

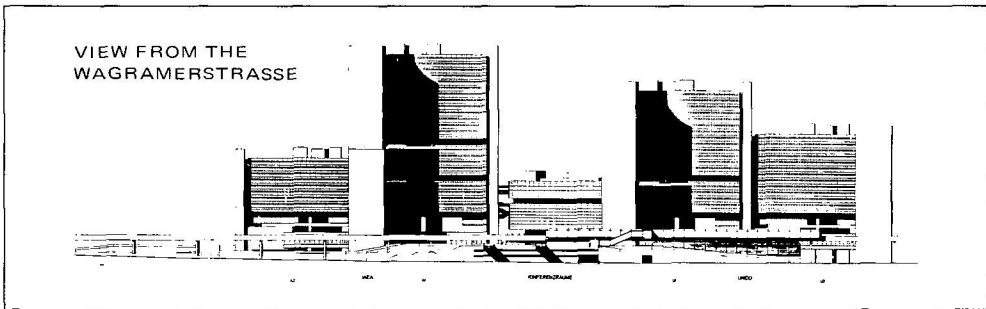
The Agency's Permanent Headquarters in the Donaupark

Early in 1967 the Government of Austria announced to the Board of Governors that it was making offers to the IAEA and UNIDO to establish Permanent Headquarters on "the Donaupark site," to include office buildings, conference rooms required for the performance of the organizations' functions, as well as buildings for common services. The site of 160,000 square meters on the banks of the Danube River is 7 km from the centre of Vienna.

An International Architects' Competition was held in 1969; the results of the competition and the names of the four prize winners were announced by an international jury in September of that year, it being emphasized that none of the projects selected was ready for construction, but that all of them had to be revised. After revision, the four winning projects were submitted to the Government and the City of Vienna, in the presence of representatives of the international organizations; after comments from all parties concerned, the Federal Government selected the plans of Architect Johann Staber in December 1970 and commissioned him with the work. A company, the IAKW (Internationales Amtssitz- und Konferenzzentrum Wien AG), was founded in May 1971 and charged with the administrative, financial, and co-ordinating functions for the entire project.

The first construction phase comprises two office towers for the Agency, of twenty-one and eight floors respectively, two towers for UNIDO, of seventeen and twelve floors respectively, a conference building comprising Board Rooms for each organization, additional conference facilities and supporting services, as well as two towers for common services providing space for workshops for manual workers with cloakroom and dining facilities, as well as staff welfare activities; parking decks for a total of some 2,500 cars will also be provided.

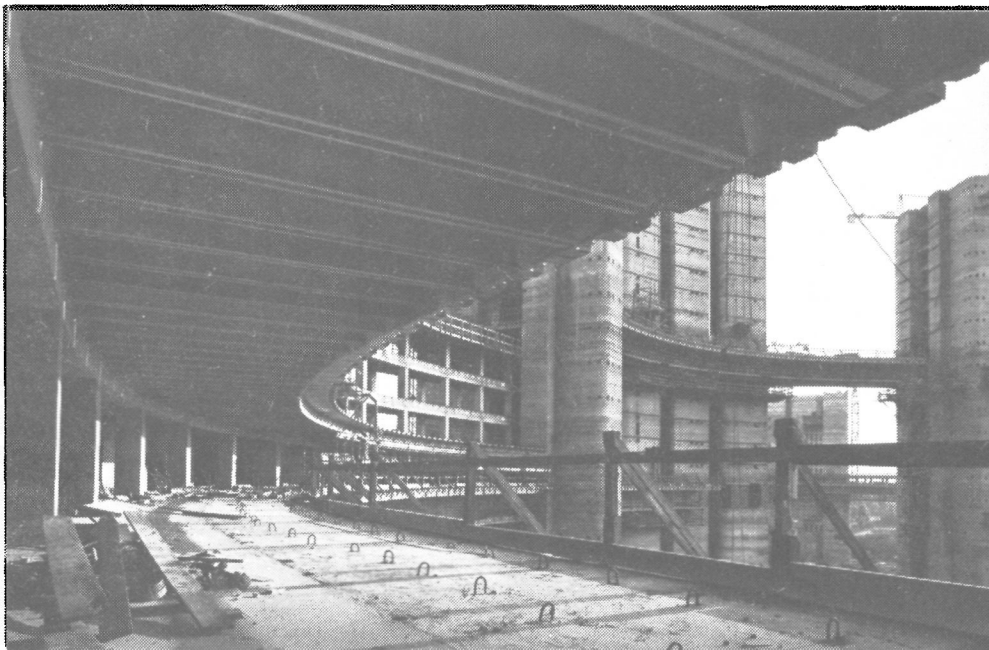




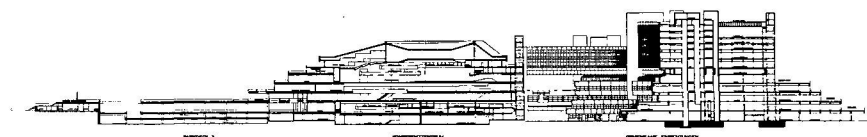
The construction of the office towers began in April 1973 and the shell of these towers was completed in the spring of 1975, the completed facades having already been placed on certain towers during that time. The conference building and the common services buildings are presently under construction. Completion of the whole complex is scheduled for the latter part of 1978 and work is progressing according to schedule.

