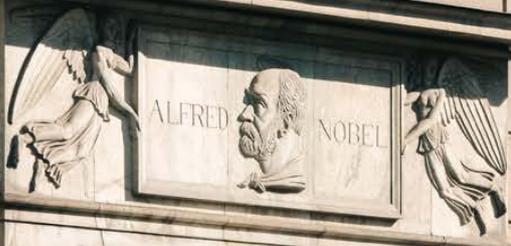
The Nobel Prize award ceremony in Konsert-huset Stockholm on 10 December. Professor Anna Wedell, member of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, gave a presentation speech for the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine that was awarded to Svante Pääbo.



The 2022 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Ales Bialiatski from Belarus, the Russian human rights organisation Memorial and the Ukrainian human rights organisation Center for Civil Liberties. Berit Reiss-Andersen, chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, announced the news at the Norwegian Nobel Institute on 7 October.

## Selecting Nobel Prize laureates





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# The Nobel Foundation

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

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

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

The operations of the Nobel Foundation are essentially financed by the fortune that Alfred Nobel left behind. The market value of the foundation's total invested capital amounted to SEK 5,799 m at the end of 2022. Investment capital exposure was 53 per cent equity funds, 9 per cent property and infrastructure funds, 17 per cent fixed income assets and cash, 22 per cent alternative assets and 0 per cent accrued currency hedging gains. The year's return on investment capital was -2.0 per cent. In addition to the investment capital the Nobel Foundation also owns two properties in Stockholm and Oslo. Late in 2022, the Nobel Foundation decided to sell its property in Oslo to the Norwegian Nobel Institute at the beginning of 2023.

During 2022, the overall sum of all Nobel Prizes and operating expenses was SEK 118.5 m. This was

divided among four main categories: the prizes, SEK 50 m; compensation to the Nobel Prize Committees, SEK 25.3 m; the Nobel Week in Stockholm and Oslo, SEK 25.5 m; plus administration etc., SEK 17.6 m.

The Nobel Foundation has received a bequest from the late Danish senior lecturer Niels Christian Thostrup. The bequest to the Foundation totals SEK 41.7 m, of which SEK 20.4 m was disbursed during 2022 and SEK 21.3 m during 2021.

Additional information about the Nobel Foundation's financial management is available in the foundation's 2022 Annual Report, which is available on the website [nobelprize.org](https://nobelprize.org).

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

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

# To engage, inspire and spread knowledge

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

## BOARDS OF DIRECTORS, 2022

### THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

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

- Carl-Henrik Heldin, Professor, Chairman
- Berit Reiss-Andersen, Vice Chair, Attorney and Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee
- Hans Ellegren, Professor, Secretary General of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
- Vidar Helgesen, LLM, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation
- Mats Malm, Professor, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy
- Tomas Nicolin, MSc
- Thomas Perlmann, Professor, Secretary General of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine

#### Deputy members

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

### ALFRED NOBEL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

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

- Carl-Henrik Heldin, Chairman
- Hans Ellegren
- Vidar Helgesen
- Mats Malm
- Tomas Nicolin
- Thomas Perlmann
- Berit Reiss-Andersen

### NOBEL GROUP INTERESTS AB

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

- Carl-Henrik Heldin, Chairman
- Peter Brzezinski
- Ulf Danielsson
- Hans Ellegren
- Vidar Helgesen
- Mats Malm
- Tomas Nicolin
- Thomas Perlmann
- Berit Reiss-Andersen

### NOBEL PRIZE OUTREACH AB

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

- Vidar Helgesen, LLM, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation, Chairman
- Peje Emilsson, Founder and Chairman of Kream Worldwide
- Mia Horn af Rantzien, Dr, board member of IIES, Misum and STINT
- Anita Krishnamurthi, Senior VP – STEM & Youth Engagement, After-school Alliance, Washington D.C.
- Marie Nilsson, CEO of Mediavision
- Olav Njølstad, Professor, Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute
- Karin Pettersson, Culture Editor, Aftonbladet
- Sree Sreenivasan, CEO/co-founder, Digimentors
- Inge Thulin, former Chairman, President and CEO of 3M, board member of Merck
- Juleen Zierath, Professor, member of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and associate member of the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine

