The Shaw Prize

Press Conference
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邵逸夫獎基金會
The Shaw Prize Foundation

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Welcome Address by Professor Kenneth Young, Chair of The Shaw Prize Council

We are pleased to bring to you the Shaw Prize Awards for 2025.

The Shaw Prize was established in the year 2002 by Mr Run Run Shaw with the support and help of Mrs Mona Shaw, and is now managed under the Shaw Prize Foundation.

Since 2004, the Shaw Prize has been awarded annually for distinguished and significant achievements in the three scientific disciplines, namely, Astronomy, Life Science and Medicine, and Mathematical Sciences. Each Prize consists of a medal, a certificate and a monetary award of US$1.2 million.

The Shaw Prize is an international award, dedicated to honouring individuals, regardless of race, nationality, gender and religious belief, who have achieved significant breakthroughs in academic and scientific research or applications, and whose work has resulted in a positive and profound impact on humankind.

Recipients of the Prize are all internationally acclaimed scholars and scientists. Thanks to the effort of members of the Selection Committees and colleagues of the Foundation, the Prize has gained prestige worldwide over the past twenty-one years.

We look forward to greater success of the Prize in the years to come.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Prize

The Shaw Prize is an international award to honour individuals who are currently active in their respective fields and who have recently achieved distinguished and significant advances, who have made outstanding contributions in academic and scientific research or applications, or who in other domains have achieved excellence. The award is dedicated to furthering societal progress, enhancing quality of life, and enriching humanity's spiritual civilisation.

Preference is to be given to individuals whose significant works were recently achieved and who are currently active in their respective fields.

Background

Established in November 2002 under the auspices of **Mr Run Run Shaw**, the Prize honours individuals, regardless of race, nationality, gender and religious belief, who have achieved significant breakthroughs in academic and scientific research or applications and whose works have resulted in positive and profound impacts on humankind.

The Shaw Prize is an international award managed and administered by The Shaw Prize Foundation based in Hong Kong. **Mr Shaw** also founded two charities, The Shaw Foundation Hong Kong and The Sir Run Run Shaw Charitable Trust, both dedicated to the promotion of education, scientific and technological research, medical and welfare services, and culture and the arts.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

Announcement of The Shaw Laureates 2025

The Shaw Prize in Astronomy
is awarded in equal shares to

John Richard Bond
Professor of the Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics and University Professor at the University of Toronto, Canada and

George Efstathiou
Professor of Astrophysics at the University of Cambridge, UK

for their pioneering research in cosmology, in particular for their studies of fluctuations in the cosmic microwave background. Their predictions have been verified by an armada of ground-, balloon- and space-based instruments, leading to precise determinations of the age, geometry, and mass-energy content of the universe.

The Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine
is awarded to

Wolfgang Baumeister
Director Emeritus and Scientific Member of the Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Germany

for his pioneering development and use of cryogenic-electron tomography (cryo-ET), an imaging technique that enables three-dimensional visualisation of biological samples, including proteins, macromolecular complexes, and cellular compartments as they exist in their natural cellular settings.

Announcement of The Shaw Laureates 2025

(Cont'd)

The Shaw Prize in Mathematical Sciences
is awarded to

Kenji Fukaya
Professor of the Beijing Institute of Mathematical Sciences and Applications and the Yau Mathematical Sciences Center at Tsinghua University, PRC

for his pioneering work on symplectic geometry, especially for envisioning the existence of a category — nowadays called the Fukaya category — consisting of Lagrangians on a symplectic manifold, for leading the monumental task of constructing it, and for his subsequent ground-breaking and impactful contributions to symplectic topology, mirror symmetry, and gauge theory.

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Tuesday, 27 May 2025. At today's press conference in Hong Kong, The Shaw Prize Foundation announced the Shaw Laureates for 2025. Information was posted on the website **www.shawprize.org** at Hong Kong time 15:30 (GMT 07:30).

