

SNo	Site	Location	Criteria	Area ha (acre)	Year	Description
1	Ancient City of Nessebar	Nesebar, Burgas Province, Bulgaria 42°39'22"N 27°43'48"E / 42.65611°N 27.73000°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	27 (67); buffer zone 1,246 (3,080)	1983	
2	Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora	Crimea, Ukraine 44°36'39"N 33°29'29"E / 44.61083°N 33.49139°E	Cultural: (ii), (v)	259 (640); buffer zone 3,041 (7,510)	2013	
3	Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	Sergiyev Posad, Moscow Oblast, Russia 56°18'37"N 38°7'52"E / 56.31028°N 38.13111°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1993	This is a fine example of a working Orthodox monastery, with military features that are typical of the 15th to the 18th century, the period during which it developed. The main church of the Lavra, the Cathedral of the Assumption (echoing the Kremlin Cathedral of the same name), contains the tomb of Boris Godunov. Among the treasures of the Lavra is the famous icon, The Trinity, by Andrei Rublev.
4	Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh	Nesvizh, Minsk Region, Belarus 53°13'22"N 26°41'29"E / 53.22278°N 26.69139°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	2005	
5	Auschwitz Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940–1945)	Oświęcim County, Lesser Poland, Poland 50°4'0"N 19°21'0"E / 50.06667°N 19.35000°E	Cultural: (vi)	—	1979	Auschwitz was a network of Nazi concentration and extermination camps built and operated by the Third Reich in Polish areas annexed by Nazi Germany during World War II. It was the largest of the German concentration camps, consisting of Auschwitz I (the Stammlager or base camp); Auschwitz II–Birkenau (the Vernichtungslager or extermination camp); Auschwitz III–Monowitz, also known as Buna–Monowitz (a labor camp); and 45 satellite camps.
6	Bardejov	Bardejov, Bardejov District, Prešov Region, Slovakia 49°17'36"N 21°16'45"E / 49.29333°N 21.27917°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	—	2000	
		Grodno Region,				

7	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	Belarus* and Podlaskie Voivodeship, Poland* 52°30'N 23°35'E / 52.500°N 23.583°E	Natural: (vii)	92,669 (228,990)	1979	
8	Boyana Church	Boyana, Sofia, Bulgaria 42°39'0"N 23°16'0"E / 42.65000°N 23.26667°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii)	0.68 (1.7); buffer zone 14 (35)	1979	
9	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue	Budapest, Hungary 47°28'57"N 19°4'14"E / 47.48250°N 19.07056°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	473 (1,170); buffer zone 494 (1,220)	1987	
10	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	Malbork, Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland 54°2'30"N 19°2'0"E / 54.04167°N 19.03333°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	18 (44)	1997	The Castle in Malbork was built in Prussia by the Teutonic Knights, a German Roman Catholic religious order of crusaders, in a form of an Ordensburg fortress. The Order named it Marienburg (Mary's Castle). The town which grew around it was also named Marienburg. The castle is a classic example of a medieval fortress, and on its completion in 1406 was the world's largest brick Gothic castle.
11	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst	Rožňava and Spišská Nová Ves Districts, Košice Region Slovakia* and Northern Hungary, Hungary* 48°28'33"N 20°29'13"E / 48.47583°N 20.48694°E	Natural: (vii)	56,651 (139,990); buffer zone 86,797 (214,480)	1995	
12	Centennial Hall in Wrocław	Wrocław, Lower Silesian Voivodeship, Poland 51°6'25"N 17°4'37"E / 51.10694°N 17.07694°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	37 (91); buffer zone 190 (470)	2006	
		Kolomenskoye,				The Church of the Ascension was built in 1532 on the imperial estate of Kolomenskoye, near Moscow, to celebrate the birth of the prince