The actual building costs for the whole project are estimated at 6.8 billion Austrian schillings, with an additional 6.2 billion schillings financing cost, and are shared between the Federal Government (65%) and the City of Vienna (35%); in addition, the City of Vienna has provided the land. Included in the total costs are the costs for traffic lanes within and leading to the area.

The entire premises will be fully air-conditioned; all offices will have the same net depth of five meters, the width will be determined by each organization in accordance with the needs and the functions of the occupants. Flexibility has been insured by the provision of movable partitions. The conference facilities have double floors in order to insure complete



FINAL PROJECT 1973
CONFERENCE CENTER SECTION 1:2000

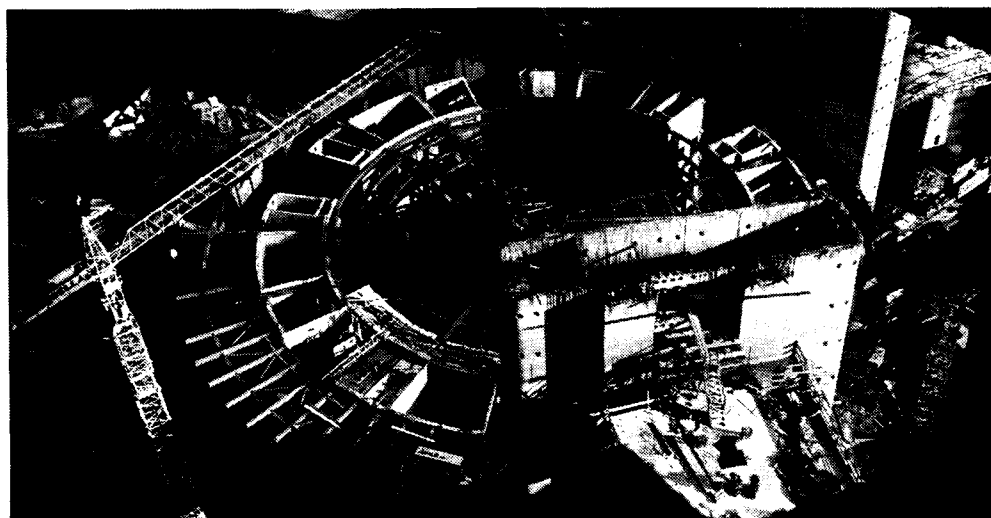
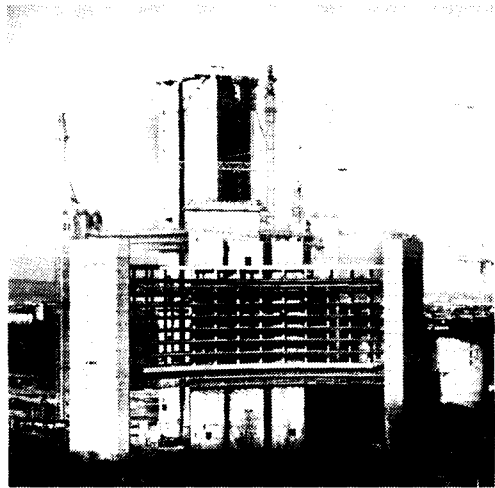
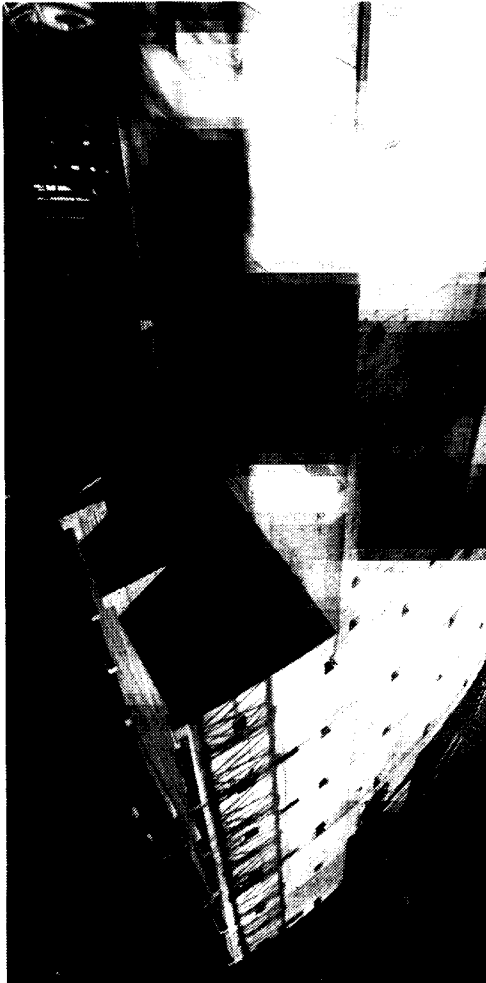


flexibility in seating arrangements, while allowing for the installation of earphones and microphones for simultaneous interpretation. There is provision for eleven conference rooms of different sizes in the conference building, all with simultaneous interpretation facilities. In the Agency's building three additional small conference rooms with interpretation facilities are also planned.

