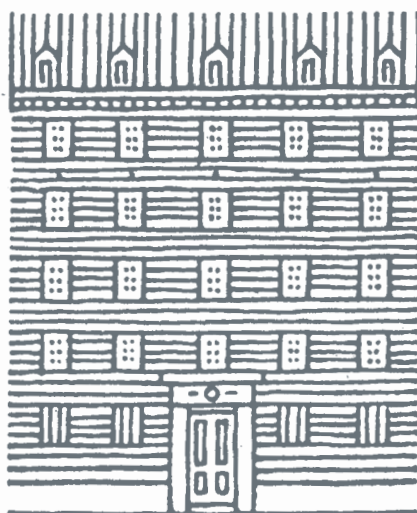


*The* NOBEL -  
FOUNDATION



*Annual Report 2011*



NOBELSTIFTELSEN

The Nobel Foundation



# NOBELSTIFTELSEN

SWEDISH REGISTRATION NUMBER 802002-4462

## ANNUAL REPORT 2011

The Nobel Foundation, Box 5232, SE-102 45 Stockholm

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# TASKS AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

**T**he 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.

One central task of the Nobel Foundation is to manage the assets made available for awarding the Nobel Prizes in such a way as to safeguard the economic base and guarantee the independence of the Nobel Prize-awarding institutions in their work of selecting Laureates.

Another important task of the Foundation is to protect the common interests of the prize-awarding institutions and represent all the Nobel institutions externally. This includes, for instance, broad informational activities aimed at disseminating knowledge about the Nobel Prize and at preserving the trademarks that have been established during more than a century in conjunction with the awarding of the Nobel Prize.

The Nobel Foundation also administers Nobel Symposia in the respective fields covered by the Prizes and is responsible for the publication of the Nobel lectures of the Laureates on the official website of the Nobel Prize, [Nobelprize.org](http://Nobelprize.org).

In recent years, the Nobel Foundation has expanded its informational activities to such an extent that it has become necessary to form new organisations to run and develop these activities, which may not be defrayed by funds from the Nobel Foundation. These organisations are instead run via the non-profit Nobel Foundation Rights Association, established in 1999. Its purpose is to engage in informational, museum, research, development, media and related work in the Nobel Foundation's sphere of interest.

The non-profit association has an overall function as the umbrella organisation for the following four units: the wholly owned limited liability companies Nobel Media AB and Nobelmuseet AB (the Nobel Museum) in Stockholm and Nobels Fredspriskonsert AS (the Nobel Peace Prize Concert) and the Nobel Peace Center Foundation in Oslo. The foremost task of these organisations is to disseminate information and knowledge about the Nobel Prize and the contributions of the Nobel Laureates and stimulate interest in science and humanism.

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 fifteen members to the Trustees of the Nobel Foundation, for two calendar years at a time. Of these, the Academy of Sciences elects six representatives, and the other prize-awarding institutions three each. In addition to these members, the Academy of Sciences appoints four deputy members and each of the other prize-awarding institutions

two. The Trustees elect a Chairman from among their own number. The most important task of the Trustees is to appoint the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation.

The Nobel Foundation is represented by a Board of Directors, which has its registered office in Stockholm and consists of seven members and two deputy members appointed by the Trustees of the Nobel Foundation. The Board members and deputy members are selected for a period of two years at a time. From among its own members, the Board elects a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and an Executive Director. The Trustees decide whether to discharge the members of the Board from personal liability for the preceding financial year.

The Nobel Foundation's administration and accounts are examined annually by six auditors, who work together in the Council of Auditors. The Trustees appoint one of the Foundation's auditors, who is to be an authorised public accountant. The other auditors are appointed by the prize-awarding institutions, except that their Chairman is appointed by the Swedish Government. All auditors are elected for a period of one year at a time.

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS, 2011

## THE NOBEL PRIZE

### THE 2011 NOBEL LAUREATES

The 2011 Laureates were 13 in number. Since 1901, 853 Laureates (830 individuals and 23 organisations) have received a Nobel Prize or the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.

On the morning of October 3, the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet announced the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. That same afternoon, they were reached by the information that one of the Laureates, Ralph Steinman, had died shortly before that. Since the decision to award the Nobel Prize to Ralph Steinman was made in good faith, based on the assumption that the Laureate was still alive, the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation concluded that the situation was more reminiscent of the example cited in the Foundation's statutes concerning a person who has been named as a Nobel Laureate and has died before the actual Nobel Prize Award Ceremony. The decision to award the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine to the late Ralph Steinman thus remained unchanged.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS was awarded with one half to SAUL PERLMUTTER and the other half jointly to BRIAN P. SCHMIDT and ADAM G. RIESS *“for the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the Universe through observations of distant supernovae”*.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY was awarded to DAN SHECHTMAN *“for the discovery of quasicrystals”*.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE was awarded with one half jointly to BRUCE A. BEUTLER and JULES A. HOFFMANN *“for their discoveries concerning the activation of innate immunity”* and the other half to RALPH M. STEINMAN *“for his discovery of the dendritic cell and its role in adaptive immunity”*.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE was awarded to TOMAS TRANSTRÖMER *“because, through his condensed, translucent images, he gives us fresh access to reality.”*

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE was awarded to ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF, LEYMAH GBOWEE and TAWAKKOL KARMAN *“for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work”*.

THE SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN MEMORY OF ALFRED NOBEL was awarded jointly to THOMAS J. SARGENT and CHRISTOPHER A. SIMS *“for their empirical research on cause and effect in the macroeconomy”*.

#### THE NOBEL WEEK IN STOCKHOLM

In preparation for the Nobel Week, a new information technology (IT) system for the Nobel Foundation's guest management and programming was developed and placed in service.

The Nobel Week began with a visit by the year's Laureates and their families to the Nobel Museum in the Old Town on December 6 and concluded with individual visits by the Laureates to the Nobel Foundation on December 12.

The official Nobel Week programme included a number of activities connected to the Nobel Prize-awarding institutions, press conferences, lectures, dinners and receptions. The Nobel Foundation was responsible for organising the reception for the Laureates at the Nordic Museum on December 9 as well as the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony at the Concert Hall and the Nobel Banquet at the City Hall on December 10.

