Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Austria

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee

September 2014

1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Austria for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

The 2013 estimated population of Austria is 8.4 million[1]. The population is 91.1% Austrian, 4% Croatian/Slovene/Serbian/Bosnian, 1.6% Turk, 0.9% German and 2.4% other, according to a 2001 census. The major religious groups are Roman Catholic (73.6%), Protestant (4.7%), Muslim (4.2%), and other (17.5%).[2]

b. Languages

According to the provisions set forth in Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty (*Staatsvertrag*), German (ISO 639-3 code 'deu') is the official language of Austria. Slovenian (ISO 639-3 code 'slv'), Croatian (ISO 639-3 code 'hrv'), and Hungarian (ISO 639-3 code 'hun') are recognized regionally as official minority languages and are also used for government documents and mapping.[3]

c. Geographic Names Standardization

The Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (*Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen*)[4] is the primary federal authority for standardization and publication of geographic names. Statistics Austria (*Statistik Austria*)[5] is another federal institution that maintains census and other social, cultural, and geographic information. Additionally, the Working Committee on Cartographic Toponomastics (*Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde*, or AKO) promotes the standardization of geographic names within Austria according to the recommendations of the United Nations[6]. All Austrian provinces, except Carinthia, have their own boards on geographic names.[7]

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[1] Statistics Austria. German. <www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/bevoelkerung/volkszaehlungen_registerzaehlungen/index.html>.
[2] Austria. The CIA World Factbook. <http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/au.html>.
[3] State Treaty of Austria, pp. 229, 231. <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20217/v217.pdf>.
[4] Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen. German. <www.bev.gv.at/>.
[5] Statistics Austria. English, German. <http://www.statistik.at/web_en/>.
[6] Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde. German. <www.oeaw.ac.at/ako/>.

3. Toponymic Policies

In Austria, German is the only nation-wide official language, and minority languages, while also official in two of the administrative divisions, play a very subordinate role and are of regional and local importance only.

Slovenian, one of the official minority languages, is commonly used in the state of Kärnten (Carinthia) in schools, churches, and for authoritative maps and government publications. Slovenian place names have been in official use since 1976. Areas with 25% or more of Slovenian-speaking populations use place names in German and in Slovenian. Both name forms are used in the official gazetteer with German considered as the primary names and Slovenian considered secondary. In the state of Kärnten, German names in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) will be ranked first and Slovenian names will be ranked second.

Burgenland Croatian, another official minority language, is used throughout the state of Burgenland. It is a variation of the Croatian language with slight differences in phonetics, grammatical structure, and semantics. Croatian place names in Austria have been considered official since 2000 and have been included in the gazetteer and in mapping of areas with predominantly Croatian-speaking populations.

Hungarian is also an official minority language, commonly used in central and southern Burgenland. Populated place names in Hungarian have been officially used since June 2000, but other feature names in Hungarian are not used because of the small area of this minority language.[8]

In the state of Burgenland, German names in the GNDB will be ranked first, and Croatian or Hungarian names will be ranked second.

For a map showing the areas with populations speaking these minority languages, see Appendix E.

a.   Orthography

German utilizes the standard 26-letter Latin alphabet. In addition, German uses the *Eszett* (ß), though on maps it may be substituted with "ss." If a name is written in upper-case letters, the *Eszett* will not be used. When the *Eszett* is replaced by "SS" in names that are written in upper-case letters, the name should be recorded with an *Eszett*. In general, the *Eszett* should be retained when found on authoritative sources. There are also the umlaut letters: ä, Ä, ö, Ö, ü, Ü. In older publications, the umlaut letters may be written as the corresponding digraphs: ae, Ae,

[7] Breu, Josef and Otto Back. *Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, for International Use, Austria.* Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO), 7th ed., Vienna, 2012, pp.12-14. <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/ako/TG%20AT%2017%202012.pdf>.

