

**Nobel Laureates Support Mr. Abdullah Öcalan’s Call
for “Peace and Democratic Society”**

June 2025

Introduction

Mr. Abdullah Öcalan's February 27th call for "Peace and Democratic Society" received widespread international support, while calls continue to be made for his freedom. Over the last years, Nobel laureates from a wide range of disciplines have voiced their continued support for the freedom of Mr. Öcalan, concern over his ongoing imprisonment and the conditions under which he continues to be held. To this effect, on two occasions letters were sent with the signatures of dozens of Laureates to International Institutions and the Turkish President Mr. Erdogan. In light of the current process, and to voice support for Mr. Öcalan's insistence on the possibility of peace and democratic politics, as well as for his freedom, 88 Nobel laureates have endorsed the following letter to international institutions. A letter was also once again sent to President Erdogan, for positive steps to be taken towards a resolution of the Kurdish Question. This initiative would not have been possible without the outstanding support and leadership of Nobel laureate Jody Williams (1997) and Shirin Ebadi.

We, the undersigned Nobel Laureates, express our support for Kurdish leader Abdullah Öcalan's call for peace, and our ongoing concern about the conditions under which he has been held during his 26 years of imprisonment. In a time of intensifying conflict around the world, Mr. Öcalan's call for peace and democracy in Turkey stands as a beacon of hope for the peoples of the region.

As European and international entities charged with promoting and protecting human rights and preventing torture, Mr. Öcalan's decades of imprisonment are not new to you. The Nobel Laureates also have written to you on several occasions about Mr. Öcalan's imprisonment and that of other political prisoners in Turkey.

We write again due to significant developments in the Turkish-Kurdish peace process and the case of Mr. Öcalan. On the 27th of February 2025, Mr. Öcalan put forward a call for "peace and a democratic society", calling for a ceasefire, the laying down of arms, the convening of a congress to discuss the dissolution of the PKK, and democratic political solution to the Kurdish question. In his call, he stresses the importance of strengthening fraternity between the peoples of Turkey, and his commitment to facilitating the peace process. Mr. Öcalan's call follows in spirit of fraternity and peace as Alfred Nobel emphasized so strongly. As Nobel Laureates, we recognize and support this initiative. In the context of resumed peace negotiations, and as the legitimate political representative and leader of the Kurdish people, Mr. Öcalan must be free and allowed to participate fully in the peace process he initiated, and thus to communicate freely with his lawyers, his party, and all actors in this process.

The concern of the Nobel Laureates who have signed this open letter arises from the apparent lack of meaningful efforts made by the European entities addressed here as well as the UN Human Rights Committee on his behalf. While Mr. Öcalan rights are guaranteed under the Turkish constitution and domestic legislation, under statutes and regulations of the European Union, and through international law, none of that seems to matter.

We call upon all these bodies to fulfill their obligations regarding protecting the rights of Abdullah Öcalan. We call on the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers to ensure the implementation of the ECHR 2014 decision against aggravated life sentences, and on the "right to hope."

Mr. Öcalan's call for peace has received widespread international support, from the UN Secretary General, to nearly a dozen national governments, to members of the European Parliament, and civil

society organizations around the world. President Erdogan has himself recognized that the only way forward to peace between the Turkish and the Kurdish people is through dialogue and negotiation with Abdullah Öcalan, as was demonstrated with during the Oslo talks (2009-2011) and the Imrali process (2013-2015). We call for Mr. Öcalan's release and for him to be given full and unrestricted opportunity to participate in the peace process.

Brief biographies of Nobel laureates endorsing the letter can be found below:

Jody Williams

The Nobel Peace Prize 1997



Jody Williams is an American political activist known for her work in banning anti-personnel landmines, her defense of human rights and in particular the rights of women. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 for her work toward the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines.

Shirin Ebadi

The Nobel Peace Prize 2003



Shirin Ebadi is an Iranian lawyer, writer, teacher and a former judge and founder of the Defenders of Human Rights Center in Iran. In 2003, Ebadi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her pioneering efforts for democracy and women's, children's, and refugee rights. She was the first Muslim woman and the first Iranian to receive the award.

Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo

The Nobel Peace Prize 1996



In 1996, Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, together with José Ramos-Horta, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work towards a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor. Belo, an East Timorese Catholic bishop, stood out for his courage in denouncing the Indonesian occupation and promoting non-violence, even in the face of threats to his life.