Nobel Media AB conducted interviews with the Laureates for publication on the website Nobelprize.org and taped the "Nobel Minds" television discussion programme, as well as hosted the Nobel Prize Concert. In addition to the interviews with Laureates, in conjunction with the Nobel Week the website Nobelprize.org published recordings of the 2011 Nobel Lectures as well as the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies in Stockholm and Oslo.

#### THE NOBEL DAYS IN OSLO

All three Nobel Peace Prize Laureates participated during the 2011 Nobel Days in Oslo. On December 9, a press conference took place and the BBC and the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) conducted interviews. On December 10 the Laureates participated in an event at the Nobel Peace Center organised by Save the Children. The Prize Award Ceremony at the City Hall in Oslo was followed by CNN's interview with the Laureates. During the afternoon, the Laureates were honoured by a torch-light procession, and in the evening a Nobel Banquet was held at the Grand Hotel.

On December 11 the Laureates inaugurated a photo exhibition focusing on their work at the Nobel Peace Center. That same evening, the Nobel Peace Prize Concert took place.

#### STATEMENT TO THE STOCKHOLM COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD CONCERNING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

On February 1, 2012 the Nobel Foundation received a request from the Stockholm County Administrative Board for a response concerning the arguments presented by the author Fredrik S. Heffermehl in his book *The Nobel Peace Prize: What Nobel Really Wanted*. Referring to sources including published diaries written by Gunnar Jahn, a former Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Heffermehl argued that the Norwegian Nobel Committee does not take Alfred Nobel's intentions into account in its prize-awarding work. The Nobel Foundation submitted the requested response to the County Administrative Board; in an appendix to the response, the Norwegian Nobel Committee commented on the matter.

## INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In addition to basic asset management, the Nobel Foundation is entrusted with managing and carefully developing the trademarks and the intangible assets that have been built up during the more than century-long history of the Nobel Prize. The value of these assets is closely connected to the good reputation and international status of the Nobel Prize. It has thus become increasingly important for the Nobel Foundation to actively maintain and preserve its trademarks and copyrights in a long-term perspective.

A significant part of the day-to-day activities of the Nobel Foundation also consists of disseminating information about the Nobel Prize, the Nobel Laureates, the Nobel system and the Foundation and its work in general.

### THE NOBEL PRIZE CENTER IN STOCKHOLM

On December 1, 2011, the Nobel Foundation and the City of Stockholm signed a declaration of intent to work jointly towards the creation of a permanent Nobel Prize Center, to be located on a site on the Blasieholmen peninsula in central Stockholm that is owned by the City. The current focus of this work is on financing the project and administering the planning of its construction, with an eye towards an international architectural competition late in the autumn of 2012. The aim is to operate the new Nobel Prize Center in the form of a separate association.

### NOBEL SYMPOSIA

The Nobel Foundation's symposium programme was initiated in 1965. The symposia are devoted to areas of science where breakthroughs are occurring or deal with topics of primary cultural or social significance. Over the years, they have achieved a high international standing. The cost of symposium activities during 2011 totalled SEK 1.8 m (2.9).

The symposium programme is administered by a committee including representatives of the prize-awarding institutions. The Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation is the committee chairman.

During 2011 the following Nobel Symposia took place:

NS 149

*3M: Machines, Molecules and Mind*

Organiser: Professor Hans Jörnvall

Sånga Säby, Sweden, May 25-28

NS 150

*Twenty Years of International Relations*

Organiser: Professor Geir Lundestad

Lofoten, Norway, June 22-26



## ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

In order to help develop the activities conducted within the Nobel sphere and to provide guidance and support to the Nobel Foundation's Board of Directors on financial and brand strategy matters, an International Advisory Board was established during 2011. The aim is to appoint the members of the Advisory Board during 2012.

During 2011 a decision-making Investment Committee was established under the Board of Directors, including outside experts. The Committee is responsible for providing proposals to the Board regarding all aspects of asset management and, within the framework of mandates set by the Board, to make decisions on allocation between asset classes as well as management mechanisms, managers etc. The Investment Committee can, in turn, delegate tasks to the executive management of the Foundation.

Michael Sohlman, Executive Director of the Nobel Foundation, retired in June 2011 and was succeeded by Lars Heikensten.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

### ORGANISATION AND STRATEGY OF ASSET MANAGEMENT

The objective of the Nobel Foundation's asset management is to achieve a sufficiently high return over time to safeguard the financial base of the Nobel Prizes and guarantee the independence of the work of the Prize Committees. At an overall level, the Foundation creates good risk control by investing its assets in a well-diversified and balanced asset portfolio.

This asset management follows customary principles in such contexts. The Board of Directors establishes the asset management framework. This includes setting the overall principles for asset management with respect to oversight and ethical guidelines. The Board also sets intervals for how large the Foundation's holdings of equities, fixed income assets and "alternative" assets (among them properties and hedge funds) should be. This has resulted in a portfolio strategy of 50 ± 10 per cent equities, 20 ± 10 per cent fixed income assets and 30 ± 10 per cent alternative assets.

The principles and mandates set by the Board of Directors constitute the starting point of the work of the Investment Committee, which has been connected to the Nobel Foundation since the autumn of 2011. The Committee is responsible for regularly re-assessing the principles and rules that govern asset management operations and submitting proposals for changes. The Committee also makes decisions on how the intervals that the Board has set for various asset classes shall be utilised over time – "allocation" decisions. The Committee also decides how to apportion the Foundation's assets among various securities, continents and countries and, where appropriate, decides what management style shall be applied, for example growth or value shares.

The choice of managers for each asset class is also made by the Committee. In choosing managers, it attaches importance to such factors as investment philosophy, historically achieved management returns, risk control systems, management organisation and other working methods. The Foundation regularly discusses with managers how they deal with

ethical aspects. The managers must work against specified benchmark indices that reflect the specific risk profile that characterises a given market, but which also provides an idea of the return that could have been achieved from passive management using an index instrument in the corresponding market.

During the autumn, the Foundation began the task of gradually reducing the number of managers from the existing 35 or so to a benchmark of around 20. Behind this decision is the assessment that sufficient risk diversification can also be achieved at this lower level, while improving opportunities for oversight and good administrative practices.