[8] Breu, Josef and Otto Back. *Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, for International Use, Austria.* Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO), 7th ed., Vienna, 2012, pp.8-11. <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/ako/TG%20AT%2017%202012.pdf>.

oe, Oe, ue, Ue. Names with these digraphs are to be shown as variants. Names should be recorded as found on authoritative sources. The primary authoritative maps and gazetteer listed in Section 5 utilize the *Eszett* and umlaut letters.

The Slovenian alphabet consists of the following 25 letters:

A a	F f	L l	S s	Ž ž
B b	G g	M m	Š š	
C c	H h	N n	T t	
Č č	I i	O o	U u	
D d	J j	P p	V v	
E e	K k	R r	Z z	

The Croatian alphabet consists of the following 30 letters and letter combinations:

A a	D d	F f	K k	Nj nj	Š š	Ž ž
B b	Đ đ	G g	L l	O o	T t	
C c	(Dj dj)[9]	H h	Lj lj	P p	U u	
Č č	Dž dž	I i	M m	R r	V v	
Ć ć	E e	J j	N n	S s	Z z	

The Hungarian alphabet consists of the following 44 letters and letter combinations[10]:

A a	É é	L l	P p	Ü ü
Á á	F f	Ly ly	Q q	Ű ű
B b	G g	M m	R r	V v
C c	Gy gy	N n	S s	W w
Cs cs	H h	Ny ny	Sz sz	X x
D d	I i	O o	T t	Y y
Dz dz	Í í	Ó ó	Ty ty	Z z
Dzs dzs	J j	Ö ö	U u	Zs zs
E e	K k	Ő ő	Ú ú	

b.   Romanization
German, Slovenian, Croatian, and Hungarian do not utilize romanization systems.

c.   Diacritics
In accordance with each language's orthography, the following diacritics may be encountered on mapping:

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[9] In the Croatian alphabet, Dj/dj can be used in place of the letter combinations Đ/đ.

[10] The letters Q q, W w, X x, Y y are not part of the Hungarian alphabet, but can be found and are retained in names derived from foreign words, names originating from other languages or traditional family names. *Toponymic Guidelines for Map Editors and Other Editors*, Hungary, 4th ed., 2012, p. 3. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/10th-uncsgn-docs/crp/E_Conf.101_CRP24_Toponymic%20guidelines.pdf>.

German:

Character	Unicode Value
Ä	00C4
ä	00E4
Ö	00D6
ö	00F6
Ü	00DC
ü	00FC
ß	00DF

Slovenian:

Character	Unicode Value
Č	010C
č	010D
Š	0160
š	0161
Ž	017D
ž	017E

Croatian:

Character	Unicode Value
Č	010C
č	010D
Ć	0106
ć	0107
Đ	0110
đ	0111
Dž	01C5
dž	01C6
Š	0160
š	0161
Ž	017D
ž	017E

Hungarian:

Character	Unicode Value
Á	00C1
á	00E1
É	00C9
é	00E9
Í	00CD

í	00ED
Ó	00D3
ó	00F3
Ö	00D6
ö	00F6
Ő	0150
ő	0151
Ú	00DA
ú	00FA
Ü	00DC
ü	00FC
Ű	0170
ű	0171

d. Generic Terms
A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as 'river,' 'hill,' and 'lake.' A glossary of common generic terms for Austria is available in Appendix A in German, Slovenian, Burgenland Croatian, and Hungarian.

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling
German toponyms comply with the general German grammatical and spelling rules. Some rules particularly applicable to understanding geographic names include:
- Adjectives and participles forming part of geographic names are capitalized:
  - *Großer Priel*
  - *Hohe Tauern*
  - *Großes Walsertal*
  - *Mährische Thaya*
  - *Steirische Kalkspitze*
- Word forms with final -er, which are derived from geographic names, are capitalized:
  - *Gurktaler Alpen*
  - *Wiener Becken*
  - *Millstätter See*
- In general, names consisting of a compound geographic name, or a personal name plus a primary word, are combined and written as one word:
  - *Karwendelgebirge*
  - *Glocknergruppe*
  - *Eberhardsbach*
  - *Leopoldsberg*
- A hyphen is often used, either to improve legibility or to emphasize the name components, or when a name consists of several geographic terms or abbreviations. Personal names are always hyphenated:
  - *Großglockner-Hochalpenstraße*
  - *Donau-Oder-Kanal*
  - *Dr.-Karl-Lueger-Ring*