13	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	Moscow, Russia 55°39'20"N 37°40'26"E / 55.65556°N 37.67389°E	Cultural: (ii)	—	1994	who was to become Tsar Ivan IV ('the Terrible'). One of the earliest examples of a traditional wooden tent-roofed church on a stone and brick substructure, it had a great influence on the development of Russian ecclesiastical architecture.
14	Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent	Derbent, Dagestan, Russia 42°3'11"N 48°17'50"E / 42.05306°N 48.29722°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	9.70 (24.0); buffer zone 2.00 (4.9)	2003	The Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent were part of the northern lines of the Sasanian Persian Empire, which extended east and west of the Caspian Sea. The fortification was built in stone. It consisted of two parallel walls that formed a barrier from the seashore up to the mountain. The town of Derbent was built between these two walls, and has retained part of its medieval fabric. The site continued to be of great strategic importance until the 19th century.
15	Churches of Moldavia	Suceava County (Moldavia), Romania 47°46'42"N 25°42'46"E / 47.77833°N 25.71278°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	1993	
16	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica	Jawor and Świdnica, Lower Silesian Voivodeship, Poland 51°3'15"N 16°11'45"E / 51.05417°N 16.19583°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (vi)	0.23 (0.57); buffer zone 12 (30)	2001	The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica in Silesia were named after the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 which permitted the Lutherans in the Roman Catholic parts of Silesia to build three Evangelical churches from wood, loam and straw outside the city walls, without steeples and church bells. The construction time was limited to one year.
17	Cracow's Historic Centre	Kraków, Lesser Poland, Poland 50°4'0"N 19°57'35"E / 50.06667°N 19.95972°E	Cultural: (iv)	150 (370); buffer zone 1,057 (2,610)	1978	Kraków Old Town is the historic central district of Kraków, Poland. It is one of the most famous old districts in Poland today and was the center of Poland's political life from 1038 until King Sigismund III Vasa relocated his court to Warsaw in 1596. The entire medieval old town is among the first sites chosen for the UNESCO's World Heritage List, inscribed as Cracow's Historic Centre.
18	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	Arkhangelsk Oblast, Russia 65°5'0"N 35°40'0"E / 65.08333°N 35.66667°E	Cultural: (iv)	28,834 (71,250)	1992	The Solovetsky archipelago comprises six islands in the western part of the White Sea, covering 300 km ² . They have been inhabited since the 5th century B.C. and important traces of a human presence from as far back as the 5th millennium B.C. can be found there. The archipelago has been the site of fervent monastic activity since the 15th century, and there are several churches dating from the 16th

						to the 19th century.
19	Curonian Spit	Neringa and Klaipėda district, Klaipėda County, Lithuania* and Zelenogradsky District, Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia* 55°16'28"N 20°57'45"E / 55.27444°N 20.96250°E	Cultural: (v)	—	2000	Human habitation of this elongated sand dune peninsula, 98 km long and 0.4-4 km wide, dates back to prehistoric times. Throughout this period it has been threatened by the natural forces of wind and waves. Its survival to the present day has been made possible only as a result of ceaseless human efforts to combat the erosion of the Spit, dramatically illustrated by continuing stabilisation and reforestation projects.
20	Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	Hunedoara and Alba Counties (Transylvania), Romania 45°37'23"N 23°18'43"E / 45.62306°N 23.31194°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	—	1999	
21	Danube Delta	Tulcea County (Dobruja), Romania 45°5'N 29°30'E / 45.083°N 29.500°E	Natural: (vii), (x)		1999	
22	Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae)	Pécs, Baranya County, Hungary 46°4'28"N 18°13'40"E / 46.07444°N 18.22778°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	3.76 (9.3)	2000	
23	Ensemble of the Ferapontov Monastery	Vologda Oblast, Russia 59°57'0"N 38°34'0"E / 59.95000°N 38.56667°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	2000	The Ferapontov Monastery, in the Vologda region in northern Russia, is an exceptionally well-preserved and complete example of a Russian Orthodox monastic complex of the 15th-17th centuries, a period of great significance in the development of the unified Russian state and its culture. The architecture of the monastery is outstanding in its inventiveness and purity. The interior is graced by the magnificent wall paintings of Dionisy, the greatest Russian artist of the end of the 15th century.
	Ensemble of	Moscow, Russia 55°43'34"N	Cultural:	5.18		The Novodevichy Convent, in south-western Moscow, built in the 16th and 17th centuries in the so-called Moscow Baroque style, was part of a chain of monastic ensembles that were integrated into the defence system of the city. The convent was directly associated with the political, cultural and religious history of

