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UKRAINE'S STOLEN CHILDREN:
INSIDE RUSSIA'S NETWORK OF
RE-EDUCATION AND MILITARIZATION

Yale SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Humanitarian Research Lab

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1A. INTRODUCTION

The Yale School of Public Health's Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) has concluded that children from Ukraine have been taken to at least 210 facilities inside Russia and temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in 2022. (A full list of all locations identified in this study is available in *Appendix II*.) There are eight types of facilities HRL identifies in this study that range from summer camps and sanatoriums to a military base, and, in one case, a monastery.

Children have been held at these locations for varying periods of time: some children have gone to these locations temporarily and returned home. Other groups of children have been held indefinitely. In some cases, children who have entered this network of camps, so-called family centers, and other facilities have entered Russia's program of coerced fostering and adoption, eventually being placed with families in Russia and becoming naturalized citizens of the Russian Federation.¹

Children at these facilities routinely undergo "re-education" and, in many cases, are placed in programs of forced militarization that include, though are not limited to, combat and paratrooper training. Children at some facilities have been engaged in the production of military equipment for Russia's armed forces, including drones. This study provides previously unavailable insights into the scope, scale, and substance of these re-education and militarization programs operated directly, in many cases, by the Government of Russia.

This study arrived at its conclusions through fusing the analysis of open source information, most often consisting of documents and statements produced by Russia itself, with review of commercially available, very high resolution satellite imagery. This methodology allows HRL to identify and understand trends in the development of this constellation of facilities over time.

HRL observed that one in five locations have expanded or have new buildings within approximately the past decade. The geospatial distribution of these locations, a network of facilities which reaches from the Black Sea across Siberia to the eastern coast of the Pacific Ocean, stretches across more than 3,500 miles and 59 regions of temporarily occupied Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

HRL can conclude that Russia is operating a potentially unprecedented system of large-scale re-education, military training, and dormitory facilities capable of holding tens of thousands of children from Ukraine for long periods of time. While this study does not answer the question of how many children from Ukraine are

currently in Russia's custody, it does reveal the logistical and operational capacity committed to Russifying children taken from their home communities in Ukraine.

1B. KEY FINDINGS

The key findings of this report are as follows:

- 1. Children from Ukraine have been taken to at least 210 locations in Russia and temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine.** HRL has identified at least 210 locations to a high confidence standard across all locations for each site (see *Appendix I. Methodology* for detailed explanation of confidence levels) to which children from Ukraine have been taken - either temporarily or indefinitely - since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Of these, 156 locations are newly identified in this study. HRL had identified 54 locations as part of previous investigations. The number of locations identified in this report represents the highest number of locations to which children from Ukraine have been taken that has been published to date. The actual number is likely higher, as there are multiple sites still under investigation by HRL and additional locations may exist that have not yet been identified. The facilities in this study have been active since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. However, whether children from Ukraine are currently present at all 210 facilities and in what numbers has not yet been determined.
- 2. Children have been taken to at least eight different location types.** HRL has categorized the different locations to which children from Ukraine have been taken since 2022. The eight location types are: cadet schools, a military base, medical facilities, a religious site, secondary schools and universities, a hotel, family support centers and orphanages, and most frequently, camps and sanatoriums.
- 3. Re-education activities have occurred at the majority of locations identified.** Re-education activities involving children from Ukraine have occurred in at least 130 sites (61.9%) identified in this study. The activities constituting re-education include cultural, patriotic, or military programming that aligns with pro-Russia narratives. At least 88 of these facilities are newly identified by HRL in this study. Although it cannot be confirmed at this time, it is likely that children from Ukraine have undergone re-education activities at a higher percentage of the facilities identified as part of this report.

1C. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

- 4. Militarization programs have occurred at approximately 18.6% of locations.** Children from Ukraine underwent military training in at least 39 locations (18.6%) identified by HRL. At least 34 of these facilities are newly identified. HRL identified activities that constitute militarization programs, including combat training, ceremonial parades and drills, assembly of drones and other materiel, and education in military history.
- 5. Two new cadet schools were constructed, and expansion or addition of permanent roofed structures was observed at 23.3% of locations.** At least 49 of the 210 locations (23.3%) identified as part of this report were expanded since the full-scale invasion compared to pre-invasion baseline images. This figure includes two entirely new cadet schools that have been constructed since 2021. These facilities may have been expanded to accommodate larger cohorts of children, including those from Ukraine.
- 6. Russia's government directly manages more than half of the locations identified in this report.** According to publicly available Russian incorporation data, at least 106 of the 210 locations identified are managed by Russian federal or local government bodies. Russia's government manages 55% of the locations where re-education activities occurred and 58% of locations where militarization of children from Ukraine occurred.

This investigation utilized publicly available data sources and commercially available satellite imagery, including very high resolution (VHR) satellite imagery. Standards of multi-source corroboration established by the Berkeley Protocol on Digital Open Source Investigations (Berkeley Protocol) were applied.² Analysts evaluated each data source for reliability, veracity, and credibility using assessment criteria derived from the Berkeley Protocol and the NATO admiralty scale.

A detailed process for potential bias assessment in evaluating available open source information was implemented. An assessment of bias did not mean that the information provided was not valid, but it did require additional analysis and scrutiny. Multiple source types attesting to the same fact or phenomenon lent credibility to assertions made. Commercial VHR satellite imagery and GIS tools were used to geolocate, corroborate and otherwise verify details as necessary.

Locations that allegedly hold children from Ukraine were identified through social media posts, government statements and publications, and news reports. Locations were geolocated by referencing unique visual and descriptive features in photographs, videos, and descriptions of children from Ukraine at the location against reference photographs on the facility's website or user-generated photographs on mapping sites (e.g., Yandex Maps). High confidence geolocation required independent concurrence by at least two researchers.

Imagery analysts corroborated each location identified and assessed its features through satellite imagery analysis. Information about the activities at these sites and the experiences of children was also collected, analyzed, and verified by multiple researchers. All materials in non-English languages were translated and verified by Russian linguists at HRL. At least five independent sources corroborating the presence of children from Ukraine at a facility were required for it to meet high confidence and be included in this report. Locations below this threshold had four or fewer sources corroborating the presence of children from Ukraine. These facilities remain under investigation.

2. RESEARCH FINDINGS

2A. BACKGROUND

Russia has been engaged in the deportation, re-education, militarization, and coerced fostering and adoption of children from Ukraine since at least 2014 in the temporarily occupied territories of Crimea, Luhansk, and Donetsk. Following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022, these efforts significantly expanded in scale and scope. Cohorts of children were rapidly included in the Russian Federation’s pre-existing program of Russification from newly occupied regions such as Zaporizhzhia, Kherson and cities such as Kharkiv and Mariupol.

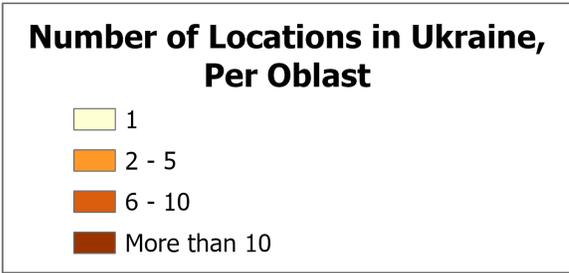
The children from Ukraine placed into the network of facilities documented in this study came from four main groups: 1) Children taken to summer camps for what was often initially intended as temporary re-education by Russia-aligned organizations; 2) Children taken from Ukraine’s state institutions and other facilities for caring for children without primary guardians and/

or children with physical disabilities; 3) Children either forcibly separated from their parents in frontline areas during the initial combat occurring in 2022; and 4) Children who were taken directly from their parents by Russia-aligned officials in the filtration camps established in and around Mariupol in spring of 2022.³

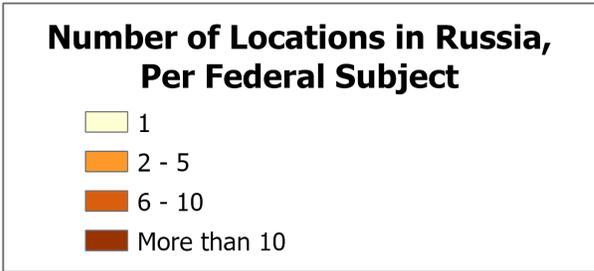
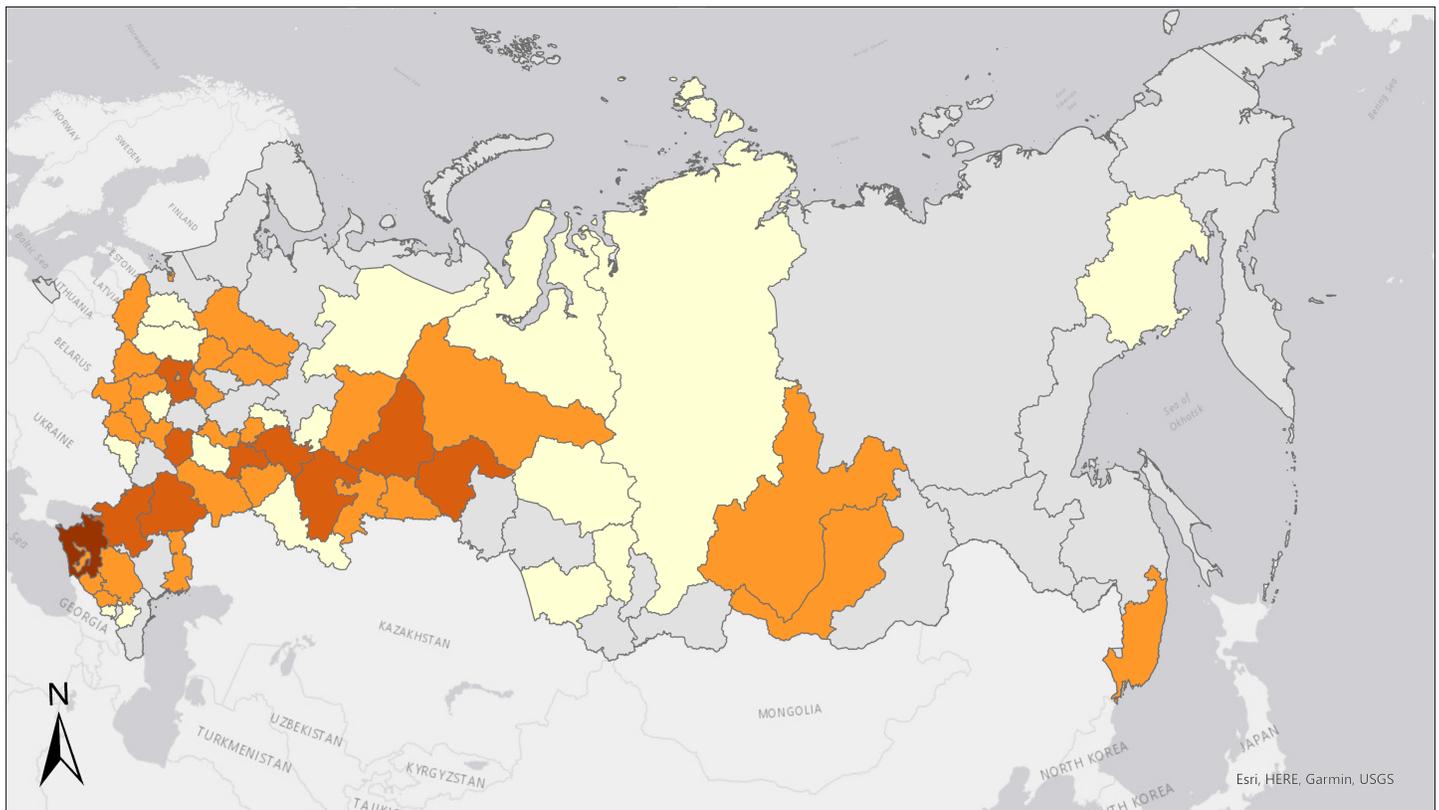
Locations of multiple types – both facilities engaged in the pre-2022 Russification program and facilities selected for holding children taken from Ukraine after the full-scale invasion began – became integrated into a network supporting the Kremlin’s planned expansion of forced deportations and transfers. Camps, cadet schools, hospitals, temporary accommodation centers, and many other types of facilities all played roles in supporting the increased number of children in the program on different pathways.