- In compounds with three successive identical letters all three of them are retained:
  - *Schifffahrt*
  - *Irrriegel*
- If the syllable -er is attached to a geographic name ending in -ee, only two e's are written:
  - *Altausseer See*
  - *Egelseer Bach*

Geographic names in Slovenian, Burgenland Croatian, and Hungarian are documented on the Austrian official maps and in the official Gazetteer of Austria 2001 according to each language's orthography rules and are written as they are spoken by the local populations.

f.   Numbers
If found, names containing numerals as integral parts, both cardinal and ordinal, should be treated according to the following principles:
- Arabic numerals are ordinarily expanded.
- Roman numerals are retained throughout.
- These principles apply to both initial and non-initial numerals.
- Numbers can be declined according to case and gender (e.g., *Erster Leiterkogel*).

g.   Long and Short Forms
Long forms of names are typically seen with administrative divisions (e.g., *Bundesland Wien*). Short forms of these names (e.g., *Wien*) are added as approved names.

Most populated places only have one name form.

h.   Unique Linguistic Situations
Dialects
Two main German dialects are spoken in Austria: the Alemannic, or Alemannisch, dialect in Vorarlberg and in small parts of Tirol; and the Bavarian, or Bairisch, dialect in the rest of Tirol and the other seven states. There is a great deal of regional and local variation within these two main dialects. One conspicuous feature of Bavarian and Alemannic dialects is the diminutive suffix with l (-l, -le, -li). Within the Bavarian dialect are the Middle and South Bavarian varieties, with South Bavarian being closer to standard German. Although the spellings of geographic names are not always affected by the dialects, the difference between the dialects can be observed with some generic terms. For example:

Glacier
Alemannic: *Gletscher*
Bavarian: *Ferner*, *Kees*, *Eisfeld*

Alpine Pasture
Alemannic: *Alp, Alpe*
Bavarian: *Alm*

If names appear on the maps in one of the dialects, they are to be written as is. For a dialect map of Austria, see Appendix D.

i.   Abbreviations

A comprehensive list of abbreviations of German generics, which are regularly found on Austrian cartographic products, can be found in Appendix A. Abbreviations for other useful German terms (modifiers, descriptors, etc.) commonly found on maps are listed in Appendix B. Abbreviations must be spelled out in the GNDB.

4. Political Geography Policy

a.   Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Austria
Conventional Long Form	Republic of Austria
Approved Short Form – German	Österreich
Approved Long Form – German	Republik Österreich

b.   Capital Name

Conventional Form	Vienna
Approved Form – German	Wien

c.   First-order Administrative Divisions

For a current first-order administrative map of Austria, see Appendix C.

Name	GEC	GENC	Seat
Burgenland	AU01	AT-1	Eisenstadt
Kärnten	AU02	AT-2	Klagenfurt
Niederösterreich	AU03	AT-3	Sankt Pölten
Oberösterreich	AU04	AT-4	Linz
Salzburg	AU05	AT-5	Salzburg
Steiermark	AU06	AT-6	Graz
Tirol	AU07	AT-7	Innsbruck
Vorarlberg	AU08	AT-8	Bregenz
Wien	AU09	AT-9	Wien

d.   Conventional and Anglicized Names

Conventional Names

Name	Short Form	UFI	UNI	Designation
Brenner Pass		-1975151	-2755262	PASS
Danube River	Danube	-78134	-114451	STM
Little Alfold		-1984339	-2766272	PLN

Republic of Austria	Austria	-1974447	-2754390	PCLI
Vienna		-1995499	-2779943	PPLC

Anglicized Variants

Name	Short Form	UFI	UNI	Designation
Carinthia		-1981991	-2755607	ADM1
Lower Austria		-1986207	-2766458	ADM1
Styria		-1992253	-2776696	ADM1
Tyrol		-1993263	-2777730	ADM1
Upper Austria		-1986906	-2778490	ADM1
Vienna		-1995501	-2778681	ADM1

5. Source Material

Authoritative maps and charts are produced by the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, Austria's Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying. Statistik Austria maintains and publishes census and population data. All items are available at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Research Center, except where noted.