24	the Novodevichy Convent	37°33'18"E / 55.72611°N 37.55500°E	(i), (iv), (vi)	(12.8); buffer zone 47 (120)	2004	Russia, and closely linked to the Moscow Kremlin. It was used by women of the Tsar's family and the aristocracy. Members of the Tsar's family and entourage were also buried in its cemetery. The convent provides an example of the highest accomplishments of Russian architecture with rich interiors and an important collection of paintings and artefacts.
25	Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	Burgenland Austria* and Győr-Moson-Sopron County, Hungary* 47°43'9"N 16°43'22"E / 47.71917°N 16.72278°E	Cultural: (v)	52 (130); buffer zone 40 (99)	2001	
26	Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž	Kroměříž, Zlín Region, Czech 49°18'0"N 17°22'38"E / 49.30000°N 17.37722°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	75 (190); buffer zone 441 (1,090)	1998	
27	Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin	Kazan, Tatarstan, Russia 55°47'28"N 49°5'42"E / 55.79111°N 49.09500°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	—	2000	Built on an ancient site, the Kazan Kremlin dates from the Muslim period of the Golden Horde and the Kazan Khanate. It was conquered by Ivan the Terrible in 1552 and became the Christian See of the Volga Land. The only surviving Tatar fortress in Russia and an important place of pilgrimage, the Kazan Kremlin consists of an outstanding group of historic buildings dating from the 16th to 19th centuries, integrating remains of earlier structures of the 10th to 16th centuries.
28	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	Saint Petersburg, Russia 59°57'0"N 30°19'6"E / 59.95000°N 30.31833°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1990	The 'Venice of the North', with its numerous canals and more than 400 bridges, is the result of a vast urban project begun in 1703 under Peter the Great. Later known as Leningrad (in the former USSR), the city is closely associated with the October Revolution. Its architectural heritage reconciles the very different Baroque and pure neoclassical styles, as can be seen in the Admiralty, the Winter Palace, the Marble Palace and the Hermitage.
	Historical	Yaroslavl, Yaroslavl Oblast,				Situated at the confluence of the Volga and Kotorosl Rivers some 250 km north-east of Moscow, the historic city of Yaroslavl developed into a major commercial centre from the 11th century. It is renowned for its numerous 17th-century churches and is an outstanding example of the urban planning