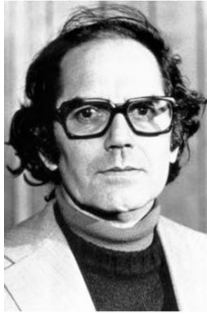
Mairead Corrigan

The Nobel Peace Prize 1976



Mairead Corrigan received the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize for the courageous efforts in founding a movement to put an end to the violent conflict in Northern Ireland. She co-founded Women for Peace, which later became the Community for Peace People, an organization dedicated to encouraging a peaceful resolution of the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

Adolfo Pérez Esquivel
The Nobel Peace Prize 1980



Adolfo Pérez Esquivel is an Argentine activist, community organizer, painter, writer and sculptor. He was the recipient of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize for his opposition to Argentina's last civil-military dictatorship (1976–1983), during which he was detained, tortured, and held without trial for 14 months.

Leymah Roberta Gbowee
The Nobel Peace Prize 2011



Leymah Roberta Gbowee was one of the three recipients of the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, alongside Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Tawakkol Karman. They were jointly awarded the prize for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work.

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)

The Nobel Peace in 1985



The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) was awarded the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize for its work in raising awareness about the catastrophic consequences of nuclear war. The organization was recognized for spreading "authoritative information" and creating awareness of the dangers of atomic warfare.

Oleksandra Matviichuk
The Nobel Peace Prize 2022



Oleksandra Matviichuk is a Ukrainian human rights lawyer and activist who, along with the Center for Civil Liberties, was awarded the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize for their work documenting Russian war crimes in Ukraine. The Center, which she heads, was recognized for its efforts to hold individuals accountable for human rights abuses.

Dmitry Andreyevich Muratov
The Nobel Peace Prize 2021



Dmitry Andreyevich Muratov was awarded the 2021 Nobel Peace Prize for efforts to safeguard freedom of expression, which is a precondition for democracy and lasting peace.

Oscar Arias Sánchez
The Nobel Peace Prize 1987



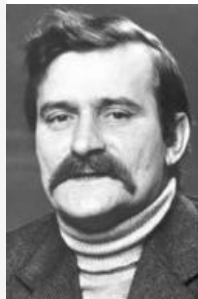
Oscar Arias Sánchez was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987 for his proposal of a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis. Through his work he sought the implementation of democratic principles and a compromise peace for social reconstruction. Arias was President of Costa Rica from 1986 to 1990 and from 2006 to 2010.

Kailash Satyarthi
The Nobel Peace Prize 2014



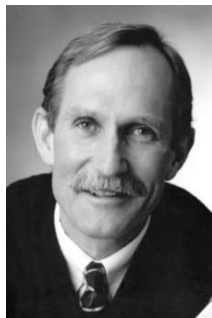
In 2014, he was the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, along with Malala Yousafzai, for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education. He is the founder of multiple social activist organizations.

Lech Wałęsa
The Nobel Peace Prize 1983



In 1983, Lech Wałęsa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for non-violent struggle for free trade unions and human rights in Poland. An electrician by trade, Wałęsa was the leader of the Solidarity movement and led a successful pro-democratic effort, which in 1989 ended Communist rule in Poland and ushered in the end of the Cold War.

Peter Agre
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2003



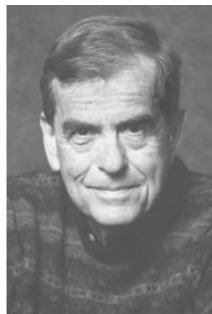
Peter Agre, M.D., received the 2003 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his discovery of what he called the aquaporin proteins, which form the channels that enable water to flow in and out of cells. Dr. Agre has held a position with the Johns Hopkins University Department of Biological Chemistry since 1981.

Thomas R. Cech
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1989



Thomas Robert Cech (born December 8, 1947) is an American chemist who shared the 1989 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Sidney Altman, for their discovery of the catalytic properties of RNA.

Aaron Ciechanover
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2004



Dr. Aaron Ciechanover won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for characterizing the method that cells use to degrade and recycle proteins using ubiquitin. Dr. Ciechanover is currently a Technion Distinguished Research Professor in the Ruth and Bruce Rappaport Faculty of Medicine and Research Institute at the Technion.

