

List of Nobel Laureates in Peace

Year	Laureate	Country	Rationale
1901	Henry Dunant	Switzerland	For his role in founding the International Committee of the Red Cross
	Frédéric Passy	France	"being one of the main founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and also the main organizer of the first Universal Peace Congress"
1902	Élie Ducommun	Switzerland	"the first honorary secretary of the International Peace Bureau"
	Charles Albert Gobat		"first Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union"
1903	William Randal Cremer	United Kingdom	"the 'first father' of the Inter-Parliamentary Union"
1904	Institute of International Law	Belgium	"or its efforts as an unofficial body to formulate the general principles of the science of international law"
1905	Bertha von Suttner	Austria-Hungary	For writing Lay Down Your Arms and contributing to the creation of the Prize
1906	Theodore Roosevelt	United States	"his successful mediation to end the Russo-Japanese war and for his interest in arbitration, having provided the Hague arbitration court with its very first case"
1907	Ernesto Teodoro Moneta	Italy	"key leader of the Italian peace movement"
	Louis Renault	France	"leading French international jurist and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague"
1908	Klas Pontus Arnoldson	Sweden	"founder of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration League"
	Fredrik Bajer	Denmark	"the foremost peace advocate in Scandinavia, combining work in the Inter-Parliamentary Union with being the first president of the International Peace Bureau"
1909	Auguste Beernaert	Belgium	"representative to the two Hague conferences, and a leading figure in the Inter-Parliamentary Union"
	Paul Henri d'Estournelles de Constant	France	"combined diplomatic work for Franco-German and Franco-British understanding with a distinguished career in international arbitration"
1910	Permanent International Peace Bureau	Switzerland	"as a link between the peace societies of the various countries"
1911	Tobias Asser	Netherlands	"member of the Court of Arbitration as well as the initiator of the Conferences on International Private Law"
	Alfred Fried	Austria-Hungary	"founder of the German Peace Society"
1912	Elihu Root	United States	"or his strong interest in international arbitration and for his plan for a world court"
1913	Henri La Fontaine	Belgium	"head of the International Peace Bureau"
1914	Not awarded due to World War I.		
1915			
1916			
1917			
1918			
1919	Woodrow Wilson	United States	"or his crucial role in establishing the League of Nations"
1920	Léon Bourgeois	France	"in both the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907" and for his work towards "what became the League to such an extent that he was frequently called its 'spiritual father'"
1921	Hjalmar Branting	Sweden	"or his work in the League of Nations"
	Christian Lange	Norway	"the first secretary of the Norwegian Nobel Committee" and "the secretary-general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union"
1922	Fridtjof Nansen		"his work in aiding the millions in Russia struggling against famine" and "his work for the refugees in Asia Minor and Thrace"
1923	Not awarded		
1924			
1925	Sir Austen Chamberlain	United Kingdom	For work on the Locarno Treaties
	Charles G. Dawes	United States	"or the Dawes Plan for German reparations which was seen as having provided the economic underpinning of the Locarno Pact of 1925"
1926	Aristide Briand	France	For work on the Locarno Treaties
	Gustav Stresemann	Germany	
1927	Ferdinand Buisson	France	"contributions to Franco-German popular reconciliation"
	Ludwig Quidde	Germany	
1928	Not awarded		
1929	Frank B. Kellogg	United States	"or the Kellogg-Briand pact, whose signatories agreed to settle all conflicts by peaceful means and renounced war as an instrument of national policy"