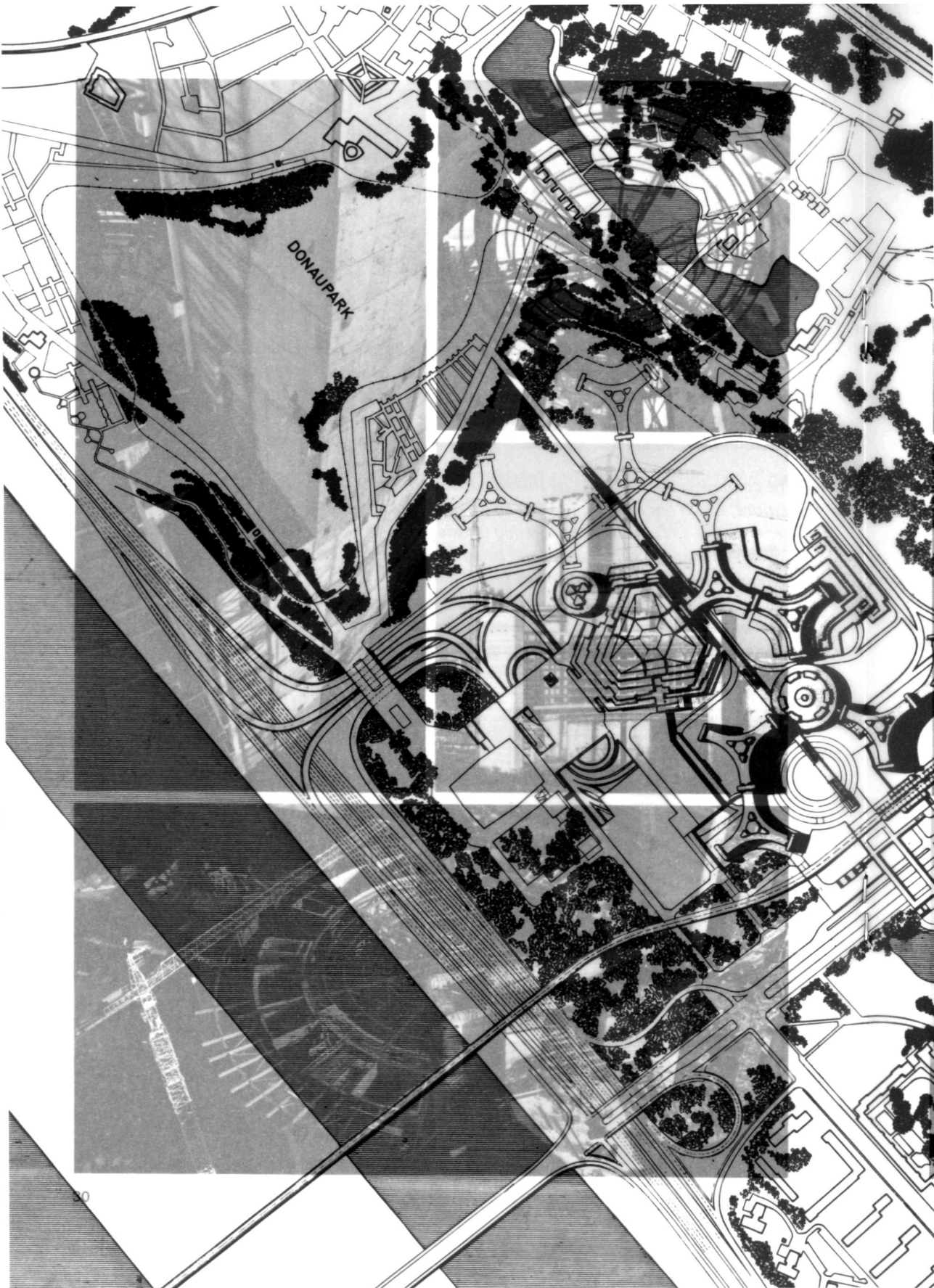
The conference facilities will be shared between the two organizations and the United Nations, which has recently decided to make Vienna the third UN City besides New York and Geneva. The UN is also contemplating transferring a group, or groups, of its staff to Vienna; Tower A-2 (having been planned and being built for the Agency) has been temporarily relinquished for the use of other UN organizations.

In all phases of the planning and construction the organizations have been consulted, and constant discussions have taken place during the whole period. Considerable credit is due both to the Federal Government and the City of Vienna, and to the IAKW.









DONAUPARK