The Shaw Prize consists of three annual prizes: Astronomy, Life Science and Medicine, and Mathematical Sciences, each bearing a monetary award of US$1.2 million. This will be the twenty-second year that the Prize has been awarded and the presentation ceremony is scheduled for Tuesday, 21 October 2025 in Hong Kong.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Prize
Astronomy

The Shaw Prize in Astronomy 2025
is awarded in equal shares to

John Richard Bond and
George Efstathiou

for their pioneering research in cosmology, in particular for their studies of fluctuations in the cosmic microwave background. Their predictions have been verified by an armada of ground-, balloon- and space-based instruments, leading to precise determinations of the age, geometry, and mass-energy content of the universe.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

Biographical Notes of Shaw Laureates in Astronomy 2025

John Richard Bond was born in 1950 in Toronto, Canada and is currently a Professor of the Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics and University Professor at the University of Toronto, Canada. He received his Bachelor's degree from the University of Toronto in 1973 and a PhD from the California Institute of Technology, USA in 1979. Following postdoctoral fellowships at the University of California, Berkeley, USA and the University of Cambridge, UK, he was appointed Assistant Professor (1981–1985), then Associate Professor (1985–1987) at Stanford University, USA. In 1985, he moved to the Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics (CITA) at the University of Toronto, where he was successively Professor till 2000 and University Professor (2000–). He has served as Director of CITA for a decade (1996–2006). He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Society of London, the American Physical Society, an International Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and an International Member of the US National Academy of Sciences.

George Efstathiou was born in 1955 in London, UK and is currently Professor of Astrophysics at the University of Cambridge, UK. He received his BA in Physics from the University of Oxford, UK in 1976 and PhD in Astronomy from Durham University, UK in 1979. He has held postdoctoral fellowships at the University of California, Berkeley, USA (1979–1980) and the University of Cambridge (1980–1988). He was Savilian Professor of Astrophysics (1988–1997) at Oxford, where he served as Head of Astrophysics until 1994. He returned to Cambridge in 1997 as Professor of Astrophysics, where he has also served as Director of the Institute of Astronomy (2004–) and the first Director of the Kavli Institute for Cosmology (2008–2013). He received the 2022 Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and the Royal Astronomical Society, UK.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Prize in Astronomy 2025
Press Release

The Shaw Prize in Astronomy 2025 is awarded in equal shares to **John Richard Bond**, Professor of the Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics and University Professor at the University of Toronto, Canada and **George Efstathiou**, Professor of Astrophysics at the University of Cambridge, UK for their pioneering research in cosmology, in particular for their studies of fluctuations in the cosmic microwave background. Their predictions have been verified by an armada of ground-, balloon- and space-based instruments, leading to precise determinations of the age, geometry, and mass-energy content of the universe.

Cosmology has undergone a revolution in the past two decades, driven mainly by increasingly precise measurements of the angular power spectrum of fluctuations in the temperature and polarization fields of the cosmic microwave background, a relic of the early universe, most notably by NASA's Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe spacecraft (2001–2010) and the European Space Agency's Planck spacecraft (2009–2013). These fluctuations are small — the strength of the background radiation is the same in all directions to better than 0.01% and it is only slightly polarized — but they offer a glimpse of the universe when it was very young, a test of many aspects of fundamental physics, insights into the nature of dark matter and dark energy, and measurements of many fundamental cosmological parameters with accuracies unimaginable to cosmologists a few decades ago.

Although many researchers contributed to the development of the theoretical framework that governs the behaviour of the cosmic microwave background, **Bond** and **Efstathiou** emphasised the importance of the background as a cosmological probe and took the crucial step of making precise predictions for what can be learned from specific models of the history and the composition of the mass and energy in the universe. Modern numerical codes used to interpret the experimental results are based almost entirely on the physics

developed by **Bond** and **Efstathiou**. Their work exemplifies one of the rare cases in astrophysics where later experimental studies accurately confirmed unambiguous, powerful theoretical predictions. The interpretation of these experiments through **Bond** and **Efstathiou**'s theoretical models shows that the spatial geometry of the observable universe is nearly flat, and yields the age of the universe with a precision of 0.15%, the rate of expansion of the universe with a precision of 0.5%, the fraction of the critical density arising from dark energy to better than 1%, and so on. The measurements also strongly constrain theories of the early universe that might have provided the initial "seed" for all the cosmic structure we see today, and the nature of the dark matter and dark energy that dominate the mass-energy content of the universe.

Both **Bond** and **Efstathiou** have worked closely with experimentalists to bring their predictions to the test: they have been heavily involved in the analysis of cosmic microwave background data arising from a wide variety of experiments of growing sophistication and accuracy.