The Investment Committee itself decided what decisions it wishes to delegate to the executive management of the Foundation. Asset management is carried out with a small organisation. A Chief Investment Officer is responsible for preparing matters for decisions by the Committee, following up and executing these decisions, procuring fund managers and providing the necessary analysis and preparatory materials.

#### OVERALL POSITION AND EARNINGS

The market value of the Nobel Foundation's total invested capital amounted to SEK 2,973 m (3,151) at the end of 2011. Excluding the value of the Foundation's administrative properties, portfolio capital amounted to SEK 2,803 m (2,987) at the end of 2011. Portfolio capital was allocated among 47 (54) per cent equities, 20 (22) per cent fixed income assets and 33 (24) per cent alternative assets.

Total return on equity (growth in Foundation assets after adding back the overall sum of all Nobel Prizes and operating expenses) amounted to -2.6 (5.5) per cent. Net assets, i.e. the market value of the Foundation's equity calculated as invested capital at market value adjusted for other balance sheet items, changed by -6.5 (1.7) per cent.

Book profit amounted to SEK -19.2 m (68.0). The year's deterioration in earnings was mostly attributable to portfolio changes in the equities asset class, which showed a net realised change in value of SEK 19.8 m, compared to SEK 83.6 m in 2010.

Interest income for the year increased somewhat to SEK 19.3 m (18.1). Dividends totalled SEK 16.1 m (28.1). Lower dividends were due to a somewhat lower proportion of equities in the overall portfolio, a somewhat changed structure in the equities portfolio and a substantially lower dividend from one of the Foundation's hedge funds.

#### OUTFLOW AND EXPENSES

The overall sum of all Nobel Prizes and operating expenses was SEK 120.0 m (116.2). This was divided among three main categories: the Prizes and compensation to the Prize Committees, SEK 77.4 m (77.0); the Nobel Week in Stockholm and the Nobel Days in Oslo, SEK 20.2 m (16.2); plus administration, Nobel Symposia etc., SEK 22.4 m (23.0).

In Swedish kronor, the Nobel Prize has been unchanged since 2001, amounting to SEK 10 m per Prize. The entire Prize sum was thus SEK 50.0 m. Compensation to the Prize Committees amounted to SEK 27.4 m (27.0). The Prize Committees are entitled to allocate their compensation to some extent between years.

In accordance with the 1968 donation from Sveriges Riksbank for "a Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel", in 2011 the Foundation received SEK 16.5 m. This amount was equal to one 2011 Nobel Prize plus SEK 6.5 m (65 per cent of the Prize sum) to

defray the costs of the Prize Committee and the Foundation in connection with the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.

The expenses of the Nobel Week in Stockholm and Oslo rose by SEK 4.0 m in 2011. The increase in Stockholm expenses was largely attributable to amortisation related to the new IT system that was completed and implemented during the year. This also involved higher expenses for salaries, computer services, printed matter etc. The increase in Oslo expenses was due to the number of Laureates plus higher expenditures for the Prize Award Ceremony at the City Hall.

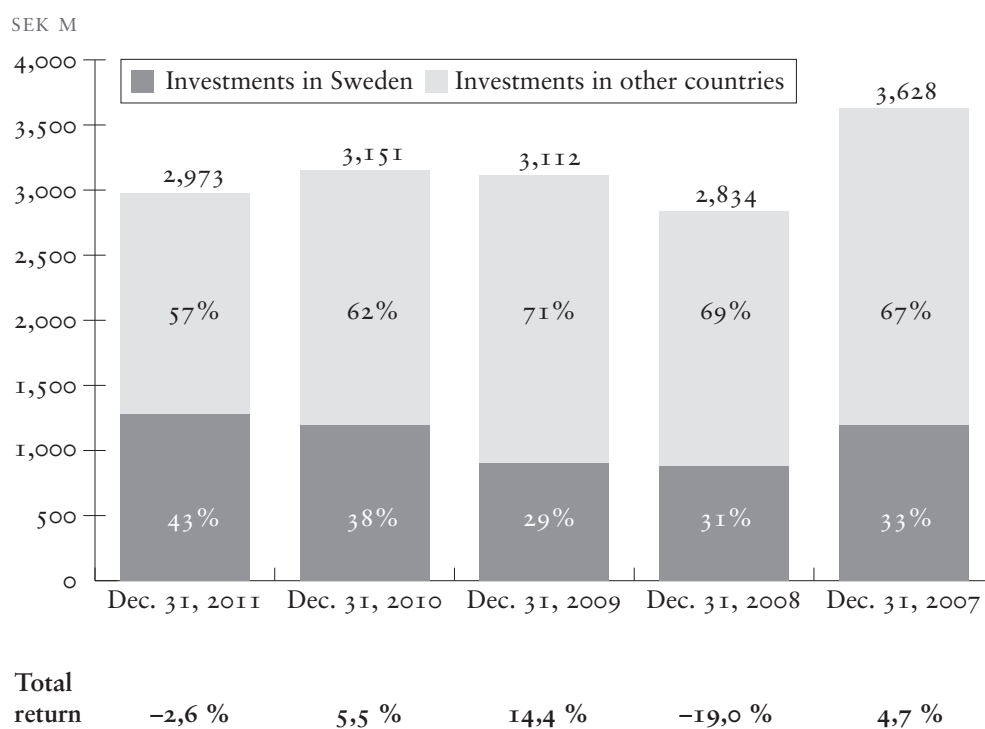
Central administrative expenses increased from SEK 20.0 m to SEK 20.6 m. Expenditures related to the Nobel Foundation website accounted for the largest single increase in expenses. Exchange rate differences related to Prize Committee funds and other compensation provided to the Norwegian Nobel Institute were unfavourable compared to their outcome in 2010. Lower expenses for office administration and the Foundation's directly owned properties had the opposite effect: an overall positive impact on earnings. The total increase in expenses thus totalled only SEK 0.6 m.

According to a Board decision, the Foundation's expenditure ratio (calculated as the total amount for all Nobel prizes and operating expenses as a percentage of the market value of the Foundation's equity on January 1) should be at the 3–4 per cent level. The ratio in 2011 was 3.8 (3.8) per cent.