Elias James Corey
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1990



Elias James Corey received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1990 for his development of the theory and methodology of organic synthesis, specifically retrosynthetic analysis.

Johann Deisenhofer

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
1988



Johann Deisenhofer received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1988 for their determination of the first crystal structure of an integral membrane protein, a membrane-bound complex of proteins and co-factors that is essential to photosynthesis.

Joachim Frank

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2017



Joachim Frank is regarded as the founder of single-particle cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM), for which he won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2017. In 2008 Frank joined Columbia University as professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics and of biological sciences.

Alan J. Heeger

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2000



Alan J. Heeger won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2000 for their discovery and development of conductive polymers. Heeger was elected as a member into the National Academy of Engineering in 2002.

Richard Henderson

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2017



Richard Henderson was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2017 for developing cryo-electron microscopy for the high-resolution structure determination of biomolecules in solution.

Avram Hershko

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2004



Avram Hershko was awarded the 2004 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, for his discovery of ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation. This groundbreaking discovery revealed how cells regulate the breakdown of proteins, a crucial process for various cellular functions and a key factor in diseases.

Ronald Hoffmann

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
1981



Roald Hoffmann was awarded the 1981 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, for independent work on the mechanisms of chemical reactions. Specifically, their theories explained how the symmetry properties of electron orbitals influence the course of chemical reactions.

Brian K. Kobilka

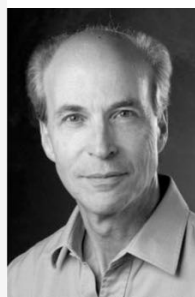
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2012



Brian K. Kobilka was awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize in Chemistry along with Robert J. Lefkowitz for their groundbreaking work on G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). He is currently a professor in the department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at Stanford University School of Medicine.

Roger D. Kornberg

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2006



Roger D. Kornberg was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2006 for his studies of the process by which genetic information from DNA is copied to RNA, the molecular basis of eukaryotic transcription. He has held a position as Professor of Structural Biology at Stanford Medical School since 1978.

Yuan T. Lee

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
1986



Yuan T. Lee was the first Taiwanese Nobel Prize laureate who won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1986 for his contributions to the dynamics of chemical elementary processes. He is a Professor Emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley.

Michael Levitt

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2013



Michael Levitt received the 2013 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems. Levitt has held a position as professor of structural biology at Stanford University since 1987.

David W.C. MacMillan

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry



David W.C. MacMillan was awarded the 2021 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, jointly with Benjamin List, for their development of asymmetric organocatalysis. MacMillan, born in Scotland, is the James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of Chemistry at Princeton University.

Hartmut Michel

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
1988



Hartmut Michel is a German biochemist, who received the 1988 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for determination of the first crystal structure of an integral membrane protein, a membrane-bound complex of proteins and co-factors that is essential to photosynthesis.

Paul Modrich

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2015



Modrich received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2015, for mechanistic studies of DNA repair. He currently holds positions as the James B. Duke Professor of Biochemistry at Duke University and Investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

William E. Moerner

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2014



William E. Moerner was awarded the 2014 Nobel Prize in Chemistry jointly with Eric Betzig and Stefan W. Hell for the development of super-resolved fluorescence microscopy.

Richard R. Schrock

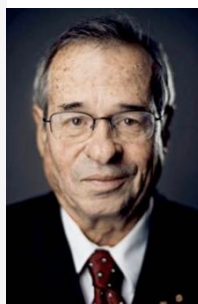
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2005



In 2005, Schrock received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work in the area of olefin metathesis, an organic synthesis technique. Schrock currently holds the position of Distinguished Professor and George K. Helmkamp Founder's Chair of Chemistry at the University of California, Riverside.

Arieh Warshel

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2013



Arieh Warshel received the 2013 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems. He is currently the Distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry.

Sir Gregory P. Winter

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry
2018



Sir Gregory P. Winter was awarded the 2018 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work on the phage display of peptides and antibodies. Winter's research focused on using phage display to evolve antibodies, leading to the development of new pharmaceuticals.

Oliver Hart

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in
Economic Sciences in Memory of
Alfred Nobel 2016



In 2016, Oliver Hart won the Nobel Prize in Economics for work on contract theory, including his work on how ownership should be allocated and when contracting is beneficial over ownership.