The Shaw Prize is also intended to recognise **Bond** and **Efstathiou**'s other contributions to cosmology. **Bond** and his collaborators introduced the concept of the "cosmic web", the network of filaments and sheets that connects individual galaxies to larger structures such as groups and clusters of galaxies, developed the mathematical theory of the statistics of peaks of Gaussian random fields that underlies our understanding of clustering of galaxies in the universe, and made fundamental contributions to our understanding of primordial non-Gaussianity arising during the inflationary phase of the early universe. **Efstathiou** has been one of the leaders in the study of the clustering and evolution of galaxies as revealed by ever larger and deeper galaxy surveys, was an early advocate for a universe whose mass-energy was dominated by dark energy, and with his collaborators developed N-body simulations as a powerful tool for studying large-scale structure in the universe. He also played a

leading role in the analysis of data from the Planck spacecraft. More generally, their research touches on almost every aspect of modern cosmology and has made fundamental contributions to the establishment of the standard cosmological model.

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The Shaw Prize Life Science & Medicine

The Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine 2025
is awarded to

Wolfgang Baumeister

for his pioneering development and use of cryogenic-electron tomography (cryo-ET), an imaging technique that enables three-dimensional visualisation of biological samples, including proteins, macromolecular complexes, and cellular compartments as they exist in their natural cellular settings.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

Biographical Note of Shaw Laureate in Life Science and Medicine 2025

Wolfgang Baumeister was born in 1946 in Wesseling, Germany and is currently Director Emeritus and Scientific Member of the Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Germany. He received his Bachelor's degree in Biology, Chemistry and Physics in 1969 from the University of Bonn, Germany and PhD in Biophysics in 1973 from the Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf (HHU), Germany. He was a Research Associate in the Department of Biophysics at HHU (1973–1980) and Heisenberg Fellow in the Physics Department of the Cavendish Laboratory at the University of Cambridge, UK (1981–1982). He then joined the Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry where he was successively a Group Leader of Molecular Structural Biology (1983–1987) and Director of Structural Biology (1988–2021). Since 2000, he has also been an Honorary Professor in the Faculty of Physics at the Technical University of Munich, Germany. He is a member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina and the US National Academy of Sciences, as well as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine 2025 Press Release

The Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine 2025 is awarded to **Wolfgang Baumeister**, Director Emeritus and Scientific Member of the Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Germany for his pioneering development and use of cryogenic-electron tomography (cryo-ET), an imaging technique that enables three-dimensional visualisation of biological samples, including proteins, macromolecular complexes, and cellular compartments as they exist in their natural cellular settings.

Human cells possess billions of proteins and other biocomponents that do the work to keep cells, and thus organisms, alive. Sometimes proteins work alone, sometimes they work together with a few other protein partners, sometimes proteins work in large multi-protein complexes, and frequently, these complexes act with other types of biomolecules including DNA, RNA, and lipid membranes. Scientists have long lists of the individual components in our cells. Often structures of these biological entities exist with every atom and its placement in the protein or multi-protein complex precisely known. However, for the vast majority of these fascinating and important biological entities, our knowledge stems exclusively from studies of the isolated protein or isolated multi-protein complex that has been purified away from all other cellular components. But, in cells, these components cannot and do not function alone. For life to happen, proper interactions between and collective activity among biocomponents are required. Moreover, these interactions must take place in the context of cells that are crowded with billions of other biocomponents.

Baumeister's breakthrough is cryo-ET, a technology that enables the study of proteins and molecular machines in their native contexts, that is, in the intact cell. In cryo-ET, biological samples are rapidly frozen at an extremely low temperature ensuring that the cell or tissue organisation is preserved. Next, sequential pictures of the sample are captured as it is slowly rotated (tilted) to acquire the multiple

