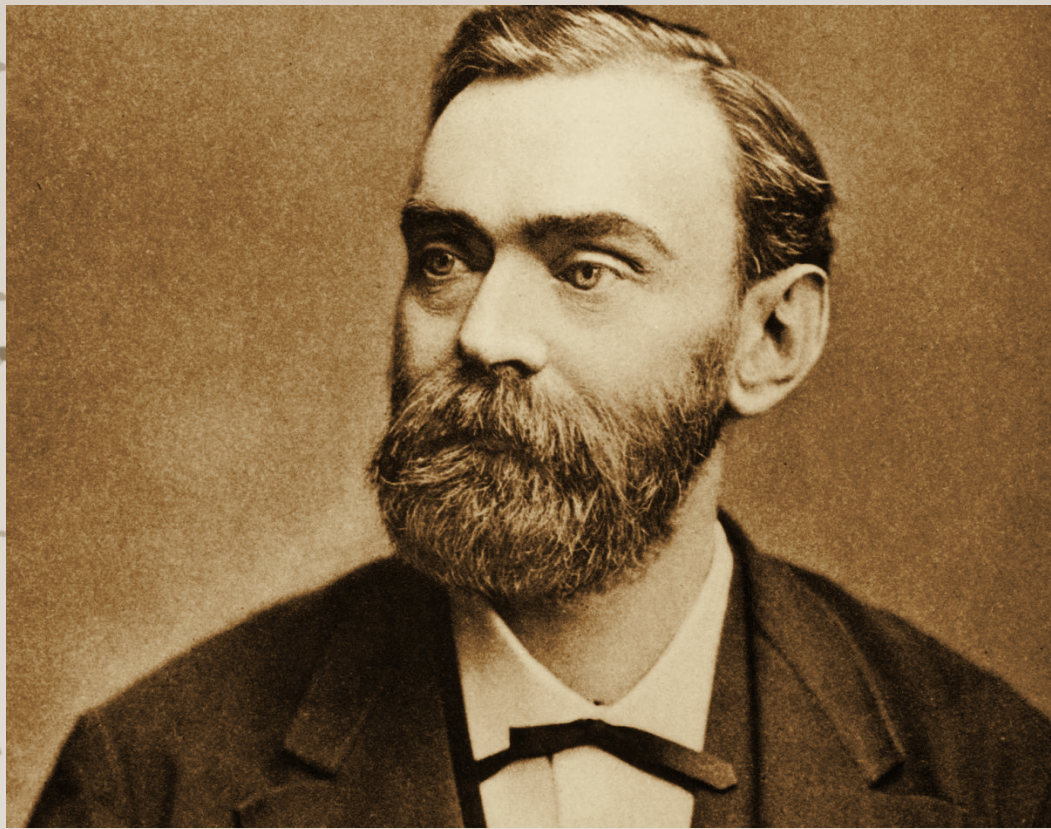


# NOBEL PRIZE NOMINATION & ARCHIVES

*"For The Greatest Benefit to Mankind"*

## The Establishment of the Nobel Prize

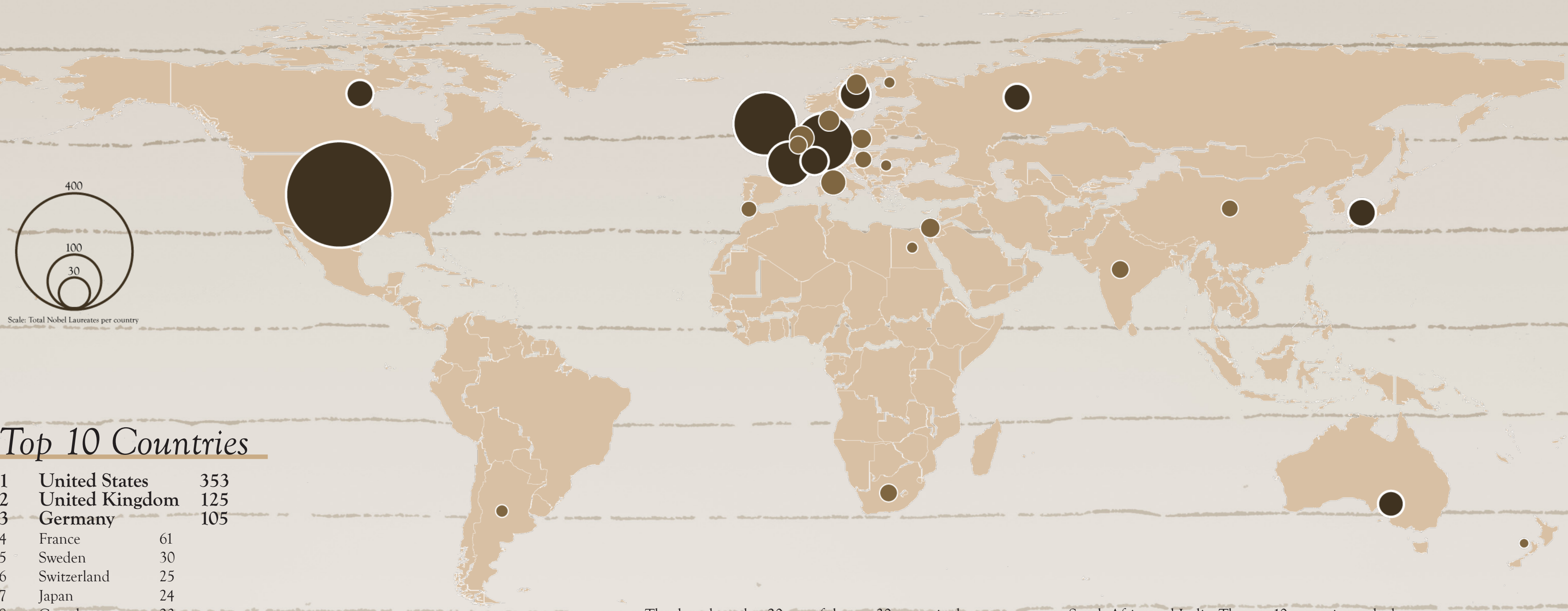


### Alfred Nobel's Will

Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on October 21, 1833. His family was descended from Olof Rudbeck, the best-known technical genius in Sweden in the 17th century, an era in which Sweden was a great power in northern Europe. Nobel was fluent in several languages, and wrote poetry and drama. Nobel was also very interested in social and peace-related issues, and held views that were considered radical during his time. Alfred Nobel's interests are reflected in the prize he established.

On November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his third and last will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris. When it was opened and read after his death, the will caused a lot of controversy both in Sweden and internationally, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize. His family opposed the establishment of the Nobel Prize, and the prize awarders he named refused to do what he had requested in his will. It was five years before the first Nobel Prize could be awarded in 1901.

### The Number of Nobel Prize Winners by Country



### Top 10 Countries

|    |                |     |
|----|----------------|-----|
| 1  | United States  | 353 |
| 2  | United Kingdom | 125 |
| 3  | Germany        | 105 |
| 4  | France         | 61  |
| 5  | Sweden         | 30  |
| 6  | Switzerland    | 25  |
| 7  | Japan          | 24  |
| 8  | Canada         | 23  |
| 9  | Russia         | 23  |
| 10 | Austria        | 21  |

The data show that 20 out of the top 30 countries have over 10 Nobel Laureates. Those that are ranked between 11th and 20th include 6 European countries (Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Belgium), Australia, Israel,

South Africa and India. The rest 10 countries ranked between 21st and 30th have 3-9 Laureates for each. Overall the countries having the most nominees and winners are concentrated in European region.

## The Nomination Database

### The Prize Amounts

On 27 November 1895, a year before his death, Alfred Nobel signed the famous will which would implement some of the goals to which he had devoted so much of his life. Nobel stipulated in his will that most of his estate, more than SEK 31 million (today approximately SEK 1,712 million) should be converted into a fund and invested in "safe securities."

The income from the investments was to be "distributed annually in the form of prizes to those who during the preceding year have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind."

### Information Not Revealed Until 50 Years Later

Currently, data until 1963 is included for nominations to all Nobel Prizes except the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, that only contains data until 1953. Note also that names of the nominees and other information about the nominations cannot be made public for 50 years.