1. 1:50,000-scale chart series, *Österreichische Karte*, Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, 2001-2011. Available online: www.austrianmap.at (German).
2. 1:200,000-scale chart series, *Österreichische Karte*, Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, 2003. . Available online: www.austrianmap.at (German).
3. Breu, Josef, ed. *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs* (Gazetteer of Austria), 1975.
4. i.MAP Interactive Maps, Statistik Austria. Available online: www.statistik.at/web_de/klassifikationen/regionale_gliederungen/bundeslaender/index.html (German).
5. *Ortsverzeichnis 2001* [Gazetteer of Inhabited Places], Statistik Austria, 2004-2005. (Not available at NGA).

Appendix A. Glossary of Generic Terms[11]

German:

Generic	Abbreviation	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Bach	B., -b.	Stream	STM
Bahnhof	Bhf., -bhf.	Railroad Station	RSTN
Berg	B., -bg.	Mountain	MT
Bergwerk	Bgw., -bgw.	Mine	MN
Bezirk		Second-Order Administrative Division	ADM2
Bichl		Hill	HLL
Brücke	Bk., -bk.	Bridge	BDG
Brunnen	B.	Spring	SPNG
Bühel		Hill	HLL
Bundesland		First-Order Administrative Division	ADM1
Burg		Castle	CSTL
Denkmal	Dkm., -dkm.	Monument	MNMT
Dorf		Populated Place	PPL
Eisenbahn		Railroad	RR
Fabrik	Fb., -fb.	Factory	MFG
Feld		Field	FLD
Fels(en)		Rock(s)	RK/RKS
Ferner	Fr., -fr.	Glacier	GLCR
Fluss		Stream	STM
Friedhof		Cemetery	CMTY
Gasthof	Ghf., -ghf.	Hotel	HTL
Gebirge	Geb., -geb.	Mountains	MTS
Gemeinde		Third-Order Administrative Division	ADM3
Gletscher	Gl., -gl.	Glacier	GLCR
Hafen	Hfn., -hfn.	Harbor	HBR
Haltestelle	Hst.	Railroad Station	RSTN
Haus	H., -h.	House	HSE
Höhle	H.	Cave	CAVE
Horn	Hn., -hn.	Peak	PK
Hütte	Htt., -htt.	Hut	HUT
Joch	J., -j.	Pass	PASS
Kanal		Canal	CNL
Kirche		Church	CH
Klamm		Gorge	GRGE
Kloster	Kls., -kls.	Monastery	MSTY
Kogel	Kg., -kg.	Mountain	MT

[11] For a more detailed glossary, see Gazetteer of Austria, ed. by Josef Breu, pp. 21-31.

German:

Generic	Abbreviation	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Kopf	K., -k.	Peak	PK
Kraftwerk	Krw., -krw.	Power Station	PS
Kuppe	Kp., -kp.	Mountain	MT
Leite		Slope	SLP
Lueg		Cave	CAVE
Markt	Mkt.	Market	MKT
Markt	Mkt.	Populated Place	PPL
Meierhof		Farm	FRM
Moor		Swamp	SWMP
Mühle	M., -m.	Mill	ML
Quelle	Q.	Spring	SPNG
Ruine	R.	Ruins	RUIN
Sandgrube	SG	Sand Area	SAND
Sattel	Sttl., -sttl.	Pass	PASS
Schiffstation	Schst.	Port	PRT
Schloss	Schl.	Castle	CSTL
Schottergrube	SG	Gravel Area	GVL
See	S.	Lake	LK
Siedlung	Sdlg., -sdlg.	Populated Place	PPL
Stadt		Populated Place	PPL
Stein		Rock	RK
Steinbruch	Stb., -stb.	Quarry	MNQR
Straße		Road	RD
Teich	T.	Pond	PND
Wald	W.	Forest	FRST
Wasserfall	Wssf.	Waterfall	FLLS
Weiler		Populated Place	PPL
Weingarten		Vineyard	VIN
Werd		Island	ISL
Wiese	Ws., -ws.	Meadow	MDW