29	Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Russia 57°39'10"N 39°52'34"E / 57.65278°N 39.87611°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	2005	reform Empress Catherine the Great ordered for the whole of Russia in 1763. While keeping some of its significant historic structures, the town was renovated in the neoclassical style on a radial urban master plan. It has also kept elements from the 16th century in the Spassky Monastery, one of the oldest in the Upper Volga region, built on the site of a pagan temple in the late 12th century but reconstructed over time.
30	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	Český Krumlov, South Bohemian Region, Czech 48°49'0"N 14°19'0"E / 48.81667°N 14.31667°E	Cultural: (iv)	52 (130); buffer zone 1,073 (2,650)	1992	
31	Historic Centre of Prague	Prague, Czech 50°5'23"N 14°25'10"E / 50.08972°N 14.41944°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	866 (2,140); buffer zone 8,963 (22,150)	1992	
32	Historic Centre of Sighișoara	Sighișoara, Mureș County (Transylvania), Romania 46°13'4"N 24°47'32"E / 46.21778°N 24.79222°E	Cultural: (iii), (v)	—	1999	
33	Historic Centre of Telč	Telč, Vysočina Region, Czech 49°34'49"N 15°56'31"E / 49.58028°N 15.94194°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	36 (89); buffer zone 297 (730)	1992	
34	Historic Centre of Warsaw	Warsaw, Masovian Voivodeship, Poland 52°15'59"N 21°0'42"E / 52.26639°N 21.01167°E	Cultural: (ii), (vi)	26 (64)	1980	Warsaw's Old Town was established in the 13th century. Initially surrounded by an earthwork rampart, prior to 1339 it was fortified with brick city walls. The town originally grew up around the castle of the Dukes of Mazovia that later became the Royal Castle. The Market Square (Rynek Starego Miasta) was laid out sometime in the late 13th or early 14th century, along the main road linking the castle with the New Town to the north.
35	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and	Novgorod, Novgorod Oblast, Russia 58°32'0"N	Cultural: (ii), (iv),	—	1992	Situated on the ancient trade route between Central Asia and northern Europe, Novgorod was Russia's first capital in the 9th century. Surrounded by churches and monasteries, it was a centre for Orthodox spirituality as well as Russian architecture. Its medieval monuments

	Surroundings	31°17'0"E / 58.53333°N 31.28333°E	(vi)			and the 14th-century frescoes of Theophanes the Greek (Andrei Rublev's teacher) illustrate the development of its remarkable architecture and cultural creativity.
36	Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity	Banská Štiavnica and Banská Štiavnica District, Banská Bystrica Region, Slovakia 48°27'40"N 18°54'0"E / 48.46111°N 18.90000°E	Cultural: (iv), (v)	20,632 (50,980); buffer zone 62,128 (153,520)	1993	
37	Holašovice Historical Village Reservation	Holašovice, Jankov, South Bohemian Region, Czech 48°57'35"N 14°15'10"E / 48.95972°N 14.25278°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	11 (27); buffer zone 368 (910)	1998	
38	Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	Olomouc, Olomouc Region, Czech 49°35'55"N 17°16'10"E / 49.59861°N 17.26944°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	0.02 (0.049)	2000	
39	Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Hajdú-Bihar and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Counties, Hungary 47°35'40"N 21°9'24"E / 47.59444°N 21.15667°E	Cultural: (iv), (v)	—	1999	
40	Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč	Třebíč, Vysočina Region, Czech 49°13'2"N 15°52'44"E / 49.21722°N 15.87889°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii)	5.73 (14.2); buffer zone 143 (350)	2003	
41	Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and	Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, Lesser Poland, Poland 49°52'0"N 19°40'0"E / 49.86667°N	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1999	The town is named after the religious complex (calvary) founded by Governor of Kraków Mikołaj Zebrzydowski on December 1, 1602. The complex is known as the Kalwaria Zebrzydowska park. The city of Zebrzydów was established in 1617 in order to house the growing number of pilgrims visiting the

