

Name <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Exclave of	Enclaved by	Coordinates	Notes
Artsvashen	~40	 Armenia(Gegharkunik Province)	 Azerbaijan	 40°38'N45°30'E	Controlled by Azerbaijan since the <a href="#">Nagorno-Karabakh War</a> in 1992.
Yukhari Askipara	~37	 Azerbaijan (Qazakh District)	 Armenia(Tavush Province)	 41°03'58"N45°01'24"E	A destroyed village controlled by Armenia since the Nagorno-Karabakh War in May 1992; west of the town of <a href="#">Qazax</a> .
Barkhudarli	~22	 Azerbaijan (Qazakh District)	 Armenia(Tavush Province)	 40°59'36"N45°13'31"E	Controlled by Armenia since the Nagorno-Karabakh War in May 1992; west-southwest of the town of <a href="#">Qazax</a> .
Karki	~10	 Azerbaijan(Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Sadarak District)	 Armenia(Ararat Province)	 39°47.3'N44°57'E	Controlled by Armenia since the Nagorno-Karabakh War in May 1992; north of Azerbaijan's exclave of <a href="#">Nakhchivan</a> .
"Yaradullu" (north and south)	0.12 and 0.06	 Azerbaijan (Agstafa District)	 Armenia(Tavush Province)	 41°00'51.8"N45°26'12.2"E	Two farmland enclaves just across the border from the village of <a href="#">Yaradullu</a> <sup>[6][7]</sup> (55 m at the closest point). They are 750 m and 1500 m southwest of the municipality of <a href="#">Tatli</a> on the west bank of the Akhum River; approximately 300x400 m and 300x200 m. The surrounding Armenian territory has been occupied by Azerbaijan since the Nagorno-Karabakh War in May 1992, so that these two small pockets of land are <i>de facto</i> no longer exclaves.
Dahagram-Angarpota	25.95	 Bangladesh(Rangpur Division – Lalmonirhat district)	 India (West Bengal state – Cooch Behar district)	 26°18'N88°57'E	Dahagram–Angarpota is a composite enclave of two adjoining <a href="#">chhits</a> . It is separated from the contiguous area of Bangladesh at its closest point by 178 metres (584 ft). The enclave has an estimated population of 20,000. After the exchange of enclaves with India under the Land Boundary Agreement on 31 July 2015, Bangladesh retained it as an exclave. The <a href="#">Tin Bigha Corridor</a> , a strip of Indian territory 85 metres (279 ft) wide running from the enclave to the Bangladesh mainland at its nearest approach, was leased to Bangladesh for 999 years for access to the enclave. <sup>[1][8][9]</sup>
Međurječje	3.9584	 Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska – Rudomunicipality)	 Serbia(Zlatibor District – Priboj municipality)	 43°33'30"N19°25'30"E	Home land of Bosnia-Herzegovina is 1,130 meters to the north. Sastavci is the name of the neighboring village in Serbia.
Brezovica Žumberačka (2)	0.0183+	 Croatia (Karlovac County – Ozalj town)	 Slovenia(Metlikamunicipality)	 45°41'22"N15°18'12"E	The first enclave contains four dwellings surrounded by agricultural land near the Slovenian village of <a href="#">Brezovica pri Metliki</a> . It is about 437 m long and 60 m wide covering 1.83 ha. Confirmed by both Croatian and Slovenian cadastral maps, it lies about 100 meters away from the main border at the closest point. <sup>[6][7][16][17]</sup>  A second enclave lies within 300 meters of the first. It was created on 29 June 2017 when the <a href="#">Permanent Court of Arbitration</a> decided that a disputed 2.4 ha parcel is part of Slovenia and that the border follows Slovenian cadastral limits, thus completing the encirclement of the second Croatian enclave. <sup>[18][19]</sup> Croatia has stated that it will ignore the arbitration decision. <sup>[20]</sup>
Münsterbildchen (de)	1.826	 Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia state – Aachen district – Roetgenmunicipality)	 Belgium(Liège province – Raerenmunicipality)	 50°39'36"N6°11'24"E	West of Vennbahn trackbed; northernmost German enclave, mainly home to industrial and warehouse structures.
Roetgener Wald (de)	9.98	 Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia state – Aachen district – Roetgenand Simmerathmunicipalities)	 Belgium(Liège province)	 50°38'12"N6°14'32"E	Western part of <a href="#">Lammersdorf</a> (de), southern part of <a href="#">Roetgen</a> , and intervening forest (Forst Rötgen); west and south of Vennbahn trackbed. From 1922 to 1958, the center portion (between Grenzweg and a boundary with three turning points west of the Schleebach stream) was Belgian territory. Until 1949, the east–west road that connected the two outer (German) portions was also German territory; therefore, the German land formed one oddly-shaped enclave (that also included the road to Konzen). In 1949, it was split into two enclaves when Germany <a href="#">ceded the roads to Belgium</a> ; <sup>[21]</sup> in 1958, Belgium returned the east-west road and also ceded the center section of the current enclave to Germany.