Slovenian:

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Bistrica	Stream	STM
Blato	Swamp	SWMP
Brdo	Hill	HLL
Breg	Slope	SLP
Cerkev	Church	CH
Cesta	Road	RD
Dolina	Valley	VAL
Gora	Mountain	MT
Gorica	Hill	HLL
Grad	Castle	CSTL
Greben	Ridge	RDGE
Grič	Hill	HLL
Jama	Cave	CAVE
Jezero	Lake	LK
Kamen	Rock	RK
Koča	Hut	HUT
Most	Bridge	BDG
Otok	Island	ISL
Polje	Field	FLD
Potok	Stream	STM
Sedlo	Pass	PASS
Slap	Waterfall	FLLS
Studenec	Spring	SPNG
Travnik	Meadow	MDW
Ves (Vas)	Populated Place	PPL
Vrh	Mountain	MT

Burgenland Croatian:

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Brig	Hill	HLL
Cesta	Road	RD
Crikva	Church	CH
Gmajna	Populated Place	PPL
Gora	Mountain	MT
Grba	Hill	HLL
Grm	Bush	BUSH
Jarak	Ditch	DTCH
Jezero	Lake	LK
Lapat	Field	FLD
Marof	Farm	FRM
Polje	Field	FLD
Potok	Stream	STM
Selo	Populated Place	PPL
Sinokoš(a)	Meadow	MDW
Vinograd	Vineyard	VIN
Vrh	Peak	PK

Hungarian:

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Csatorna	Canal	CNL
Domb	Hill	HLL
Egyház	Church	CH
Ér	Stream	STM
Falu	Populated Place	PPL
Föld	Field	FLD
Forrás	Spring	SPNG
Halom	Hill	HLL
Hegy	Mountain	MT
Híd	Bridge	BDG
Kút	Well	WLL
Mező	Meadow	MDW
Patak	Stream	STM
Puszta	Farm	FRM
Rét	Meadow	MDW
Sár	Swamp	SWMP
Szikla	Rock	RK
Templom	Church	CH
Tó	Lake	LK
Út	Road	RD
Völgy	Valley	VAL

Appendix B. Listing of Additional Map Terms

The following descriptive terms and prepositions are useful for the understanding of Austrian maps:

German	Abbreviation	English
Ache		Running water
Alm		Alpine pasture
Alp, Alpe		Alpine pasture
Alt (-er, -e, -es)		Old
An	a.	At
Auf		On, Upon
Der/Die/Das	d.	The
Deutsch (-er, -e, -es)		German
Groß (-er, -e, -es)	Gr., G.	Large, Great
Heide		Flat land
Hinter (-er, -e, -es)	Ht.	Rear
Hohe (-r, -s)	H.	High
Holz		Wood
Im	i.	In the
In	i.	In
Klein (-er, -e, -es)	Kl.	Small, Little
Kreuz		Cross
Kroatisch (-er, -e, -es)		Croatian
Mitter (-er, -e, -es)	Mt.	Middle
Mittler (-er, -e, -es)	Mt.	Middle
Neu (-er, -e, -es)		New
Nieder (-er, -e, -es)	Nd.	Lower
Nördliche (-r, -s)	Nördl.	Northern
Ober (-er, -e, -es)		Upper
Östliche (-r, -s)	Östl.	Eastern
Reut		Cleared land
Sankt	St.	Saint
Scharte		Narrow high-alpine pass
Schwarz (-er, -e, -es)		Black
Südliche (-r, -s)	Südl.	Southern
Über		Above
Unter (-er, -e, -es)	Unt.	Low, Lower
Verfallen	Verf.	Ruinous, Dilapidated
Vorder (-er, -e, -es)	Vd.	Fore
Weiß (-er, -e, -es)		White
Westliche (-r, -s)	Westl.	Western
Windisch (-er, -e, -es)		Slovenian
Zwischen		Between