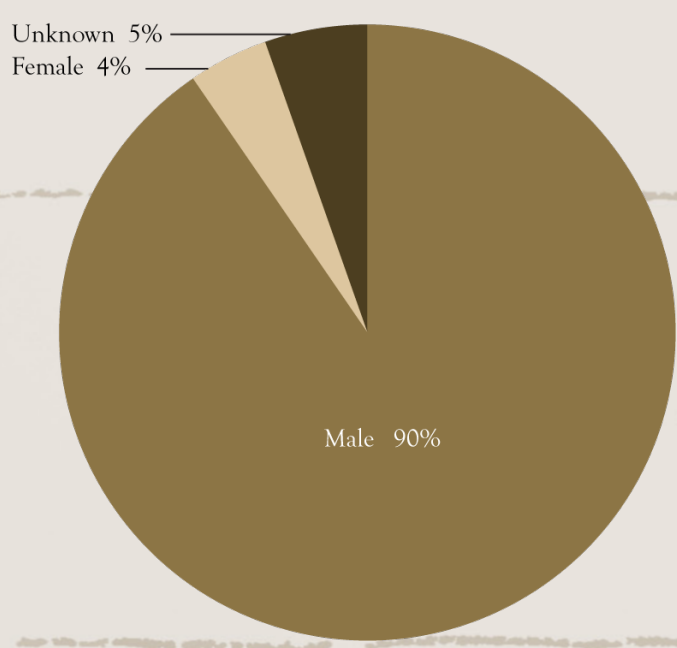
### Who Can Nominate?

Each year, thousands of members of academies, university professors, scientists, previous Nobel Laureates and members of parliamentary assemblies and others, are asked to submit candidates for the Nobel Prizes for the coming year. These nominators are chosen in such a way that as many countries and universities as possible are represented over time.

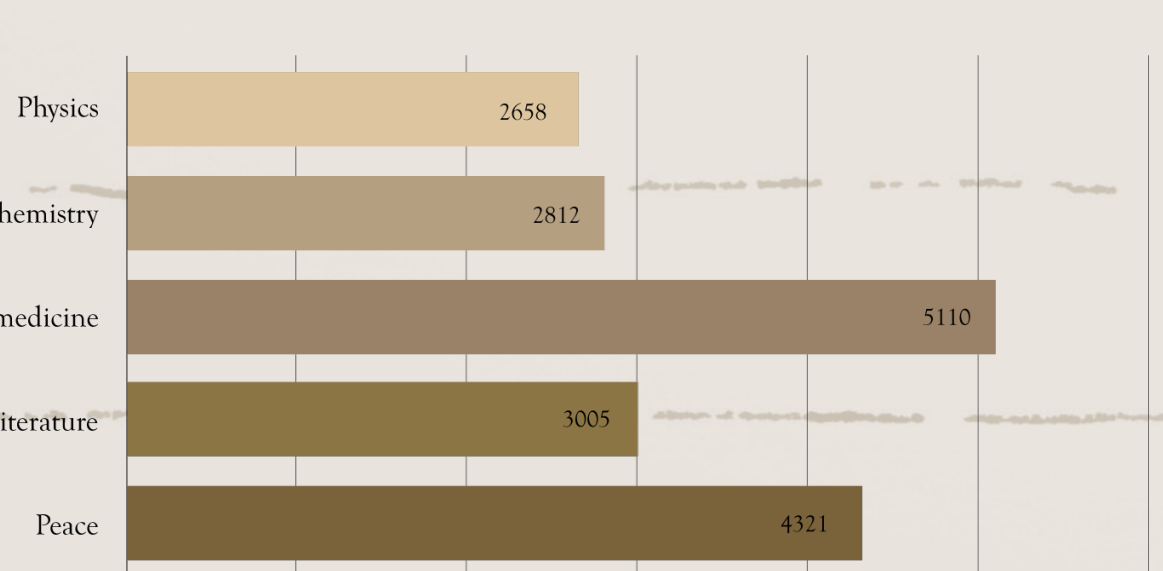
### 579 Nobel Prizes Awarded

It is said that "a prize amount may be equally divided between two works, each of which is considered to merit a prize. If a work that is being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons."