Some stayed temporarily at camps in the summer of 2022 and returned home after undergoing re-education. Others were held back from returning after their home oblasts were liberated by Ukrainian forces in the summer and fall of the first year of the full-scale war. An unknown number of children were placed on Russia’s adoption websites, presented as Russian orphans and

Figure 1. Locations where Ukraine’s children were taken in occupied Ukraine, 24 Feb 2022 - Aug 2025



NOTE: The subnational administrative boundaries displayed are those published by UN OCHA's Field Information Services Section. However, Yale HRL has utilized its spelling convention for the administrative regions, which differ from the spelling convention used by UN OCHA.



NOTE: This map uses a projected coordinate system.

Figure 2. Number of locations where Ukraine’s children were taken in Russia, 24 Feb 2022 - Aug 2025

placed with Russian families for fostering and adoption. What follows is the first detailed effort to study the number, types, and roles of locations utilized by Russia’s federal government regarding re-education and militarization in efforts to Russify Ukraine’s children.

2B. LOCATIONS

The 210 locations which HRL has documented in this study constitute part of a network facilitating the transfer of Ukraine’s children spanning from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and Russia’s Black Sea regions across to the Pacific coast. The locations include universities in city centers and remote camps in Siberia. Figures 1 and 2 show the geospatial distribution of documented locations to which Russia has transferred children from Ukraine.

HRL used eight categories to group the facilities:

1. Cadet schools: Military training-focused secondary schools in Russia⁴

2. Military bases: Active facilities used by one or more branches of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation

3. Medical facilities: Hospitals and clinics, including specialist care clinics

4. Religious Institutions: Churches, monasteries, and other locations whose primary purpose is hosting religious activity

5. Secondary school and universities: Schools and universities that are civilian in nature

6. Hotels: Commercial entities offering temporary paid stay

7. Orphanages and family support centers: Specialized institutions designed to provide around-the-clock care to orphans, children without parental care, and disabled children with high support needs

8. Camps and sanatoria: All-inclusive vacation facilities with on-site activities including sports, workshops, arts and crafts, and health treatments

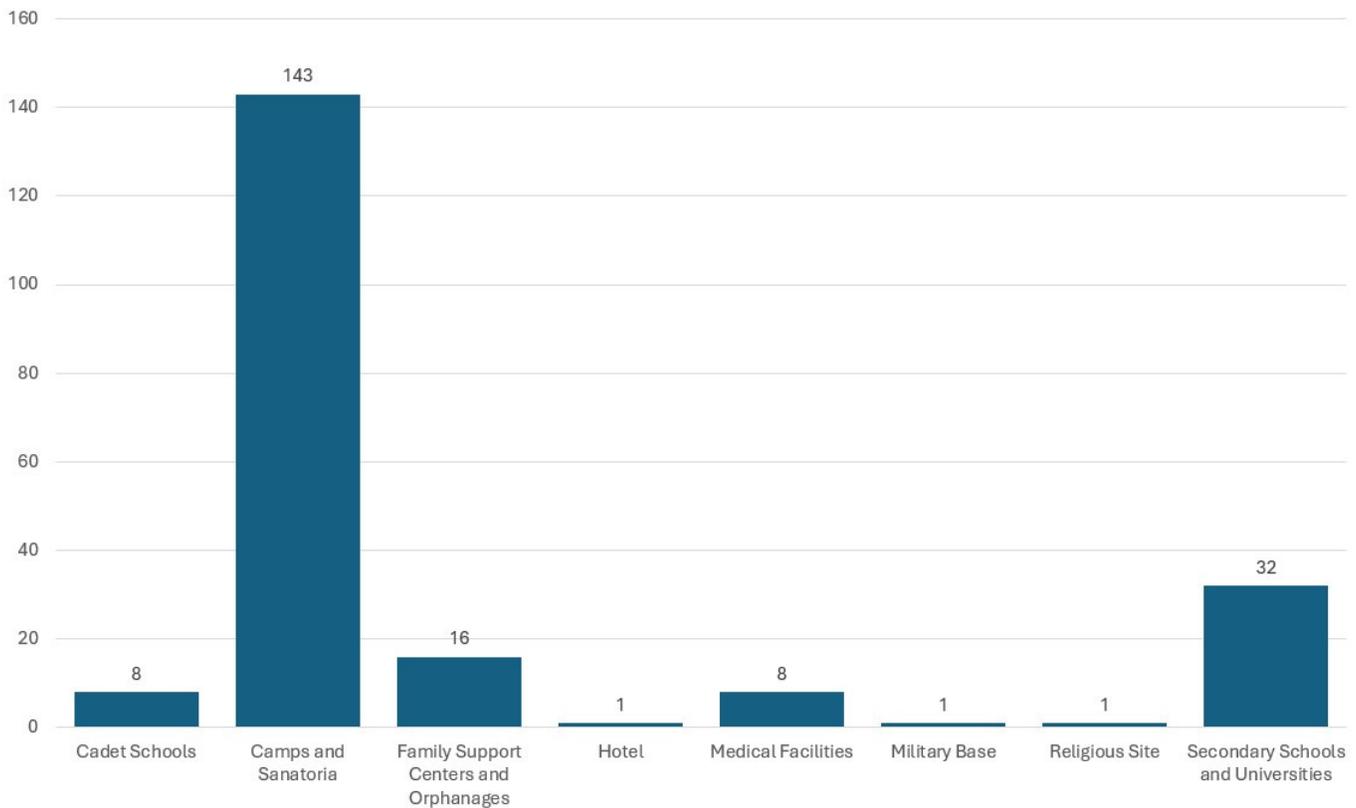


Figure 3. Number of locations by type, 24 Feb 2022 - Aug 2025

To assess whether any of these locations were newly built or expanded since the full-scale invasion, geospatial analysts compared imagery captured prior to the full-scale invasion to the most recent imagery available to HRL. HRL found that two locations, a cadet school in Donetsk oblast and a cadet school in Volgograd oblast, were newly constructed in their entirety since 2021.

HRL assessed that expansion or addition of permanent-appearing roofed structures appears to have occurred in at least 49 locations, including the two new cadet schools. It was also assessed that removal of permanent-appearing roofed structures appeared to have occurred in at least 16 locations. The purpose of structure removal has not yet been determined. It should be noted that baseline imagery may have been captured months – and in some cases years – prior to the start of the full-scale invasion on 24 February 2022; as a result, HRL may not be able to definitively determine for all locations that these expansions or removals did not occur between the date of the baseline image and the start of the full-scale invasion. Despite this, and though these expansions cannot be definitively linked to the transfer or holding of children from Ukraine, the volume and timing of these facility expansions coincide with Russia’s implementation of systematic transfer, re-education, and militarization of Ukraine’s children. These expansions, coupled with further direct evidence, may potentially demonstrate intent by the Russian state to engage in or expand deportations and transfers of children from Ukraine.

The locations documented in this report regularly host Russian children, usually at the same time as children from Ukraine, where they participate in many of the same activities together. These mixed cohorts may mask the scale of children from Ukraine present at these locations. Across nearly all these locations and location types, it is usually reported by government organs and sources linked to the facilities that children from Ukraine are only staying temporarily, with reported lengths of stays published generally ranging from one to three weeks. The veracity of these claims has not been independently confirmed by HRL.

In most cases, HRL is unable to verify whether children who have been taken to one of these facilities have ever been returned to Ukraine, nor whether children have been moved between locations. HRL has documented cases in which children have had their returns delayed and cases in which children staying at facilities in Russia have been placed in Russian foster families and adoption programs.⁵

2C. RE-EDUCATION & MILITARY TRAINING

At 130 of 210 (61.9%) locations, HRL documented activities that constitute re-education in the context of this study. HRL defines re-education as the promotion of cultural, historical, societal, and patriotic messages or ideas that align with and serve the interests of the federal government of Russia. HRL considers re-education activities to comprise the means, methods, and modalities through which these messages and ideas are delivered. A similar proportion of facilities at which children were exposed to re-education activities is observed in both Russia and the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.

HRL assesses that the number of facilities at which Ukraine's children underwent re-education activities is likely significantly higher than what HRL was able to document (see Appendix I for more information on methodological limitations). At the locations at which HRL observed re-education activities, children underwent lectures on history and geopolitics, visited museums and historical sites, sang Russia's national anthem and participated in programming centered on Russian patriotic themes. HRL previously reported that activities were conducted exclusively in the Russian language.⁶

These activities fit within a broader campaign under Putin's orders to Russify the residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. HRL has previously documented the systematic and intentional nature of this campaign, and the ways in which it explicitly targets children, especially those in vulnerable categories such as orphans and those living close to the frontline.⁷

MILITARIZATION

Children from Ukraine underwent militarization in at least 39 of 210 (18.6%) of the facilities identified. These facilities are located in Russia and temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine. While inherently related to re-education programs documented in this report, militarization is viewed by this study as a distinct phenomenon.

