[Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect" \o "Template:Redirect) [Template:About](/wiki/Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Infobox settlement](/wiki/Template:Infobox_settlement) [Template:Infobox World Heritage Site](/wiki/Template:Infobox_World_Heritage_Site) [thumb|Official logo of the city of Vienna](/wiki/File:Logo_City_of_Vienna.svg) **Vienna** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en);[[1]](#cite_note-1)[[2]](#cite_note-2) [Template:Lang-de](/wiki/Template:Lang-de), [Template:IPA-de](/wiki/Template:IPA-de)) is the capital and largest city of [Austria](/wiki/Austria), and one of the nine [states of Austria](/wiki/States_of_Austria). Vienna is Austria's [primary city](/wiki/Primate_city), with a population of about 1.8 million[[3]](#cite_note-3) (2.6 million within the [metropolitan area](/wiki/Metropolitan_area),[[4]](#cite_note-4) nearly one third of Austria's population), and its [cultural](/wiki/Culture_of_Austria), [economic](/wiki/Economy_of_Austria), and [political](/wiki/Politics_of_Austria) centre. It is the [7th-largest city](/wiki/Largest_cities_of_the_European_Union_by_population_within_city_limits) by population within city limits in the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union). Until the beginning of the 20th century it was the largest [German-speaking](/wiki/German_language) city in the world, and before the splitting of the [Austro-Hungarian Empire](/wiki/Austria-Hungary) in [World War I](/wiki/World_War_I) the city had 2 million inhabitants.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Today it has the second largest number of German speakers after [Berlin](/wiki/Berlin).[[6]](#cite_note-6)[[7]](#cite_note-7) Vienna is host to many major [international organizations](/wiki/International_organization), including the [United Nations](/wiki/United_Nations) and [OPEC](/wiki/OPEC). The city is located in the eastern part of Austria and is close to the borders of the [Czech Republic](/wiki/Czech_Republic), [Slovakia](/wiki/Slovakia), and [Hungary](/wiki/Hungary). These regions work together in a European [Centrope](/wiki/Centrope) border region. Along with nearby [Bratislava](/wiki/Bratislava), Vienna forms a metropolitan region with 3 million inhabitants. In 2001, the city centre was designated a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](/wiki/UNESCO_World_Heritage_Site).[[8]](#cite_note-8) Apart from being regarded as the *City of Music*[[9]](#cite_note-9) because of its musical legacy, Vienna is also said to be "The City of Dreams" because it was home to the world's first psycho-analyst – [Sigmund Freud](/wiki/Sigmund_Freud).[[10]](#cite_note-10) The city's roots lie in early [Celtic](/wiki/Celts) and [Roman](/wiki/Ancient_Rome) settlements that transformed into a [Medieval](/wiki/Medieval) and [Baroque](/wiki/Baroque) city, and then the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is well known for having played an essential role as a leading European music centre, from the great age of Viennese Classicism through the early part of the 20th century. The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, and the late-19th-century Ringstraße lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks.[[11]](#cite_note-11) Vienna is known for its high quality of life. In a 2005 study of 127 [world cities](/wiki/Global_city), the [Economist Intelligence Unit](/wiki/Economist_Intelligence_Unit) ranked the city first (in a tie with [Vancouver](/wiki/Vancouver), [Canada](/wiki/Canada) and [San Francisco, US](/wiki/San_Francisco,_California)) for the [world's most livable cities](/wiki/World's_most_livable_cities). Between 2011 and 2015, Vienna was ranked second, behind [Melbourne, Australia](/wiki/Melbourne,_Australia).[[12]](#cite_note-12)[[13]](#cite_note-13)[[14]](#cite_note-14)[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[16]](#cite_note-16)For seven consecutive years (2009–2015), the human-resource-consulting firm [Mercer](/wiki/Mercer_(consulting_firm)) ranked Vienna first in its annual ["Quality of Living" survey](/wiki/Mercer_Quality_of_Living_Survey) of hundreds of cities around the world, a title the city still holds in 2015.[[17]](#cite_note-17)[[18]](#cite_note-18)[[19]](#cite_note-19)[[20]](#cite_note-20)[[21]](#cite_note-21)[[22]](#cite_note-22) Monocle's 2015 "Quality of Life Survey" ranked Vienna second on a list of the top 25 cities in the world "to make a base within."[[23]](#cite_note-23)[[24]](#cite_note-24)[[25]](#cite_note-25)[[26]](#cite_note-26)[[27]](#cite_note-27) The [UN-Habitat](/wiki/United_Nations_Human_Settlements_Programme) has classified Vienna as being the most prosperous city in the world in 2012/2013.[[28]](#cite_note-28)The city was ranked 1st globally for its culture of innovation in 2007 and 2008, and sixth globally (out of 256 cities) in the 2014 Innovation Cities Index, which analyzed 162 indicators in covering three areas: culture, infrastructure, and markets.[[29]](#cite_note-29)[[30]](#cite_note-30)[[31]](#cite_note-31) Vienna regularly hosts [urban planning](/wiki/Urban_planning) conferences and is often used as a case study by urban planners.[[32]](#cite_note-32) Between 2005 and 2010, Vienna was the world's number-one destination for international congresses and conventions.[[33]](#cite_note-33) It attracts over 3.7 million tourists a year.[[34]](#cite_note-34)

## Contents

* 1 Name[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]
* 2 History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]
  + 2.1 Early history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]
  + 2.2 Austro-Hungarian Empire and the early 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]
  + 2.3 Anschluss and World War II[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]
  + 2.4 Four-power Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]
  + 2.5 Austrian State Treaty and afterwards[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]
* 3 Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]
* 4 Geography and climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]
* 5 Districts and enlargement[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]
* 6 Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]
* 7 Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]
  + 7.1 Research and development[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]
  + 7.2 Information technologies[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]
  + 7.3 Tourism and conferences[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]
* 8 Rankings[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]
* 9 Urban development[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]
  + 9.1 Central Railway Station[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]
  + 9.2 Aspern[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]
  + 9.3 Smart City[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]
* 10 Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]
* 11 Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]
  + 11.1 Music, theatre and opera[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]
  + 11.2 Musicians from Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]
  + 11.3 Museums[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]
  + 11.4 Architecture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]
  + 11.5 Vienna balls[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]
* 12 Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]
  + 12.1 Universities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]
  + 12.2 International schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]
* 13 Leisure activities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]
  + 13.1 Parks and gardens[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]
  + 13.2 Sport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]
* 14 Culinary specialities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]
  + 14.1 Food[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]
  + 14.2 Drinks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]
  + 14.3 Viennese cafés[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]
* 15 Tourist attractions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]
* 16 Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]
* 17 International relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]
  + 17.1 International organisations in Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]
  + 17.2 Charitable organisations in Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]
  + 17.3 International City Cooperations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]
  + 17.4 District to district partnerships[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]
* 18 See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]
* 19 References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=46)]
* 20 Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=47)]
* 21 External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=48)]
  + 21.1 Official websites[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=49)]
  + 21.2 History of Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=50)]
  + 21.3 Further information on Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=51)]

## Name[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

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The English name *Vienna* is borrowed from the homonymous Italian version of the city's name or the French *Vienne*. The etymology of the city's name is still subject to scholarly dispute. Some claim that the name comes from *Vedunia*, meaning "forest stream", which subsequently produced the [Old High German](/wiki/Old_High_German) *Uuenia* (*Wenia* in modern writing), the [New High German](/wiki/New_High_German) *Wien* and its dialectal variant *Wean*.[[35]](#cite_note-35) Others believe that the name comes from the Roman settlement name of Celtic extraction [*Vindobona*](/wiki/Vindobona), probably meaning "fair village, white settlement" from the Celtic roots *vindo-*, meaning "bright" or "fair" – as in the Irish *fionn* and the Welsh *gwyn* –, and *-bona* "village, settlement".[[36]](#cite_note-36) A variant of this Celtic name could be preserved in the [Czech](/wiki/Czech_language) and [Slovak](/wiki/Slovak_language) names of the city (*Vídeň* and *Viedeň* respectively) and in that of the city's district [Wieden](/wiki/Wieden).[[37]](#cite_note-37) The name of the city in Hungarian (*Bécs*), [Serbian](/wiki/Serbian_language), [Croatian](/wiki/Croatian_language) and [Bosnian](/wiki/Bosnian_language) (*Beč*) and [Ottoman Turkish](/wiki/Ottoman_Turkish_language) (*Beç*) has a different, probably [Slavonic](/wiki/Slavic_peoples) origin, and originally referred to an [Avar](/wiki/Pannonian_Avars) fort in the area.[[38]](#cite_note-38) [Slovene](/wiki/Slovene_language)-speakers call the city *Dunaj*, which in other [Central European](/wiki/Central_Europe) Slavic languages means the [Danube River](/wiki/Danube_River), on which the city stands.

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

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### Early history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|left|Depiction of Vienna in the](/wiki/File:Nuremberg_chronicles_f_098v99r_1.png) [*Nuremberg Chronicle*](/wiki/Nuremberg_Chronicle), 1493 [thumb|1683 Allen (printed 1686)](/wiki/File:Wien-1683(1686)-Allen.jpg) Evidence has been found of continuous habitation since 500 BC, when the site of Vienna on the Danube River was settled by the [Celts](/wiki/Celts). In 15 BC, the [Romans](/wiki/Roman_Empire) fortified the frontier city they called [Vindobona](/wiki/Vindobona) to guard the empire against [Germanic tribes](/wiki/Germanic_peoples) to the north.

Close ties with other Celtic peoples continued through the ages. The Irish monk [Saint Colman](/wiki/Coloman_of_Stockerau) (or Koloman, Irish *Colmán*, derived from *colm* "dove") is buried in Melk Abbey and Saint Fergil ([Virgil the Geometer](/wiki/Vergilius_of_Salzburg)) was Bishop of Salzburg for forty years, and twelfth-century monastic settlements were founded by Irish Benedictines. Evidence of these ties is still evident in Vienna's great [Schottenstift](/wiki/Schottenstift) monastery, once home to many Irish monks.