Slovenian	**English**
Bel (-i, -a, -o)	White
Borovec	Pine
Breza	Birch
Črn (-i, -a, -o)	Black
Dol	Low ground
Dolnj (-i, -a, -e)	Lower
Gornj (-i, -a, -e)	Upper
Križ	Cross
Log	Grove
Mal (-i, -a, -o)	Small, Little
Med	Between
Na	At
Nov (-i, -a, -o)	New
Peč	Wall of rock
Planina	Alpine pasture
Pot	Path
Pri	Near, At
Ravn (-i, -a, -o)	Flat
Rut	Cleared land
Slovenj (-i, -a, -e)	Slovenian
Spodnj (-i, -a, -e)	Lower
Srednj (-i, -a, -e)	Middle, Central
Star (-i, -a, -o)	Old
Suh (-i, -a, -o)	Dry
Svet (-i, -a, -o)	Saint
Tolst (-i, -a, -o)	Big, Large
V	In
Velik (-i, -a, -o)	Large, Great
Zgornj (-i, -a, -e)	Upper
Zvrhnj (-i, -a, -e)	Upper

Burgenland Croatian	**English**
Bijel (-i, -a, -o)	White
Dolnj (-i, -a, -e)	Lower
Gornj (-i, -a, -e)	Upper
Hrvatsk (-i, -a, -o)	Croatian
Kod	At
Kratk (-i, -a, -o)	Short
Krči	Cleared land
Mal (-i, -a, -o)	Small, Little
Medja, Meja	Boundary
Na	At
Nimšk (-i, -a, -o)	German
Nov (-i, -a, -o)	New
Paša	Pasture
Pri	At
Ravnica	Flat ground
Širok	Broad
Sridnj (-i, -a, -e)	Middle, Central
Star (-i, -a, -o)	Old
U	In
Va	In
Velik (-i, -a, -o)	Large, Great

Hungarian	**English**
Alsó	Lower
Déli	Southern
Északi	Northern
Fehér	White
Fekete	Black
Felső	Upper
Homok	Sand
Horvát	Croatian
Kis	Small, Little
Kő	Stone
Közép(ső)	Middle
Központi	Central
Lapos	Flat, Even
Legelő	Pasture
Magyar	Hungarian
Nagy	Large, Great
Német	German
Nyugati	Western
Ó	Old
Sík	Flat
Telek	Piece of land
Új	New
Víz	Water

Appendix C. First-order Administrative Division Map of Austria

Appendix D. German Dialect Map[12]

Legend:
- Alemannic
- South Bavarian
- Middle and South Bavarian Transition Zone
- Middle Bavarian