### Nominees by Gender (All Categories)

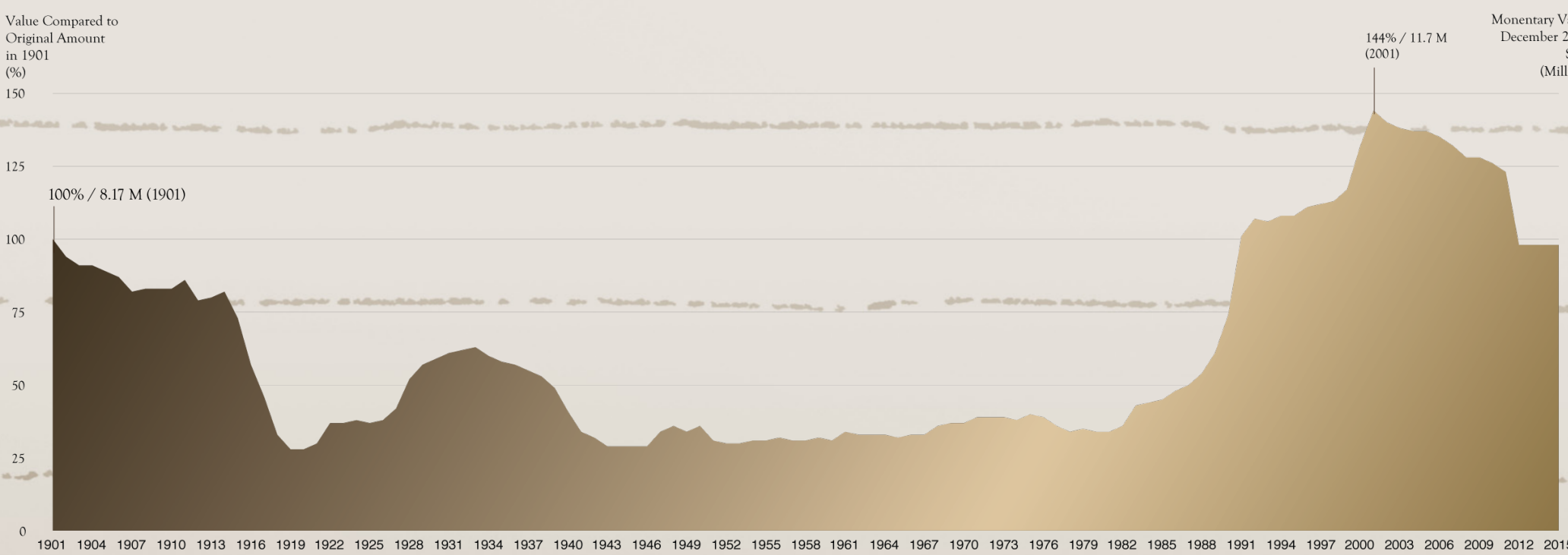


### Nominees by Category



Note: Data of Economic Sciences has not been made public

### Prize Amount and Market Value of Invested Capital

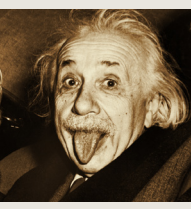


## The Most Remarkable Winners



### Marie Curie

Physics in 1903, Chemistry in 1911  
"In recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri Becquerel" (Prize Share: 1/4)



### Albert Einstein

Physics in 1921  
"For his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect"



### Hermann J. Muller

Medicine in 1946  
"For the discovery of the production of mutations by means of X-ray irradiation"



### Martin Luther King Jr.

Peace in 1962  
Declaring the policy of racial discrimination unlawful. "All inhabitants of the United States would be judged by their personal qualities and not by the color of their skin."