[thumb|*Vienna from Belvedere* by](/wiki/File:Canaletto_(I)_058.jpg) [Bernardo Bellotto](/wiki/Bernardo_Bellotto), 1758 In 976, [Leopold I of Babenberg](/wiki/Leopold_I_of_Austria_(Babenberg)) became count of the [Eastern March](/wiki/Bavarian_Ostmark), a 60-mile district centering on the [Danube](/wiki/Danube) on the eastern frontier of [Bavaria](/wiki/Bavaria). This initial district grew into the [duchy of Austria](/wiki/Rulers_of_Austria). Each succeeding Babenberg ruler expanded the march east along the Danube eventually encompassing Vienna and the lands immediately east. In 1145, [Duke Henry II Jasomirgott](/wiki/Henry_II,_Duke_of_Austria) moved the Babenberg family residence from Klosterneuburg to Vienna. Since that time, Vienna remained the center of the Babenberg dynasty.[[39]](#cite_note-39) In 1440, Vienna became the resident city of the [Habsburg](/wiki/House_of_Habsburg) dynasty. It eventually grew to become the *de facto* capital of the [Holy Roman Empire](/wiki/Holy_Roman_Empire) (1483–1806) and a cultural centre for arts and science, music and fine cuisine. [Hungary](/wiki/Hungary) occupied the city between 1485–1490.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the [Ottoman](/wiki/Ottoman_Empire) armies were stopped twice outside Vienna (see [Siege of Vienna](/wiki/Siege_of_Vienna), 1529 and [Battle of Vienna](/wiki/Battle_of_Vienna), 1683). A [plague](/wiki/Great_Plague_of_Vienna) epidemic ravaged Vienna in 1679, killing nearly a third of its population.[[40]](#cite_note-40)

### Austro-Hungarian Empire and the early 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[thumb|Vienna *Ringstraße* and State Opera around 1870](/wiki/File:Rudolf_von_Alt-Opera_Crossroads_in_Vienna.jpg) [thumb|left|Color photo lithograph of Vienna, 1900](/wiki/File:Wien_Burgtheater_um_1900.jpg) In 1804, during the [Napoleonic Wars](/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars), Vienna became the capital of the [Austrian Empire](/wiki/Austrian_Empire) and continued to play a major role in European and world politics, including hosting the [Congress of Vienna](/wiki/Congress_of_Vienna) in 1814/15. After the [Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867](/wiki/Austro-Hungarian_Compromise_of_1867), Vienna remained the capital of what was then the [Austro-Hungarian Empire](/wiki/Austria-Hungary). The city was a centre of classical music, for which the title of the [First Viennese School](/wiki/First_Viennese_School) is sometimes applied.

During the latter half of the 19th century, the city developed what had previously been the [bastions](/wiki/Bastion) and [glacis](/wiki/Glacis) into the [Ringstraße](/wiki/Ringstraße), a new [boulevard](/wiki/Boulevard) surrounding the historical town and a major prestige project. Former suburbs were incorporated, and the city of Vienna grew dramatically. In 1918, after World War I, Vienna became capital of the [Republic of German-Austria](/wiki/Republic_of_German-Austria), and then in 1919 of the [First Republic of Austria](/wiki/First_Republic_of_Austria).

From the late 19th century to 1938, the city remained a centre of high culture and [modernism](/wiki/Modernism). A world capital of music, the city played host to composers such as [Brahms](/wiki/Brahms), [Bruckner](/wiki/Bruckner), [Mahler](/wiki/Mahler) and [Richard Strauss](/wiki/Richard_Strauss). The city's cultural contributions in the first half of the 20th century included, among many, the [Vienna Secession](/wiki/Vienna_Secession) movement, [psychoanalysis](/wiki/Psychoanalysis), the [Second Viennese School](/wiki/Second_Viennese_School), the architecture of [Adolf Loos](/wiki/Adolf_Loos) and the philosophy of [Ludwig Wittgenstein](/wiki/Ludwig_Wittgenstein) and the [Vienna Circle](/wiki/Vienna_Circle). In 1913, [Adolf Hitler](/wiki/Adolf_Hitler), [Leon Trotsky](/wiki/Leon_Trotsky), [Joseph Tito](/wiki/Joseph_Tito), [Sigmund Freud](/wiki/Sigmund_Freud) and [Joseph Stalin](/wiki/Joseph_Stalin) all lived within a few miles of each other in central Vienna, some of them being regulars at the same [coffeehouses](/wiki/Coffeehouse).[[41]](#cite_note-41) Within Austria, Vienna was seen as a centre of socialist politics, for which it was sometimes referred to as "[Red Vienna](/wiki/Red_Vienna)". The city was a stage to the [Austrian Civil War](/wiki/Austrian_Civil_War) of 1934, when Chancellor [Engelbert Dollfuss](/wiki/Engelbert_Dollfuss) sent the [Austrian Army](/wiki/Austrian_Armed_Forces) to shell civilian housing occupied by the [socialist militia](/wiki/Republikanischer_Schutzbund).

### Anschluss and World War II[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) In 1938, after a triumphant entry into Austria, Austrian-born [Adolf Hitler](/wiki/Adolf_Hitler) spoke to the [Austrian Germans](/wiki/Ethnic_Germans) from the balcony of the Neue Burg, a part of the [Hofburg](/wiki/Hofburg_Imperial_Palace) at the [Heldenplatz](/wiki/Heldenplatz). Between 1938 (after the [Anschluss](/wiki/Anschluss)) and the end of the [Second World War](/wiki/Second_World_War), Vienna lost its status as a capital to [Berlin](/wiki/Berlin) as Austria ceased to exist and became a part of [Nazi Germany](/wiki/Nazi_Germany). It was not until 1955 that Austria regained full sovereignty.

On 2 April 1945, the Soviets launched the [Vienna Offensive](/wiki/Vienna_Offensive) against the Germans holding the city and besieged it. British and American air raids and artillery duels between the [SS](/wiki/SS) and [Wehrmacht](/wiki/Wehrmacht) and the [Red Army](/wiki/Red_Army) crippled infrastructure, such as tram services and water and power distribution, and destroyed or damaged thousands of public and private buildings. Vienna fell eleven days later. Austria was separated from Germany, and Vienna was restored as the republic's capital city, but the Soviet hold on the city remained until 1955.

### Four-power Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|300px|Occupation zones in Vienna, 1945–55](/wiki/File:Wien_Besatzungszonen.png) After the war, Vienna was part of [Soviet-occupied Eastern Austria](/wiki/Occupation_of_Austria) until September 1945. As in Berlin, Vienna in September 1945 was divided into sectors by the four powers: the US, the UK, France and the Soviet Union and supervised by an [Allied Commission](/wiki/Allied_Commission_for_Austria). The four-power occupation of Vienna differed in one key respect from that of Berlin: the central area of the city, known as the first district, constituted an international zone in which the four powers alternated control on a monthly basis. The control was policed by the four powers on a *de facto* day-to-day basis, the famous "four soldiers in a jeep" method.[[42]](#cite_note-42) The [Berlin Blockade](/wiki/Berlin_Blockade) of 1948 raised Western concerns that the Soviets might repeat the blockade in Vienna. The matter was raised in the UK [House of Commons](/wiki/House_of_Commons_of_the_United_Kingdom): [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

There was a lack of airfields in the Western sectors, and authorities drafted contingency plans to deal with such a blockade. Plans included the laying down of metal landing mats at Schönbrunn. The Soviets did not blockade the city. The [Potsdam Agreement](/wiki/Potsdam_Agreement) included written rights of land access to the western sectors, whereas no such written guarantees had covered the western sectors of Berlin. During the 10 years of the four-power occupation, Vienna became a hot-bed for international espionage between the [Western](/wiki/Western_bloc) and [Eastern blocs](/wiki/Eastern_bloc). In the wake of the Berlin Blockade, the [Cold War](/wiki/Cold_War) in Vienna took on a different dynamic. While accepting that Germany and Berlin would be divided, the Soviets had decided against allowing the same state of affairs to arise in Austria and Vienna. Here, the Soviet forces controlled districts 2, 4, 10, 20, 21 and 22 and all areas incorporated into Vienna in 1938.

They put up barbed wire fences around the perimeter of [West Berlin](/wiki/West_Berlin) in 1953, but not in Vienna. By 1955, the Soviets, by signing the [Austrian State Treaty](/wiki/Austrian_State_Treaty), agreed to relinquish their occupation zones in Eastern Austria as well as their sector in Vienna. In exchange they required that Austria declare its permanent neutrality after the allied powers had left the country. Thus they ensured that Austria would not be a member of [NATO](/wiki/NATO) and that NATO forces would therefore not have direct communications between [Italy](/wiki/Italy) and [West Germany](/wiki/West_Germany).

The atmosphere of four-power Vienna is the background for [Graham Greene's](/wiki/Graham_Greene) screenplay for the film [*The Third Man*](/wiki/The_Third_Man) (1949). Later he adapted the screenplay as a novel and published it. Occupied Vienna is also depicted in the [Philip Kerr](/wiki/Philip_Kerr) novel, [*A German Requiem*](/wiki/A_German_Requiem_(novel)).

### Austrian State Treaty and afterwards[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

The four-power control of Vienna lasted until the [Austrian State Treaty](/wiki/Austrian_State_Treaty) was signed in May 1955. That year, after years of reconstruction and restoration, the State Opera and the Burgtheater, both on the Ringstraße, reopened to the public. The Soviet Union signed the State Treaty only after having been provided with the political guarantee by the federal government to declare Austria's neutrality after the withdrawal of the allied troops. This law of neutrality, passed in late October 1955 (and not the State Treaty itself), ensured that modern Austria would align with neither [NATO](/wiki/NATO) nor the [Soviet bloc](/wiki/Soviet_bloc), and is considered one of the reasons for Austria's late entry into the European Union.

In the 1970s, [Austrian Chancellor](/wiki/Chancellor_of_Austria) [Bruno Kreisky](/wiki/Bruno_Kreisky) inaugurated the [Vienna International Centre](/wiki/Vienna_International_Centre), a new area of the city created to host international institutions. Vienna has regained much of its former international stature by hosting international organizations, such as the United Nations ([United Nations Industrial Development Organization](/wiki/United_Nations_Industrial_Development_Organization), [United Nations Office at Vienna](/wiki/United_Nations_Office_at_Vienna) and [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](/wiki/United_Nations_Office_on_Drugs_and_Crime)), the [Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization](/wiki/Preparatory_Commission_for_the_Comprehensive_Nuclear-Test-Ban_Treaty_Organization), the [International Atomic Energy Agency](/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency), the [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries](/wiki/OPEC), and the [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe](/wiki/Organization_for_Security_and_Co-operation_in_Europe).

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Historical populations](/wiki/Template:Historical_populations)

[thumb|300px|Population of Vienna 1590 to 2013](/wiki/File:Population_of_Vienna.svg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Significant minority groups**[[43]](#cite_note-43) | |
|  | Population (2015) |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 97.219 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 76.063 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 53.232 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 49.702 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 39.664 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 36.625 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 30.741 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 25.299 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 22.729 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 16.578 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 16.358 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 15.140 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 12.813 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 10.751 |
| [Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) | 10.138 |

Because of the industrialization and migration from other parts of the Empire, the population of Vienna increased sharply during its time as the capital of [Austria-Hungary](/wiki/Austria-Hungary) (1867–1918). In 1910, Vienna had more than two million inhabitants, and was the fourth [largest city](/wiki/List_of_cities_proper_by_population) in Europe after London, Paris and Berlin.[[44]](#cite_note-44) Around the start of the 20th century, Vienna was the city with the second-largest [Czech](/wiki/Czechs) population in the world (after [Prague](/wiki/Prague)).[[45]](#cite_note-45) After World War I, many [Czechs](/wiki/Czechs) and [Hungarians](/wiki/Hungarian_people) returned to their ancestral countries, resulting in a decline in the Viennese population. After World War II, the Soviets used force to repatriate key workers of Czech, Slovak and Hungarian origins to return to their ethnic homelands to further the Soviet bloc economy.