## INVESTED CAPITAL (SEK M)

	2011		2010	
	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
Equities (directly and indirectly owned)	1,440	1,329	1,566	1,623
Fixed income investments (incl. cash/bank balances)	632	633	716	711
Alternative investments (directly and indirectly owned)	845	1,011	681	817
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>3,151</b>

## MARKET VALUE OF INVESTED CAPITAL DIVIDED INTO SWEDISH AND OTHER INVESTMENTS



MARKET VALUE OF INVESTED CAPITAL BY ASSET CLASS (%)

	Dec.31, 2011	Dec.31, 2010	Dec.31, 2009	Dec.31, 2008	Dec.31, 2007
<i>Investments in equities</i>					
Sweden	8	9	8	7	8
Europe excl. Sweden	8	10	13	17	23
United States	22	25	24	22	26
Japan	3	3	4	4	5
Other countries	6	7	4	2	5
	<u>47</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>67</u>
<i>Fixed income investments</i>					
Sweden	15	16	15	20	21
Other countries	5	6	4	4	0
	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>
<i>Alternative investments</i>					
Properties	9	7	7	9	6
Hedge funds and private equity funds	24	17	21	15	6
	<u>33</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>12</u>
 Total portfolio capital	 100	 100	 100	 100	 100

Note. This table, which shows the allocation of the Foundation's capital by asset class, deviates from reported book value because indirectly owned property is included under the heading "Properties" and because any liquid assets in the portfolios of asset managers are reported by asset class. Total portfolio capital is equivalent to total invested capital excluding administrative property holdings.

RETURN AND RISK IN THE EQUITIES PORTFOLIO, 2007-2011 (%)

	Average 2007-2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<i>Equities portfolio</i>						
Return	-2.4	-9.3	8.7	27.3	-31.2	2.6
Standard deviation	13.8	11.0	12.0	12.4	18.1	9.2
<i>Benchmark indices</i>						
Return	-1.7	-5.1	9.2	23.3	-29.3	1.4
Standard deviation	13.4	10.4	10.3	12.3	19.0	9.4
<i>MSCI World</i>						
Return	-2.5	-5.5	6.1	17.4	-27.5	3.0
Standard deviation	12.0	9.2	10.4	11.1	16.8	9.7

Note. The figures in the table refer to changes in net asset values, including reinvested dividends and after fees. Standard deviation, i.e. the level of fluctuations around the average change, has been calculated here on the basis of monthly figures.

## INVESTMENTS IN EQUITIES

The market value of the Foundation's investments in equities totalled SEK 1,315 m (1,616), according to the classification of portfolio capital. This consisted of investments in Sweden, 16 (16) per cent; the rest of Europe, 17 (20) per cent; the United States, 48 (46) per cent; Japan, 6 (6) per cent; and other countries, 13 (12) per cent.

Most of the world's stockmarkets fell during 2011. As a result, the MSCI All Country World Index, expressed in SEK, fell by 5.5 per cent, after rising by 6.1 per cent in 2010. The return on the Nobel Foundation's total equities portfolio was -9.3 (8.7) per cent. This was worse than the benchmark index<sup>1</sup>, which fell by 5.1 per cent, after rising by 9.2 per cent in 2010. The decline in earnings was explained primarily by the Foundation's comparatively large percentage of Swedish equities. The Foundation's relatively large exposure to US equities worked in the opposite direction.

The Foundation's investment in the Swedish private equity company Ratios pulled down its return significantly. Ratios shares fell by 31.5 per cent during 2011 but have risen by 1.2 per cent since the shares were acquired in 2007. During the first half of 2011, the Foundation sold its shares in the Swedish investment company Öresund, its holdings in the Eagle Fund and MSCI World ETF. It made purchases of Handelsbanken's Mega Sweden Index and Global Index Ethical funds. The net outcome of these transactions was that the weighting of equities in the Foundation's portfolio capital decreased by about 3 per cent.

Over the past five-year period, the average yearly return on the equities portfolio amounted to -2.4 per cent, compared to -1.7 per cent for the benchmark index. The MSCI World showed an average yearly return of -2.5 per cent.

At the end of 2011, equities accounted for 47 (54) per cent of the Foundation's portfolio capital. The lower percentage of equities was about equally a consequence of decisions during the first half of 2011 to reduce shareholdings and decreased valuations due to the stock market downturn later in the year.

## FIXED INCOME INVESTMENTS

The market value of the Foundation's fixed income assets amounted to SEK 570 m (639) according to the classification of portfolio capital. The return on the Foundation's fixed income investments totalled 3.3 (2.0) per cent during the year. Of these assets, 68 (56) per cent were in Sweden and 28 (27) in other European countries and emerging markets. In addition to bond holdings, the fixed income investments asset class included liquid funds.

The Swedish bond portfolio showed a return of 5.2 (1.0) per cent, compared to 5.0 (1.1) per cent for the benchmark index<sup>2</sup>. During 2011 the percentage of corporate bonds in the bond portfolio increased.

The Foundation also has investments in foreign corporate bonds and emerging market sovereign bonds. During 2011, the return was -1.1 (5.4) per cent, while the benchmark index<sup>3</sup> was -0.5 (3.3) per cent.

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1 A weighted benchmark index is created by weighing together the benchmark indices of each sub-portfolio, using the percentage of the total portfolio represented by each respective sub-portfolio.

2 50% OMRX MM/50% OMRX Bond.

3 Weighted index of IBOXX Euro Corp Index/JP Morgan GBI EM Global Index.

For fixed income securities, the Foundation's assets may only be exposed to credit risks from the Swedish government, Swedish banks, Swedish mortgage institutions or counterparties with equivalent credit risks and with a credit rating of no lower than A- according to S&P or the equivalent rating from another rating agency. Foreign credit risks should be assessed according to equivalent standards. Fixed income securities with higher credit risks may normally be held via funds, but may not exceed 50 per cent of the total fixed income portfolio. In addition, the capital-weighted average credit rating must be equivalent to no lower than BBB-.