	Pilgrimage Park	19.66667°E				religious complex.
42	Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra	Kyiv, Ukraine 50°27'9"N 30°31'1"E / 50.45250°N 30.51694°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	29 (72); buffer zone 220 (540)	1990	Saint Sophia Cathedral was a cathedral temple of Kyiv in 1037-1299. It is an outstanding architectural monument of Kyivan Rus'. The cathedral includes an ensemble of supporting structures such as a bell tower, the House of Metropolitan, and others. Kyiv Pechersk Lavra since its foundation as the cave monastery in 1051 has been a preeminent center of the Eastern Orthodox Christianity in Eastern Europe.
43	Kizhi Pogost	Medvezhyegorsky District, Republic of Karelia, Russia 62°4'17"N 35°13'39"E / 62.07139°N 35.22750°E	Cultural: (i), (iv), (v)	—	1990	The pogost of Kizhi (i.e. the Kizhi enclosure) is located on one of the many islands in Lake Onega, in Karelia. Two 18th-century wooden churches, and an octagonal clock tower, also in wood and built in 1862, can be seen there. These unusual constructions, in which carpenters created a bold visionary architecture, perpetuate an ancient model of parish space and are in harmony with the surrounding landscape.
44	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	Moscow, Russia 55°44'45"N 37°37'47"E / 55.74583°N 37.62972°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (vi)	—	1990	Inextricably linked to all the most important historical and political events in Russia since the 13th century, the Kremlin (built between the 14th and 17th centuries by outstanding Russian and foreign architects) was the residence of the Great Prince and also a religious centre. At the foot of its ramparts, on Red Square, St Basil's Basilica is one of the most beautiful Russian Orthodox monuments.
45	Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	Kutná Hora and Kutná Hora District, Central Bohemian Region, Czech 49°11'0"N 15°27'0"E / 49.18333°N 15.45000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	62 (150); buffer zone 650 (1,600)	1995	
46	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	Břeclav District, South Moravian Region, Czech 48°46'33"N 16°46'30"E / 48.77583°N 16.77500°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	14,320 (35,400)	1996	
47	Levoča, Spišský Hrad and the Associated Cultural Monuments	Prešov and Košice Regions, Slovakia 52°30'N 23°35'E / 52.500°N 23.583°E	Cultural: (iv)	1,351 (3,340); buffer zone 12,581 (31,090)	1993	

48	Litomyšl Castle	Litomyšl, Pardubice Region, Czech 49°52'25"N 16°18'52"E / 49.87361°N 16.31444°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1999	
49	L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	Lviv, Lviv Oblast, Ukraine 49°50'30"N 24°1'55"E / 49.84167°N 24.03194°E	Cultural: (ii), (v)	120 (300); buffer zone 2,441 (6,030)	1998	
50	Madara Rider	Madara, Shumen Province, Bulgaria 43°18'0"N 27°9'0"E / 43.30000°N 27.15000°E	Cultural: (i), (iii)	1.20 (3.0); buffer zone 502 (1,240)	1979	
51	Medieval Town of Toruń	Toruń, Kuyavian- Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland 53°0'36"N 18°37'10"E / 53.01000°N 18.61944°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	48 (120); buffer zone 300 (740)	1997	Toruń has many monuments of architecture beginning from the Middle Ages, including 200 military structures. The city is famous for having preserved almost intact its medieval spatial layout and many Gothic buildings, all built from brick, including monumental churches, the Town Hall and many burgher houses. In 1236, due to frequent flooding, the city was relocated to the present site of the Old Town. In 1264 the nearby New Town was founded. In 1280, the city (or as it was then, both cities) joined the mercantile Hanseatic League, and thus became an important medieval trade centre.
52	Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	Pannonhalma, Győr-Moson- Sopron County, Hungary 47°33'32"N 17°47'4"E / 47.55889°N 17.78444°E	Cultural: (iv), (vi)	47 (120)	1996	
53	Mir Castle Complex	Karelichy, Grodno Region, Belarus 53°27'4"N 26°28'22"E / 53.45111°N 26.47278°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	2000	
		Horezu, Vâlcea County				