Under the Nazi regime, 65,000 Jewish people were deported and murdered in concentration camps by Nazi forces; approximately 130,000 fled.[[46]](#cite_note-46) By 2001, 16% of people living in Austria had nationalities other than Austrian, nearly half of whom were from former [Yugoslavia](/wiki/Yugoslavia);[[47]](#cite_note-47)[[48]](#cite_note-48) the next most numerous nationalities in Vienna were [Turks](/wiki/Turkey) (39,000; 2.5%), [Poles](/wiki/Poland) (13,600; 0.9%) and Germans (12,700; 0.8%).[[49]](#cite_note-49) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), an official report from Statistics Austria showed that more than 660,000 (38.8%) of the Viennese population have full or partial migrant background, mostly from Ex-Yugoslavia, Turkey, Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Romania and Hungary.[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[50]](#cite_note-50) From 2005 to 2015 the city's population grew by 10.1%.[[51]](#cite_note-51) According to [UN-Habitat](/wiki/UN-Habitat), Vienna could be the fastest growing city out of 17 European metropolitan areas until 2025 with an increase of 4.65% of its population, compared to 2010.[[52]](#cite_note-52)

## Geography and climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[thumb|left|Satellite image of Vienna (2002)](/wiki/File:Vienna_20021024.JPG) Vienna is located in northeastern Austria, at the easternmost extension of the [Alps](/wiki/Alps) in the [Vienna Basin](/wiki/Vienna_Basin). The earliest settlement, at the location of today's [inner city](/wiki/Inner_city), was south of the meandering Danube while the city now spans both sides of the river. Elevation ranges from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The city has a total area of 414.65 square kilometres (160.1 sq mi), making it the largest city in Austria by area.

Vienna lies within a transition of [oceanic climate](/wiki/Oceanic_climate) and [humid subtropical climate](/wiki/Humid_subtropical_climate) (hovering just below 22°C in July and August), and features, according to the [Köppen classification](/wiki/Köppen_climate_classification), a Cfb (oceanic) -climate. The city has warm summers with average high temperatures of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), with maximum exceeding [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and lows of around [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). Winters are relatively dry and cold with average temperatures at about freezing point. Spring and autumn are mild. Precipitation is generally moderate throughout the year, averaging [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) annually, with considerable local variations, the Vienna Woods region in the west being the wettest part ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) annually) and the flat plains in the east being the driest part ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) annually). Snow in the winter is not uncommon, but rare compared to Western and Southern regions in Austria.

[Template:Weather box](/wiki/Template:Weather_box)

## Districts and enlargement[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|Map of the districts of Vienna with numbers](/wiki/File:Vienna,_administrative_divisions_-_Nmbrs.svg) Vienna is composed of 23 districts (*Bezirke*). Administrative district offices in Vienna (called Magistratische Bezirksämter) serve functions similar to those in the other Austrian states (called Bezirkshauptmannschaften), the officers being subject to the mayor of Vienna; with the notable exception of the police, which is under federal supervision.

District residents in Vienna (Austrians as well as EU citizens with permanent residence here) elect a District Assembly (Bezirksvertretung). City hall has delegated maintenance budgets, e.g., for schools and parks, so that the districts are able to set priorities autonomously. Any decision of a district can be overridden by the city assembly (Gemeinderat) or the responsible city councillor (amtsführender Stadrat).

[thumb|left|Albertina Terrace in the Innere Stadt](/wiki/File:Opera-Vienna-Austria-2005.jpg) [thumb|right|The Ring Road (Ringstraße) with a historical tram](/wiki/File:Ringlinien08.JPG) The heart and historical city of Vienna, a large part of today's [Innere Stadt](/wiki/Innere_Stadt), was a fortress surrounded by fields in order to defend itself from potential attackers. In 1850, Vienna with the consent of the emperor annexed 34 surrounding villages,[[53]](#cite_note-53) called Vorstädte, into the city limits (districts no. 2 to 8, after 1861 with the separation of Margareten from Wieden no. 2 to 9). Consequently, the walls were razed after 1857,[[54]](#cite_note-54) making it possible for the city centre to expand.

In their place, a broad boulevard called the [Ringstraße](/wiki/Ringstraße) was built, along which imposing public and private buildings, monuments, and parks were created by the start of the 20th century. These buildings include the [Rathaus](/wiki/Rathaus,_Vienna) (town hall), the [Burgtheater](/wiki/Burgtheater), the [University](/wiki/University_of_Vienna), the [Parliament](/wiki/Parliament_of_Austria), the twin museums of [natural history](/wiki/Naturhistorisches_Museum) and [fine art](/wiki/Kunsthistorisches_Museum), and the [Staatsoper](/wiki/Vienna_State_Opera). It is also the location of New Wing of the [Hofburg](/wiki/Hofburg_Imperial_Palace), the former imperial palace, and the Imperial and Royal War Ministry finished in 1913. The mainly [Gothic](/wiki/Gothic_architecture) [Stephansdom](/wiki/St._Stephen's_Cathedral,_Vienna) is located at the centre of the city, on [Stephansplatz](/wiki/Stephansplatz,_Vienna). The Imperial-Royal Government set up the Vienna City Renovation Fund (Wiener Stadterneuerungsfonds) and sold many building lots to private investors, thereby partly financing public construction works. [thumb|](/wiki/File:Urania_3904-Christian_Michelides.jpg)[Urania](/wiki/Urania_(Vienna)) at sunset [thumb|Skyline of](/wiki/File:Vienna_Skyline.jpg) [Donaustadt](/wiki/Donaustadt) From 1850 to 1890, city limits in the West and the South mainly followed another wall called [*Linienwall*](/wiki/Linienwall) at which a [road toll](/wiki/Road_toll_(historic)) called the [*Liniengeld*](/wiki/Liniengeld) was charged. Outside this wall from 1873 onwards a [ring road](/wiki/Beltway) called [Gürtel](/wiki/Gürtel,_Vienna) was built. In 1890 it was decided to integrate 33 suburbs (called Vororte) beyond that wall into Vienna by 1 January 1892<ref name=vol5p290>Czeike, volume 5, p. 290</ref> and transform them into districts no. 11 to 19 (district no. 10 had been constituted in 1874); hence the Linienwall was torn down beginning in 1894.[[55]](#cite_note-55) In 1900, district no. 20, Brigittenau, was created by separating the area from the 2nd district.

From 1850 to 1904, Vienna had expanded only on the right bank of the Danube, following the main branch before the regulation of 1868–1875, i.e., the Old Danube of today. In 1904, the 21st district was created by integrating Floridsdorf, Kagran, Stadlau, Hirschstetten, Aspern and other villages on the left bank of the Danube into Vienna, in 1910 Strebersdorf followed. On 15 October 1938 the Nazis created Great Vienna with 26 districts by merging 97 towns and villages into Vienna, 80 of which were returned to surrounding [Lower Austria](/wiki/Lower_Austria) in 1954.[[56]](#cite_note-56) Since then Vienna has 23 districts.

Industries are located mostly in the southern and eastern districts. The [Innere Stadt](/wiki/Innere_Stadt) is situated away from the main flow of the [Danube](/wiki/Danube), but is bounded by the [*Donaukanal*](/wiki/Donaukanal) ("Danube canal"). Vienna's second and twentieth districts are located between the Donaukanal and the [Danube](/wiki/Danube) River. Across the Danube, where the [Vienna International Centre](/wiki/Vienna_International_Centre) is located (districts 21–22), and in the southern areas (district 23) are the newest parts of the city.

## Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Reichsrat_Vienna_Okt_2007_P2.jpg)[Austrian Parliament Buildings](/wiki/Austrian_Parliament_Building) Debating Chamber of the former House of Deputies of Austria [thumb|House of Deputies](/wiki/File:Parlament_-_Bécs,_2014.12.03_(39).JPG) In the twenty years before the First World War and until 1918, Viennese politics were shaped by the [Christian Social Party](/wiki/Christian_Social_Party_(Austria)), in particular long-term mayor [Karl Lueger](/wiki/Karl_Lueger); he managed not to apply the general voting rights for men introduced by and for the parliament of imperial Austria, the *Reichsrat*, in 1907, thereby excluding most of the working class from taking part in decisions. For [Adolf Hitler](/wiki/Adolf_Hitler), who spent some years in Vienna, Lueger was a remarkable teacher of how to use [antisemitism](/wiki/Antisemitism) in politics.

Vienna is today considered the centre of the [Social Democratic Party](/wiki/Social_Democratic_Party_of_Austria). During the period of the [First Republic](/wiki/Federal_State_of_Austria) (1918–1934), the Vienna [Social Democrats](/wiki/Social_democracy) undertook many overdue social reforms. At that time, Vienna's municipal policy was admired by Socialists throughout Europe, who therefore referred to the city as "[Red Vienna](/wiki/Red_Vienna)" (*Rotes Wien*). In February 1934 troops of the Austrian federal government under [Engelbert Dollfuss](/wiki/Engelbert_Dollfuss), who had closed down the first chamber of the federal parliament, the *Nationalrat*, in 1933, and paramilitary socialist organisations were engaged in the Austrian civil war, which led to the ban of the Social Democratic party.

For most of the time since after the First World War, the city has been governed by the [Social Democratic Party](/wiki/Social_Democratic_Party_of_Austria) (SPÖ) with absolute majorities in the city parliament. Only between 1934 and 1945, when the Social Democratic Party was illegal, mayors were appointed by the [austro-fascist](/wiki/Austrofascism) and later by the [Nazi](/wiki/Nazi_Party) authorities. The current mayor of Vienna is [Michael Häupl](/wiki/Michael_Häupl) of the SPÖ. As rural Austria is dominated by conservative citizens, if the Social Democrats would not maintain their nearly unbreakable hold on Vienna, the rival [Austrian People's Party](/wiki/Austrian_People's_Party) (ÖVP) would dominate Austrian politics.

The city has enacted many social democratic policies. The [*Gemeindebauten*](/wiki/Gemeindebau) are social housing assets that are well integrated into the city architecture outside the first or "inner" district. The low rents enable comfortable accommodation and good access to the city amenities. Many of the projects were built after [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II) on vacant lots that were destroyed by bombing during the war. The city took particular pride in building them to a high standard.

Since Vienna obtained federal state (*Bundesland*) status of its own by the federal constitution of 1920, the mayor (except 1934–1945) also holds the function of the state governor (*Landeshauptmann*). The Rathaus accommodates the offices of the mayor (*Magistrat der Stadt Wien*) and the state government (*Landesregierung*). The city is administered by a multitude of departments (*Magistratsabteilungen*), politically supervised by *amtsführende Stadträte* (members of the city government leading offices; according to the Vienna constitution opposition parties have the right to designate members of the city government not leading offices).