In the context of this report HRL defines militarization as the psychological and physical conditioning of children to the technology, practices, and culture of the Russian military. This includes the simulation of military scenarios. The militarization of children from Ukraine was observed at nearly equal proportion of facilities identified in Russia and in temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine.

Children undergoing organized militarization programs at camps, sanatoriums, cadet schools and at the military base are stated to fall within the age range of eight to 17 years old. The exact age range appears to vary depending on the program's curriculum, though

some organizations state that their programs are specifically for 14-17 year olds.⁸ The exact ages of children from Ukraine remains under investigation.

At the facilities where children from Ukraine underwent militarization, children were required to participate in a range of activities, including being taught "development of 'fire and naval training skills.'" They participated in "shooting competitions, grenade throwing competitions," and received "tactical medicine, drone control and tactics training."⁹ In one instance, HRL documented children from Donetsk oblast receiving "airborne training" at a military base. In this instance, the children were brought to the base on an aircraft managed by the Presidential Property Management Department within the Russian Presidential Administration. HRL has previously documented the use of an aircraft with the same tail number to transport Ukraine's children as part of Russia's program of coerced adoption and fostering.¹⁰

While HRL can confirm the militarization of Ukraine's children in these instances, it is not able to confirm in all cases whether they are being specifically targeted to undergo military training because of their Ukrainian citizenship. It also cannot be determined at present whether any children who have been in these specific programs have eventually seen combat in Russia's war against Ukraine. However, there have been previously reported instances of children from Ukraine enlisted in Russia's military. In January 2025, the Center for Countering Disinformation, a Ukrainian state body, reported that children from territories occupied by Russia since 2014 have been enlisted by Russia's military and were killed in combat in 2022.¹¹ In the past decade at least, a general increase in military and patriotic programming targeted towards children in Russia has been occurring.¹² As the Russian state attempts to create a more martial youth culture, children in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine are included in the state's efforts, with some entering a pipeline to enlistment in Russia's military.

For at least a decade, Putin has ordered the expansion of patriotic education and militarization of Russia's youth.¹³ He signed one of his most recent orders on 20 September 2022, demanding that Russia's federal government develop a system of military sports training and patriotic education for youth.¹⁴ These orders resulted in the expansion of militarization programs targeting not just Russia's children, but Ukraine's children as well. Following Putin's orders, camps and other programs exposing children to military training were developed in both Russia and temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine.

In 2022, the Autonomous non-profit organization for additional professional education (ANO DPO) created

a “Center for the Development of Military-Athletic Training and Patriotic Education of Youth.”¹⁵ This center operates a camp program called “БОИИ” (“Warrior”) that exposed children to military training in Russia and temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine. Between 2023 and 2025, the program expanded its operations from 12 to 21 regions – including Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson oblasts.¹⁶

Additionally, children from Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson oblasts, and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea were taken to at least three “Warrior” facilities in Russia, where they underwent military training. In July 2025, a group from Crimea taken to a “Warrior” facility in Primorskiy Krai underwent engineering training, fire and tactical training, first aid and tactical medicine in a program developed in collaboration with the Russian Combat Sniping Federation.¹⁷ It remains undetermined whether children from Ukraine were taken to the remaining 18 “Warrior” facilities within Russia.

Construction on new, purpose-built “Warrior” facilities in Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts commenced in 2024 and continued into early 2025. Although they are not included in the 210 locations identified in this report, it is likely that children from Ukraine will be taken to these locations and undergo militarization when fully operational, if they are not already functioning.¹⁸

2D. CHAIN OF COMMAND

Russia’s federal government is central to leading the militarization and re-education of children from Ukraine. The government’s involvement takes three main forms:

- 1. Provision of state-owned logistical or financial assets.**
- 2. Control through federal government bodies.**
- 3. Creation and funding of non-governmental organizations.**

According to publicly available Russian incorporation data, Russia’s government directly manages at least 106 of the 210 locations identified in this study. The remaining 104 facilities are either privately operated or of unknown management. The true number of facilities affiliated with the government is likely higher, as this number does not include facilities that run government funded programs or that have partnered with government affiliated organizations.

Of the 106 facilities that Russia’s government directly manages, 68 are managed by federal government bodies that include – but are not limited to - the Presidential Property Management Department, the

Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Health. The remaining 38 facilities are managed by regional or local government bodies in the federal subjects of the Russian Federation.

Russia’s government almost entirely manages more than half of the location types outlined in this study. Russia’s government fully operates nearly all cadet schools, medical facilities, orphanages and family centers, secondary schools and universities and the military base identified in this report. While the management of camps and sanatoriums is in most cases private or unknown, Russia’s government manages 31.9% of these facilities. The religious facility is managed by the Russian Orthodox Church, and the hotel is privately owned.

Russia’s government directly manages 55% of the facilities where HRL observed re-education activities involving children from Ukraine, and 58% of facilities where children from Ukraine underwent military training.

Russia’s Federal government has used a facility owned by the Presidential property management to re-educate and militarize children from Ukraine.¹⁹ HRL has also documented on two occasions the use of an aircraft owned by the Presidential Property Management Department to transport children from Ukraine. In July 2023, this aircraft, first identified by HRL in its December 2024 report transported children from Ukraine to a military base in Pskov oblast where they underwent paratrooper training.²⁰

Figure 4 provides a visual depiction of the layout of this facility. The location appears to have an installation area where its buildings are located and an area for field training located several hundred meters southwest of this garrison. In satellite imagery collected 06 May 2024, groups of people and temporary objects including temporary structures are observed in the training area, potentially consistent with military training. HRL cannot confirm the presence of children from Ukraine at this facility at the time this image was collected.

Presidential Grants funding has supported re-education programs that children from Ukraine reportedly underwent at two locations.²¹ The Presidential Grants Foundation is a federal body which issues grants to non-governmental organizations on behalf of the President of the Russian Federation.²² One of these involved a program specifically focused on psychological support for children of military service personnel, while the other was taking children from Ukraine to Mongolia.²³ On this trip, the participating camp did not conceal the fact that the children were from Donetsk oblast and emphasized instead that the “Children from the DPR are also Russian!”²⁴

Federal government entities, including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Defense, and Russia’s Investigative Committee have organized re-education

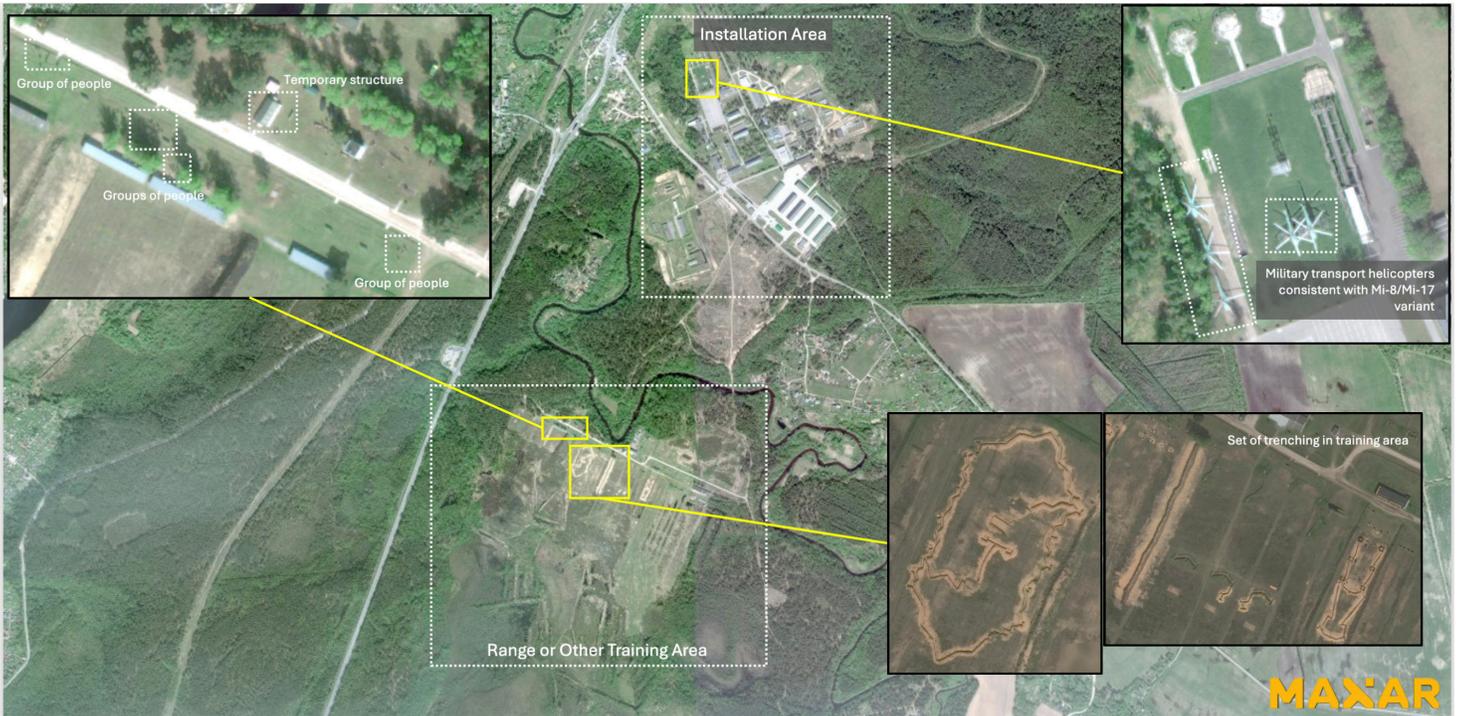


Figure 4. Military base in Pskov Oblast, 6 May 2024

Visual indications of training activity and military equipment, including trenching and groups of people standing behind training ranges, people moving around the training area, are observed in satellite imagery from 6 May 2024. HRL confirmed that children from Ukraine underwent paratrooper training at this location; however, it is not clear that the activity and equipment observed in this image is related to that training or those children.