perspectives required to compile its 3-dimensional structure. This revolutionary advance in imaging is important because knowing both the structure and location of macromolecular complexes within cells is crucial for understanding their functions in health and disease. Through dogged persistence and vision, **Baumeister** overcame major hurdles. For example, cryo-ET required that the most probable identity and orientation of a macromolecule be identified in the large amount of data acquired. Doing so was time-consuming and necessitated informed guess work. To surmount this roadblock, **Baumeister** developed template matching, a computational method that enables researchers to locate and identify the positions and orientations of macromolecular complexes within crowded cellular environments. Template matching works by comparing known structural templates to the data coming from the cryo-ET analyses. The template matching advance improved the accuracy and the automation of cryo-ET. Another major limitation was that cryo-ET could only be applied to very small, very thin specimens, such as viruses, bacteria, and yeast. This constraint meant that all the important and fascinating questions regarding the native biology occurring in cells and tissues of higher organisms were precluded from cryo-ET interrogation. In a Herculean feat, **Baumeister** and his team perfected the use of focused ion beam milling (FIB milling), a term used in manufacturing processes. Factories use rotating cutting tools called milling cutters to shape items from various materials, including metal, plastic, wood, and composites. FIB milling, when applied to cryo-ET, slices away biological material from the outsides of thick samples, thus making the remaining sections thin enough for cryo-ET analysis. Development of FIB milling transformed the field, making previously inaccessible biology amenable to study.

Cryo-ET has now achieved a level of resolution that brings scientists closer to visualising macromolecules at near-atomic resolution in their natural habitat within cells. **Baumeister**'s advance has launched a new field referred to as "structural biology *in situ*".

Beyond his *tour de force* efforts in method development, **Baumeister** and his colleagues have demonstrated the power of cryo-ET through their analyses of the 26S proteosome complex, a molecular machine that is required for removal of damaged or unnecessary proteins in cells. **Baumeister**'s *in situ* structural studies of the proteasome have provided new insights into the regulation, location, and dynamics of protein turnover within cells. His structural studies have also elucidated how disruption of proteosome function contributes to human disease. Cryo-ET has also had a major impact in virology, where work by **Baumeister** and others have provided new understanding of how viruses interact with host cell membranes to drive the required rearrangements of viral coat proteins to permit cell surface attachment and promote entry of viral genomes into infected cells. These studies have provided vital information to guide the development of neutralizing antibodies and vaccines.

In summary, **Baumeister** has developed and applied methods to reveal the inner workings of cells at an unprecedented, near-atomic level. The power of this technology is transforming our understanding of normal life processes and how they go awry in disease.

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27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Prize Mathematical Sciences

The Shaw Prize in Mathematical Sciences 2025
is awarded to

Kenji Fukaya

for his pioneering work on symplectic geometry, especially for envisioning the existence of a category — nowadays called the Fukaya category — consisting of Lagrangians on a symplectic manifold, for leading the monumental task of constructing it, and for his subsequent ground-breaking and impactful contributions to symplectic topology, mirror symmetry, and gauge theory.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

Biographical Note of Shaw Laureate in Mathematical Sciences 2025

Kenji Fukaya was born in 1959 in Yokohama, Japan and is currently a Professor of the Beijing Institute of Mathematical Sciences and Applications (BIMSA) and the Yau Mathematical Sciences Center (YMSC) at Tsinghua University, PRC. He received his Bachelor's degree and PhD from the University of Tokyo, Japan in 1981 and 1986 respectively. He was a Research Assistant (1983–1986) and was appointed as an Associate Professor (1987–1993) at the University of Tokyo. He then moved to Kyoto University, Japan as a Professor (1994–2013) and became a permanent member of the Simons Center for Geometry and Physics at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, USA in 2013. He has been appointed as a Professor at BIMSA and YMSC since 2024. He is a member of the Japan Academy.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Prize in Mathematical Sciences 2025 Press Release

The Shaw Prize in Mathematical Sciences 2025 is awarded to **Kenji Fukaya**, Professor at the Beijing Institute of Mathematical Sciences and Applications (BIMSA) and the Yau Mathematical Sciences Center (YMSC), Tsinghua University, PRC, for his pioneering work on symplectic geometry, especially for envisioning the existence of a category — nowadays called the Fukaya category — consisting of Lagrangians on a symplectic manifold, for leading the monumental task of constructing it, and for his subsequent ground-breaking and impactful contributions to symplectic topology, mirror symmetry, and gauge theory.