In the 1996 City Council election, the SPÖ lost its overall majority in the 100-seat chamber, winning 43 seats and 39.15% of the vote. In 1996 the [Freedom Party of Austria](/wiki/Freedom_Party_of_Austria) (FPÖ), which won 29 seats (up from 21 in 1991), beat the ÖVP into third place for the second time running. From 1996–2001, the SPÖ governed Vienna in a coalition with the ÖVP. In 2001 the SPÖ regained the overall majority with 52 seats and 46.91% of the vote; in October 2005 this majority was increased further to 55 seats (49.09%). In course of the 2010 city council elections the SPÖ lost their overall majority again and consequently forged a coalition with the [Green Party](/wiki/The_Greens_–_The_Green_Alternative) – the first SPÖ/Green coalition in Austria.[[57]](#cite_note-57)

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:13-08-30-wien-by-RalfR-123.jpg)[High-rise](/wiki/High-rise) buildings in the outer district [thumb|Messe Wien Congress Center](/wiki/File:Messe_Wien_01.jpg) [thumb|Austria Center Vienna (ACV)](/wiki/File:Wien_-_Austria_Center.JPG) Vienna is one of the wealthiest regions in the European Union: Its gross regional product of EUR 47,200 per capita constituted 25.7% of Austria's GDP in 2013. It amounts to 159% of the EU average.[[58]](#cite_note-58) The city improved its position from 2012 on the ranking of the most economically powerful cities reaching number nine on the listing in 2015.[[59]](#cite_note-59)[[60]](#cite_note-60) With a share of 85.5% in gross value added, the service sector is Vienna’s most important economic sector. Industry and commerce have a share of 14.5% in gross value added, the [primary sector](/wiki/Primary_sector) (agriculture) has a share of 0.07% and therefore plays a minor role in the local added value.[[61]](#cite_note-61) However, the cultivation and production of [wines](/wiki/Wine) within the city borders have a high socio-cultural value. The most important business sectors are trade (14.7% of added value in Vienna), scientific and technological services, real estate and housing activities as well as manufacturing of goods. In 2012, Vienna’s contribution in Austria’s outgoing and incoming [foreign direct investments](/wiki/Foreign_direct_investment) was of about 60%, which demonstrates Vienna’s role as an international hub for domestic and foreign companies.[[61]](#cite_note-61) Since the [fall of the Iron Curtain](/wiki/Fall_of_the_Iron_Curtain) in 1989, Vienna has expanded its position as gateway to Eastern Europe: 300 international companies have their Eastern European headquarters in Vienna and its environs. Among them are [Hewlett Packard](/wiki/Hewlett_Packard), [Henkel](/wiki/Henkel), [Baxalta](/wiki/Baxalta) and [Siemens](/wiki/Siemens).[[62]](#cite_note-62) Companies in Vienna have extensive contacts and competences in business with Eastern Europe due to the city’s historical role as centre of the [Habsburg Empire](/wiki/Habsburg_Empire).[[63]](#cite_note-63) The number of international businesses in Vienna is still growing: In 2014 159 international firms established offices in Vienna.[[64]](#cite_note-64) Altogether, approximately 8,300 new companies are being founded in Vienna every year since 2004.[[65]](#cite_note-65) The majority of these companies are operating in fields of industry-oriented services, wholesale trade as well as information and communications technologies and new media.[[66]](#cite_note-66) Vienna makes effort to establish itself as a start-up hub. Since 2012, the city hosts the annual [Pioneers Festival](http://pioneers.io/festival2015/), the largest start-up event in Central Europe with 2.500 international participants taking place at [Hofburg Palace](/wiki/Hofburg_Palace). [Tech Cocktail](/wiki/Tech_Cocktail), an online portal for the start-up scene, has ranked Vienna sixth among the top ten start-up cities worldwide.[[67]](#cite_note-67)[[68]](#cite_note-68)[[69]](#cite_note-69)

### Research and development[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

The city of Vienna attaches major importance to science and research and focuses on creating a positive environment for research and development. In 2014, Vienna has accommodated 1,329 research facilities; 40,400 persons are employed in the R&D sector and 35% of Austria’s R&D expenses are invested in the city. With a research quota of 3.4% Vienna exceeds the Austrian average of 2.77% and has already met the EU target of 3.0% by 2020.[[61]](#cite_note-61) A major R&D sector in Vienna are life sciences with 378 biotech, pharma and medtech companies such as [Johnson & Johnson](/wiki/Johnson_&_Johnson), [Siemens](/wiki/Siemens), [Roche](/wiki/Hoffmann-La_Roche), [Philips](/wiki/Philips) and [Boehringer Ingelheim](/wiki/Boehringer_Ingelheim), with more than 21,000 employees. There are 25 public and private research institutions, among them the [University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)](/wiki/University_of_Natural_Resources_and_Life_Sciences,_Vienna), the [Austrian Institute of Technology](/wiki/Austrian_Institute_of_Technology) and the [Template:Illm](/wiki/Template:Illm).[[70]](#cite_note-70)

### Information technologies[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

The Viennese sector for information and communication technologies is comparable in size with the sector in [Helsinki](/wiki/Helsinki) or [Munich](/wiki/Munich) and thus among Europe’s largest IT locations. In 2012 8,962 IT businesses with a workforce of 64,223 were located in the Vienna Region. The main products are instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation as well as electronic components. More than ⅔ of the enterprises provide IT services. Among the biggest IT firms in Vienna are [Kapsch](/wiki/Kapsch), [Beko](/wiki/Beko) Engineering & Informatics, air trafﬁc control experts [Frequentis](/wiki/Frequentis), [Cisco Systems](/wiki/Cisco_Systems) Austria, [Hewlett-Packard](/wiki/Hewlett-Packard), [Microsoft](/wiki/Microsoft) Austria, [IBM](/wiki/IBM) Austria and [Samsung Electronics](/wiki/Samsung_Electronics) Austria.[[71]](#cite_note-71)[[72]](#cite_note-72) The US technology corporation [Cisco](/wiki/Cisco_Systems) runs its *Entrepreneurs in Residence* program for Europe in Vienna in cooperation with the [Vienna Business Agency](https://viennabusinessagency.at/about-us/the-company/organisation/).[[73]](#cite_note-73)[[74]](#cite_note-74) The British company [UBM](/wiki/UBM_plc) has rated Vienna one of the *Top 10 Internet Cities* worldwide, by analysing criteria like connection speed, WIFI availability, innovation spirit and open government data.[[75]](#cite_note-75) In 2011 74.3% of Viennese households were connected with broadband, 79% were in possession of a computer. According to the broadband strategy of the City, full broadband coverage shall be reached by 2020.[[71]](#cite_note-71)[[76]](#cite_note-76)

### Tourism and conferences[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

6.2 million tourists visited Vienna in 2014 amounting to 13,524,266 overnight stays. The main markets for tourists are [Germany](/wiki/Germany), the [United States](/wiki/United_States), [Italy](/wiki/Italy) and [Russia](/wiki/Russia).[[77]](#cite_note-77)[[78]](#cite_note-78) Between 2005 and 2013, Vienna was the world's number one destination for international congresses and conventions. In 2014, 202 international conferences were held in Vienna, making it the second most popular congress location worldwide according to the statistics of the [International Congress and Convention Association](/wiki/International_Congress_and_Convention_Association).[[79]](#cite_note-79)[[80]](#cite_note-80) Its largest conference centre, the [Austria Center Vienna (ACV)](https://www.acv.at/index.en.html) has a total capacity for around 20,000 people and is situated next to the [United Nations Headquarters in Vienna](/wiki/United_Nations_Office_at_Vienna).[[81]](#cite_note-81) Other centres are the [Messe Wien Exhibition & Congress Center](http://www.messe.at/en/index.html) (up to 3,300 people) and the [Hofburg Palace](/wiki/Hofburg_Palace) (up to 4,900 people).

## Rankings[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

Regarding life quality, Vienna leads the *2016 Quality of Living Ranking* by the international [Mercer Consulting Group](/wiki/Mercer_(consulting_firm)) for the seventh consecutive year.[[82]](#cite_note-82) In the 2015 liveability report by the Economist Intellicence Unit as well as in the *Quality of Life Survey 2015* of London-based [*Monocle magazine*](/wiki/Monocle_(media_company)) Vienna was equally ranked second most liveable city worldwide.[[83]](#cite_note-83)[[84]](#cite_note-84) [The United Nations Human Settlements Programme *UN-Habitat*](/wiki/United_Nations_Human_Settlements_Programme) has ranked Vienna the most prosperous city in the world in its flagship report *State of the World Cities 2012/2013*.[[85]](#cite_note-85) According to the 2014 [City RepTrack](http://www.reputationinstitute.com/thought-leadership/city-reptrak) ranking by the Reputation Institute, Vienna has the best reputation in comparison with 100 major global cities.[[86]](#cite_note-86) The *Innovation Cities Global Index 2014* by the Australian innovation agency [2thinknow](http://www.2thinknow.com/) ranks Vienna sixth behind [San Francisco](/wiki/San_Francisco)-[San Jose](/wiki/San_Jose,_California), [New York City](/wiki/New_York_City), [London](/wiki/London), [Boston](/wiki/Boston) and [Paris](/wiki/Paris).[[87]](#cite_note-87) US climate strategist [Boyd Cohen](/wiki/Boyd_Cohen) placed Vienna first in his first *global smart cities* ranking of 2012. In the 2014 ranking, Vienna reached third place among European cities behind [Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen) and [Amsterdam](/wiki/Amsterdam).[[88]](#cite_note-88)

## Urban development[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

### Central Railway Station[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

Vienna’s new [Central Railway Station](/wiki/Wien_Hauptbahnhof) was opened in October[Template:When](/wiki/Template:When). Construction began in June 2007 and was due to last until December 2015. Once they are completed, the station will be served by 1,100 trains with 145,000 passengers. There is a shopping center with approximately 90 shops and restaurants. In the vicinity of the station a new district is emerging with [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) office space and 5,000 apartments until 2020.[[89]](#cite_note-89)[[90]](#cite_note-90)[[91]](#cite_note-91)

### Aspern[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

Seestadt Aspern is one of the largest urban expansion projects of Europe. A 5 [hectare](/wiki/Hectare) artificial lake, offices, apartments and a tube station within walking distance are supposed to attract 20,000 new citizens when construction is completed in 2028.[[92]](#cite_note-92)[[93]](#cite_note-93)In addition, the highest wooden skyscraper of the world called “HoHo Wien” will be built within 3 years, starting in 2015.[[94]](#cite_note-94)

### Smart City[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

In 2014, the Vienna City Council adopted the Smart City Wien Framework Strategy 2050. It is a long-term umbrella strategy that is supposed to establish a conducive, long-term and structural framework in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from 3.1 tonnes per capita to 1 tonne per capita by 2050, have 50% of Vienna’s gross energy consumption [originate from renewable sources](/wiki/Renewable_energy) and to reduce motorized individual traffic from the current 28% to 15% by 2030. A stated goal is that, by 2050, all vehicles within the municipal boundaries will run without conventional propulsion technologies. Additionally, Vienna aims to be one of the five biggest European research and innovation hubs in 2050.[[95]](#cite_note-95)

## Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Karlskirche,_Vienna.jpg)[Karlskirche](/wiki/Karlskirche), Vienna [thumb|Stephansdom](/wiki/File:Advent_in_Wien_-_2014.12.03_(44).JPG) According to the 2001 census, 49.2% of Viennese were Roman Catholics, while 25.7% were of no religion, 7.8% were Muslim, 6.0% were members of an Orthodox denomination, 4.7% were Protestant (mostly Lutheran), 0.5% were Jewish and 6.3% were either of other religions or did not reply.[[49]](#cite_note-49) In 2011 the shares of religious bodies significantly changed:[[96]](#cite_note-96)\* 41.3% Catholics

* 31.6% no religion
* 11.6% Muslim
* 8.4% Orthodox
* 4.2% Protestant
* 2.9% others

Vienna is the seat of the Metropolitan [Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vienna](/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Archdiocese_of_Vienna), in which is also vested the exempt [Ordinariate](/wiki/Ordinariate) for Byzantine-rite Catholics in Austria; its current [Archbishop](/wiki/Archbishop) is [Cardinal](/wiki/Cardinal_(Catholicism)) [Christoph Schönborn](/wiki/Christoph_Schönborn). Many Roman [Catholic churches](/wiki/Catholic_Church) in central Vienna feature performances of religious or other music, including masses sung to classical music and organ. Some of Vienna's most significant historical buildings are Roman Catholic churches, including the [St. Stephen's Cathedral](/wiki/St._Stephen's_Cathedral,_Vienna) (*Stephansdom*), [Karlskirche](/wiki/Karlskirche), [Peterskirche](/wiki/Peterskirche,_Vienna) and the [Votivkirche](/wiki/Votive_Church,_Vienna).