Finn E. Kydland

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2004



Finn E. Kydland received 2004 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics, for contributions to dynamic macroeconomics: the time consistency of economic policy and the driving forces behind business cycles. Kydland is the Henley Professor of Economics at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Eric S. Maskin

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2007



Eric Stark Maskin is an American economist and mathematician. He was jointly awarded the 2007 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for "for having laid the foundations of mechanism design theory".

Edmund S. Phelps

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2006



Edmund S. Phelps received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2006 for his analysis of intertemporal tradeoffs in macroeconomic policy. He is the founding director, since 2001, of Columbia's Center on Capitalism and Society. He was McKim Professor of Political Economy at Columbia from 1982 to 2021.

John M. Coetzee

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2003



John Maxwell Coetzee is a South African and Australian novelist, essayist, linguist, translator and recipient of the 2003 Nobel Prize in Literature. He is one of the most critically acclaimed and decorated authors in the English language.

Elfriede Jelinek

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2004



Elfriede Jelinek is an Austrian playwright and novelist. She is one of the most decorated authors to write in German and was awarded the 2004 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Wole Soyinka

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1986



Akinwande Oluwole Babatunde "Wole" Soyinka is a Nigerian playwright, novelist, poet, and essayist in the English language. He was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Literature for his wide cultural perspective and poetic overtones fashioning the drama of existence, the first sub-Saharan African to be honoured in that category.

Herta Müller

The Nobel Prize in Literature
2009



Herta Müller is a Romanian-German novelist, poet, essayist. She received the 2009 Nobel Prize in Literature for her frankness of prose in “depicting the landscape of the dispossessed”.

Harvey J. Alter

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2020



Harvey J Alter shares the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2020 for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus. Alter is the former chief of the infectious disease section and the associate director for research of the Department of Transfusion Medicine at the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center in the US National Institutes of Health.

Victor Ambros

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2024



Victor R. Ambros received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discovering the first known microRNA (miRNA). He is a professor at the University of Massachusetts Medical School.

David Baltimore

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 1975



David Baltimore was a co-recipient of the 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, awarded for his discoveries concerning the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material of the cell. He shared the prize with Renato Dulbecco and Howard Temin.

Mario R. Capecchi

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2007



Mario Ramberg Capecchi (born 6 October 1937) was awarded 2007 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discoveries of principles for introducing specific gene modifications in mice by the use of embryonic stem cells. He is currently Distinguished Professor of Human Genetics and Biology at the University of Utah School of Medicine.

Peter C. Doherty

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 1996



Peter C. Doherty was awarded the 1996 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with Rolf M. Zinkernagel for their discovery of how the immune system recognizes virus-infected cells.



Andrew Z. Fire

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2006

Andrew Z. Fire was awarded the 2006 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of RNA interference. Fire currently holds a position as professor of pathology and of genetics at the Stanford University School of Medicine.



Carol W. Greider

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2009

Carol W. Greider was awarded the 2009 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with Elizabeth H. Blackburn and Jack W. Szostak for their discovery of "how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase".



Leland H. Hartwell

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2001

Leland H. Hartwell received the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, for discoveries of key regulators of the cell cycle. Hartwell's specific contribution was the identification of genes that control cell division, particularly a class of genes known as "checkpoint" genes, which determine whether a cell is dividing normally.



Jules A. Hoffmann

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2011

Jules A. Hoffmann was awarded the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, jointly with Bruce A. Beutler, for their discoveries concerning the activation of innate immunity. Specifically, Hoffmann's work focused on the Toll gene in fruit flies, demonstrating its crucial role in the immune response against bacteria and fungi.



H. Robert Horvitz

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2002

H. Robert Horvitz was awarded the 2002 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for seminal discoveries concerning the genetic regulation of organ development and programmed cell death. Horvitz is currently Professor of Biology at MIT and a member of the McGovern Institute for Brain Research.



Sir Michael Houghton

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2020

Sir Michael Houghton was awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with Harvey J. Alter and Charles M. Rice for their discovery of the Hepatitis C virus. Houghton, along with his colleagues at Chiron Corporation, successfully isolated the virus's genome in 1989, which was a crucial step in developing blood tests and effective antiviral medications.