54	Monastery of Horezu	(Wallachia), Romania 45°11'0"N 24°1'0"E / 45.18333°N 24.01667°E	Cultural: (ii)	22 (54); buffer zone 57 (140)	1993	
55	Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski	Saxony, Germany* and Lubusz Voivodeship, Poland* 51°34'46"N 14°43'35"E / 51.57944°N 14.72639°E	Cultural: (i), (iv)	348 (860); buffer zone 1,205 (2,980)	2004	
56	Old City of Zamość	Zamość, Lublin Voivodeship, Poland 50°43'0"N 23°16'0"E / 50.71667°N 23.26667°E	Cultural: (iv)	75 (190); buffer zone 215 (530)	1992	Jan Zamoyski commissioned the Italian architect Bernardo Morando to design the city that would be based on the anthropomorphic concept. The main distinguishing features of the Old Town have been well preserved since its establishment. It includes the regular Great Market Square of 100 x 100 meters with the splendid Townhall and so-called Armenian houses, as well as the fragments of the original fortress and fortifications, including those from the period of the Russian occupation in the 19th century
57	Old Village of Hollókó and its Surroundings	Nógrád County, Hungary 47°59'40"N 19°31'45"E / 47.99444°N 19.52917°E	Cultural: (v)	145 (360)	1987	
58	Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora	Žďár nad Sázavou, Vysočina Region, Czech 49°34'49"N 15°56'31"E / 49.58028°N 15.94194°E	Cultural: (iv)	0.64 (1.6); buffer zone 628 (1,550)	1994	
59	Pirin National Park	Pirin Mountains, Blagoevgrad Province, Bulgaria 41°40'0"N 23°30'0"E / 41.66667°N 23.50000°E	Natural: (vii), (viii), (ix)	38,350 (94,800); buffer zone 1,078 (2,660)	1983	
		Mecklenburg- Vorpommern, Brandenburg,				

60	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany	Thuringia, Hesse, Germany*, Prešov Region, Slovakia* and Zakarpattia Oblast, Ukraine* 49°5'10"N 22°32'10"E / 49.08611°N 22.53611°E	Natural: (ix)	—	2007	
61	Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans	Chernivtsi, Chernivtsi Oblast (Bukovina), Ukraine 48°17'48"N 25°55'29"E / 48.29667°N 25.92472°E	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	8.00 (19.8); buffer zone 245 (610)	2011	
62	Rila Monastery	Rila, Kyustendil Province, Bulgaria 42°7'0"N 23°24'0"E / 42.11667°N 23.40000°E	Cultural: (vi)	11 (27); buffer zone 1,290 (3,200)	1983	
63	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	Ivanovo, Ruse Province, Bulgaria 43°43'0"N 25°58'0"E / 43.71667°N 25.96667°E	Cultural: (i), (iii)	172 (430)	1979	
64	Srebarna Nature Reserve	Srebarna, Silistra Province, Bulgaria 44°6'51.98"N 27°4'41.02"E / 44.1144389°N 27.0780611°E	Natural: (x)	638 (1,580); buffer zone 673 (1,660)	1983	The site had been listed as endangered 1999–2003 due to the prevention of seasonal flooding and agricultural use causing a decline or disappearance of the water and passerine bird populations.
65	Struve Geodetic Arc	Belarus*, Estonia*, Finland*, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Moldova*, Norway*	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (vi)	—	2005	The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2,820 km. These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping. It is an extraordinary

		Russia*, Sweden* and Ukraine*				example of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries, and of collaboration between monarchs for a scientific cause. The original arc consisted of 258 main triangles with 265 main station points. The listed site includes 34 of the original station points, with different markings, i.e. a drilled hole in rock, iron cross, cairns, or built obelisks.
66	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	Kazanlak, Stara Zagora Province, Bulgaria 42°37'0"N 25°24'0"E / 42.61667°N 25.40000°E	Cultural: (i), (iii), (iv)	0.02 (0.049); buffer zone 7.09 (17.5)	1979	
67	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	Sveshtari, Razgrad Province, Bulgaria 43°40'0.01"N 26°40'0.01"E / 43.6666694°N 26.6666694°E	Cultural: (i), (iii)	648 (1,600)	1985	
68	Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, Hungary 48°9'N 21°21'E / 48.150°N 21.350°E	Cultural: (iii), (v)	13,255 (32,750); buffer zone 74,879 (185,030)	2002	
69	Tugendhat Villa in Brno	Brno, South Moravian Region, Czech 49°12'26"N 16°36'58"E / 49.20722°N 16.61611°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	0.73 (1.8); buffer zone 2,825 (6,980)	2001	
70	Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	Alba, Braşov, Harghita, Mureş and Sibiu counties (Transylvania), Romania 46°8'9"N 24°46'23"E / 46.13583°N 24.77306°E	Cultural: (iv)	553 (1,370); buffer zone 3,728 (9,210)	1993	
71	Virgin Komi Forests	Komi Republic, Russia 65°4'N 60°9'E / 65.067°N	Natural: (vii), (ix)	3,280,000 (8,100,000)	1995	The Virgin Komi Forests cover 3.28 million ha of tundra and mountain tundra in the Urals, as well as one of the most extensive areas of virgin boreal forest remaining in Europe. This vast area of conifers, aspens, birches, peat bogs, rivers and natural lakes has been monitored and