Image © 2024 Maxar

and military training events for children from Ukraine taken to Russia.²⁵ The Investigative Committee, an agency in Russia's security services, has also worked to enroll children from Ukraine into its own cadet schools, where they have been exposed to re-education and military training.²⁶ United Russia and the Communist Party – the two largest parties in the State Duma – have organized re-education and military training for children from Ukraine taken to Russia in at least fourteen and one locations, respectively.²⁷

Russia's youth-targeted militarization and re-education programs are supported and implemented by several organizations affiliated with the state. HRL identified four of these organizations, which President Putin and the federal government helped establish and fund. Three of these programs, the All-Russian military patriotic movement "Yunarmiya," the Center for military and patriotic education of youth "Avangard" and the "Warrior" center, implemented the military training undergone by children from Ukraine at nine of the 39 facilities (23%) at which HRL observed the phenomena.²⁸ Of the total 130 locations where HRL observed that children from Ukraine underwent re-education, at least ten (7.6%) were organized by the organization, "Movement of the First."²⁹ In 2024, both

Yunarmiya and Avangard were added to western government sanctions lists for their involvement in the deportation and re-education of children from Ukraine and their affiliation with Russia's government.³⁰

3. SELECT LOCATION PROFILES

The following section details three facilities to which children from Ukraine have been taken in the years following the 2022 full-scale invasion. The locations were selected to provide detailed examples of specific activities, physical layouts, and the experiences of children at some of the 210 camps identified by HRL. HRL has translated the names of the facilities in this section for the sake of clarity.³¹ Although some of the methods of re-education and military training, actors, and conditions experienced by the children may be unique to the locations detailed below, they present some of the general trends HRL observed at the sites it investigated. Ukraine’s children have been exposed to re-education, militarization, and possible mistreatment at an unknown number of additional locations, identified and unidentified.

ALL-RUSSIAN CHILDREN’S CENTER “CHANGE”

Since February 2022, cohorts of children from across temporarily occupied Ukrainian territory have been taken to the All-Russian Children’s Center “Change”.

This facility, located in Krasnodar Krai, was established by Russia’s federal government and is managed by Russia’s Ministry of Education.³²

At Change, children from Ukraine have undergone re-education and military training with a focus on the development of equipment to be used on the battlefield by Russia’s military. More than 300 children from Ukraine’s Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts were taken to this facility between 2022 and the present day.³³ The facility hosts at least six different camp programs for children from across Russia and temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.³⁴ In particular, Change hosts many programs designed and delivered by Yunarmiya (see section 2d on Chain of Command).

At least four groups of children from the “Luhansk Economic and Legal Boarding School named after the heroes of the Young Guard Kolesnikova” have been taken to this center, where they underwent a camp program called the “Yunarmiya Camp of Innovation and Technology (“YuNTEKh”)” each year between 2022 and 2025.³⁵ In April 2024, children who were part of the YuNTEKh camp reportedly developed equipment for Russia’s military, including drones, mine detectors, robots, and rapid loaders for assault rifles.³⁶ At least one group of children from Luhansk oblast reportedly

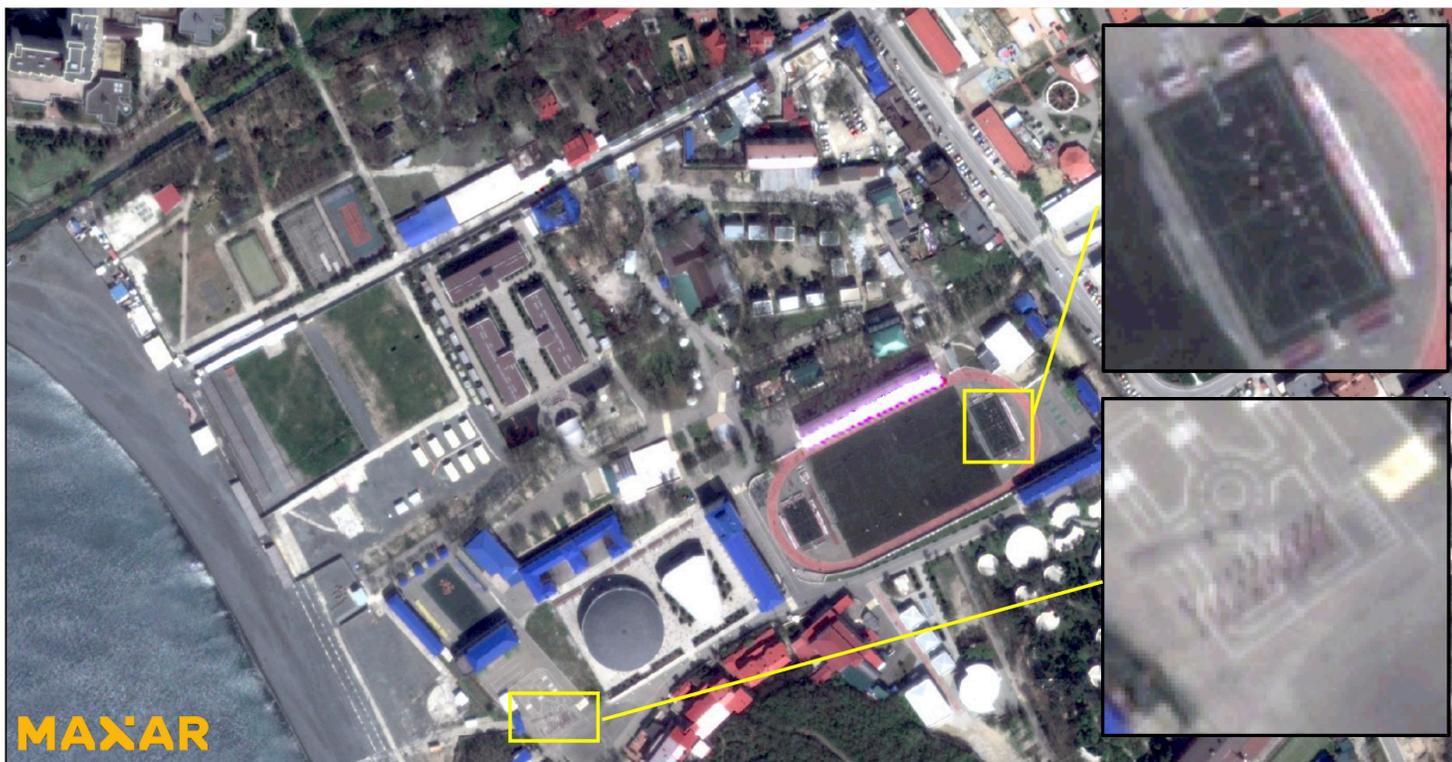


Figure 5. Individuals in formation at All-Russian Children’s Center “Change”, April 2025

Dark specks and reflective specks consistent with individual personnel in organized formations observed in satellite imagery from 16 April 2025. HRL has confirmed that more than 300 children from Ukraine’s Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts were taken to this facility between 2022 and the present day. It is not confirmed that the activity visible is related to the training of children from Ukraine at this location.

attended the camp during which children developed equipment for Russia's military.³⁷ In April 2025, a cohort of children from across Russia and Ukraine attended a YuNTEKh shift at Change; this cohort included one child from Donetsk oblast, one child from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and four children from Luhansk oblast.³⁸ The YuNTEKh 2025 program included formation training, firearms training and tactical medicine training.³⁹

In satellite imagery collected on 16 April 2025, dark specks consistent with individual personnel in organized formation were observed at the facility. It cannot be determined that these groups are composed of children from Ukraine. However, this observation temporally aligns with the April 2025 YuNTEKh program, which children from Ukraine reportedly attended at this location. This observation also appears potentially consistent with the formation training referenced in open source reporting on the location, though it cannot be definitively determined that these groups are gathered for the purpose of formation training as opposed to other activities, such as athletics.

SNEGIRI YOUNG PATRIOT CENTER

Children from Ukraine have undergone re-education and military training at a center on the premises of a health complex owned by the Presidential Administration. This center, named "Young Patriot," opened in July 2023 at the "Snegiri" Health Complex near Moscow with the explicit goal to re-educate children from Ukraine.⁴⁰

This is not the first instance where HRL has recorded the use of Presidential assets to transport and house deported children from Ukraine. The explicit use of use of Presidential assets for the re-education and military training of children from Ukraine further underscores the Federal government's central involvement in all operations related to the deportation, re-education, adoption and fostering of children from Ukraine (see section 2d).

Snegiri is one of three facilities owned by the Presidential Property Management Department in HRL's dataset of 210 locations. Of these three, it is the only one in which children from Ukraine have undergone re-education and military training. The Presidential Property Management Department is managed by the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.

In July 2023, the military-patriotic center Young Patriot opened for the explicit purpose of re-educating children from Ukraine and exposing them to military training.⁴¹ The Chairman of Russia's Communist party, Gennadiy Zyuganov, led the initiative to open the center and Putin himself reportedly approved it.⁴² At the opening ceremony, Zyuganov stated that at Young Patriot,

children "undergo real education and maturation" and that they are "raising true patriots and winners."⁴³

In 2023 alone, at least three groups of children from Luhansk oblast were taken to Young Patriot for re-education and military training.⁴⁴ While at the center, they underwent lessons that present a Russian state-aligned view of history, prepared for the national standard fitness test, assembled and disassembled weapons, and underwent military-technical, drill and medical trainings.⁴⁵

The last known group of children from Ukraine arrived at Snegiri as recently as July 2025.⁴⁶ Recent social media posts indicate that children are divided into "platoons" and are depicted handling firearms and wearing tactical or protective gear, including gas masks.⁴⁷

OLYMPIC CHILDREN

In December 2023, a group of children from Krasnodon District in temporarily occupied Luhansk oblast was taken to the children's camp "Olympic Children" in Tyumen for a temporary stay. The group was reportedly composed of children of military service personnel and taken to the camp as part of a project specifically for families of military service members.