The proportion of Viennese who identify as Roman Catholic has dropped over the last fifty years, from 90% in 1961 to 39.8% in 2010.[[97]](#cite_note-97) On the banks of the Danube, there is a Buddhist [Peace Pagoda](/wiki/Peace_Pagoda), built in 1983 by the monks and nuns of [Nipponzan Myohoji](/wiki/Nipponzan_Myohoji).

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

### Music, theatre and opera[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Monument of](/wiki/File:Vienna_-_Johann_Strauss_Monument_in_Stadt_Park_-_4572.jpg) [Johann Strauss II](/wiki/Johann_Strauss_II) at [Stadtpark, Vienna](/wiki/Stadtpark,_Vienna) Musical luminaries including [Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart](/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart), [Joseph Haydn](/wiki/Joseph_Haydn), [Ludwig van Beethoven](/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven), [Franz Schubert](/wiki/Franz_Schubert), [Johannes Brahms](/wiki/Johannes_Brahms), [Gustav Mahler](/wiki/Gustav_Mahler), [Robert Stolz](/wiki/Robert_Stolz) , and [Arnold Schoenberg](/wiki/Arnold_Schoenberg) have worked there.

Art and culture had a long tradition in Vienna, including theatre, opera, classical music and fine arts. The [Burgtheater](/wiki/Burgtheater) is considered one of the best theatres in the German-speaking world alongside its branch, the Akademietheater. The [Volkstheater Wien](/wiki/Volkstheater,_Vienna) and the [Theater in der Josefstadt](/wiki/Theater_in_der_Josefstadt) also enjoy good reputations. There is also a multitude of smaller theatres, in many cases devoted to less mainstream forms of the performing arts, such as modern, experimental plays or [cabaret](/wiki/Cabaret).

[thumb|left|State Opera (*Staatsoper*)](/wiki/File:Wiener_Staatsoper_abend.jpg) Vienna is also home to a number of opera houses, including the [Theater an der Wien](/wiki/Theater_an_der_Wien), the [Staatsoper](/wiki/Vienna_State_Opera) and the [Volksoper](/wiki/Vienna_Volksoper), the latter being devoted to the typical Viennese [operetta](/wiki/Operetta). Classical concerts are performed at world famous venues such as the [Wiener Musikverein](/wiki/Musikverein), home of the [Vienna Philharmonic](/wiki/Vienna_Philharmonic) Orchestra known across the world for the annual widely broadcast "New Year's Day Concert", as well as the [Wiener Konzerthaus](/wiki/Konzerthaus,_Vienna), home of the internationally renowned [Vienna Symphony](/wiki/Vienna_Symphony). Many concert venues offer concerts aimed at tourists, featuring popular highlights of Viennese music, particularly the works of [Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart](/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart), Johann Strauss the father, and Johann Strauss the son.

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Wien_-_Neue_Hofburg.JPG)[Hofburg Palace](/wiki/Hofburg_Palace) [thumb|Musikverein Vienna](/wiki/File:Musikverein_Wien1.JPG) Up until 2005, the Theater an der Wien has hosted premieres of musicals, although with the year of the Mozart celebrations 2006 it has devoted itself to the opera again and has since become a stagione opera house offering one new production each month, thus quickly becoming one of Europe's most interesting and advanced opera houses. Since 2012 Theater an der Wien has taken over the Wiener Kammeroper, a historical small theatre in the first district of Vienna seating 300 spectators, turning it into its second venue for smaller sized productions and chamber operas created by the young ensemble of Theater an der Wien (JET). Before 2005 the most successful musical was "[Elisabeth](/wiki/Elisabeth_(musical))", which was later translated into several languages and performed all over the world. The [Wiener Taschenoper](/wiki/Wiener_Taschenoper) is dedicated to stage music of the 20th and 21st century. The [Haus der Musik](/wiki/Haus_der_Musik) ("house of music") opened in the year 2000.

The [Wienerlied](/wiki/Wienerlied) is a unique song genre from Vienna. There are approximately 60,000 – 70,000 Wienerlieder.[[98]](#cite_note-98) In 1981 the popular British new romantic group [Ultravox](/wiki/Ultravox) paid a tribute to Vienna on an album and an artful music video recording called "Vienna". The inspiration for this work arose from the cinema production called "[The Third Man](/wiki/The_Third_Man)" with the title [Zither](/wiki/Zither) music of [Anton Karas](/wiki/Anton_Karas).

The [Vienna's English Theatre](/wiki/Vienna's_English_Theatre) (VET) is an English theater in Vienna. It was founded in 1963 and is located in the 8th Vienna's district. It is the oldest English-language theater in Europe outside the UK.

In May 2015, Vienna hosted the [60th Annual Eurovision Song Contest](/wiki/Eurovision_Song_Contest_2015) following Austria's victory in the [2014 contest](/wiki/Eurovision_Song_Contest_2014).

### Musicians from Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

Notable musicians were born in Vienna, including: [Franz Schubert](/wiki/Franz_Schubert), [Joseph Lanner](/wiki/Joseph_Lanner), [Johann Strauss I](/wiki/Johann_Strauss_I), [Johann Strauss II](/wiki/Johann_Strauss_II), [Arnold Schönberg](/wiki/Arnold_Schoenberg), [Fritz Kreisler](/wiki/Fritz_Kreisler), [Alban Berg](/wiki/Alban_Berg), [Anton Webern](/wiki/Anton_Webern), [Louie Austen](/wiki/Louie_Austen), [Falco](/wiki/Falco_(musician)) and [Joe Zawinul](/wiki/Joe_Zawinul).

Famous musicians who came here to work from other parts of Austria and Germany were [Johann Joseph Fux](/wiki/Johann_Joseph_Fux), [Joseph Haydn](/wiki/Joseph_Haydn), [Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart](/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart), [Ludwig van Beethoven](/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven), [Antonio Salieri](/wiki/Antonio_Salieri), [Carl Czerny](/wiki/Carl_Czerny), [Johann Nepomuk Hummel](/wiki/Johann_Nepomuk_Hummel), [Franz Liszt](/wiki/Franz_Liszt), [Franz von Suppé](/wiki/Franz_von_Suppé), [Anton Bruckner](/wiki/Anton_Bruckner), [Johannes Brahms](/wiki/Johannes_Brahms), [Gustav Mahler](/wiki/Gustav_Mahler) and [Rainhard Fendrich](/wiki/Rainhard_Fendrich).

### Museums[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Courtyard of the](/wiki/File:Museumsquartier_courtyard.jpg) [Museumsquartier](/wiki/Museumsquartier) with *Enzi* seating furniture The [Hofburg](/wiki/Hofburg_Palace) is the location of the [Imperial Treasury](/wiki/Imperial_Treasury,_Vienna) (*Schatzkammer*), holding the imperial jewels of the Habsburg dynasty. The Sisi Museum (a museum devoted to [Empress Elisabeth of Austria](/wiki/Empress_Elisabeth_of_Austria)) allows visitors to view the imperial apartments as well as the silver cabinet. Directly opposite the Hofburg are the [Kunsthistorisches Museum](/wiki/Kunsthistorisches_Museum), which houses many paintings by [old masters](/wiki/Old_Master), ancient and classical artifacts, and the [Naturhistorisches Museum](/wiki/Naturhistorisches_Museum).

[thumb|left|Liechtenstein Museum](/wiki/File:Vienna_-_Liechtenstein_Museum_and_Library_-_6471.jpg) A number of [museums](/wiki/Museums) are located in the [Museumsquartier](/wiki/Museumsquartier) (museum quarter), the former Imperial Stalls which were converted into a museum complex in the 1990s. It houses the Museum of Modern Art, commonly known as the [MUMOK](/wiki/MUMOK) (Ludwig Foundation), the [Leopold Museum](/wiki/Leopold_Museum) (featuring the largest collection of paintings in the world by [Egon Schiele](/wiki/Egon_Schiele), as well as works by the [Vienna Secession](/wiki/Vienna_Secession), Viennese Modernism and Austrian Expressionism), the [AzW](/wiki/Architekturzentrum_Wien) (museum of architecture), additional halls with feature exhibitions, and the Tanzquartier. The Liechtenstein Palace contains much of one of the world's [largest private art collections](/wiki/Liechtenstein_Museum), especially strong in the [Baroque](/wiki/Baroque). [Castle Belvedere](/wiki/Belvedere_(palace)), built under [Prinz Eugen](/wiki/German_cruiser_Prinz_Eugen), has [a gallery](/wiki/Österreichische_Galerie_Belvedere) containing paintings by [Gustav Klimt](/wiki/Gustav_Klimt) (The Kiss), Egon Schiele, and other painters of the early 20th century, also sculptures by [Franz Xaver Messerschmidt](/wiki/Franz_Xaver_Messerschmidt), and changing exhibitions too.

There are a multitude of other museums in Vienna, including the [Albertina](/wiki/Albertina,_Vienna), the [Military History Museum](/wiki/Heeresgeschichtliches_Museum), the [Technical Museum](/wiki/Technisches_Museum_Wien), the Burial Museum, the [Museum of Art Fakes](/wiki/Museum_of_Art_Fakes), the [KunstHausWien](/wiki/KunstHausWien), [Museum of Applied Arts](/wiki/Museum_of_Applied_Arts,_Vienna), the [Sigmund Freud Museum](/wiki/Sigmund_Freud_Museum_(Vienna)), and the [Mozarthaus Vienna](/wiki/Mozarthaus_Vienna). The museums on the history of the city, including the former [Historical Museum of the City of Vienna](/wiki/Vienna_Museum#Vienna_Museum_Karlsplatz) on [Karlsplatz](/wiki/Karlsplatz), the [Hermesvilla](/wiki/Hermesvilla), the residences and birthplaces of various composers, the [Museum of the Romans](/wiki/Vienna_Museum#Museum_of_the_Romans), and the [Vienna Clock Museum](/wiki/Vienna_Museum#Clock_Museum), are now gathered together under the group umbrella [Vienna Museum](/wiki/Vienna_Museum). In addition there are museums dedicated to Vienna's individual districts. They provide a record of individual struggles, achievements and tragedy as the city grew and survived two world wars. For readers seeking family histories these are good sources of information.