### Jean-Paul Sartre

Literature in 1964  
"For his work which, rich in ideas and filled with the spirit of freedom and the quest for truth, has exerted a far-reaching influence on our age"



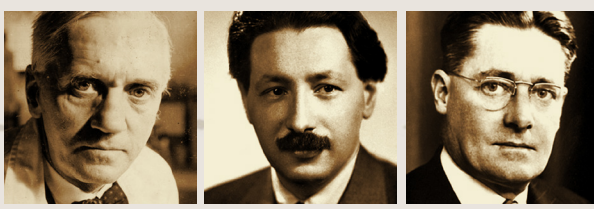
### Mother Teresa

Peace in 1979  
"Building homes for orphans, nursing homes for lepers and hospices for the terminally ill in Calcutta"



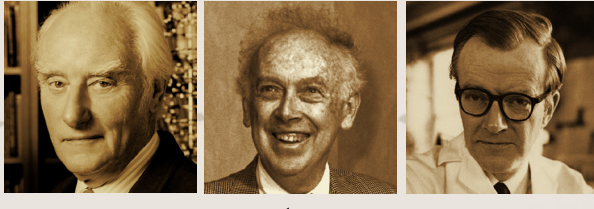
### The International Committee of the Red Cross

Peace in 1917  
"For the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field"



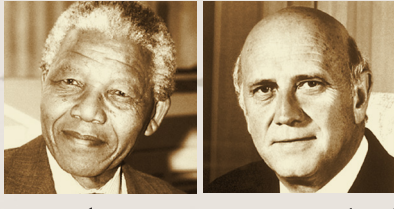
### Sir Alexander Fleming, Ernst B. Chain, Sir Howard Florey

Medicine in 1945  
"For the discovery of penicillin and its curative effect in various infectious diseases"



### Francis Crick, James D. Watson, Maurice Wilkins

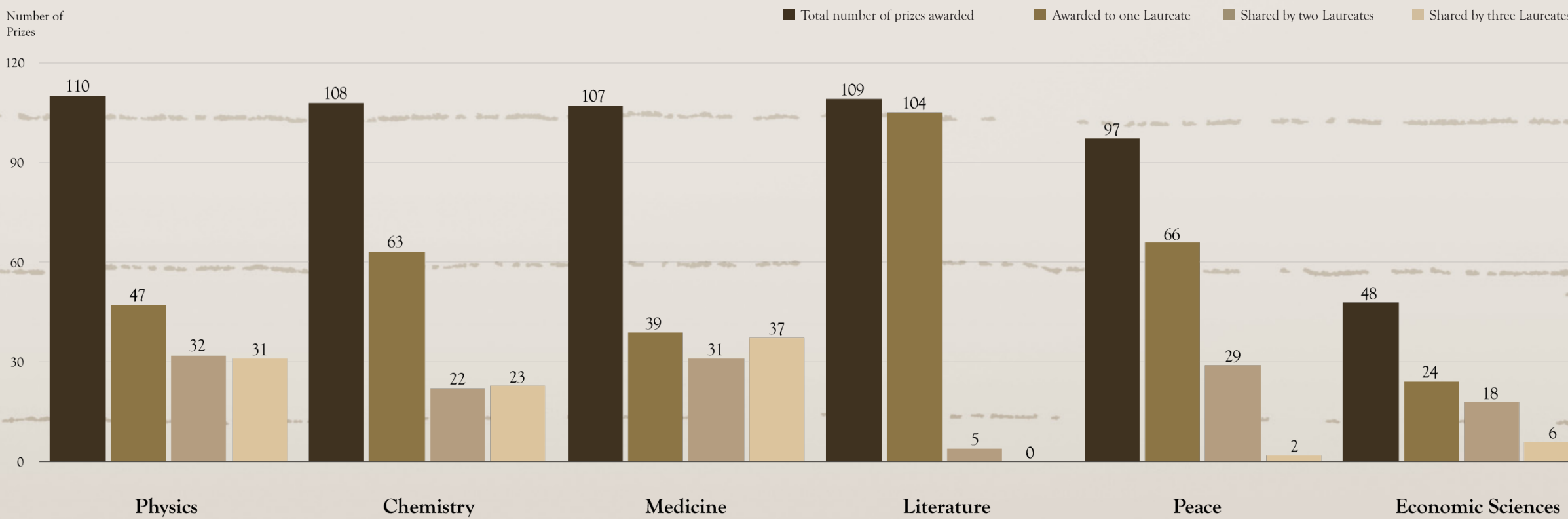
Medicine in 1962  
"For their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of nucleic acids and its significance for information transfer in living material"



### Nelson Mandela, Frederik Willem de Klerk

Peace in 1993  
"For their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa"

### Number of Prizes by Category



### Sources

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