#### ALTERNATIVE ASSETS

The market value of the Foundation's alternative assets amounted to SEK 918 m (732) according to the classification of portfolio capital. They are apportioned among properties, hedge funds as well as private equity and unlisted bonds.

The market value of properties totalled SEK 245 m (228). The Foundation directly owns only its two administrative properties in Stockholm and Oslo, appraised at 5.7 (5.2) per cent of the Foundation's total capital. They are to be regarded as administrative property holdings, however, and not as portfolio capital.

Otherwise, at year-end 2011 the Foundation's exposure to properties amounted to 8.7 (7.6) per cent of portfolio capital and consisted of holdings in six property funds that invest in the United States, China, Sweden and other European countries. Fund ownership related to Sweden is in the form of equities and shareholder loans. During the year, the value of the property funds rose by 3.4 (8.0) per cent in local currencies. There is no relevant benchmark index.

The market value of the Foundation's hedge fund holdings totalled SEK 397 m (366). The Foundation has holdings in six hedge funds with different strategies, of which two are "funds of funds". There are also three minor holdings that are in the process of final redemption. During 2011, the hedge fund portfolio rose by 3.0 (5.4) per cent, while the benchmark index<sup>4</sup> fell by 5.5 per cent in local currencies, after rising by 5.7 per cent in 2010. Aside from the Foundation's funds of funds, other funds showed strong earnings during the year. At year-end, hedge funds accounted for 14.2 (12.2) per cent of portfolio capital.

The market value of private equity and unlisted bonds amounted to SEK 276 m (138). One of three funds in this portfolio that invest in private equity focuses on infrastructure investments. The year's return was 12.0 (12.8) per cent in local currencies. There is no relevant benchmark index. At year-end, private equity accounted for 5.8 (4.6) per cent of portfolio capital.

The Foundation invests in two additional alternative asset funds. The return on these was -1.2 (-0.2) per cent in local currencies. During the year, the Foundation made a new commitment to invest in the Proventus Capital Partners II fund, which invests in loans and bonds. At year-end, these two funds accounted for 4.0 (0) per cent of portfolio capital.

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4 HFRI FoF Composite



## CURRENCY HEDGING

According to a decision by the Board of Directors, the Foundation may currency hedge foreign assets in varying degrees. One hundred per cent of foreign bonds and 50 to 100 per cent of foreign hedge fund holdings should be currency hedged. Foreign investments in equities, private equity and properties may also be currency hedged, according to the Foundation's existing investment policy. At year-end, bonds issued in USD, EUR and GBP were close to 100 per cent hedged, the Foundation's foreign hedge fund holdings were about 80 per cent hedged and its foreign property fund holdings were about 11 per cent hedged. The year's currency hedgings resulted in a realised foreign exchange gain of SEK 12.6 m.

In the annual financial statements, the market value of currency hedged asset classes increased by a total of SEK 2.4 m because the SEK appreciated against the EUR but fell somewhat against the USD.

The amount of the underlying forward contracts was USD 28 m, EUR 12.4 m and GBP 1 m. The maturity date of the USD and EUR contracts was February 21, 2012, while the GBP contract matured on January 18, 2012.

Excluding currency hedgings, Swedish investments accounted for 32.1 per cent and including currency hedgings 42.6 per cent of total capital on December 31, 2011.

## ALLOCATION OF PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year before appropriations totalled SEK -19.2 m (68.0), of which SEK 19.8 m (83.6) consisted of realised change in value. In compliance with the Foundation's statutes, SEK 82.0 m (38.9) was transferred to restricted equity to safeguard the inflation-adjusted value of the Foundation's equity over time. The Foundation shall make a provision to restricted equity in its accounts, either in an amount equivalent to the year's inflation calculated on the basis of the market value of the Foundation's equity or one tenth of total annual returns. The provision for 2011 applies the former alternative. The above allocation has been taken into account in preparing the balance sheet.

## INCOME STATEMENT (amounts in SEK 000)

	Note	2011	2010
<i>Asset management</i>			
Interest income		19,267	18,087
Dividends		16,103	28,106
Realised change in value	1	19,793	83,639
Reversal of write-down, equities and unit trust holdings		-	13,340
Less external asset management costs		-4,359	-9,002
<b>Reported earnings, asset management</b>		<b>50,804</b>	<b>134,170</b>
<i>Operating expenses</i>			
Compensation to Prize Committees		-27,373	-26,978
Central administration	2	-20,581	-20,002
The Nobel Week in Stockholm and Oslo		-20,183	-16,187
Symposium activities		-1,783	-2,953
Other expenses		-60	-60
	3	-69,980	-66,180
<b>Reported loss/profit for the year</b>			
<b>Before appropriations</b>		<b>-19,176</b>	<b>67,990</b>

## ALLOCATION OF LOSS/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Capitalisation, restricted equity		82,004	38,937
Capitalisation, unrestricted equity		-101,180	29,053
		<b>-19,176</b>	<b>67,990</b>
The year's Nobel Prizes		-50,000	-50,000
<b>The year's change in book value of equity</b>	4	<b>-69,176</b>	<b>17,990</b>
The year's change in unrealised surplus values		-132,239	34,126
<b>The year's change in market value of equity</b>	4	<b>-201,415</b>	<b>52,116</b>
Adjustment for inflation		-82,004	-38,937
<b>Inflation-adjusted change in equity</b>	5	<b>-283,419</b>	<b>13,179</b>

## BALANCE SHEET (Amounts in SEK 000)

	Note	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<i>Intangible fixed assets</i>	6		
Capitalised development expenses		3,496	911
		<u>3,496</u>	<u>911</u>
<i>Tangible fixed assets</i>	6		
Buildings and land		1,396	1,396
Equipment		941	915
		<u>2,337</u>	<u>2,311</u>
<i>Financial fixed assets</i>			
Equities and fund units	7	2,284,090	2,245,307
Bonds	8	359,693	285,333
Other long-term receivables	8	55,505	54,844
		<u>2,699,288</u>	<u>2,585,484</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>2,705,121</b>	<b>2,588,706</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<i>Current receivables</i>			
Prepaid expenses and Accrued income	9	10,791	10,566
Other current receivables	10	4,140	2,506
		<u>14,931</u>	<u>13,072</u>
<i>Short-term investments</i>			
Miscellaneous short-term investments	8	180,319	320,069
		<u>180,319</u>	<u>320,069</u>
<i>Cash and bank balances</i>		26,587	46,700
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>221,837</b>	<b>379,841</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,926,958</b>	<b>2,968,547</b>