1930	Nathan Söderblom	Sweden	"or his efforts to involve the churches not only in work for ecumenical unity, but also for world peace"
1931	Jane Addams	United States	"or her social reform work" and "leading the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom"
	Nicholas Murray Butler		"[For his promotion] of the Briand-Kellogg pact" and for his work as the "leader of the more establishment-oriented part of the American peace movement"
1932	<i>Not awarded</i>		
1933	Sir Norman Angell	United Kingdom	For authoring The Great Illusion and for being a "supporter of the League of Nations as well as an influential publicist [and] educator for peace in general"
1934	Arthur Henderson		"or his work for the League, particularly its efforts in disarmament"
1935	Carl von Ossietzky	Germany	"struggle against Germany's rearmament"
1936	Carlos Saavedra Lamas	Argentina	"or his mediation of an end to the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia"
1937	The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood	United Kingdom	For his work with the League of Nations
1938	Nansen International Office for Refugees	League of Nations	For its work in aiding refugees
1939	Not awarded due to World War II.		
1940			
1941			
1942			
1943			
1944	International Committee of the Red Cross	Switzerland	"or the great work it has performed during the war in behalf of humanity"
1945	Cordell Hull	United States	" his fight against isolationism at home, his efforts to create a peace bloc of states on the American continents, and his work for the United Nations Organization"
1946	Emily Greene Balch		"Formerly Professor of History and Sociology; Honorary International President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom"
	John Raleigh Mott		"Chairman, International Missionary Council; President, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations"
1947	Friends Service Council	United Kingdom	"compassion for others and the desire to help them"
	American Friends Service Committee	United States	
1948	Not awarded because "there was no suitable living candidate" " (A tribute to the recently assassinated Gandhi in India.)		
1949	The Lord Boyd-Orr	United Kingdom	"Physician; Alimentary Politician; Prominent organizer and Director, General Food and Agricultural Organization; President, National Peace Council and World Union of Peace Organizations"
1950	Ralph Bunche	United States	"Professor, Harvard University Cambridge, MA; Director, division of Trusteeship, U.N.; Acting Mediator in Palestine, 1948"
1951	Léon Jouhaux	France	"President of the International Committee of the European Council, vice president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, member of the ILO Council, delegate to the United Nations"
1952	Albert Schweitzer		"Missionary surgeon; Founder of Lambaréné (République de Gabon)"
1953	George C. Marshall	United States	"General President American Red Cross; Former Secretary of State and of Defense; Delegate U.N.; Originator of [the] 'Marshall Plan'"
1954	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations	"An international relief organization founded by the U.N. in 1951"
1955	Not awarded		
1956			
1957	Lester Bowles Pearson	Canada	"former Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada; former President of the 7th Session of the United Nations General Assembly"; "for his role in helping to end the Suez conflict and trying to solve the Middle East question through the United Nations."
1958	Dominique Pire	Belgium	"Father in the Dominican Order; Leader of the relief organization for refugees "L'Europe du Coeur au Service du Monde""
1959	Philip Noel-Baker	United Kingdom	"Member of Parliament; lifelong ardent worker for international peace and co-operation"
1960	Albert Lutuli	South Africa (Born in Southern Rhodesia)	"President of the African National Congress," "was in the very forefront of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa."
1961	Dag Hammarskjöld	Sweden	"Secretary General of the U.N.," awarded "for strengthening the organization."
1962	Linus Pauling	United States	"for his campaign against nuclear weapons testing"
1963	International Committee of the Red Cross	Switzerland	For their work in the protection of human rights in the ICRC's 100 years of existence.
	League of Red Cross Societies		

