UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in developing countries and economies in transition and supports its Member States with extensive technical cooperation activities and policy advisory services. It provides a global platform for knowledge-exchange and places a strong focus on exploring synergies and innovations as well as strengthening partnerships with development partners to ensure that no one is left behind in benefiting from industrial growth. This vision is also echoed and amplified by the global mandate received by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes inclusive and sustainable industrialization as a major driver for sustainable development, particularly, but not exclusively, through Sustainable Development Goal 9.

As at 1 January 2019, 168 States are Members of UNIDO. They regularly discuss and direct UNIDO’s guiding principles and policies at sessions of the policymaking organs which are the General Conference, the Industrial Development Board and the Programme and Budget Committee.

UNIDO employs around 680 staff members at its Headquarters and at 48 field offices and nine Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITPOs) around the world.

The Director General of UNIDO, Li Yong, assumed office in June 2013 and was re-appointed for another four years during UNIDO’s 17th General Conference in November 2017.

www.unido.org
Putting an End to Nuclear Test Explosions

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) bans nuclear explosions by everyone, everywhere. Developing a nuclear weapon for the first time and progressing to a hydrogen bomb requires testing it. Banning testing also helps prevent damage to humans and the environment (SDG 3, 6 & 15).

Disarmament and non-proliferation have been at the core of the UN’s work and mandate since its inception. The UN Secretary General is the depository for the CTBT.

As of February 2019, 184 countries have signed and 168 have ratified the CTBT. However, it has yet to enter into force as eight specific ratifications are missing: China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Israel, Iran, Pakistan and the United States.

Since the Treaty is not yet in force, the organization is called the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Organization (CTBTO). Around 300 staff in Vienna work to promote the Treaty’s entry into force, and to establish, operate and enhance the world’s most sophisticated multilateral verification regime to ensure that no nuclear explosion can escape detection (SDG 16 & 17).

A global network of 337 monitoring facilities to verify compliance with the CTBT is around 90% complete. The system has proven its capability to detect the six nuclear tests declared by North Korea. On-site inspections will be available once the CTBT has entered into force, to meticulously search the ground for evidence of a nuclear explosion. The monitoring stations’ data and their analyses are available to CTBTO Member States in near-real time.

In addition to detecting nuclear tests, the data can be used in a myriad of ways, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

The data can be used for disaster mitigation (SDG 11). For example, by assisting tsunami warning centres to issue quicker warnings, or detecting airborne radioactivity after nuclear accidents, such as the March 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident.

The data can also be used for scientific research in fields as diverse as climate change studies (SDG13), to help understand meteor impacts, the Earth’s inner structures or migrating patterns of whales (SDG 14).

For a safer and more secure world

“The CTBTO’s global monitoring system is a global effort: embraced by over 180 countries; representing to date over one billion dollars worth of investment; embodying ten thousands person-years of scientific and human endeavor.”

www.ctbto.org

© CTBTO Imagebank

For a safer and more secure world
UNOOSA is the only UN Office entirely dedicated to outer space activities

Outer space can bring many benefits to humanity here on Earth, chiefly through technology and innovation. It is important that these benefits reach beyond those countries that have the means to explore space. Under the Access to Space for All Initiative, UNOOSA works with a variety of partners, including national space agencies and private companies, to increase opportunities for more Member States, in particular developing countries, to access space. One of these collaborations led to the deployment of Kenya’s first satellite from the Japanese Experiment Module of the International Space Station in May 2018. This was the first satellite launched under the auspices of the UN.

UNOOSA serves as the secretariat to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), where member states discuss on international cooperation in space affairs. As more and more countries, as well as private companies, enter space activities, adequate legal frameworks become increasingly important.

UNOOSA is the Secretary to the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG), that brings together all GNSS providers and is a role model for international cooperation. UNOOSA is also Secretariat to the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group (SMPAG), which works with space agencies on planetary defense.

Through the United Nations Platform for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), present in Vienna, Bonn and Beijing, UNOOSA helps countries use space technologies – in particular satellites – to prevent and manage disasters.

Space technology can help reach all of the 17 SDGs and UNOOSA helps countries use these opportunities in a range of sectors, including water management, agricultural planning and tele-medicine.