### NOBEL CENTER FOUNDATION

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

- Vidar Helgesen, LLM, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation, Chairman
- Birgitta Ed, Master of Theology, pastor and entrepreneur
- Bente Erichsen, film director, author and former Executive Director, Nobel Peace Center
- Dr Emma Frans, researcher and author

- Stein Olav Henrichsen, Director of Munchmuseet until 31 December 2022.
- Professor Thomas Perlmann, Secretary General of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and of the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine
- Dr Susanna Pettersson, Director General of Nationalmuseum
- Stefan Ränk, CEO of Einar Mattsson AB
- Fredrik Wirdenius, Senior Advisory Consultant at Fredrik Wirdenius AB

### NOBEL PEACE CENTER FOUNDATION

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

- Olav Njølstad, Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Chair
- Kristine Fallet, Board member elected by the employees
- Anne Enger, former Storting member, Minister of Culture and County Governor
- Siri Hatlen, business owner, Deputy Chair
- Nina Refseth, Director, Norwegian Museum of Cultural History
- Lotta Wristel, Head of Administration of the Nobel Foundation

## COMPANY INFORMATION

### THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

- Executive Director: Vidar Helgesen
- Established: 1900
- Address: Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden
- Website: nobelprize.org

### NOBEL PRIZE OUTREACH AB

- CEO: Laura Sprechmann
- Established: 2004
- Address: Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sverige
- Website: nobelprize.org

## NOBEL CENTER FOUNDATION

(Nobel Prize Museum)

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

## NOBEL PEACE CENTER FOUNDATION

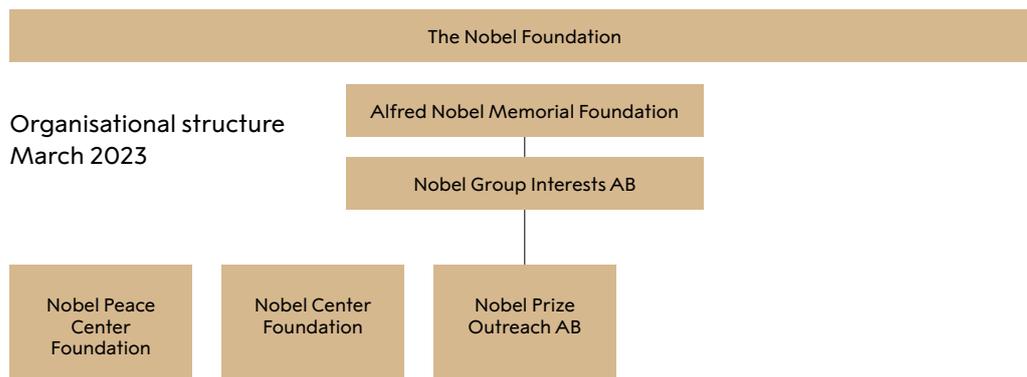
(Stiftelsen Nobels Fredssenter)

- CEO: Kjersti Fløgstad
- Established: 2005
- Address: Brynjulf Bulls Plass 1, Rådhusplassen, Oslo, Norway
- Website: [nobelpeacecenter.org](http://nobelpeacecenter.org)



Emma Frans  
Board member of the Nobel Center Foundation

“I have worked for a long time to make science accessible to more people. We really need to engage people in the important issues of the future, and new physical meeting places can play an important role. This is why it feels completely right for me to take on this board assignment.”



## PARTNERS AND DONORS

The aim of the activities conducted by the public entities within the Nobel sphere is to spread knowledge about the Nobel Prize and the importance of science, literature and peace issues. Through our programmes, initiatives and commitments, we want to draw attention to the major issues of our time, while inspiring and encouraging people to learn and to make a difference. To carry out these activities, we work together with a few selected partners – companies, foundations and donors – that share our values and goals.

The Erling-Persson Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation finances the construction of the Nobel Center building together with the Nobel Foundation.

The main donors to the Nobel Prize Museum are the Erling-Persson Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, which support the development of the museum’s educational and outreach activities as well as efforts aimed towards children and young people. The main partners of the museum are EF Education First and NIBE Group and donors are the Catarina and Sven Hagströmer

Foundation and Einar Mattsson AB. Project partners are Mannheimer Swartling and the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research and Formas (a Swedish government council for sustainable development), the latter two supporting the Help a Scientist project.