## BALANCE SHEET (Amounts in SEK 000)

	Note	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>	11		
<i>Restricted equity</i>		2,132,819	2,050,815
<i>Unrestricted equity</i>		728,082	879,262
<b>Total equity</b>		2,860,901	2,930,077
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for pensions		2,195	3,355
<b>Total provisions</b>		2,195	3,355
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable		1,296	5,056
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	12	5,834	7,027
Other liabilities	13	56,732	23,032
<b>Total liabilities</b>		63,862	35,115
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		2,926,958	2,968,547
<b>Assets pledged</b>		None	None
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>			
Investment obligations, unlisted holdings		164,223	144,083

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Amounts in SEK 000)

	2011	2010
Cash flow from asset management	50,804	120,830
Operating expenses, excluding depreciation	-68,704	-65,796
<b>Cash flow from operations</b>	<b>-17,900</b>	<b>55,034</b>
Change in portfolio funds	25,929	46,992
Other changes in assets and liabilities	21,858	-13,360
The year's Nobel Prizes	-50,000	-50,000
<b>Cash flow for the year</b>	<b>-20,113</b>	<b>38,666</b>
Liquid funds on January 1	46,700	8,034
<b>Liquid funds on December 31</b>	<b>26,587</b>	<b>46,700</b>

## ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Annual Report has been drawn up in compliance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Receivables have been reported at the amount the Foundation expects to be paid. Current receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies have been valued at the year-end exchange rate. Other assets and liabilities have been reported at cost.

Depreciation is based on the original cost of property, plant and equipment and is distributed over their estimated economic life. Computers are depreciated in three years, other equipment in five years. Property write-downs occur nowadays only if the value of the properties has permanently fallen below their book value.

In addition to the amount reported as external asset management costs, when it comes to the Foundation's unit trust holdings, such costs are subtracted directly from the asset value of the holding.

Securities have been valued at cost or market value, whichever is lower. When securities are sold, their cost is calculated according to the averaging method, i.e. at the average cost of all securities holdings of the same class. Gains and losses from the sale of securities are reported in the income statement as realised change in value.

The Foundation enters into forward contracts to hedge certain exchange rate changes. At maturity, the gain or loss on the forward contracts is reported. The unrealised gain or loss on the forward contract is allocated among the respective asset portfolios.

The market value of certain alternative investments is affected by the fact that reporting from funds occurs with a certain time lag.

Interest is allocated among time periods on the basis of effective acquisition interest rate, which means that interest income for the period consists of coupon interest and change in accrued cost.

The Foundation has chosen to divide up its operating expenses by function. These sub-items are reported on a net basis.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Amounts in SEK 000)

### Note 1

#### REALISED CHANGE IN VALUE

	2011			2010		
	Gains	Losses	Net amount	Gains	Losses	Net amount
Fixed income investments	1,862	796	1,066	2,997	957	2,040
Equities/fund units	94,060	75,333	18,727	186,282	104,683	81,599
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,922</b>	<b>76,129</b>	<b>19,793</b>	<b>189,279</b>	<b>105,640</b>	<b>83,639</b>

### Note 2

#### CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

	2011	2010
Salaries and pensions, including social insurance expenses	8,291	12,873
Fees, including social insurance expenses	9,268	3,128
Travel expenses	353	286
Other personnel expenses	63	178
Office administration	1,191	1,658
Expenses for premises	1,942	1,944
Outcome, administrative property holdings	-287	445
Grants, the Nobel Museum in Karlskoga	400	400
Depreciation	247	241
Exchange rate differences	-73	-475
Other administrative expenses	769	907
Cost compensation from Sveriges Riksbank	-1,583	-1,583
	<b>20,581</b>	<b>20,002</b>

### Note 3

#### SALARIES, FEES AND SOCIAL INSURANCE EXPENSES

	Board, Exec. Director and Deputy Exec. Director		Other employees	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Salaries and fees	1,854	2,656	5,369	6,710
Social insurance expenses	1,147	1,730	3,115	3,872
– of which pension expenses including Special employer's contribution	768	1,276	1,424	1,781

The average number of employees was 11 (15), of whom 9 (10) were women.

The Board has one female member and one female deputy member.

For a pension to the retiring Executive Director after age 65, the Foundation paid an annual premium equivalent to 35 per cent of pensionable salary. Instead of a salary increase to the retiring Executive Director, as agreed the Foundation paid an additional SEK 45 m in pension premium during the year.

For the new Executive Director, the premium level is equivalent to 40 per cent of pensionable salary.

*Note 4*

CHANGE IN UNREALISED SURPLUS VALUES

<i>Equity</i>	<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2010</b>	<i>Change</i>
Market value	2,916,596	3,118,011	-201,415
Less book value	-2,860,901	-2,930,077	-69,176
<b>Surplus value</b>	<b>55,695</b>	<b>187,934</b>	<b>-132,239</b>

*Note 5*

INFLATION-ADJUSTED EQUITY

<i>Market value, Dec. 31, 2010</i>	<b>3,118,011</b>
Inflation adjustment	82,004
Inflation-adjusted equity	<b>3,200,015</b>
Inflation-adjusted change in equity	-283,419
<i>Market value, Dec. 31, 2011</i>	<b>2,916,596</b>
Of which, since Dec. 31, 1995*:	
Inflation adjustment	686,470
Change in inflation-adjusted value	74,013

\*) The first year of these calculations was 1996. Using average values for each year, the Swedish Consumer Price Index rose by 2.63 per cent from 2010 to 2011. The inflation adjustment is thus SEK 82,004.