On 08 December 2023, the group of children arrived in Tyumen for a scheduled 10-day stay.⁴⁸ The organization "We Are Together," which owns the camp and organized the trip, was the recipient of a \$12,000 grant from the Presidential Grants Fund on a project named "The Hero's Family." The project's objective is to "carry out events for families of mobilized personnel" which integrate "psychological self-help tools" and improve "the psychological state of project participants."⁴⁹ Neither the Presidential Grants Foundation records nor the camp's website state that the "Hero's Family" program is explicitly targeted at children from Ukraine.⁵⁰

On their return journey, the group of children was hospitalized and one child reportedly died after experiencing a high fever.⁵¹ After launching a criminal investigation on the incident, Russia's Investigative Committee found that the child's death was caused by medical negligence.⁵² Of the group that was hospitalized, several children were reportedly diagnosed with Influenza A.⁵³ Between 27 and 30 December 2023, more than a week after their reported hospitalization, official government sources reported that the children were discharged and returned home.⁵⁴

4. LEGAL ANALYSIS

The evidence documented in HRL’s prior investigations into Russia’s program of forcible deportation, transfer, coerced adoption and fostering of Ukraine’s children asserts a substantial basis for violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 Additional Protocol I and Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome Statute) that amounts to war crimes and crimes against humanity, as well as violations of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).⁵⁵ HRL’s 03 December 2024 report, “Intentional, Widespread, and Systematic: Russia’s Program of Coerced Adoption and Fostering of Ukraine’s Children,” provides a comprehensive analysis into the elements of the crimes pertaining to the war crime of “unlawful deportation or transfer” and the crime against humanity of “deportation or forcible transfer of population,” when committed as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population.⁵⁶

The extensive network and typology of locations involved in Russia’s program of forcible deportation and transfer of Ukraine’s children, as well as the tactics of re-education and military training employed therein, underscore HRL’s prior legal findings: Russia’s program of the transfer of children from Ukraine to Russia may constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law (IHL), in the form of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and violations of international human rights law (IHRL), through breaches of the CRC’s protections for children’s rights to preserve their national and cultural identity, family bonds, and their protected status during armed conflict.⁵⁷ The findings within HRL’s investigation into 210 locations to which Ukraine’s children have been taken strengthen the evidence base that address the elements of crimes of the war crime of “unlawful deportation or transfer” and the crime against humanity of “deportation or forcible transfer of population.”

5. CONCLUSION

HRL’s investigation into the 210 locations that constitute part of Russia’s network of forcible deportation, re-education, and militarization provides additional information about the scope and scale of Russia’s widespread and systematic program of the transfer and Russification of Ukraine’s children. This report expands on HRL’s previous findings to demonstrate the extent of direction and complicity of the Russian government in this program, with over half of the locations identified directly managed by Russian federal or local government bodies. Beyond facility management, Russian government involvement appears in the funding mechanisms, transportation

modalities, military training curricula and recruitment pipeline — all of which fuel the constellation of elements that comprise a program that aims to fold Ukraine’s children into the Russian war machine, whether it be through its civilian arm or military wing.

The Geneva Conventions and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child provide a roadmap for the treatment of children who are caught in the crosshairs of conflict: their identities must be registered, their protection must be ensured, they must not be recruited or take part in hostilities.⁵⁸ International humanitarian law and international human rights law together are prescriptive regarding Russia’s obligations as a party to the current conflict.⁵⁹ The Fourth Geneva Convention acknowledges the vulnerabilities inherent to children affected by war, and mandates that orphaned or separated children must receive special protection and support and may be evacuated only on a temporary basis for their safety, with safeguards in place to preserve their identity and nationality.⁶⁰ If, due to the nature of the conflict, children are unable to be returned to their country of origin, they must be instead hosted by a neutral country.⁶¹ The identities of these children are to be recorded in a National Information Bureau – a mechanism that is activated by a country’s entry into a conflict according to the Conventions – and shared with the International Committee of the Red Cross. UN CRC establishes protections against interference with a child’s identity and nationality and prohibits unlawful separation of a child from their family and illicit transfer across borders.⁶²

The impact of the alleged crimes perpetuated by the Russian government are likely to leave generational scars. The details of this program as documented within this and previous HRL investigations underscore the need for sustained mechanisms for family reunions, preservation of cultural memory of these events, and long-term support for survivors. Concerted international action is required in the months and years ahead to return Ukraine’s children, support their reintegration into their home communities, hold perpetrators to account, and strengthen the norms and mechanisms required to ensure these alleged crimes never occur again.

APPENDIX I: METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

The investigative methodology for this report relies on open source research supplemented by very high resolution (VHR) satellite imagery analysis for the purposes of verification and change detection. It involved the cross-corroboration of multiple sources to identify locations involved in the relocation, re-education and military training of children from Ukraine. The research questions for this investigation were:

- Where – and to how many locations–in Russia and temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine have children from Ukraine been taken since February 2022?
- In how many facilities did children undergo re-education and military training, and what was the nature of that re-education and military training?

All digital research and verification of the claims made in this report was conducted according to standards included within the Berkeley Protocol on Digital Open Source Investigations.⁶³

HRL does not share any personally identifiable information (PII) of children with the public. These practices ensure compliance with data protection laws governing child PII in the European Union and Ukraine and comport with accepted ethical standards for the responsible use of child PII. When child PII was encountered, it was securely stored and transmitted to authorities in Ukraine.

1A. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

The findings in this report rely on the initial set of locations in Russia and temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine which HRL identified in its previous reporting. These include the 54 locations identified across HRL's 14 February 2023 and 3 December 2024 reports. Leads collected over the course of these previous investigations were then pursued further to identify new locations.

Facilities that allegedly host children from Ukraine were identified through Russian social media posts, Russian government announcements and publications, as well as Russian news reports. An assessment of bias did not mean that the information provided was not valid, but it did require additional analysis and scrutiny. Multiple source types attesting to the same fact or phenomenon lent credibility to assertions made. Many of these sources describing an identified location would mention others, which could then be assessed.

HRL recorded locations based on one of eight types. This typology expanded over time to accommodate outliers which did not fit within the parameters

established at the outset of this investigation. For all these types, only facilities where children were taken without the explicit presence of parents, legal guardians, or relatives were included. These types are defined as follows:

1. **Cadet schools:** Military training focused secondary schools in Russia
2. **Military bases:** Active facilities used by one or more branch of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation
3. **Medical facilities:** Hospitals and clinics, including specialist care clinics
4. **Religious Institutions:** Churches, monasteries, and other locations whose primary purpose is hosting religious activity.
5. **Secondary school and universities:** Schools and universities that are civilian in nature
6. **Hotels:** Commercial entities offering temporary paid stay
7. **Orphanages and family support centers:** Specialized institutions designed to provide around-the-clock care to orphans, children without parental care, and disabled children with high support needs
8. **Camps and sanatoria:** All-inclusive resort and vacation facilities with pre-established programmatic on-site activities including sports, workshops, arts and crafts, and health treatments

1B. GEOLOCATION

The name of a location and the region it was in were in most cases sufficient to determine preliminary coordinates using mapping sites such as Google Maps, Yandex Maps and Open Street Map, or the facility's own website. Locations were geolocated by referencing photographs, videos, and descriptions of children from Ukraine at the location against reference photographs on the facility's website or user-generated photographs on mapping sites (e.g., Yandex Maps). Photographs and videos were checked for authenticity by identifying elements that confirmed that the image or video was captured at the place and time claimed. Once the authenticity of images and videos was established, unique identifiers pictured in the photographs or videos were matched with elements of the reference material. At least two open-source analysts had to reach concurrence on a facility's geolocation.

1C. RE-EDUCATION ACTIVITIES AND MILITARY TRAINING

HRL defines re-education as the promotion of cultural, historical, societal, and patriotic messages or ideas that align with and serve the interests of Russia. HRL defines military training as the psychological and physical conditioning of children to the technology, practices, and culture of the Russian military.

When activity consistent with the above definitions was observed in the open source text, images, and videos collected for each facility, researchers would record the presence of re-education and/or military training. Activities consistent with re-education include - but are not limited to - lectures on history and geopolitics, visits to museums and historical sites, singing of Russia's national anthem and thematic programming focused on Russian patriotism. Activities consistent with military training include - but are not limited to - the simulation of military scenarios, combat training, ceremonial parades and drills, assembly of drones and other materiel, and education in military history.

If no activity consistent with the definitions above was observed in the open source text, images, and videos collected for each facility, researchers would record the presence of re-education and/or military training as "unknown".

1D. CONFIDENCE LEVELS

To meet the high confidence threshold, at least five independent sources corroborating that children from Ukraine have been taken to the facility since February 2022 were required. Facilities at medium or low confidence had four or fewer independent sources corroborating the presence of children from Ukraine and were excluded from this report. These facilities are still under investigation.

1E. CHAIN OF COMMAND

Those who facilitate this system were often clearly identified in open source material gathered through the above steps. In many cases the information connecting officials, facility administrators, and civil society actors to these facilities represents prima facie evidence of their involvement. Many officials celebrate their involvement in social media posts, give interviews to Russian media outlets, or pose in photographs with children from Ukraine at facilities in territory under Russia's control. When officials do not implicate themselves in this program through their own words, multiple credible sources are required to verify their involvement.

2. GEOSPATIAL METHODOLOGY

HRL geospatial analysts developed a list of visual indicators possibly observable in satellite imagery potentially relevant to operations involving the transport or holding of children from Ukraine at a location of interest. Analysts developed this list based in part on the methods laid out in Mass Atrocity Remote Sensing (MARS)-Relevant Observables and Corresponding Typing Methods.⁶⁴ MARS aims to identify and assess observable indicators in satellite imagery of relevance or potential relevance to the commission of mass atrocities and other human rights or humanitarian law violations. Geospatial analysts then assessed readily available very high resolution (VHR) satellite imagery of those locations identified by HRL open source researchers for the presence of those potentially relevant visual indicators via multi-temporal change detection—observing changes in the position or presence of objects across imagery captured across time.

Analysis was geared toward identifying these visual indicators, potential anomalies in the frequency or pattern of these indicators, and possible system-wide patterns across identified locations. Satellite imagery analysis was able to assess if these locations are likely to have been in use at points between the start of the full-scale invasion and August 2025. It also offers possible insights on modalities of transportation that may have been employed, what outdoor activities children at these locations might have engaged in, and possible temporary or permanent accommodations that may have been constructed if these children were not or could not be accommodated within existing facility capacity.

Once a location was geolocated and independently verified by two open source analysts, HRL geospatial analysts used commercial VHR satellite imagery and GIS tools to confirm the accuracy of the open source geolocation of locations and analyze imagery for potentially relevant visual indicators. HRL geospatial and open-source researchers collaborated to georeference observations across multiple sources. This fusion-based approach supported both initial identification and verification of locations.