In classical mechanics, the time evolution of a physical system is described as the flow over phase space determined by a Hamiltonian function. In the 1960s, Arnold proposed conjectures in order to study the lower bound of the number of periodic solutions of the flow when the Hamiltonian is time-periodic. In modern mathematics, phase spaces are generalised to symplectic manifolds. A refined conjecture concerns a lower bound of the number of points of intersections of two Lagrangian submanifolds on a symplectic manifold.

In the 1980s, Floer initiated the Lagrangian Floer theory as an approach to tackling Arnold's conjecture based on the idea of infinite-dimensional Morse theory. Under some assumptions on a symplectic manifold and Lagrangian submanifolds, Floer constructed the Floer homology from the space of solutions to a nonlinear partial differential equation, called the moduli space, and he applied it to solve the conjecture of Arnold in some special cases. However, the general case remained difficult because the moduli space may be highly complicated and singular without these assumptions.

Fukaya, with his collaborators Oh, Ohta, and Ono, established and significantly extended the Lagrangian Floer theory, which is one of his main achievements.

Around 1993, based on his idea of Morse homotopy, **Fukaya** discovered a higher algebraic structure in the complicated moduli space, and proposed a magnificent vision assigning an A-infinity category to any symplectic manifold, nowadays called the Fukaya category.

At that time, much of what was needed to realise his vision was missing. One of the main difficulties was dealing with the singularities of the moduli space. **Fukaya** introduced and developed the theory of Kuranishi structures, initially in collaboration with Ono and later with Oh, Ohta, and Ono, establishing a way to attach a virtual fundamental chain to a singular space equipped with a Kuranishi structure, and to build the intersection theory of the chains. They overcame many more difficulties one by one. This achievement is a *tour de force*.

The Fukaya category, besides its internal beauty, is a highly efficient tool in symplectic topology. Indeed, **Fukaya** and his coauthors obtained new results on the non-displaceability of certain Lagrangian submanifolds and constructed new quasi-isomorphisms on the groups of Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms of some symplectic manifolds.

The Fukaya category has attracted the interest of many outstanding mathematicians in various fields. One significant reason is Kontsevich's homological mirror symmetry conjecture formulated as an equivalence between the Fukaya category of a Calabi–Yau manifold and the derived category of coherent sheaves on its mirror manifold. **Fukaya** has made transformative contributions to the development of mirror symmetry notably by proposing family Floer homology.

Earlier on, **Fukaya** made essential contributions to Riemannian geometry and gauge theory, in his single-authored works and in collaborations with Cheeger and Gromov, and with Yamaguchi.

Recently, **Fukaya**, in collaboration with Daemi and Lipyanskiy, made spectacular progress on the Atiyah–Floer conjecture concerning Floer homology on 3-manifolds based on the Lagrangian Floer theory, which was actually one of his original motivations for introducing the Fukaya category.

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27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Prize 2025

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Professor Wai-Yee Chan (Advisor)
Professor Pak-Chung Ching (Advisor)

Biographical Notes:

Professor Kenneth Young is Chair of the Council and Vice Chair of the Board of Adjudicators of The Shaw Prize, and Emeritus Professor of Physics at The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Dr Raymond Chan is Member of Board of Advisor of The Sir Run Run Shaw Charitable Trust, Chair of The Shaw Foundation and The Shaw Prize Foundation and Managing Director of Shaw Group of Companies.

Professor Reinhard Genzel is Director, Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Germany.

Professor Yuet-Wai Kan is Professor Emeritus of Medicine at the University of California, San Francisco, USA.

Professor Ming-Chung Chu is Choh-Ming Li Professor of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Professor Zhi-Quan Luo is the Vice President (Academic) at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and the Director of the Shenzhen Research Institute of Big Data (SRIBD).

Council Members (Cont'd)

Professor Justin Wu is the Associate Dean (Health Systems) of Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK).