### Architecture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|upright|Palais Ferstel](/wiki/File:Palais_Ferstl_Vienna_June_2006_002.jpg) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Wien_Hotel_Sacher_Am_Abend.jpg)[Hotel Sacher](/wiki/Hotel_Sacher) at night A variety of architectural styles can be found in Vienna, such as the [Romanesque](/wiki/Romanesque_architecture) [Ruprechtskirche](/wiki/Ruprechtskirche) and the [Baroque](/wiki/Baroque_architecture) [Karlskirche](/wiki/St._Charles's_Church,_Vienna). Styles range from [classicist](/wiki/Classicism) buildings to [modern architecture](/wiki/Modern_architecture). [Art Nouveau](/wiki/Art_Nouveau) left many architectural traces in Vienna. The [Secession](/wiki/Vienna_Secession), [Karlsplatz Stadtbahn Station](/wiki/Karlsplatz_Stadtbahn_Station), and the [Kirche am Steinhof](/wiki/Kirche_am_Steinhof) by [Otto Wagner](/wiki/Otto_Wagner) rank among the best known examples of Art Nouveau in the world. Wagner's prominent student [Jože Plečnik](/wiki/Jože_Plečnik) from [Slovenia](/wiki/Slovenia) also left important traces in Vienna. His works include the Langer House (1900) and the [Zacherlhaus](/wiki/Zacherlhaus) (1903–1905). Plečnik's 1910–1913 *Church of the Holy Spirit* ([Template:Illm](/wiki/Template:Illm)) in Vienna is remarkable for its innovative use of poured-in-place concrete as both structure and exterior surface, and also for its abstracted classical form language. Most radical is the church's crypt, with its slender concrete columns and angular, cubist capitals and bases.

Concurrent to the Art Nouveau movement was the [Wiener Moderne](/wiki/Wiener_Moderne), during which some architects shunned the use of extraneous adornment. A key architect of this period was [Adolf Loos](/wiki/Adolf_Loos), whose works include the Looshaus (1909), the Kärntner Bar or American Bar (1908) and the [Steiner House](/wiki/Steiner_House) (1910).

The [Hundertwasserhaus](/wiki/Hundertwasserhaus) by [Friedensreich Hundertwasser](/wiki/Friedensreich_Hundertwasser), designed to counter the clinical look of modern architecture, is one of Vienna's most popular [tourist attractions](/wiki/Tourist_attraction). Another example of unique architecture is the [Wotrubakirche](/wiki/Wotruba_Church) by sculptor [Fritz Wotruba](/wiki/Fritz_Wotruba). In the 1990s, a number of quarters were adapted and extensive building projects were implemented in the areas around Donaustadt (north of the Danube) and Wienerberg (in southern Vienna).

[thumb|Panoramic view of the city from Stephansdom](/wiki/File:Stephansdom_Vienna_July_2008_(27)-Stephansdom_Vienna_July_2008_(31).jpg) The 220-meter high [DC Tower 1](/wiki/DC_Towers) located on the Northern bank of the Danube, completed in 2013, is the talltest skyscraper in Vienna.[[99]](#cite_note-99)[[100]](#cite_note-100) In recent years, Vienna has seen numerous architecture projects completed which combine modern architectural elements with old buildings, such as the remodelling and revitalisation of the old [Gasometer](/wiki/Gasometer,_Vienna) in 2001. Most buildings in Vienna are relatively low; in early 2006 there were around 100 buildings higher than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The number of high-rise buildings is kept low by building legislation aimed at preserving green areas and districts designated as [world cultural heritage](/wiki/World_Heritage_Site). Strong rules apply to the planning, authorisation and construction of high-rise buildings. Consequently, much of the inner city is a high-rise free zone.

### Vienna balls[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

Vienna is the last great capital of the 19th-century [ball](/wiki/Ball_(dance)). There are over 450 balls per year, some featuring as many as nine live orchestras.[[101]](#cite_note-101) Balls are held in the many beautiful palaces in Vienna, with the principal venue being the Hofburg Palace in [Heldenplatz](/wiki/Heldenplatz). While the [Opera Ball](/wiki/Vienna_Opera_Ball) is the best known internationally of all the Austrian balls, [other balls](/wiki/List_of_balls_in_Vienna) such as the Kaffeesiederball (Cafe Owners Ball), the Jägerball (Hunter's Ball) and the [Life Ball](/wiki/Life_Ball) (AIDS charity event) are almost as well known within Austria and even better appreciated for their cordial atmosphere. Viennese of at least middle class may visit a number of balls in their lifetime.[Template:Clarifyme](/wiki/Template:Clarifyme) For many, the ball season lasts three months and can include up to ten or fifteen separate appearances.

Dancers and opera singers from the [Vienna State Opera](/wiki/Vienna_State_Opera) often perform at the openings of the larger balls.

A Vienna ball is an all-night cultural attraction. Major Viennese balls generally begin at 9 pm and last until 5 am, although many guests carry on the celebrations into the next day.The Viennese balls are being exported with the support of the City of Vienna in around 30 cities worldwide such as New York, Barcelona, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Rome, Prague, Bucharest, Berlin and Moscow.[[101]](#cite_note-101)[[102]](#cite_note-102)[[103]](#cite_note-103)

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

Vienna is Austria's main centre of education and home to many universities, professional colleges and [gymnasiums (high schools)](/wiki/Gymnasium_(school)). [thumb|Friedrich Schiller statue in front of the](/wiki/File:Friedrich_von_Schiller.JPG) [Academy of Fine Arts](/wiki/Academy_of_Fine_Arts) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:Muw_herbst.jpg) [Medical University of Vienna](/wiki/Medical_University_of_Vienna) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:University_Vienna_Oct._2006_002.jpg) [University of Vienna's](/wiki/University_of_Vienna) main building [thumb|](/wiki/File:Vienna_University_of_Technology_6.2008.jpg)[Vienna University of Technology](/wiki/Vienna_University_of_Technology) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Schönbrunn_Gardens_in_autumn.JPG)[Schönbrunn](/wiki/Schönbrunn_Palace) Gardens in autumn

### Universities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

* [Academy of Fine Arts Vienna](/wiki/Academy_of_Fine_Arts_Vienna)
* [Diplomatic Academy of Vienna](/wiki/Diplomatic_Academy_of_Vienna)
* [Medical University of Vienna](/wiki/Medical_University_of_Vienna)
* [PEF Private University of Management Vienna](/wiki/PEF_Private_University_of_Management_Vienna)
* [University of Applied Arts Vienna](/wiki/University_of_Applied_Arts_Vienna)
* [University of Music and Performing Arts, Vienna](/wiki/University_of_Music_and_Performing_Arts,_Vienna)
* [University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna](/wiki/University_of_Veterinary_Medicine_Vienna)
* [University of Vienna](/wiki/University_of_Vienna)
* [Vienna University of Economics and Business](/wiki/Vienna_University_of_Economics_and_Business)
* [University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna](/wiki/University_of_Natural_Resources_and_Applied_Life_Sciences_Vienna)
* [Vienna University of Technology](/wiki/Vienna_University_of_Technology)
* [Webster University Vienna](/wiki/Webster_University_Vienna)
* [Sigmund Freud University Vienna](/wiki/Sigmund_Freud_University_Vienna)
* [International Anti-Corruption Academy](/wiki/International_Anti-Corruption_Academy) (in Laxenburg, [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) south of Vienna)

### International schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

* [Danube International School](/wiki/Danube_International_School)
* [International University Vienna](/wiki/International_University_Vienna)
* [SAE Vienna](/wiki/SAE_Institute)
* [Lauder Business School](/wiki/Lauder_Business_School)
* [Lycée Français de Vienne](/wiki/Lycée_Français_de_Vienne)
* [Vienna Christian School](/wiki/Vienna_Christian_School)
* [Vienna International School](/wiki/Vienna_International_School)
* [American International School](/wiki/American_International_School_of_Vienna)
* [*Japanische Schule in Wien*](/wiki/Japanische_Schule_in_Wien) (Japanese school)
* Amadeus International School

## Leisure activities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

### Parks and gardens[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image) [thumb|Vienna city park](/wiki/File:Volksgarten_Vienna_June_2006_300.jpg) Vienna possesses many parks, including the [*Stadtpark*](/wiki/Stadtpark,_Vienna), the *Burggarten*, the *Volksgarten* (part of the *Hofburg*), the *Schlosspark* at Schloss Belvedere (home to the [Vienna Botanic Gardens](/wiki/Botanical_Garden_of_the_University_of_Vienna)), the *Donaupark*, the *Schönbrunner Schlosspark*, the [*Prater*](/wiki/Prater), the *Augarten*, the *Rathauspark*, the [*Lainzer Tiergarten*](/wiki/Lainzer_Tiergarten), the *Dehnepark*, the *Resselpark*, the *Votivpark*, the *Kurpark Oberlaa*, the *Auer-Welsbach-Park* and the *Türkenschanzpark*. Green areas include *Laaer-Berg* (including the Bohemian Prater) and the foothills of the [*Wienerwald*](/wiki/Vienna_Woods), which reaches into the outer areas of the city. Small parks, known by the Viennese as *Beserlparks*, are everywhere in the inner city areas.

Many of Vienna's famous parks include monuments, such as the [Stadtpark](/wiki/Stadtpark,_Vienna) with its statue of [Johann Strauss II](/wiki/Johann_Strauss_II), and the gardens of the [baroque](/wiki/Baroque) [palace](/wiki/Belvedere_(palace)), where the [State Treaty](/wiki/Austrian_State_Treaty) was signed. Vienna's principal park is the [Prater](/wiki/Prater) which is home to the [Riesenrad](/wiki/Wiener_Riesenrad), a [Ferris wheel](/wiki/Ferris_wheel). The imperial [Schönbrunn's](/wiki/Schönbrunn_Palace) grounds contain an 18th-century park which includes [the world's oldest zoo](/wiki/Tiergarten_Schönbrunn), founded in 1752. The [Donauinsel](/wiki/Donauinsel), part of Vienna's flood defences, is a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long [artificial island](/wiki/Artificial_island) between the Danube and Neue Donau dedicated to leisure activities.

### Sport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Ernst_Happel_Stadion.jpg)[Ernst-Happel-Stadion](/wiki/Ernst-Happel-Stadion) in the Prater Austria's capital is home to numerous [football](/wiki/Association_football) teams. The best known are the local football clubs include [FK Austria Wien](/wiki/FK_Austria_Wien) (21 [Austrian Bundesliga](/wiki/Austrian_Football_Bundesliga) titles and record 27-time cup winners), [SK Rapid Wien](/wiki/SK_Rapid_Wien) (record 32 [Austrian Bundesliga](/wiki/Austrian_Football_Bundesliga) titles), and the oldest team, [First Vienna FC](/wiki/First_Vienna_FC). Other important [sports clubs](/wiki/Sports_club) include the [Raiffeisen Vikings Vienna](/wiki/Vikings_Vienna) ([American Football](/wiki/American_football)), who won the [Eurobowl](/wiki/Eurobowl) title between 2004 and 2007 4 times in a row and had a perfect season in 2013, the [Aon hotVolleys Vienna](/wiki/Aon_hotVolleys_Vienna), one of Europe's premier Volleyball organisations, the Vienna Wanderers (baseball) who won the 2012 and 2013 Championship of the Austrian Baseball League, and the [Vienna Capitals](/wiki/Vienna_Capitals) ([Ice Hockey](/wiki/Ice_hockey)). Vienna was also where the European Handball Federation (EHF) was founded. There are also three [rugby](/wiki/Rugby_union) clubs; [Vienna Celtic](/wiki/Vienna_Celtic_RFC), the oldest rugby club in Austria, [RC Donau](/wiki/RC_Donau), and Stade Viennois

Vienna hosts many different sporting events including the [Vienna City Marathon](/wiki/Vienna_Marathon), which attracts more than 10,000 participants every year and normally takes place in May. In 2005 the [Ice Hockey](/wiki/Ice_hockey) World Championships took place in [Austria](/wiki/Austria) and the final was played in Vienna. Vienna's [Ernst Happel Stadium](/wiki/Ernst-Happel-Stadion) was the venue of four [Champions League](/wiki/UEFA_Champions_League) and European Champion Clubs' Cup finals (1964, 1987, 1990 and 1995) and on 29 June it hosted the final of [Euro 2008](/wiki/UEFA_Euro_2008) which saw a Spanish 1–0 victory over Germany. [Tennis](/wiki/Tennis) tournament [Vienna Open](/wiki/Vienna_Open) also takes place in the city since 1974. The matches are played in the [Wiener Stadthalle](/wiki/Wiener_Stadthalle).