3. LIMITATIONS

The 210 facilities identified in this report represent only those for which sufficient data was available to establish their locations and the presence of children from Ukraine to sufficient confidence at the time of publication. The true number of facilities that children from Ukraine were taken to is likely higher, as multiple facilities are currently still under investigation by HRL. HRL relies on open source information and does not conduct interviews with witnesses or victims. Similarly, limited access to these facilities results in specific information about conditions and activities at these

facilities to be either underreported or not reported at all. Analysts are not always able to systematically determine whether individual children have returned to Ukraine, been moved to a different facility, or who maintains custody of the children. Nonetheless, the strength of HRL's open source methodology used in this report is that the data it collects is not initially composed or disseminated for researchers, prosecutors, or other critical observers. Much of the material analyzed by HRL is generated by Russian sources for a domestic audience, allowing individuals and entities involved to implicate themselves in their own words.

The geospatial analysis in this report has several limitations. First, geospatial analysis is unable to assess activity occurring within buildings or under roofs, tree cover, and other coverings. Many locations had heavy tree cover within and around their facilities, making observation of activity and potentially relevant visual indicators difficult or not possible. Second, much activity was unlikely to be registered in remote images. Many of the sites to which children from Ukraine were transported were pre-existing camps, sanatoriums, and schools; therefore, activity at these sites may appear the same regardless of whether the children in them came from Ukraine or Russia. Other facilities like hotels, hospitals, and cadet or military training schools would likewise register little visual difference regardless of who occupied them. Moreover, it is important to note that location types studied in this report are heterogenous in nature, meaning their layouts, functions, and spatial disposition in imagery are not consistent across location types.

The presence of potentially relevant visual indicators does not itself dispositively prove the involvement of specific vehicles or facilities in the transport or holding of children from Ukraine; it only indicates their potential relevance. Detailed and precise information on the time, exact location, mode, and manner of the transport of children from Ukraine would be required to make any such direct attribution with confidence; in most cases, the information available is not sufficient to tie a specific object to the transport of children from Ukraine.

Third, small objects are challenging to identify with confidence. Limited spatial resolution of imagery and limited imagery availability may inhibit the ability to definitively identify with confidence the purpose or nature of objects. Fourth, limited imagery quality and availability for some locations may have contributed to a lack of (or limited) findings on potentially relevant visual indicators and activity. For this reason, a lack of potentially relevant visual indicators does not indicate a finding that the location was not involved in the transport of children from Ukraine. A small number of locations in HRL's dataset did not have post-invasion imagery available for HRL to analyze.

APPENDIX II: LIST OF LOCATIONS

All Russian location names were transliterated by a linguist in accordance with the standard of the Board of Geographic Names transliteration of Russian (BGN/PCGN standard).

To review facility identification and geolocation methodology, see Appendix I.

No.	Location - Original	En Transliteration	Region
1	ФГБОУ "МДЦ "АРТЕК"	FGBOU "MDTs "ARTEK"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
2	ГБУ РК "КСД и ДР "Здравница"	GBU RK "KSD i DR "Zdravnitsa"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
3	ООО "Арт-Квест"	ООО "Art-Kvest"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
4	ГАУ МЦ "Сэлэт - АК Барс"	GAU MTs "Sel-et - AK Bars"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
5	ФГБУ «ДОП «Россия».	FGBU «DOP «Rossiya»	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
6	ГУП РК "Солнечная Таврика" Санаторий Мечта	GUP RK "Solnechnaya Tavrika" Sanatoriy Mechta	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
7	ГУП РК "Солнечная Таврика" Детский лагерь «Дружба»	GUP RK "Solnechnaya Tavrika" Detskiy lager "Druzhba"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
8	ООО "Юность"	ООО "Yunost"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
9	ДОЛ "Жемчужина"	DOL "Zhemchuzhina"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
10	ООО "ДОЛП им. А.В. Казакевича"	ООО "DOLP im. A.V. Kazakevicha"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
11	ГБУЗРК "Дом Ребёнка "Ёлочка"	GBUZRK "Dom Rebënka "Élochka"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
12	ФГБУ "ДОП "Радуга"	FGBU "DOP "Raduga"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
13	ГУП РК "Солнечная Таврика" ОСК Дельфин	GUP RK "Solnechnaya Tavrika" OSK Del'fin	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
14	ООО "ИЦ Севгу"	ООО "ITs Sevgu"	Sevastopol
15	ФГКОУ "Нахимовское Вму МО РФ" Севастопольский филиал	FGKOU "Nakhimovskoye Vmu MO RF" Sevastopol'skiy filial	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
16	ФГАОУ ВО "Севастопольский Государственный Университет"	FGAOU VO "Sevastopol'skiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
17	ГБУЗРК "КПБ № 5"	GBUZRK "KPB № 5"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
18	Общество с ограниченной ответственностью «ЦЕНТР РАЗВИТИЯ И ПОДДЕРЖКИ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОГО БИЗНЕСА» ДОЛ им. Ю. А. Гагарина	Obshchestvo s ogranichennoy otvetstvennost'yu «TsENTR RAZVITIYA I PODDERZHKI TURISTICHESKOGO BIZNESA» DOL im. Yu. A. Gagarina	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
19	Филиал ГУП РК «Солнечная Таврика» Пансионат-ДОЛ «Лучистый»	Filial GUP RK "Solnechnaya Tavrika" Pansionat-DOL "Luchisty"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
20	ГБУ ДО РК "ДОЦ "Алые Паруса"	GBU DO RK "DOTs "Alye Parusa"	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
21	ФГКОУ "Нахимовское Вму МО РФ", Нахимовское Военно-Морское Училище, Нвму , Мариупольский филиал	FGKOU "Nakhimovskoye Vmu MO RF", Nakhimovskoye Voyenno-Morskoye Uchilishche, Nvmu , Mariupo'skiy filial	Donetsk Oblast
22	ФГБОУ ВО "Алтыпу"	FGBOU VO "Altgpu"	Altai Krai
23	ГБУ АО "ЦОД "Березка"	GBU AO "TsOD "Berëzka"	Astrakhan Oblast
24	ООО СОЛКД "Астраханские Зори"	ООО SOLKD "Astrakhanskiye Zori"	Astrakhan Oblast
25	БГТУ им. В.Г. Шухова	BGTU im. V.G. Shukhova	Belgorod Oblast
26	ГБСУСОН "Центр помощи детям, оставшимся без попечения родителей, Жуковского района"	GBSUSON "Tsentr pomoshchi detyam, ostavshimsya bez popecheniya roditel'ey, Zhukovskogo rayona"	Bryansk Oblast
27	Санаторий-профилакторий Синезерки ДСС МЖД филиала РЖД	Sanatoriy-profilaktoriy Sinezerki DSS MZhd filiala RZhd	Bryansk Oblast
28	ГАУ "БОЦО "Деснянка"	GAU "BOTsO "Desnyanka"	Bryansk Oblast
29	ООО ДОЛ "Горный Ключ"	ООО DOL "Gornyy Klyuch"	Chechnya
30	ДОК "Уральская Берёзка" Частное Учреждение ПАО "ЧМК"	DOK "Ural'skaya Berëzka" Chastnoye Uchrezhdeniye PAO "ChMK"	Chelyabinsk Oblast
31	ФГБОУ ВО "МГТУ им. Г. И. Носова" "Молодёжь"	FGBOU VO "MGTU im. G. I. Nosova" "Molodëzh"	Chelyabinsk Oblast

32	ООО "Синегорье"	ООО "Sinegor'ye"	Chelyabinsk Oblast
33	ФГБОУ ВО "Юурггу"	FGBOU VO "Yuurggu"	Chelyabinsk Oblast
34	ЛЛО "Мандархан"	LLO "Mandarkhan"	Irkutsk oblast
35	АНО ДПО ДО "Учебный Центр "Эдельвейс" ДЛОСТИН "Ангасолка"	ANO DPO DO "Uchebnyy Tsentr "Edel'veys" DLOSTIN "Angasolka"	Irkutsk Oblast
36	Санаторий "Горный родник"	Sanatoriy "Gornyy rodnik"	Kabardino-Balkaria
37	РЦ "Радуга"	RTs "Raduga"	Kabardino-Balkaria
38	ГБОУ "ДАТ "Солнечный Город" Минпросвещения КБР, Образовательный Центр "Антарес"	GBOU "DAT "Solnechnyy Gorod" Minprosveshcheniya KBR, Obrazovatel'nyy Tsentr "Antares"	Kabardino-Balkaria
39	ООО "Курорт-Экспресс" Центр Сокол	ООО "Kurort-Ekspress" Tsentr Sokol	Kaluga Oblast
40	ФГБУ Национальный парк Угра Кемпинг повышенной комфортности Суковка	FGBU Natsional'nyy park "Ugra" Kemping povyshennoy komfortnosti "Sukovka"	Kaluga Oblast
41	МБУ СОЦ "Дружба"	МБУ SOTs "Druzha"	Kaluga Oblast
42	ГАУ КО «Центр «Развитие» Загородный Оздоровительный Лагерь "Витязь"	GAU KO «Tsentr «Razvitiye» Zagorodnyy Ozdorovitel'nyy Lager' "Vityaz"	Kaluga Oblast
43	ООО "Домбай"	ООО "Dombay"	Karachay-Cherkessia
44	ФГБОУ ВО "Кемеровский Государственный Университет"	FGBOU VO "Kemerovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet"	Kemerovo Oblast
45	Лагерь Кар-Тохи	Lager' Kar-Tokhi	Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Area
46	БУ "Ханты-Мансийский Центр Содействия Семейному Воспитанию"	BU "Khanty-Mansiyskiy Tsentr Sodeystviya Semeynomu Vospitaniyu"	Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Area
47	БУ "Сургутский Многопрофильный Реабилитационный Центр для Инвалидов"	BU "Surgutskiy Mnogoprofil'nyy Reabilitatsionny Tsentr dlya Invalidov"	Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Area
48	МАУ ДСОЛ "Окунёвские Зори"	MAU DSOL "Okun'evskie Zori"	Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Area
49	МБУ ДО ООЦ "Юбилейный"	МБУ ДО OOTs "Yubileynyy"	Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Area
50	Детский оздоровительный лагерь Гагарин	Detskiy ozdorovitel'nyy lager' Gagarin	Tyumen Oblast
51	Военная Академия Радиационной, Химической и Биологической Защиты	Voyennaya Akademiya Radiatsionnoy, Khimicheskoy i Biologicheskoy Zashchity	Kostroma Oblast
52	Детский лагерь "Строитель"	Detskiy lager' "Stroitel"	Kostroma Oblast
53	ООО ДСОК "Жемчужина"	ООО DSOK "Zhemchuzhina"	Krasnodar Krai
54	ДОЦ "Медвежонок"	DOTs "Medvezhonok"	Krasnodar Krai
55	ДОЛ "Жемчужина моря"	DOL "Zhemchuzhina morya"	Krasnodar Krai
56	ООО "ДОК "Морская Звезда"	ООО "DOK "Morskaya Zvezda"	Krasnodar Krai
57	ВЛЦ "Orlenok"	VLTs "Orlenok"	Krasnodar Krai
58	ВРДЦ "Смена"	VRDTs "Smena"	Krasnodar Krai
59	ООО ДОК "Сигнал"	ООО DOK "Signal"	Krasnodar Krai
60	ООО Санаторий "Вита"	ООО Sanatoriy "Vita"	Krasnodar Krai
61	ФГБОУ ВО "Кубанский Государственный Университет"	FGBOU VO "Kubanskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet"	Krasnodar Krai
62	ООО ДОЛ КД "Зори Анапы"	ООО DOL KD "Zori Anapy"	Krasnodar Krai
63	АО "ОК "Чайка"	АО "OK "Chayka"	Krasnodar Krai
64	Отель "Мартон Пашковский"	Otel' "Marton Pashkovskiy"	Krasnodar Krai
65	ООО "Санаторий "Черноморская Зорька"	ООО "Sanatoriy "Chernomorskaya Zor'ka"	Krasnodar Krai
66	СНТ "Кубанская Нива"	SNT "Kubanskaya Niva"	Krasnodar Krai
67	Комплекс отдыха "Ласковый берег"	Kompleks otdyza "Laskovyy bereg"	Krasnodar Krai
68	КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева	KGPU im. V.P. Astaf'yeva	Krasnoyarsk Krai
69	ГАУ КО "Содействие детскому отдыху" Загородный оздоровительный лагерь "Чумляк"	GAU KO "Sodeystviye detskomu otdykhу" Zagorodnyy ozdorovitel'nyy lager' "Chumlyak"	Kurgan Oblast
70	ГБУ "Детский Санаторий "Космос"	ГБУ "Detskiy Sanatoriy "Kosmos"	Kurgan Oblast
71	ГАУ КО «Содействие детскому отдыху» СОЛКД «Романтика»	GAU KO «Sodeystviye detskomu otdykhу» SOLKD "Romantika"	Kurgan Oblast