*Note 6*

INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2010</b>
<b>Capitalised development expenses</b>		
Cost, January 1	911	-
Purchases	3,459	911
<b>Accumulated cost, December 31</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>911</b>
Amortisation, January 1	0	
Amortisation for the year	-874	
<b>Accumulated amortisation, December 31</b>	<b>-874</b>	
<b>Value, December 31</b>		
Capitalised development expenses	3,496	

Amortisation for the year was charged to the Nobel Week in Stockholm and Oslo



# TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Dec. 31, 2011    Dec. 31, 2010

## Buildings and land

*Properties, any official designations, addresses*

Humlegården 15, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm

Norska Nobelinstitutet, Henrik Ibsens gate 51, Oslo

## Buildings

Cost, January 1/December 31

20,148

20,148

Depreciation and write-downs, January 1/December 31

-19,129

- 19,129

1,019

1,019

## Land

Cost, January 1/December 31

377

377

377

377

Value of buildings and land, December 31

1,396

1,396

Market value, directly owned properties

170,083

164,254

## Equipment

Cost, January 1

11,377

11,184

Purchases

428

507

Divestment/disposal

-273

-314

Accumulated cost, December 31

11,532

11,377

Depreciation, January 1

-10,462

-10,392

Depreciation for the year

-402

-384

Divestment/disposal

273

314

Accumulated depreciation, December 31

-10,591

10,462

Value of equipment, December 31

941

915

The year's depreciation was apportioned as follows:

Central administration

-247

-241

The Nobel Week in Stockholm and Oslo

-155

-143

-402

-384

Note 7

EQUITIES AND FUND UNITS

	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Portfolios of equities</i>		
T. Rowe Price (mid-cap growth companies, US)	180,956	215,900
T. Rowe Price (large-cap growth companies, US)	128,671	153,294
	<u>309,627</u>	<u>369,194</u>
<i>Other equities</i>		
Ratos AB	75,015	64,600
Profi I Fastigheter Sverige AB	13,754	21,001
<b>Total equities</b>	<b>398,396</b>	<b>454,795</b>
<i>Unit trusts</i>		
Skagen Global	116,680	103,599
Keppler MMHV	103,837	65,923
RAFI US Large	165,203	168,909
RAFI Europe	185,729	127,479
RAFI Japan	76,628	58,698
RAFI EM	132,006	111,050
Enter Select	100,658	90,709
SHB Mega Sweden Index	60,800	52,066
SHB Global Index Ethical	100,000	95,601
<b>Total unit trusts</b>	<b>1,041,541</b>	<b>874,034</b>
<b>Total equities and unit trusts</b>	<b>1,439,937</b>	<b>1,328,829</b>
<i>Property funds</i>		
Carlyle Realty III (US)	8,166	21,702
Carlyle Realty IV (US)	32,078	20,591
Aberdeen Property Investors (Europe)	61,836	41,372
Aberdeen Property Investors (Asia)	43,535	41,542
White Peak Real Estate (China)	32,048	42,513
<b>Total property funds</b>	<b>177,663</b>	<b>167,720</b>
Market value, currency hedge		643
		<u>168,363</u>

*Hedge funds*

Signet Global Fixed Income	125,000	110,369
Rock Creek Potomac	55,202	52,316
Corbin Overlook Performance	1,757	1,923
D E Shaw	1,253	1,282
Tudor BVI Global	847	499
Brevan Howard	55,792	59,887
Viking Global Equities	55,792	61,013
Discovery Global	53,364	58,902
Nektar	50,000	52,159
<b>Total hedge funds</b>	<b>399,007</b>	<b>398,350</b>
Market value, currency hedge		-1,148
		<b>397,202</b>

*Private equity funds*

Partners Capital Condor III	42,409	40,627
Partners Capital Condor IV	46,531	58,107
Global Infrastructure Partners	56,332	64,612
<b>Total private equity funds</b>	<b>145,272</b>	<b>163,346</b>

**Other holdings**

Carmignac Patrimoine	114,711	104,959
Proventus Capital II	7,500	7,526
<b>Total other holdings</b>	<b>122,211</b>	<b>112,485</b>

<b>Total equities and fund units</b>	<b>2,284,090</b>	<b>2,170,225</b>
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Note 8

FIXED INCOME INVESTMENTS

Fixed assets

	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Financial fixed assets</i>		
<i>(more than one-year maturity)</i>		
Corporate/mortgage bonds	40,471	41,407
Treasury bonds	167,718	177,748
Bluebay Global Div	94,229	90,629
Wellington EM Debt Fund	57,275	53,866
Shareholders' loan, Profi I Fastigheter Sverige AB	55,505	55,505
Market value, currency hedge		3,153
	<u>415,198</u>	<u>422,308</u>
 <b>Current assets</b>		
 <i>Prepaid expenses and accrued income</i>		
Accrued interest (included in market value)	9,655	
 <i>Other short-term investments (less than one-year maturity)</i>		
Corporate/mortgage bonds	8,122	8,293
Treasury bonds	148,995	152,274
Cleanergy	125	125
SHB 5.5 % GBP	10,405	10,636
Liquidity in managed portfolios	12,672	12,672
Market value, currency hedge		-263
	<u>180,319</u>	<u>183,737</u>
<b>Total fixed income investments</b>	<b>605,172</b>	<b>606,045</b>

Note 9

PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2010</b>
Accrued interest income	9,655	9,638
Other items	<u>1,136</u>	<u>928</u>
	<b>10,791</b>	<b>10,566</b>

*Note 10***OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES**

	<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2010</b>
Nobel Week	603	450
Tax claim	2,028	1,365
Account settlement, Karolinska Institutet	615	479
Account settlement, Nobel Symposia	873	-
Account settlement, Prize Committees	-	112
Miscellaneous receivables	21	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>2,506</b>

*Note 11***CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	<b>Restricted equity</b>	<b>Unrestricted equity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Amount on January 1</b>	<b>2,050,815</b>	<b>879,262</b>	<b>2,930,077</b>
Capitalisation	82,004	-82,004	
<b>Reported income for the year</b>		<b>-19,176</b>	<b>-19,176</b>
The year's Nobel Prizes		-50,000	-50,000
<b>Amount on December 31</b>	<b>2,132,819</b>	<b>728,082</b>	<b>2,860,901</b>

Unrestricted equity includes the financial base for Symposium activities, comprising funds received from Riksbankens Jubileumsfond as well as the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation.