UNOOSA maintains the UN Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space, created in 1961 at the request of UN Member States. The register establishes a jurisdictional link between a State and a space object, building confidence among countries.

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www.unoosa.org

Offi ce for Outer Space Affairs

Bringing the benefits of space to humankind

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The Vienna International Centre has been climate neutral since 2015

15
more than 15 UN organisations and offices

>50,000
conference participants/year

>470,000
visitors every year

Vienna International Centre

6
office towers

>50,000
conference participants/year

2
conference buildings

5,000
international staff from more than 125 countries, about a third of whom are Austrians

The Vienna International Centre has been climate neutral since 2015

© United Nations Office at Vienna, Electronic Publishing Unit
Visit the United Nations in Vienna

Public tours of the building of the United Nations in Vienna have been offered since the Vienna International Centre (VIC) opened in 1979. The UN tour guides in Vienna will be pleased to welcome you in German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Czech, French, Hungarian, Italian, Russian, Slovene, Spanish or Turkish. We look forward to your visit.

German and English walk-in tours for individual visitors are available Monday to Friday at 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. The UN Vienna Visitors Service also offers a variety of tour formats and lecture programmes for groups. An interactive tour on the Sustainable Development Goals is specially tailored to school groups aged 10 to 18 years.

Find out more at www.unvienna.org/visit
Projects with the United Nations in Vienna

The VIC has hosted the “Vienna International Model UN (VIMUN)”, the UN simulation conference for about 250 students from more than 45 countries, for 25 years. One of the highlights of the event is a formal cocktail reception at the Vienna City Hall.

Each year, the International Day of Peace on 21 September provides a good opportunity to invite young people or international guests to celebrate the day at the VIC and ring the peace bell together.

The VIC has implemented the SDGs. The City of Vienna collects discarded exhibition tarpaulins from the Vienna-based UN offices and hands them over to the sewing workshop of the “Nachbarinnen” integration project, where they are upcycled into bags. The unique products are then re-sold, among other things, as conference bags, for example at the Meeting of the UN Chief Executive Board in Vienna in 2016.

The VIC has also brought a touch of Christmas feeling to the VIC. Mulled wine, gingerbread and a Christmas tree help everyone get into the Christmas spirit.

In 2016, the International Day of Peace was celebrated with the exhibition “We the People”, which documented 70 years of the United Nations, at the Vienna City Hall. At the opening ceremony, the SUPERAR Children’s Choir sang peace songs from all around the world.

As part of implementing the SDGs, the City of Vienna collects discarded exhibition tarpaulins from the Vienna-based UN offices and hands them over to the sewing workshop of the “Nachbarinnen” integration project, where they are upcycled into bags. The unique products are then re-sold, among other things, as conference bags, for example at the Meeting of the UN Chief Executive Board in Vienna in 2016.

For 10 years, the Model UN has provided pupils from Vienna with an opportunity to experience the world of diplomacy by discussing possible solutions to global political issues together with other young people.

Vienna Service Office

Vienna Service Office, VSO, has been an on-site information office for all employees working at the VIC and has offered additional services to provide guidance on different Viennese institutions and facilitate life in Vienna.

Every year, the City of Vienna brings a touch of Christmas feeling to the VIC. Mulled wine, gingerbread and a Christmas tree help everyone get into the Christmas spirit.

For as many as 30 years, the Vienna Service Office, VSO, has been an on-site information office for all employees working at the VIC and has offered additional services to provide guidance on different Viennese institutions and facilitate life in Vienna.

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City of Vienna

Smart and sustainable development promotes quality of life

Vienna's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Vienna has ensured access to appropriate, safe and affordable housing for everybody for 100 years!

Further development of cycle paths and footpaths for a fair use of public space

Free kindergarten education supports children and their parents

Waste avoidance, recycling and circular economy support a responsible use of our resources

The preservation and protection of the city's world cultural heritage goes hand in hand with a dynamic urban development

www.wien.gv.at/english
Public transport as a measure to build a sustainable city contributes significantly to international climate protection efforts.

High-quality and affordable drinking water for everyone and the protection of our eco-systems.

Maintaining a 50% share of green space is a principle of sustainable urban development.

Proper waste and sewage management: waste is used as a source of energy in Vienna.