72	ОКОУ "Клюквинская санаторная школа-интернат"	ОКОУ "Klyukvinskaya sanatornaya shkola-internat"	Kursk Oblast
73	ОКОУ "Дмитриевская школа-интернат для детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья"	ОКОУ "Dmitriyevskaya shkola-internat dlya detey s ogranichennymi vozmozhnostyami zdorov'ya"	Kursk Oblast
74	ОКУ "Курский областной социально-реабилитационный центр для несовершеннолетних"	ОКУ "Kurskiy oblastnoy sotsial'no-reabilitatsionnyy tsentr dlya nesovershennoletnikh"	Kursk Oblast
75	ОКУ "КУРСКИЙ МЕДИКО-СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИОННЫЙ ЦЕНТР ИМЕНИ ПРЕПОДОБНОГО ФЕОДОСИЯ ПЕЧЕРСКОГО"	ОКУ "KURSKIY MEDIKO-SOTSIAL'NYY REABILITATSIONNYY TSENTR IMENI PREPODOBNOGO FEODOSIYA PEChERSKOGO"	Kursk Oblast
76	МКДОУ "Детский Сад "Солнышко" Солнцевского района Курской области	МКДОУ "Detskiy Sad "Solnyshko" Solntsevskogo rayona Kurskoy oblasti"	Kursk Oblast
77	ОК "Березка"	ОК "Berezka"	Lipetsk Oblast
78	ЛГПУ имени П.П.Семенова-ТЯН-Шанского	ЛГПУ имени П.П.Семенова-ТЯН-Шанского	Lipetsk Oblast
79	МОГАУ "ДЮОЦ"	МОГАУ "DYuOTs"	Magadan Oblast
80	ГАУ СО МО "КЦСОР" ОК "Литвиново"	GAU SO MO "KTsSOR" OK "Litvinovo"	Moscow Oblast
81	СЦПСД "Преображение"	STsPSD "Preobrazheniye"	Moscow Oblast
82	ФГАУ "ОК "Клязьма"	FGAU "OK "Klyaz'ma"	Moscow Oblast
83	ФГБУ "ОК "Снегири"	FGBU "OK "Snegiri"	Moscow Oblast
84	ФГУ "Детский Санаторий "Поляны"	FGU "Detskiy Sanatoriy "Polyany"	Moscow Oblast
85	МБОУ "Образовательный Центр "Созвездие"	МБОУ "Obrazovatel'nyy Tsentr "Sozvezdiye"	Moscow Oblast
86	ФГБУ "РРЦ "Детство" Минздрава России	FGBU "RRTs "Detstvo" Minzdrava Rossii"	Moscow Oblast
87	ФГБОУ ВО "ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ"	FGBOU VO "GOSUDARSTVENNYY UNIVERSITET UPRAVLENIYA"	Moscow City
88	ФГКОУ "МКК ПВ МО РФ"	FGKOU "MKK PV MO RF"	Moscow City
89	ГБУЗ "НПЦ ДП ДЭМ"	GBUZ "NPTs DP DZM"	Moscow City
90	ФГБУ "НМИЦ ССХ им. А.Н. Бакулева" Минздрава России	FGBU "NMITs SSKh im. A.N. Bakuleva" Minzdrava Rossii"	Moscow City
91	ГАУ СО МО "КЦСОР" ДОЛ "Осташево"	GAU SO MO "KTsSOR" DOL "Ostashevo"	Moscow Oblast
92	ДОЛ "Сокол"	DOL "Sokol"	Ul'yanovsk
93	ООО "Валдайская Робинзонада"	ООО "Valdayskaya Robinzonada"	Novgorod Oblast
94	КОУ ОО "Нарышкинская школа-интернат"	KOU OO "Naryshkinskaya shkola-internat"	Orël Oblast
95	МБУДО ДООЛ "Дружба"	MBUDO DOOL "Druzhba"	Orenburg Oblast
96	База отдыха "Лесная поляна" РАНХиГС	Baza otdykha "Lesnaya polyana" RANKhiGS	Orël Oblast
97	МБОУДО "ДД(Ю)Т" Г. Пензы ВПК "Гвардия"	МБОУДО "DD(Yu)T" G. Penzy VPK "Gvardiya"	Penza Oblast
98	ФГАОУ ВО "ПНИПУ"	FGAOU VO "PNIPU"	Perm Krai
99	ООО "Огонёк ПМ"	ООО "Ogonëk PM"	Perm Krai
100	ФГБОУ ВДЦ "Океан" базе Центра воспитательных технологий "Маяк"	FGBOU VDTs "Okean" baze Tsentra vospitatel'nykh tekhnologiy "Mayak"	Primorskiy Krai
101	ФГБОУ ВО "Ввгу"	FGBOU VO "Vvgu"	Primorskiy Krai
102	ФГАОУ ВО "Дальневосточный Федеральный Университет"	FGAOU VO "Dal'nevostochnyy Federal'nyy Universitet"	Primorskiy Krai
103	ФГБОУ ВДЦ "Океан"	FGBOU VDTs "Okean"	Primorskiy Krai
104	ГОУ "Великолукская Школа-Интернат для Детей-Сирот и Детей, Оставшихся без Попечения Родителей"	GOU "Velikolukskaya Shkola-Internat dlya Detey-Sirot i Detey, Ostavshikhsya bez Popecheniya Roditeley"	Pskov Oblast
105	"Молодая гвардия - Юнармия" "Юный десантник"	"Molodaya gvardiya - Yunarniya" "Yunyy desantnik"	Pskov Oblast
106	ГП Псковской области "ЦДОО" Оздоровительный Лагерь "Звездный"	GP Pskovskoy oblasti "TsDOO" Oздorovitel'nyy Lager "Zvezdnyy"	Pskov Oblast
107	ООО ГТК "Лань"	ООО GTK "Lan"	Republic of Adygeya
108	ДОЛ "ГОРНЫЙ"	DOL "GORNYY"	Republic of Adygeya
109	ГБУ РБ Учалинский Центр "Семья"	GBU RB Uchalinskiy Tsentr "Sem'ya"	Republic of Bashkortostan
110	ГБУ РБ ЦЕНТР "ДЕТСТВО"	GBU RB TSENTR "DET-S'TVO"	Republic of Bashkortostan
111	ГБУ РБ Центр "Самрау"	GBU RB Tsentr "Samrau"	Republic of Bashkortostan