Professor Wai-Yee Chan is Pro-Vice-Chancellor / Vice-President, Li Ka Shing Professor of Biomedical Sciences and Director of the Institute for Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Professor Pak-Chung Ching is Director of Shun Hing Institute of Advanced Engineering and Research Professor of Electronic Engineering at The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

27 May 2025, Hong Kong

The Shaw Laureates 2004–2025

	Astronomy	Life Science and Medicine	Mathematical Sciences
2025	John Richard Bond (Canada) George Efstathiou (UK)	Wolfgang Baumeister (Germany)	Kenji Fukaya (PRC)
2024	Shrinivas R Kulkarni (USA)	Swee Lay Thein (USA) Stuart Orkin (USA)	Peter Sarnak (USA)
2023	Matthew Bailes (Australia) Duncan Lorimer (USA) Maura McLaughlin (USA)	Patrick Cramer (Germany) Eva Nogales (USA)	Vladimir Drinfeld (USA) Shing-Tung Yau (PRC)
2022	Lennart Lindegren (Sweden) Michael Perryman (Ireland)	Paul A Negulescu (USA) Michael J Welsh (USA)	Noga Alon (USA) Ehud Hrushovski (UK)
2021	Victoria M Kaspi (Canada) Chryssa Kouveliotou (USA)	Scott D Emr (USA)	Jean-Michel Bismut (France) Jeff Cheeger (USA)
2020	Roger D Blandford (USA)	Gero Miesenböck (UK) Peter Hegemann (Germany) Georg Nagel (Germany)	Alexander Beilinson (USA) David Kazhdan (Israel)
2019	Edward C Stone (USA)	Maria Jasin (USA)	Michel Talagrand (France)
2018	Jean-Loup Puget (France)	Mary-Claire King (USA)	Luis A Caffarelli (USA)
2017	Simon D M White (Germany)	Ian R Gibbons (USA) Ronald D Vale (USA)	János Kollár (USA) Claire Voisin (France)
2016	Ronald W P Drever (UK) Kip S Thorne (USA) Rainer Weiss (USA)	Adrian P Bird (UK) Huda Y Zoghbi (USA)	Nigel J Hitchin (UK)
2015	William J Borucki (USA)	Bonnie L Bassler (USA) E Peter Greenberg (USA)	Gerd Faltings (Germany) Henryk Iwaniec (USA)
2014	Daniel Eisenstein (USA) Shaun Cole (UK) John A Peacock (UK)	Kazutoshi Mori (Japan) Peter Walter (USA)	George Lusztig (USA)

The Shaw Laureates 2004–2025 (Cont'd)

	Astronomy	Life Science and Medicine	Mathematical Sciences
2013	Steven A Balbus (UK) John F Hawley (USA)	Jeffrey C Hall (USA) Michael Rosbash (USA) Michael W Young (USA)	David L Donoho (USA)
2012	David C Jewitt (USA) Jane Luu (USA)	Franz-Ulrich Hartl (Germany) Arthur L Horwich (USA)	Maxim Kontsevich (France)
2011	Enrico Costa (Italy) Gerald J Fishman (USA)	Jules A Hoffmann (France) Ruslan M Medzhitov (USA) Bruce A Beutler (USA)	Demetrios Christodoulou (Switzerland) Richard S Hamilton (USA)
2010	Charles L Bennett (USA) Lyman A Page Jr (USA) David N Spergel (USA)	David Julius (USA)	Jean Bourgain (USA)
2009	Frank H Shu (USA)	Douglas L Coleman (USA) Jeffrey M Friedman (USA)	Simon K Donaldson (UK) Clifford H Taubes (USA)
2008	Reinhard Genzel (Germany)	Ian Wilmut (UK) Keith H S Campbell (UK) Shinya Yamanaka (Japan)	Vladimir Arnold (Russia) Ludwig Faddeev (Russia)
2007	Peter Goldreich (USA)	Robert Lefkowitz (USA)	Robert Langlands (USA) Richard Taylor (UK)
2006	Saul Perlmutter (USA) Adam Riess (USA) Brian Schmidt (Australia)	Xiaodong Wang (USA)	David Mumford (USA) Wentsun Wu (PRC)
2005	Geoffrey Marcy (USA) Michel Mayor (Switzerland)	Michael Berridge (UK)	Andrew John Wiles (UK)
2004	P James E Peebles (USA)	Two prizes awarded: (1) Stanley N Cohen (USA) Herbert W Boyer (USA) Yuet-Wai Kan (USA) (2) Richard Doll (UK)	Shiing-Shen Chern (PRC)

Note: Award may not be shared equally. For details, please refer to Announcement and Citation on the Shaw Prize website (www.shawprize.org)
Countries mentioned above refer to the sites of the work places of the Laureates at the time of the award.