Tim Hunt

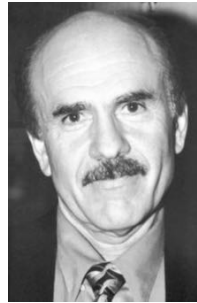
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2001



Tim Hunt was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Paul Nurse and Leland H. Hartwell for their discoveries of protein molecules that control the division of cells.

Louis J. Ignarro

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1998



Louis J. Ignarro Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine or demonstrating the signaling properties of nitric oxide. Currently, he is professor emeritus of pharmacology at the UCLA School of Medicine's department of molecular and medical pharmacology.

Barry J. Marshall

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2005



Barry J. Marshall received the 2005 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* and its role in gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. Marshall is currently a professor of Clinical Microbiology and Co-Director of the Marshall Centre at the University of Western Australia.

Craig C. Mello

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2006



Craig C. Mello was a joint recipient of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, along with Andrew Z. Fire, for their discovery of RNA interference (RNAi), a fundamental mechanism of gene regulation. Specifically, they found that double-stranded RNA can silence genes by causing the destruction of messenger RNA (mRNA).

Edvard Moser

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2014



Edvard Moser, along with May-Britt Moser and John O'Keefe, was awarded the 2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries of cells that constitute a positioning system in the brain. Specifically, they identified "place cells" and "grid cells," which act as an "inner GPS" enabling spatial navigation and representation of space in the brain.

May-Britt Moser

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2014



May-Britt Moser, along with Edvard Moser and John O'Keefe, was awarded the 2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries of cells that constitute a positioning system in the brain. Specifically, they identified "place cells" and "grid cells," which act as an "inner GPS" enabling spatial navigation and representation of space in the brain.

Sir Paul M. Nurse

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2001



Sir Paul M. Nurse was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Leland Hartwell and Tim Hunt for discoveries of protein molecules that control the division of cells. Their work focused on understanding the cell cycle, which is crucial for cell growth and division, and how errors in this process can lead to diseases like cancer.

Ardem Patapoutian

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2021



In 2021, Ardem Patapoutian was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discoveries of receptors for temperature and touch. Patapoutian is a neuroscience professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator at Scripps Research in La Jolla, California.

Stanley B. Prusiner

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1997



In 1997, Stanley B. Prusiner was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his discovery of prions and their role in causing neurodegenerative diseases.

Sir Peter J. Ratcliffe

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2019



Sir Peter John Ratcliffe, is a British physician-scientist who is trained as a nephrologist. Ratcliffe is best known for his work on cellular reactions to hypoxia, for which he shared the 2019 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

Charles M. Rice

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2020



Charles M. Rice was awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus. He is a professor of virology at the Rockefeller University in New York City and an adjunct professor at Cornell University and Washington University School of Medicine.

Richard J. Roberts

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1993



Richard J. Roberts was awarded the 1993 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of introns in eukaryotic DNA and the mechanism of gene-splicing. He currently works at New England Biolabs.

Thomas C. Südhof
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2013



Thomas C. Südhof shares the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with James Rothman and Randy Schekman for their discoveries concerning the machinery regulating vesicle traffic, a major transport system in cells.

Jack W. Szostak
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2009



Jack W. Szostak was awarded the 2009 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres. University Professor at the University of Chicago and Alexander Rich Distinguished Investigator at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Harold E. Varmus
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 1989



Harold E. Varmus, along with J. Michael Bishop, was awarded the 1989 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discovery of the cellular origin of retroviral oncogenes. They found that cancer-causing genes (oncogenes) in retroviruses are actually derived from normal cellular genes, which the virus has acquired.

Drew Weissman
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2023



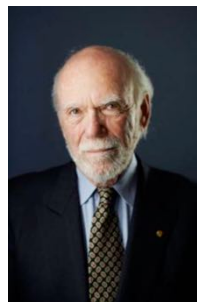
Drew Weissman was awarded the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, jointly with Katalin Karikó, for their discoveries concerning nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19.

Hiroshi Amano
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2014



Hiroshi Amano was awarded the 2014 Nobel Prize in Physics, jointly with Isamu Akasaki and Shuji Nakamura, for the invention of efficient blue light-emitting diodes (LEDs). This invention has enabled bright and energy-saving white light sources, significantly impacting various applications like lighting, displays, and traffic signals.