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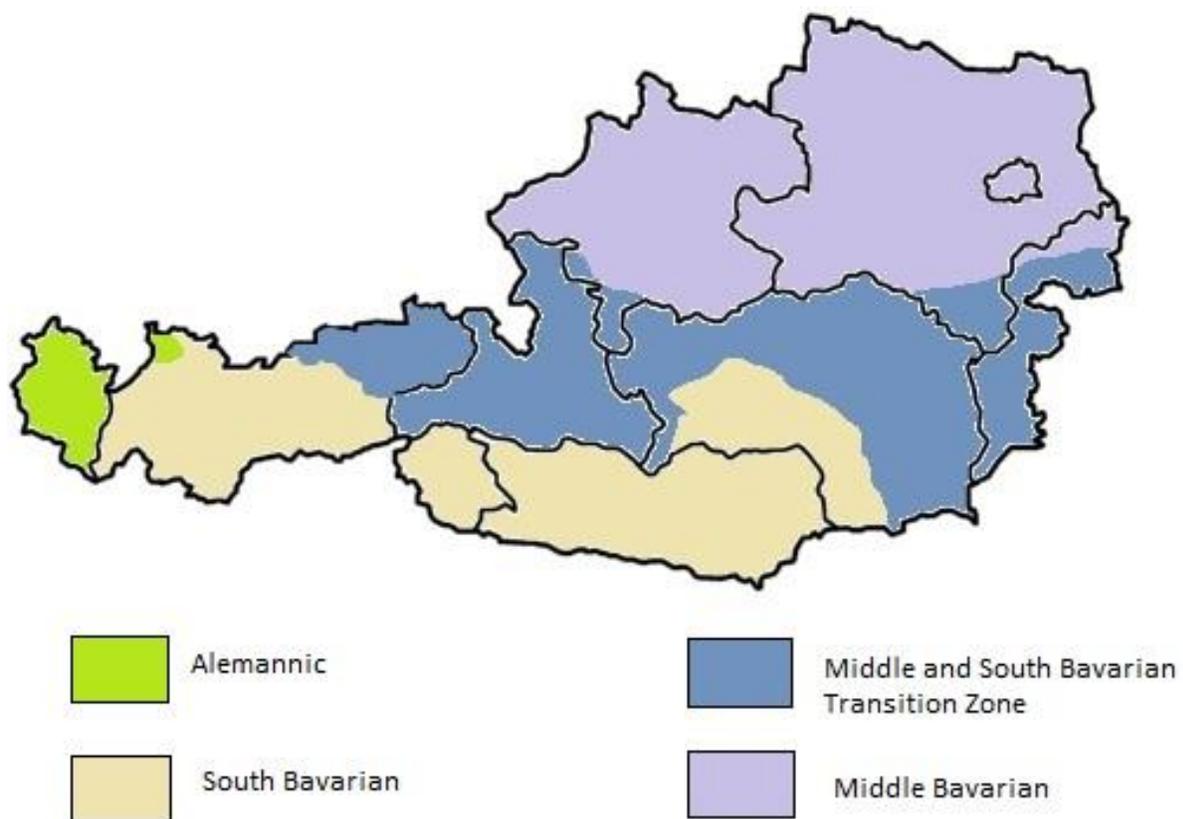
[12] Bergmann, Hubert and Isolde Hausner. Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, for International Use, Austria. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für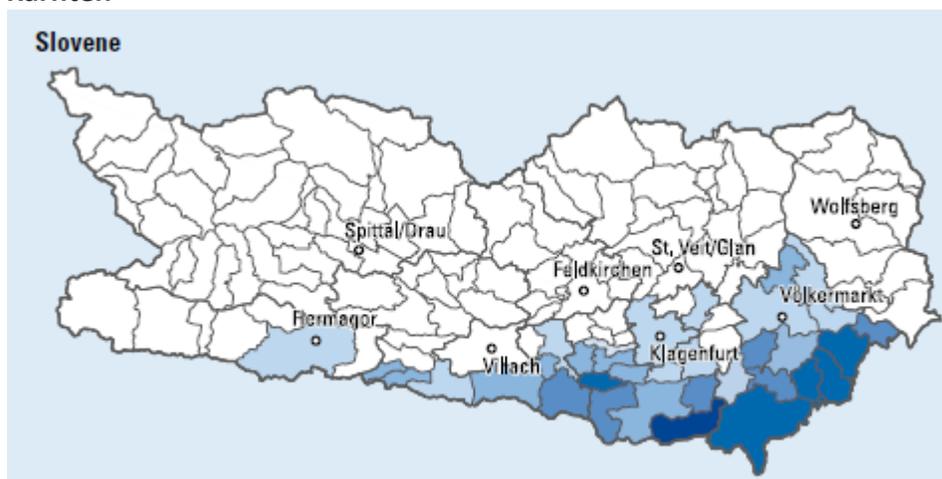 Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO), Vienna, 2006, p.26. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/23-gegn/wp/gegn23wp76.pdf>.