## Culinary specialities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

### Food[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Wiener-Schnitzel02.jpg)[*Wiener Schnitzel*](/wiki/Wiener_Schnitzel) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Sachertorte_DSC03027.JPG)[*Sachertorte*](/wiki/Sachertorte) Vienna is well known for [*Wiener Schnitzel*](/wiki/Wiener_Schnitzel), a cutlet of [veal](/wiki/Veal) *(Kalbsschnitzel)* or pork *(Schweinsschnitzel)* that is pounded flat, coated in flour, egg and breadcrumbs, and fried in [clarified butter](/wiki/Clarified_butter). It is available in almost every restaurant that serves [Viennese cuisine](/wiki/Viennese_cuisine) and can be eaten hot or cold. Other examples of Viennese cuisine include [*Tafelspitz*](/wiki/Tafelspitz) (very lean boiled beef), which is traditionally served with *Geröstete Erdäpfel* (boiled potatoes mashed with a fork and subsequently fried) and horseradish sauce, *Apfelkren* (a mixture of horseradish, cream and apple) and *Schnittlauchsauce* (a chives sauce made with mayonnaise and stale bread).

Vienna has a long tradition of producing cakes and desserts. These include [*Apfelstrudel*](/wiki/Apple_strudel) (hot apple strudel), [*Milchrahmstrudel*](/wiki/Milchrahmstrudel) (milk-cream strudel), [*Palatschinken*](/wiki/Palatschinken) (sweet pancakes), and *Knödel* (dumplings) often filled with fruit such as apricots ([*Marillenknödel*](/wiki/Marillenknödel)). [Sachertorte](/wiki/Sachertorte), a delicately moist chocolate cake with apricot jam created by the [Sacher Hotel](/wiki/Hotel_Sacher), is world famous.

In winter, small street stands sell traditional *Maroni* (hot chestnuts) and potato fritters.

Sausages are popular and available from street vendors ([*Würstelstand*](/wiki/Würstelstand)) throughout the day and into the night. The sausage known as *Wiener* (German for Viennese) in the U.S. and in Germany, is called a *Frankfurter* in Vienna. Other popular sausages are *Burenwurst* (a coarse beef and pork sausage, generally boiled), [*Käsekrainer*](/wiki/Kranjska_klobasa) (spicy pork with small chunks of cheese), and *Bratwurst* (a white pork sausage). Most can be ordered "mit Brot" (with bread) or as a "hot dog" (stuffed inside a long roll). Mustard is the traditional condiment and usually offered in two varieties: "süß" (sweet) or "scharf" (spicy).

Kebab, pizza and noodles are, increasingly, the snack foods most widely available from small stands.

The [*Naschmarkt*](/wiki/Naschmarkt) is a permanent market for fruit, vegetables, spices, fish, meat, etc., from around the world. The city has many coffee and breakfast stores.

### Drinks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

Vienna, along with [Paris](/wiki/Paris), [Santiago](/wiki/Santiago), [Cape Town](/wiki/Cape_Town), [Prague](/wiki/Prague), [Canberra](/wiki/Canberra), [Bratislava](/wiki/Bratislava), [Warsaw](/wiki/Warsaw) and [London](/wiki/London)[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed), is one of the few remaining world capital cities with its own vineyards. The wine is served in small Viennese pubs known as [Heuriger](/wiki/Heuriger), which are especially numerous in the wine growing areas of [Döbling](/wiki/Döbling) ([Grinzing](/wiki/Grinzing), [Neustift am Walde](/wiki/Neustift_am_Walde), [Nußdorf](/wiki/Nußdorf,_Vienna), [Salmannsdorf](/wiki/Salmannsdorf), [Sievering](/wiki/Sievering)), [Floridsdorf](/wiki/Floridsdorf) (Stammersdorf, Strebersdorf), [Liesing](/wiki/Liesing) ([Mauer](/wiki/Mauer,_Vienna)) and Favoriten (Oberlaa). The wine is often drunk as a Spritzer ("G'spritzter") with sparkling water. The [Grüner Veltliner](/wiki/Grüner_Veltliner), a dry white wine, is the most widely cultivated wine in Austria.[[104]](#cite_note-104) Beer is next in importance to wine. Vienna has a single large brewery, [Ottakringer](/wiki/Brauerei_Ottakringer), and more than ten [microbreweries](/wiki/Vienna_microbreweries). A "Beisl" is a typical small Austrian pub, of which Vienna has many.

Also, local soft drinks such as [Almdudler](/wiki/Almdudler) are very popular around the country as an alternative to alcoholic beverages, placing it on the top spots along American counterparts such as [Coca-Cola](/wiki/Coca-Cola) in terms of market share. Another popular drink is the so-called "[Spezi](/wiki/Spezi)", a mix between [Coca-Cola](/wiki/Coca-Cola) and the original formula of [Orange Fanta](/wiki/Fanta) or the more locally renowned [Frucade](/wiki/Frucade).

### Viennese cafés[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[thumb|upright|*Demel Café*](/wiki/File:Café_Demel_interior4,_Vienna.jpg) [Viennese cafés](/wiki/Viennese_café) have an extremely long and distinguished history that dates back centuries, and the caffeine addictions of some famous historical patrons of the oldest are something of a local legend. These coffee houses are unique to Vienna and many cities have unsuccessfully sought to copy them. Some people consider cafés as their extended living room where nobody will be bothered if they spend hours reading a newspaper while enjoying their coffee. Traditionally, the coffee comes with a glass of water. Viennese cafés claim to have invented the process of [filtering coffee](/wiki/Drip_brew) from booty captured after the second [Turkish siege](/wiki/Battle_of_Vienna) in 1683. Viennese cafés claim that when the invading Turks left Vienna, they abandoned hundreds of sacks of [coffee](/wiki/Coffee) beans. The [Polish](/wiki/Crown_of_the_Kingdom_of_Poland) King Jan III Sobieski, the commander of the anti-Turkish coalition of Poles, Germans, and Austrians, gave [Franz George Kolschitzky](/wiki/Jerzy_Franciszek_Kulczycki) (Polish – [Franciszek Jerzy Kulczycki](/wiki/Jerzy_Franciszek_Kulczycki)) some of this coffee as a reward for providing information that allowed him to defeat the Turks. Kolschitzky then opened Vienna's first [coffee shop](/wiki/Coffeehouse). [Julius Meinl](/wiki/Julius_Meinl) set up a modern roasting plant in the same premises where the coffee sacks were found, in 1891.

## Tourist attractions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) Major tourist attractions include the imperial palaces of the [Hofburg](/wiki/Hofburg_Imperial_Palace) and [Schönbrunn](/wiki/Schönbrunn_Palace) (also home to the world's oldest zoo, [Tiergarten Schönbrunn](/wiki/Tiergarten_Schönbrunn)) and the [Riesenrad](/wiki/Wiener_Riesenrad) in the Prater. Cultural highlights include the [Burgtheater](/wiki/Burgtheater), the [Wiener Staatsoper](/wiki/Vienna_State_Opera), the [Lipizzaner](/wiki/Lipizzan) horses at the [spanische Hofreitschule](/wiki/Spanish_Riding_School), and the [Vienna Boys' Choir](/wiki/Vienna_Boys'_Choir), as well as excursions to Vienna's Heurigen district Döbling. [Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image) [Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image)

There are also more than 100 art museums, which together attract over eight million visitors per year.[[105]](#cite_note-105) The most popular ones are [Albertina](/wiki/Albertina,_Vienna), [Belvedere](/wiki/Österreichische_Galerie_Belvedere), [Leopold Museum](/wiki/Leopold_Museum) in the [Museumsquartier](/wiki/Museumsquartier), [KunstHausWien](/wiki/KunstHausWien), BA-CA Kunstforum, the twin [*Kunsthistorisches Museum*](/wiki/Kunsthistorisches_Museum) and [*Naturhistorisches Museum*](/wiki/Naturhistorisches_Museum), and the [Technisches Museum Wien](/wiki/Technisches_Museum_Wien), each of which receives over a quarter of a million visitors per year.[[106]](#cite_note-106) There are many popular sites associated with composers who lived in Vienna including [Beethoven's](/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven) various residences and grave at [Zentralfriedhof](/wiki/Zentralfriedhof) (Central Cemetery) which is the largest cemetery in Vienna and the burial site of many [famous people](/wiki/Celebrity). [Mozart](/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart) has a memorial grave at the Habsburg gardens and at [St. Marx cemetery](/wiki/St._Marx_Cemetery) (where his grave was lost). Vienna's many churches also draw large crowds, famous of which are [St. Stephen's Cathedral](/wiki/St._Stephen's_Cathedral,_Vienna), the [Deutschordenskirche](/wiki/Church_of_the_Teutonic_Order,_Vienna), the [Jesuitenkirche](/wiki/Jesuit_Church,_Vienna), the [Karlskirche](/wiki/Karlskirche), the [Peterskirche](/wiki/Peterskirche), [Maria am Gestade](/wiki/Maria_am_Gestade), the [Minoritenkirche](/wiki/Minoritenkirche), the [Ruprechtskirche](/wiki/Ruprechtskirche), the [Schottenkirche](/wiki/Schottenkirche,_Vienna), [St. Ulrich](/wiki/St._Ulrich,_Vienna) and the [Votivkirche](/wiki/Votive_Church,_Vienna).