Barry C. Barish
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2017



In 2017, Barry C. Barish was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational waves. He is a Linde Professor of Physics, emeritus at California Institute of Technology and a leading expert on gravitational waves.



J. Georg Bednorz
The Nobel Prize in Physics 1987

J. Georg Bednorz was awarded the 1987 Nobel Prize in Physics along with K. Alex Müller for their discovery of superconductivity in a new class of materials: ceramic oxides. This breakthrough sparked extensive research into similar materials.



Steven Chu
The Nobel Prize in Physics 1997

Steven Chu was awarded the 1997 Nobel Prize in Physics. He is currently the William R. Kenan Jr. Professor of Physics and Professor of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at Stanford University, and previously was the 12th US Secretary of Energy.



Albert Fert
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2007

Albert Fert was awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize in Physics. Currently, he is an emeritus professor at Paris-Saclay University in Orsay, scientific director of a joint laboratory between the Centre national de la recherche scientifique and Thales Group, and adjunct professor at Michigan State University.



Sheldon Lee Glashow
The Nobel Prize in Physics 1979

Sheldon Lee Glashow was awarded the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics for contributions to the theory of the unified weak and electromagnetic interaction between elementary particles. He is the Metcalf Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Boston University and Eugene Higgins Professor of Physics, emeritus, at Harvard University.



David J. Gross
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2004

David J. Gross was awarded the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physics for their discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction. Gross is the Chancellor's Chair Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics (KITP) of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB).



Gerardus 't Hooft
The Nobel Prize in Physics 1999

Gerardus 't Hooft was awarded the 1999 Nobel Prize in Physics for elucidating the quantum structure of electroweak interactions. He is currently a professor at Utrecht University, the Netherlands. His work concentrates on gauge theory, black holes, quantum gravity and fundamental aspects of quantum mechanics.

Takaaki Kajita
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2015



In 2015, Takaaki Kajita was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass. Since 2017, he is a Principal Investigator at the Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe in Tokyo, and Director of ICRR.

Ferenc Krausz
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2023



Ferenc Krausz was awarded the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physics, alongside Pierre Agostini and Anne L'Huillier, for their groundbreaking work in attosecond physics. Specifically, they were recognized for "experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter".

Anthony J. Leggett
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2003



Anthony J. Leggett is widely recognised as a world leader in the theory of low-temperature physics, and his pioneering work on superfluidity was recognised by the 2003 Nobel Prize in Physics. He is currently professor emeritus at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC).

John C. Mather
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2006



John C. Mather received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2006 for the discovery of the blackbody form and anisotropy of the cosmic microwave background radiation. Mather is a senior astrophysicist at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) in Maryland.

Michel Mayor
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2019



Michel Mayor, a Swiss astrophysicist, was awarded the 2019 Nobel Prize in Physics for his groundbreaking discovery of the first exoplanet orbiting a star similar to our Sun. He shares the prize with Didier Queloz, who collaborated on the discovery, and James Peebles, who was recognized for his theoretical work in cosmology.

Konstantin Novoselov
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2010



Konstantin Novoselov received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010 for groundbreaking experiments regarding the two-dimensional material graphene. Novoselov is a professor at the Centre for Advanced 2D Materials, National University of Singapore.

Roger Penrose
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020



In 2020, Roger Penrose was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics jointly with Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez. He received the prize "for the discovery that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity".

H. David Politzer
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2004



H. David Politzer was awarded the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physics, along with David Gross and Frank Wilczek, for the discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction.

Donna Strickland
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2018



Donna Strickland was awarded the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physics for her groundbreaking work in generating high-intensity, ultra-short optical pulses. She shares the prize with Arthur Ashkin and Gérard Mourou.

Kip Stephen Thorne
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2017



Kip Thorne was awarded the 2017 Nobel Prize in Physics for his "decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational waves". He shared the prize with Rainer Weiss and Barry C. Barish.

Robert Woodrow Wilson
The Nobel Prize in Physics 1978



Robert Woodrow Wilson is an American astronomer who, along with Arno Allan Penzias, discovered cosmic microwave background radiation (CMB) in 1964. The pair won the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physics for its discovery.

David J. Wineland
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2012



Dr. David J. Wineland was awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize in Physics for ground-breaking experimental methods that enable measuring and manipulation of individual quantum systems. Since 1975 he has worked at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).