Appendix E. Minority Language Map[13]

This map shows where the minority language speaking populations fall within the two states of Burgenland and Kärnten, which recognize Burgenland Croatian, Slovenian, and Hungarian as official minority languages.

Burgenland
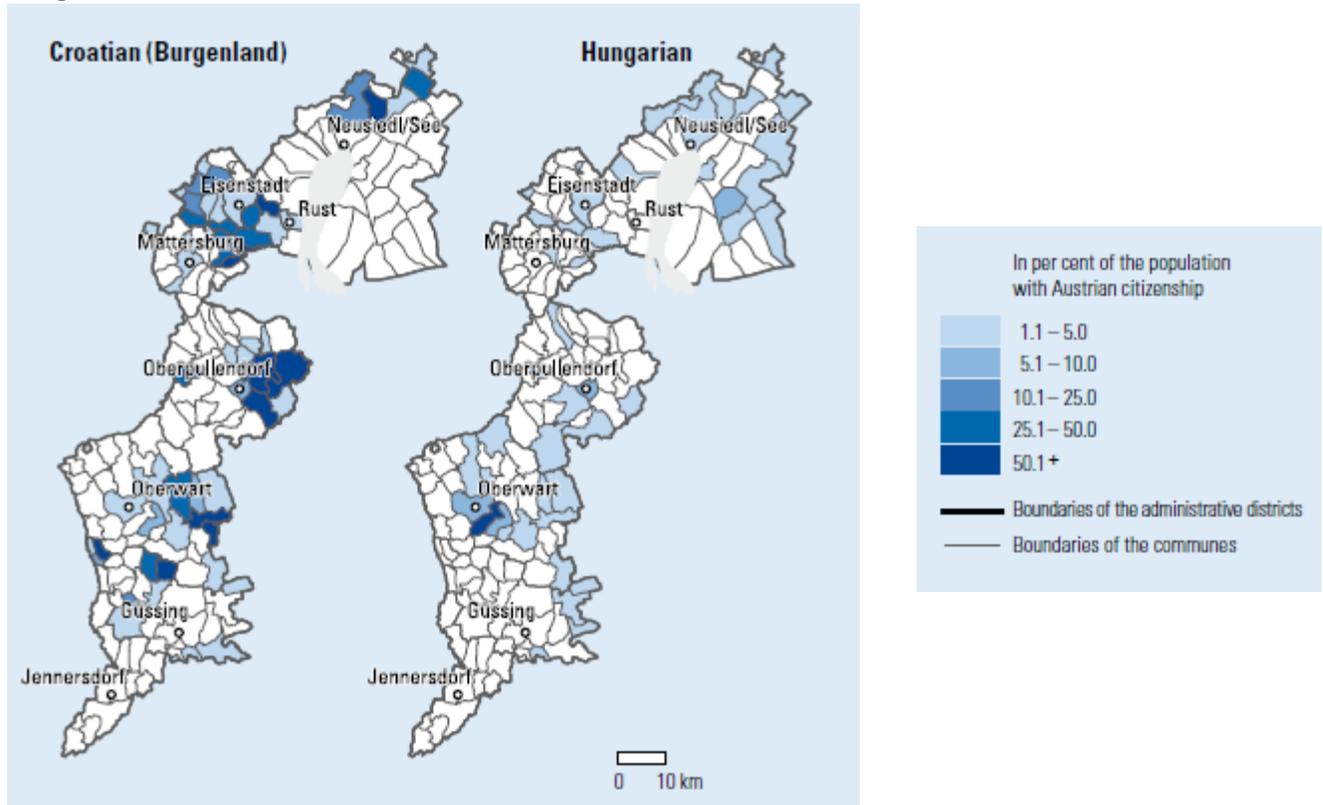
Kärnten

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[13] *Austria. Data. Figures. Facts*, p. 10. Statistik Austria.
<http://www.statistik.at/web_en/publications_services/austria_data_figures_facts/index.html>.