Modern attractions include the [Hundertwasserhaus](/wiki/Hundertwasserhaus), the [United Nations headquarters](/wiki/Vienna_International_Centre) and the view from the [Donauturm](/wiki/Donauturm). <gallery> File:Albertina 2.JPG|[Albertina](/wiki/Albertina,_Vienna) File:Austria Parlament Athena.jpg|[Austrian Parliament Building](/wiki/Austrian_Parliament_Building) File:Belveder - widok od frontu - Vienna.jpg|[Belvedere Palace](/wiki/Belvedere_(palace)) File:Burgtheater - Vienna.jpg|[Burgtheater](/wiki/Burgtheater) File:Graben Vienna June 2006 283.jpg|[Graben](/wiki/Graben,_Vienna) File:The Hundertwasser House 03.jpg|[Hundertwasserhaus](/wiki/Hundertwasserhaus) File:Wien Kunsthistorisches Museum Nov2006.jpg|[Kunsthistorisches Museum](/wiki/Kunsthistorisches_Museum) File:Naturhistorisches Museum Vienna June 2006 241.jpg|[Naturhistorisches Museum](/wiki/Naturhistorisches_Museum) File:Palais Augarten Vienna.jpg|[Palais Augarten](/wiki/Palais_Augarten) File:Rathaus Vienna June 2006 165.jpg|[Rathaus](/wiki/Rathaus,_Vienna) File:Spanische Hofreitschule3, Vienna.jpg|[Spanish Riding School](/wiki/Spanish_Riding_School) File:Sttephanplatz, Graben, Vienna, Austria.jpg|[Stephansplatz](/wiki/Stephansplatz,_Vienna) File:Wien - Stephansdom.JPG|[St. Stephen's Cathedral](/wiki/St._Stephen's_Cathedral,_Vienna) File:Hofburg Imperial Palace Garden.JPG|Prince Eugene Monument File:Kohlmarkt Vienna June 2006 309.jpg|View of [Hofburg](/wiki/Hofburg) File:Secession Vienna June 2006 006.jpg|[Vienna Secession](/wiki/Vienna_Secession) building File:Wien - Staatsoper (1).JPG|[Vienna State Opera](/wiki/Vienna_State_Opera) File:20080215-18 Wenen (460).jpg|[Wiener Riesenrad](/wiki/Wiener_Riesenrad) </gallery>

## Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:U_Stephansplatz_2.JPG)[Stephansplatz metro station](/wiki/Stephansplatz_(Vienna_U-Bahn)) [thumb|Vienna Airport terminal 3 arrivals lounge](/wiki/File:Skylink_landside_3.jpg) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

Vienna has an extensive transportation network with a unified fare system that integrates municipal, regional and railway systems under the umbrella of the Verkehrsverbund Ost-Region (VOR). Public transport is provided by buses, trams and 5 underground metro lines ([U-Bahn](/wiki/Vienna_U-Bahn)). There are also more than 50 [S-train](/wiki/Vienna_S-Bahn) stations within the city limits. Trains are operated by the [ÖBB](/wiki/Austrian_Federal_Railways). The city forms the hub of the Austrian railway system, with services to all parts of the country and abroad. The railway system connects Vienna with other European cities, like [Munich](/wiki/Munich), [Venice](/wiki/Venice), [Prague](/wiki/Prague), [Bratislava](/wiki/Bratislava) and [Zürich](/wiki/Zürich).

Vienna has multiple road connections including motorways.

Vienna is served by [Vienna International Airport](/wiki/Vienna_International_Airport), located [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) southeast of the city centre next to the town of [Schwechat](/wiki/Schwechat). The airport handled approximately 22 million passengers in 2014. Following lengthy negotiations with surrounding communities, the airport will be expanded to increase its capacity by adding a third runway. The airport is currently undergoing a major expansion, including a new terminal building opened in 2012 to prepare for an expected increase in passengers.

## International relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

### International organisations in Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[thumb|UN complex in Vienna, with the Austria Center Vienna in front, taken from the](/wiki/File:Vereinte_Nationen_in_Wien.jpg) [Danube Tower](/wiki/Donauturm) in the nearby Donaupark before the extensive building work[thumb|Many international organisations and offices are located in](/wiki/File:Donaucity_from_Danube_River_to_Northnorthwest_-_Vienna-.jpg) [Donaustadt](/wiki/Donaustadt)

Vienna is the seat of a number of United Nations offices and various international institutions and companies, including the [International Atomic Energy Agency](/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency) (IAEA), the [United Nations Industrial Development Organization](/wiki/United_Nations_Industrial_Development_Organization) (UNIDO), the [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](/wiki/UNODC) (UNODC), the [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries](/wiki/OPEC) (OPEC), the [Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization](/wiki/Comprehensive_Nuclear-Test-Ban_Treaty_Organization) (CTBTO), the [Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe](/wiki/Organization_for_Security_and_Co-operation_in_Europe) (OSCE), the [United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs](/wiki/United_Nations_Office_for_Outer_Space_Affairs) (UNOOSA) and the [European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights](/wiki/European_Union_Agency_for_Fundamental_Rights) (FRA). Currently Vienna is the world's third "UN city", next to [New York](/wiki/New_York_City), [Geneva](/wiki/Geneva), and [Nairobi](/wiki/Nairobi). Additionally, Vienna is the seat of the [United Nations Commission on International Trade Law's](/wiki/United_Nations_Commission_on_International_Trade_Law) secretariat ([UNCITRAL](/wiki/United_Nations_Commission_on_International_Trade_Law)). In conjunction, the [University of Vienna](/wiki/University_of_Vienna) annually hosts the prestigious [Willem C. Vis Moot](/wiki/Willem_C._Vis_Moot), an international commercial arbitration competition for students of law from around the world.

Various special diplomatic meetings have been held in Vienna in the latter half of the 20th century, resulting in various documents bearing the name [Vienna Convention](/wiki/Vienna_Convention_(disambiguation)) or Vienna Document. Among the more important documents negotiated in Vienna are the 1969 [Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties](/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_the_Law_of_Treaties), as well as the 1990 [Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe](/wiki/Treaty_on_Conventional_Armed_Forces_in_Europe).

Vienna also headquartered the [International Taekwon-Do Federation](/wiki/International_Taekwon-Do_Federation) (ITF).

### Charitable organisations in Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

Alongside international and intergovernmental organisations, there are dozens of charitable organisations based in Vienna.. One such organisation is the network of [SOS Children's Villages](/wiki/SOS_Children's_Villages), founded by [Hermann Gmeiner](/wiki/Hermann_Gmeiner) in 1949. Today, SOS Children's Villages are active in 132 countries and territories worldwide. Others include [HASCO](/wiki/Help_Afghan_School_Children_Organization).

Another extremely popular international event is the annual [Life Ball](/wiki/Life_Ball), which supports people with [HIV](/wiki/HIV) or [AIDS](/wiki/AIDS). Guests such as [Bill Clinton](/wiki/Bill_Clinton) and [Whoopi Goldberg](/wiki/Whoopi_Goldberg) were recent attendees.

### International City Cooperations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

The general policy of the City of Vienna is not to sign any twin or sister city agreements with other cities. Instead Vienna has only cooperation agreements in which specific cooperation areas are defined.[[107]](#cite_note-107):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Brasilia](/wiki/Brasilia), Brazil * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Bratislava](/wiki/Bratislava), Slovakia * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Brno](/wiki/Brno), Czech Republic * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Budapest](/wiki/Budapest), Hungary * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Chengdu](/wiki/Chengdu), China * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Kiev](/wiki/Kiev), Ukraine | * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Kraków](/wiki/Kraków), Poland * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Ljubljana](/wiki/Ljubljana), Slovenia * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Moscow](/wiki/Moscow), Russia * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Paris](/wiki/Paris), France * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Tehran](/wiki/Tehran), Iran * [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Trieste](/wiki/Trieste), Italy |

### District to district partnerships[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

In addition, individual Viennese districts have international partnerships all over the world. A detailed list can be found on the following webpage of the [City of Vienna.](https://www.wien.gv.at/english/politics/international/networks/district-partnerships.html)[[108]](#cite_note-108)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal) [Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Donauinselfest](/wiki/Donauinselfest)
* [List of honorary citizens of Vienna](/wiki/List_of_honorary_citizens_of_Vienna)
* [List of mayors of Vienna](/wiki/List_of_mayors_of_Vienna)
* [List of Viennese](/wiki/List_of_Viennese)
* "[Rock Me Amadeus](/wiki/Rock_Me_Amadeus)"
* [Soviet War Memorial (Vienna)](/wiki/Soviet_War_Memorial_(Vienna))
* [Vienna Biennale](/wiki/Vienna_Biennale)
* [Vienna Porcelain Manufactory](/wiki/Vienna_Porcelain_Manufactory)
* [Vienna (Billy Joel song)](/wiki/Vienna_(Billy_Joel_song))
* [Vienna (Ultravox song)](/wiki/Vienna_(Ultravox_song))
* [Viennese German](/wiki/Viennese_German)
* [List of World Heritage Sites in Austria](/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_in_Austria)

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## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=46)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=47)]

* [Pippal, M.](/wiki/Martina_Pippal): *A short History of Art in Vienna*, Munich: C.H. Beck 2000, ISBN 978-3-406-46789-9, provides a concise overview.
* [Dassanowsky, Robert](/wiki/Robert_von_Dassanowsky) ed, : "World Film Locations: Vienna", London: Intellect/Chicago: U of Chicago Press, 2012, ISBN 978-1-84150-569-5. International films about Vienna or Austria shot on location throughout cinema history.

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=48)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

### Official websites[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=49)]

* [Wien.gv.at](http://www.wien.gv.at/english/) – Official site of the municipality, with interactive map.
* [Wien.info](http://www.wien.info/) – Official site of the tourism board: events, sightseeing, cultural information, etc.
* [List of Embassies in Vienna](http://www.vho.at/embassy.en.html)
* [Information about Vienna and Centrope countries](https://web.archive.org/web/20150120161457/https://www.wien.gv.at/politik/international/strategie/mycentrope.html)
* [Geschichtewiki.wien.gv.at](http://geschichtewiki.wien.gv.at/) – Vienna History Wiki operated by the city of Vienna

### History of Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=50)]

* [Hundreds of articles on historical buildings of Vienna: Churches, Palaces, Art, Culture and History of Vienna](http://postrealism.com/vienna.htm)
* [German flaktowers in Vienna](http://www.battlefieldsww2.com/Vienna.html)
* [History of the Coat of Arms of Vienna and all (former) districts and municipalities](http://www.ngw.nl/heraldrywiki/index.php?title=Wien)
* [The free printing service for students in vienna](http://www.freidruck.at/)

### Further information on Vienna[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=51)]

* [Vienna Information](http://www.wien.city-map.at/) Sorted by categories. Choose from 5 Languages
* [Events in Vienna](http://www.concertvienna.com/)
* [Events and useful information from Vienna](http://www.mycentrope.com/de/home/tag/wien)
* [WhenWhereWh.at](http://www.whenwherewh.at/) English Guide to Events and Contemporary Culture in Vienna

[Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes) [Template:Coord](/wiki/Template:Coord)

[Template:S-start](/wiki/Template:S-start) [Template:S-bef](/wiki/Template:S-bef) [Template:S-ttl](/wiki/Template:S-ttl) [Template:S-aft](/wiki/Template:S-aft) [Template:S-end](/wiki/Template:S-end)

[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Category:Vienna](/wiki/Category:Vienna) [Category:Austrian state capitals](/wiki/Category:Austrian_state_capitals) [Category:Capitals in Europe](/wiki/Category:Capitals_in_Europe) [Category:NUTS 2 statistical regions of the European Union](/wiki/Category:NUTS_2_statistical_regions_of_the_European_Union) [Category:Populated places established in the 1st millennium BC](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_established_in_the_1st_millennium_BC) [Category:Populated places in Austria](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_in_Austria) [Category:Populated places on the Danube](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_on_the_Danube) [Category:Roman legions' camps in Central Europe](/wiki/Category:Roman_legions'_camps_in_Central_Europe) [Category:States of Austria](/wiki/Category:States_of_Austria) [Category:Turkish communities outside Turkey](/wiki/Category:Turkish_communities_outside_Turkey) [Category:University towns in Austria](/wiki/Category:University_towns_in_Austria) [Category:Wine regions of Austria](/wiki/Category:Wine_regions_of_Austria) [Category:World Heritage Sites in Austria](/wiki/Category:World_Heritage_Sites_in_Austria)