		60.150°E				studied for over 50 years. It provides valuable evidence of the natural processes affecting biodiversity in the taiga.
72	Vlkolínec	Ružomberok District, Žilina Region, Slovakia 49°2'0"N 19°17'0"E / 49.03333°N 19.28333°E	Cultural: (iv), (v)	4.90 (12.1); buffer zone 321 (790)	1993	
73	Western Caucasus	Krasnodar Krai, Russia 44°0'N 40°0'E / 44.000°N 40.000°E	Natural: (ix), (x)	298,903 (738,610)	1999	The Western Caucasus, extending over 275,000 ha of the extreme western end of the Caucasus mountains and located 50 km north-east of the Black Sea, is one of the few large mountain areas of Europe that has not experienced significant human impact. Its subalpine and alpine pastures have only been grazed by wild animals, and its extensive tracts of undisturbed mountain forests, extending from the lowlands to the subalpine zone, are unique in Europe. The site has a great diversity of ecosystems, with important endemic plants and wildlife, and is the place of origin and reintroduction of the mountain subspecies of the European bison.
74	White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	Vladimir and Suzdal, Vladimir Oblast, Russia 56°9'0"N 40°25'0"E / 56.15000°N 40.41667°E	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv)	—	1992	These two artistic centres in central Russia hold an important place in the country's architectural history. There are a number of magnificent 12th- and 13th-century public and religious buildings, above all the masterpieces of the Collegiate Church of St Demetrios and the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin.
75	Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines	Wieliczka, Lesser Poland, Poland 49°58'45"N 20°3'50"E / 49.97917°N 20.06389°E	Cultural: (iv)	969 (2,390); buffer zone 244 (600)	1978	The Wieliczka Salt Mine, located in the town of Wieliczka in southern Poland, lies within the Kraków metropolitan area. The mine continuously produced table salt from the 13th century until 2007 as one of the world's oldest operating salt mines, for most of this time span being a part of the undertaking żupy krakowskie. It is believed to be the world's 14th-oldest company. The site had been listed as endangered 1989–1998 due to a humidity problem.
76	Wooden Churches of Maramureș	Maramureș (Transylvania), Romania 47°49'15"N 24°3'21"E / 47.82083°N 24.05583°E	Cultural: (iv)	—	1999	
		Lesser Poland Voivodeship and Podkarpackie				The wooden church style of the region originated in the late Medieval, the late

77	Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland	Voivodeship, Poland 49°45'0"N 21°14'0"E / 49.75000°N 21.23333°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	8.26 (20.4); buffer zone 242 (600)	2003	sixteenth century, and began with Gothic ornament and polychrome detail, but because they were timber construction, the structure, general form, and feeling is entirely different from the gothic architecture or Polish Gothic (in stone or brick).
78	Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of the Carpathian Mountain Area	Košice, Banská Bystrica, Žilina and Prešov Regions, Slovakia 49°20'10"N 19°33'30"E / 49.33611°N 19.55833°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	2.56 (6.3); buffer zone 90 (220)	2008	
79	Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine	Poland* and Ukraine* 49°32'2"N 21°1'56"E / 49.53389°N 21.03222°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	—	2013	

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