The Nobel Prize Museum also receives support from the City of Stockholm, Ministry of Education and Research, and the Ministry of Culture.

Nobel Prize Outreach’s global public activities are conducted in collaboration with the following Nobel International Partners: 3M, ABB, Capgemini,

EQT and Scania. The Nobel Prize Inspiration Initiative is organised in partnership with AstraZeneca.

The Nobel Week Dialogue is organised by Nobel Prize Outreach in collaboration with Carl Bennet AB, the City of Gothenburg, the Volvo Group and Region Västra Götaland. The supporting foundation for the Nobel Week Dialogue is the Sten A. Olsson Foundation for Research and Culture. Volvo is the Official Car of the Nobel Week.

Hydro and Reitan Retail are main sponsors of the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo.

# Highlights in December

The Nobel Prize laureates were once again able to visit Stockholm to attend the Nobel Week events in person there. During the Nobel Prize award ceremony at Konserthuset Stockholm, The Royal Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Emilia Hoving provided the music. Swedish soprano Hanna Husáhr was the soloist. The programme included the world premiere of *Laus Canticum* (A Song of Praise) by Swedish composer Andrea Tarrodi. This piece of music was commissioned by the Nobel Foundation to honour the Nobel Prize laureates from 2020 and 2021, since they could not participate in the Nobel celebrations in Stockholm during those years due to the pandemic. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden handed over the Nobel Prizes to the laureates.

The Nobel Prize banquet was back, with laureates and guests on site in the Blue Hall of the Stockholm City Hall. Their return was celebrated with a grand musical divertissement. Singer-songwriter Rufus Wainwright guided the audience through his musical universe, together with opera singer Elin Rombo and the Swedish Chamber Orchestra under the baton of Hans Ek. Rufus Wainwright also performed during the Nobel Week Dialogue science conference.

The 2022 Nobel Prize laureates gathered in the Bernadotte Library at the Royal Palace in



PHOTO: NANAKADACHI



PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN



the presence of Crown Princess Victoria and Prince Daniel to record the annual television programme *Nobel Minds*. This programme was co-produced by Nobel Prize Outreach, Swedish Television (SVT) and BBC World News. The moderator was Zeinab Badawi of the BBC.

Bringing extra star power to the Nobel Prize Concert on 8 December was German soprano Diana Damrau. Austrian conductor Manfred Honeck led the Royal Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra at the concert, which is held each year at Konserthuset Stockholm in honour of the Nobel Prize laureates.

The Nobel Peace Prize Forum, organised annually by the Norwegian Nobel Institute, gathers peace laureates, international thinkers, activists and journalists, as well as young people and students from around the world. The 2022 Forum took place at the University of Oslo on 11 December and focused on Afghanistan. Speakers included American politician Hillary Clinton and Afghan activist and politician Zarifa Ghafari.





## A meeting to remember

In keeping with a long-standing tradition, high school students in the Rinkeby and Tensta districts of Stockholm met with literature laureate Annie Ernaux during the Nobel Week. During the meeting, she received a booklet containing greetings and drawings from the students, who studied the Nobel Prize in Literature throughout their autumn term.





## Josie

To the exhibition *Life Eternal* at Liljevalchs Oscar Nilsson created Josie, a sculpture of a humanoid robot, taken from the book *Klara and the Sun* by 2017 Nobel Prize laureate in literature Kazuo Ishiguro.



The exhibition *Life Eternal* was marketed in a campaign which was seen in the Stockholm Metro, among other places.

PHOTO: CLÉMENT MORIN

Editors: Annika Pontikis,  
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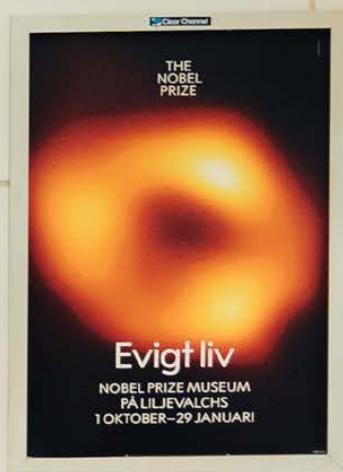
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Mats Hjelm, *Where one is the other  
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