1964	Martin Luther King, Jr.	United States	Campaigner for civil rights, "first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence." King spent his time working in various areas of the civil rights movement; from equal education to economic disenfranchisement of minorities. King also organized the March on Washington, where he gave his famous "I Have a Dream Speech".
1965	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations	"An international aid organization."
1966	"Not awarded"		
1967	"Not awarded"		
1968	René Cassin	France	"President of the European Court for Human Rights"
1969	International Labour Organization	United Nations	
1970	Norman E. Borlaug	United States	"International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center;" "for his contributions to the "green revolution" that was having such an impact on food production particularly in Asia and in Latin America."
1971	Willy Brandt	West Germany	"Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; for West Germany's Ostpolitik"
1972	"Not awarded"		
1973	Henry Kissinger	United States (Born in Germany)	"For the 1973 Paris agreement intended to bring about a cease-fire in the Vietnam war and a withdrawal of the American forces"
	Lê Đức Thọ	Vietnam (North)	
1974	Seán MacBride	Ireland (Born in France)	"President of the International Peace Bureau; President of the Commission of Namibia." "For his strong interest in human rights: piloting the European Convention on Human Rights through the Council of Europe, helping found and then lead Amnesty International and serving as secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists"
	Eisaku Satō	Japan	
1975	Andrei Sakharov	Soviet Union	"struggle for human rights, for disarmament, and for cooperation between all nations"
1976	Betty Williams	United Kingdom	"Founder[s] of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement (later renamed Community of Peace People)"
	Mairead Corrigan		
1977	Amnesty International		"protecting the human rights of prisoners of conscience"
1978	Mohamed Anwar Al-Sadat	Egypt	"for the Camp David Agreement, which brought about a negotiated peace between Egypt and Israel"
	Menachem Begin	Israel Poland (Born in Russia)	
1979	Mother Teresa	India (Born in Skopje, now Republic of Macedonia)	"Founder of Missionaries of Charity"
1980	Adolfo Pérez Esquivel	Argentina	"Human rights leader;" "founded non-violent human rights organizations to fight the military junta that was ruling his country (Argentina)."
1981	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations	"An international relief organization founded by the U.N. in 1951"
1982	Alva Myrdal	Sweden	" their magnificent work in the disarmament negotiations of the United Nations, where they have both played crucial roles and won international recognition"
	Alfonso García Robles	Mexico	
1983	Lech Wałęsa	Poland	"Founder of Solidarność; campaigner for human rights"
1984	Desmond Tutu	South Africa	"... as a unifying leader figure in the campaign to resolve the problem of apartheid in South Africa. ... Through the award of this year's Peace Prize, t
1985	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	United States	For "authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare.
1986	Elie Wiesel	United States (Born in Romania)	"Chairman of "The President's Commission on the Holocaust""
1987	Óscar Arias	Costa Rica	"for his work for peace in Central America, efforts which led to the accord signed in Guatemala on August 7 this year"
1988	United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces	United Nations	" their efforts [that] have made important contributions towards the realization of one of the fundamental tenets of the United Nations"
1989	Tenzin Gyatso, 14th Dalai Lama	India (Born in Tibet)	"In his struggle for the liberation of Tibet [he] consistently has opposed the use of violence.
1990	Mikhail Gorbachev	Soviet Union	General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Soviet Union
1991	Aung San Suu Kyi	Burma	"for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights"
1992	Rigoberta Menchú	Guatemala	"for her work for social justice and ethno-cultural reconciliation based on respect for the rights of indigenous peoples"
1993	Nelson Mandela	South Africa	"for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa"
	Frederik Willem de Klerk		

1994	Yasser Arafat	Palestine (Born in Egypt)	"to honour a political act which called for great courage on both sides, and which has opened up opportunities for a new development towards fraternity in the Middle East."
	Yitzhak Rabin	Israel	
	Shimon Peres	Israel (Born in Poland)	
1995	Joseph Rotblat	United Kingdom (Born in Poland)	"for their efforts to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics and, in the longer run, to eliminate such arms"
	Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs	Canada	
1996	Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo	East Timor	"for their work towards a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor."
	José Ramos-Horta		
1997	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	Switzerland	"for their work for the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines"
	Jody Williams	United States	
1998	John Hume	Ireland	"for their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Northern Ireland"
	David Trimble	United Kingdom	
1999	Médecins Sans Frontières	Switzerland	"in recognition of the organization's pioneering humanitarian work on several continents"
2000	Kim Dae-jung	South Korea	"for his work for democracy and human rights in South Korea and in East Asia in general, and for peace and reconciliation with North Korea in particular"
2001	United Nations	United Nations	"for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world"
	Kofi Annan	Ghana	
2002	Jimmy Carter	United States	"for his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development"
2003	Shirin Ebadi	Iran	"for her efforts for democracy and human rights. She has focused especially on the struggle for the rights of women and children."
2004	Wangari Muta Maathai	Kenya	"for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace"
2005	International Atomic Energy Agency	United Nations	"for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way"
	Mohamed ElBaradei	Egypt	
2006	Muhammad Yunus	Bangladesh	"for advancing economic and social opportunities for the poor, especially women, through their pioneering microcredit work"
	Grameen Bank		
2007	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	United Nations	"for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change"
	Al Gore	United States	
2008	Martti Ahtisaari	Finland	"for his efforts on several continents and over more than three decades, to resolve international conflicts"
2009	Barack Obama	United States	"for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples."
2010	Liu Xiaobo	China	"for his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China"
2011	Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	Liberia	"for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work"
	Leymah Gbowee		
	Tawakkul Karman		
2012	European Union	European Union	"for over six decades contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe."
2013	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	International	"for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons."
2014	Kailash Satyarthi	India	"for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education"
	Malala Yousafzai	Pakistan	
2015	Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet	Tunisia	"for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011"
2016	Juan Manuel Santos	Colombia	"for his resolute efforts to bring the country's more than 50-year-long civil war to an end,
2017	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons	Switzerland	"for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons".
2018	Denis Mukwege	Democratic Republic of the Congo	"for their efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflict"
	Nadia Murad	Iraq	