<a href="#">Rückschlag</a> (de)	0.016	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia state – Aachen district – Monschau town)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Belgium(Liège province – Eupen municipality)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 50°35′52″N6°14′53″E	Part of city of Monschau, west of Vennbahn trackbed; smallest German exclave, consisting of a house and a garden.
<a href="#">Mützenich</a> (de)	12.117	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia state – Aachen district – Monschau town)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Belgium(Liège province)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 50°33′54″N6°13′5″E	West of Belgium's Vennbahn trackbed.
<a href="#">Ruitzhof</a> (de)	0.937	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia state – Aachen district – Monschau town)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Belgium(Liège province)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 50°31′29″N6°11′39″E	Part of city of Monschau, west of Vennbahn trackbed; southernmost Vennbahn enclave after 1949 (when Belgium annexed the Hemmeres (de) enclave).
<a href="#">Büsing am Hochrhein</a>	7.62	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Germany (Baden-Württemberg state – Konstanz district)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Switzerland	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 47°42′N8°42′E	At its closest, less than 700 meters from Germany proper (to the east).
<a href="#">Barak</a> ( <i>de facto</i> )	2.07 <sup>[22]</sup>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Kyrgyzstan (Kara-Suu District – Osh Province)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Uzbekistan(Andijan Province)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°40′N72°46′E	Kyrgyzstan's 1991 pre-independence border is the <i>de jure</i> international border, but much of it is hotly disputed with its neighbors. In August 1999, the area around Barak was occupied by Uzbekistan, cutting it off from Kyrgyz territory. Uzbek forces dug up and blockaded the road to Ak-Tash <sup>[23]</sup> while also allegedly seizing large areas of Kyrgyz land that had been loaned in the Soviet era but never returned. <sup>[24]</sup> They entrenched themselves within much of Kyrgyz border territory and refused to leave. <sup>[25]</sup> Barak became a <i>de facto</i> enclave only 1.5 km from the shifted main border. <sup>[26]</sup> Four Uzbek enclaves and Barak are major sticking points in delimitation talks, <sup>[27]</sup> and disputes have centered on the areas of Barak, Sokh, Gava and Gavasay (stream). <sup>[28]</sup> (Map)
<a href="#">Madha</a>	~75	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Oman (Musandam Governorate)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> United Arab Emirates	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 25°17′N56°17′E	Halfway between the Omani fragment on the Musandam Peninsula and the rest of Oman; surrounds the UAE counter-enclave of Nahwa.
<a href="#">San'kovo-Medvezh'e</a>	4.54	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Russia (Bryansk Oblast – Zlynkovsky District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Belarus(Gomel Region – Dobrush Raion)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 52°28′48″N31°33′51″E	Contains two small villages which have been depopulated since the 1986 Chernobyl disaster in Ukraine.
<a href="#">Vorukh</a>	~96.7	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Tajikistan (Sughd Province – Isfara District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Kyrgyzstan(Batken Province – Batken District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 39°51′04″N70°38′00″E	South of the mountain Ak-Tash; population is 95% Tajik and the rest Kyrgyz.
<a href="#">"Kayragach"</a>	~0.88	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Tajikistan (Sughd Province – Isfara District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Kyrgyzstan(Batken Province – Leilek District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°04′05″N69°32′41″E	Near the railway station of <i>Stantsiya Kayragach</i> , next to the Kyrgyz–Tajik border; also referred to as "Western Qal'acha" due to proximity to the Tajik town of Qal'acha; apparently there is no named settlement.
<a href="#">Sarvan</a> (also <i>Sarvaksoi</i> , <i>Sarvaki-bolo</i> )	8.4	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Tajikistan (Sughd Province – Asht District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Uzbekistan(Namangan Province – Pap district)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°58′00″N70°36′56″E	Long, narrow territory located in the Fergana and Isfara valleys region where Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan meet.
<a href="#">Nahwa</a>	~5.2	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> United Arab Emirates (Sharjahemirate)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Oman(Musandam Governorate)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 25°16′N56°16′E	A counter-enclave surrounded by Madha, reported to consist of around forty houses. <sup>[30]</sup>
<a href="#">Sokh</a>	~234	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Uzbekistan (Fergana Province – Sokh district)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Kyrgyzstan(Batken Province)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°02′39″N71°05′39″E	Large enclave with 99% Tajik population, the rest Kyrgyz and almost no ethnic Uzbeks.
<a href="#">Shakhimardan</a>	~38.2	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Uzbekistan (Fergana Province – Fergana district)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Kyrgyzstan(Batken Province – Kadamjay District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 39°58′59″N71°48′18″E	Located in a narrow valley in the Alay Mountains where the rivers Ok-su (ru) and Kok-su (ru) meet to form the Shakhimardan-sai (ru). <sup>[6][7][31]</sup>
<a href="#">Chon-Qora</a> or <i>Qalacha</i> (the 2 Uzbek villages in the enclave)	~3	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Uzbekistan (Fergana Province – Sokh district)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Kyrgyzstan(Batken Province)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°14′37″N71°02′14″E	Tiny enclave lying on the Sokh River, immediately north of Sokh; measures about 3 km long by 1 km wide, with the Uzbek villages of Chon-Qora (or <i>Chongara</i> <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°15′03″N 71°02′15″E) and Qalacha ( <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°14′10″N 71°02′12″E) at either end; the Kyrgyz village of Chong-Kara (or <i>Chon-Kara</i> <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°15′37″N 71°00′41″E) lies 2 km northwest. <sup>[6][7][31]</sup> [Note: The Kyrgyz Cyrillic alphabet contains three characters not present in the Uzbek alphabet. One of these characters is romanized from Kyrgyz as the digraph "ng," which is not present in romanized Uzbek words.] <sup>[32]</sup>
<a href="#">Jani-Ayil</a> (also <i>Jangy-ayyl</i> or <i>Khalmion</i> )	~0.8	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Uzbekistan (Fergana Province – Fergana district)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Kyrgyzstan(Batken Province – Kadamjay District)	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°12′01″N71°39′43″E	Tiny enclave north-northwest of the Shakhimardan enclave; within 1 km of the Uzbek main border; the Kyrgyz towns of Jani-Ayil ( <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°10′56″N 71°40′49″E) and Kalmion ( <span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40°12′44″N71°37′58″E) lie outside opposite edges of this enclave. <sup>[6][7][31]</sup>

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