*Note 12***ACCRUED EXPENSES AND PREPAID INCOME**

	<b>Dec. 31, 2011</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2010</b>
Accrued expenses, Nobel Week	2,993	2,711
Accrued salaries, including holiday pay liability	272	662
Statutory payroll charges and special employers' contribution	788	1,084
Accrued fees	354	522
Rents paid in advance	125	122
External asset management costs	878	1,235
Other items	424	691
	<b>5,834</b>	<b>7,027</b>

*Note 13*

OTHER LIABILITIES

	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010
Account settlement, Nobel Laureates	50,691	18,948
Account settlement, Nobel Symposia	-	894
Account settlement, Prize Committees	5,560	2,625
Miscellaneous liabilities	481	565
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,732</b>	<b>23,032</b>

Stockholm, March 28, 2012

Marcus Storch  
Chairman

Göran K. Hansson  
Vice Chairman

Peter Englund

Tomas Nicolin

Kaci Kullmann Five

Staffan Normark

Lars Heikensten  
Executive Director

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Trustees of the Nobel Foundation, Swedish organisational ID 802002-4462

## REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

We have audited the annual accounts of the Nobel Foundation for the year 2011.

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The Board of Directors bears responsibility for preparing annual accounts that provide a true and fair view according to the Annual Accounts Act and for such internal controls that the Board deems necessary to prepare annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUDITORS

Our responsibility is to express our opinion on the annual accounts based on our audit. The Authorised Public Accountant conducted this audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual accounts are free from material misstatement. The elected layman auditors conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards for elected layman auditors in Sweden.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the Foundation's preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

### OPINION

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foundation as of December 31, 2011 and of its financial results and cash flows for the year according to the Annual Accounts Act.

## REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the Board of Directors' administration of the Nobel Foundation during the year 2011.

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board bears responsibility for the administration of the Nobel Foundation according to the Foundations Act and the Foundation's Statutes.

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUDITORS

Our responsibility is to express, with reasonable assurance, our opinion on whether our examination has revealed that any member of the Board of Directors has acted in contravention of the Foundations Act or the Statutes. We have conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

As a basis for our opinion regarding the administration of the Foundation, in addition to our audit of the annual accounts we have examined material decisions, measures and circumstances in the Foundation in order to assess the possibility of liability to the Foundation of any Board member or whether there are grounds for dismissal. We have also examined whether any Board member has in some other way acted in contravention of the Foundations Act or the Statutes.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### OPINION

The members of the Board of Directors have not acted in contravention of the Foundations Act or the Nobel Foundation's Statutes.

Stockholm, March 28, 2012

Katarina Bjelke  
Chairman

Rickard Lundin

Magnus Nordenskjöld

Torgny Lindgren

Gudmund Knudsen

Lars Bonnevier  
Authorised Public Accountant



## TRUSTEES OF THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

Professor Barbara Cannon, Chairman

### ELECTED BY THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Professor Barbara Cannon (see above)	<i>Deputy Trustees:</i>
Professor Lena Claesson-Welsh	Professor Siv Andersson
Mr Torgny Håstad	Professor Lars Bergström
Professor Joseph Nordgren	Professor Lars Brink
Professor Torsten Persson	Professor Kersti Hermansson
Professor Håkan Wennerström	

### ELECTED BY THE NOBEL ASSEMBLY AT KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET

Professor Karl Tryggvason	<i>Deputy Trustees:</i>
Professor Torgny Svensson	Professor Lars Klareskog
Professor Hugo Lagercrantz	Professor Bo Angelin

### ELECTED BY THE SWEDISH ACADEMY

Professor Sture Allén	<i>Deputy Trustees:</i>
Professor Göran Malmqvist	Professor Bo Ralph
Mrs Katarina Frostenson	Professor Anders Olsson

### ELECTED BY THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE

Mr Thorbjørn Jagland	<i>Deputy Trustees:</i>
Mrs Ågot Valle	Mrs Sissel Rønbeck
Professor Geir Lundestad	Mrs Inger-Marie Ytterhorn

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



*From the left: Staffan Normark, Lars Bergström, Göran K. Hansson, Tomas Nicolin, Lars Heikensten, Peter Englund, Astrid Gräslund, Marcus Storch and Kaci Kullmann Five.*

### REGULAR MEMBERS

Mr. Marcus Storch, MD h.c., Chairman,  
*Former President and CEO of AGA AB*

Professor Göran K. Hansson, Vice  
Chairman, *Secretary of the Nobel  
Assembly at Karolinska Institutet and of  
the Nobel Committee for Physiology or  
Medicine*

Mr. Michael Sohlman (until June 9, 2011),  
*Executive Director*

Dr. Lars Heikensten (from June 10, 2011),  
*Executive Director*

Professor Peter Englund, *Permanent  
Secretary of the Swedish Academy*

Mr. Tomas Nicolin, MSc

Mrs. Kaci Kullmann Five, *Deputy Chair of  
the Norwegian Nobel Committee*

Professor Staffan Normark,  
*Secretary General of the Royal Swedish  
Academy of Sciences*

### DEPUTY MEMBERS

Professor Bo Sundqvist  
(until April 30, 2011),  
*Former President, Uppsala University*

Professor Lars Bergström  
(from May 1, 2011), *Secretary of the  
Nobel Committee for Physics*

Professor Astrid Gräslund, *Secretary of the  
Nobel Committee for Chemistry*

## INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

Mr Leif Johansson, Chairman

## INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr Tomas Nicolin, MSc, Chairman

Mr Marcus Storch

Mr Kent Janér

Professor Magnus Dahlquist

Mr Sven Nyman

Dr Lars Heikensten

Mr John Vivstam, Chief Investment Officer

## AUDITORS

Dr Katarina Bjelke Chairman	appointed by the Government
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Mr Lars Bonnevier, Authorised Public Accountant	elected by the Trustees of the Nobel Foundation
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Professor Rickard Lundin	elected by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Professor Magnus Nordenskjöld	elected by the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet
Mr Torgny Lindgren	elected by the Swedish Academy
Lawyer Gudmund Knudsen	elected by the Norwegian Nobel Committee