112	МАУ ДОЛ "Зелёные дубки"	MAU DOL "Zelënyye dubki"	Republic of Bashkortostan
113	МАУ ДОЛ "Орленок"	MAU DOL "Orlenok"	Republic of Bashkortostan
114	ФГБОУ ВО "БГПУ им.М.Акмиллы"	FGBOU VO "BGPU im.M.Akmully"	Republic of Bashkortostan
115	ФГБОУ ВО "Уфимский Университет Науки и Технологий"	FGBOU VO "Ufimskiy Universitet Nauki i Tekhnologiy"	Republic of Bashkortostan
116	ПАО АНК "Башнефть" ДОЛ "Дружба"	PAO ANK "Bashneft" DOL "Druzhba"	Republic of Bashkortostan
117	АУ ДО РБ "РСШОР" Спортивно-Оздоровительный лагерь «Энхалук»	AU DO RB "RSShOR" Sportivno-Ozdorovitel'nyy lager' «Enkhaluk»	Republic of Buryatia
118	ГБУ ДО "РЦ ПВТС РБ" ДОСЛ "Юность"	GBU DO "RTs PVT-s RB" DOSL "Yunost"	Republic of Buryatia
119	Региональный центр выявления, поддержки, развития способностей и талантов у детей и молодежи Республики Бурятия "АСТОРИУМ"	Regional'nyy tsentr vyavleniya, podderzhki, razvitiya sposobnostey i talantov u detey i molodezhi Respubliki Buryatiya "ASTORIUM"	Republic of Buryatia
120	МБОУДО "ДООЦ "Бригантина" Г. Чебоксары	MBOUDO "DOOTS "Brigantina" G. Cheboksary	Republic of Chuvash
121	МБОУДО "ДОЛ "Берёзка" Г. Чебоксары	MBOUDO "DOL "Berëzka" G. Cheboksary	Republic of Chuvash
122	ФГБОУ ВО "СГУ им. Питирима Сорокина"	FGBOU VO "SGU im. Pitirima Sorokina"	Republic of Komi
123	ГАУ РМЭ "ЛОК "Лесная Сказка"	GAU RM-E "LOK "Lesnaya Skazka"	Republic of Mariy-El
124	ГБУЗ Республики Мордовия "РДС "Лесная Сказка"	GBUZ Respubliki Mordoviya "RDS "Lesnaya Skazka"	Republic of Mordovia
125	МГУ им. Н.П. Огарёва	MGU im. N.P. Ogarëva	Republic of Mordovia
126	ГБУ РДРЦ "Тамиск"	GBU RDRTs "Tamisk"	Republic of Northern Ossetia
127	ПАО "Камаз" ООК "Саулык"	PAO "Kamaz" OOK "Saulyk"	Republic of Tatarstan
128	ООО "Дуслык"	OOO "Duslyk"	Republic of Tatarstan
129	МБУ "Городской Центр "ЯЛ" Оздоровительный лагерь "Заречье"	MBU "Gorodskoy Tsentr "YaL" Ozdorovitel'nyy lager' "Zarech'ye"	Republic of Tatarstan
130	ФГАОУ ВО КФУ СОЛ "Буревестник"	FGAOU VO KFU SOL "Burevestnik"	Republic of Tatarstan
131	МБУ "Городской Центр "ЯЛ" ДОЛ "Молодёжный"	MBU "Gorodskoy Tsentr "YaL" DOL "Molodëzhnyy"	Republic of Tatarstan
132	ЧМУ "Бумажник"	ChMU "Bumazhnik"	Republic of Tatarstan
133	"ГБУ "Республиканский центр "Лето" ДОЛ "Чайка"	"GBU "Respublikanskiy tsentr "Leto" DOL "Chayka"	Republic of Tatarstan
134	ООО ОК "Байтик"	OOO OK "Baytik"	Republic of Tatarstan
135	"ГБУ "Республиканский центр "Лето" - ДОЛ "Мирас-Наследие"	"GBU "Respublikanskiy tsentr "Leto" - DOL "Miras-Nasledie"	Republic of Tatarstan
136	ФГБОУ ВО "ГИПУ"	FGBOU VO "GIPU"	Republic of Udmurtia
137	ООО ДОЦ "Дмитриадовский"	OOO DOTs "Dmitriadovskiy"	Rostov Oblast
138	ДОК "Спутник"	DOK "Sputnik"	Rostov Oblast
139	ООО "Казачок"	OOO "Kazachok"	Rostov Oblast
140	БО "Азовское взморье"	BO "Azovskoye vzmor'ye"	Rostov Oblast
141	Православная Религиозная Организация - Учреждение Дополнительного Религиозного Образования Духовно-Патриотический Центр "Предтеченский Городок"	Pravoslavnaya Religioznaya Organizatsiya - Uchrezhdeniye Dopolnitelnogo Religioznogo Obrazovaniya Dukhovno-Patrioticheskiy Tsentr "Predtechenskiy Gorodok"	Rostov Oblast
142	ФГАОУ ВО "ЮФУ"	FGAOU VO "YuFU"	Rostov Oblast
143	ООО СОК "Ромашка"	OOO SOK "Romashka"	Rostov Oblast
144	СПБ ГБУ "ДОК "Дружных"	SPB GBU "DOK "Druzhnykh"	City of Saint Petersburg
145	МАУ "ДЦ "Березки"	MAU "DTs "Berezki"	Samara Oblast
146	ООО Детский Санаторный Лагерь "Колос"	OOO Detskiy Sanatornyy Lager' "Kolos"	Samara Oblast
147	ФГБОУ ВО "Самарский Государственный Социально-Педагогический Университет"	FGBOU VO "Samskiy Gosudarstvennyy Sotsial'no-Pedagogicheskiy Universitet"	Samara Oblast
148	ФГАОУ ВО Самарский Университет им. Королева	FGAOU VO Samskiy Universitet im. Koroleva	Samara Oblast
149	ГБОУ СО "СОШ П.АЛЕКСЕЕВКА ХВАЛЫНСКОГО РАЙОНА ИМЕНИ В.М. ПАШИНА"	GBOU SO "SOSH PALEKSEEVKA KhVALYNSKOGO RAYONA IMENI V.M. PASHINA"	Saratov Oblast
150	ГБОУ СО "СОШ С. БЕЛОГОРНОЕ ВОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА"	GBOU SO "SOSH S. BELOGORNOE VOL'SKOGO RAYONA"	Saratov Oblast

151	ГАУ СО СОЦ "Лазурный"	GAU SO SOTs "Lazurnyy"	Saratov Oblast
152	ГАУ СО СОЦ "Пугачевский"	GAU SO SOTs "Pugachevskiy"	Saratov Oblast
153	Гаус "РДОЦ "Планета Детства" ДОЛ "Ласпи"	Gaus "RDOTs "Planeta Detstva" DOL "Laspi"	Sevastopol
154	ГБУ ДО "ММПЦ "Машук"	GBU DO "MMPTs "Mash-chk"	Stavropol'
155	ФГБУ "Национальный Парк "Смоленское Поозерье" Экологический центр "Бакланово"	FGBU "Natsional'nyy Park "Smolenskoye Poozer'ye" Ekologicheskiy tsentr "Baklanovo"	Smolensk Oblast
156	ДОЛ ОАО "РЖД" ДОЛ "ФАКЕЛ"	DOL OAO "RZhD" DOL "FAKEL"	Smolensk Oblast
157	ФГБОУ ВО РГПУ им. А. И. Герцена	FGBOU VO RGPU im. A. I. Gertsena	City of St Petersburg
158	ЧУ "ДОЛ"Сосновый Бор"	ChU"DOL"Sosnovyy Bor"	Karachay-Cherkessia
159	ДЛ ДПЛ "Радуга"	DL DPL "Raduga"	Stavropol'
160	ФГБУ СКФНКЦ ФМБА России Медицинский центр "Юность"	FGBU SKFNKTs FMBA Rossii Meditsinskiy tsentr "Yunost"	Stavropol'
161	ФГБУ СКФНКЦ ФМБА России Детский санаторий им. Н.К. Крупской	FGBU SKFNKTs FMBA Rossii Detskiy sanatoriy im. N.K. Krupskoy	Stavropol'
162	МБУ ДО ДОО(П)Ц "Солнечный"	MBU DO DOO(P)Ts "Solnechnyy"	Stavropol'
163	МАУ ДЗОЛ "Заря"	MAU DZOL "Zarya"	Sverdlovsk Oblast
164	МАУ ДОЛ "Бригантина"	MAU DOL "Brigantina"	Sverdlovsk Oblast
165	ФГАОУ ВО "Ургпу"	FGAOU VO "Urgpu"	Sverdlovsk Oblast
166	МАУ ДОЛ "Уральские самоцветы"	MAU DOL "Ural'skiye samotsvety"	Sverdlovsk Oblast
167	ЧУ ФОК "Гагаринский"	ChU FOK "Gagarinskiy"	Sverdlovsk Oblast
168	Загородный детский оздоровительный лагерь (ЗДОЛ) Город Детства "Исетские Зори"	Zagorodnyy detskiy ozdorovitel'nyy lager' (ZDOL) Gorod Detstva "Isetskie Zori"	Sverdlovsk Oblast
169	ООО "ГАЗПРОМ ТРАНСГАЗ ЕКАТЕРИНБУРГ" Оздоровительный лагерь "Прометей"	OOO "GAZPROM TRANSGAZ EKATERINBURG" Ozdorovitel'nyy lager' "Prometey"	Sverdlovsk Oblast
170	ФГБОУ ВО "Тамбовский Государственный Университет имени Г.Р. Державина"	FGBOU VO "Tambovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni G.R. Derzhavina"	Tambov Oblast
171	АНО "СТК "Элегия" ДОЛ "Искорка"	ANO "STK "Elegiya" DOL "Iskorka"	Tambov Oblast
172	МБУ "Загородный Оздоровительный Лагерь "Костёр"	MBU "Zagorodnyy Ozdorovitel'nyy Lager' "Kostër"	Tambov Oblast
173	МБОУ ДО "ДООЦ "Кристалл"	MBOU DO "DOOTs "Kristall"	Tambov Oblast
174	Православный молодежный центр "Спас"	Pravoslavnyy molodezhnyy tsentr "Spas"	Tambov Oblast
175	МБОУ ДО "ДООЛ "Аquareль"	MBOU DO "DOOL "Akvarel"	Tambov Oblast
176	МБОУДО "ДООЛ "Спутник"	MBOUDO "DOOL "Sputnik"	Tambov Oblast
177	АНО "СТК "Элегия" ДОЛ "Юность"	ANO "STK "Elegiya" DOL "Yunost"	Tambov Oblast
178	ФГБОУ ВО "Томский Государственный Педагогический Университет"	FGBOU VO "Tomskiy Gosudarstvennyy Pedagogicheskiy Universitet"	Tomsk Oblast
179	ФГБОУ ВО "ТГПУ им. Л.Н. Толстого"	FGBOU VO "TGPU im. L.N. Tolstogo"	Tula Oblast
180	ООО "МДЦ Компьютерия"	OOO "MDTs Komp'yuteriya"	Tver Oblast
181	ГАУ ДО ТО "РЦДППВ "Аванпост"	GAU DO TO "RTsDPPV "Avanpost"	Tyumen Oblast
182	АУ ТО "ЦКР "Родник"	AU TO "TsKR "Rodnik"	Tyumen Oblast
183	АНО "ООЦ СТ "Энергетик"	ANO "OOTs ST "Energetik"	Tyumen Oblast
184	АНО ДООЦ "Алые Паруса"	ANO DOOTs "Alyye Parusa"	Tyumen Oblast
185	АНО ОДОЦ "Ребьячья Республика" "Олимпийская ребьячка"	ANO ODOOTs "Rebyach'ya Respublika" "Olimpiyskaya rebyachka"	Tyumen Oblast
186	УРОО "ВПК "Юнармеец"	UROO "VPK "Yunarmeyets"	Ulyanovsk Oblast
187	ООО Смарт	OOO Smart	Ulyanovsk Oblast
188	ООО "Эврика" санатории "Радон"	OOO "Evrika" sanatorii "Radon"	Ulyanovsk Oblast
189	ООО "ДОЛ "Волжанка"	OOO "DOL "Volzhanka"	Ulyanovsk Oblast
190	ОГБУ ДО "ДООЦ Юность"	OGBU DO "DOOTs Yunost"	Ulyanovsk Oblast

191	Владимирское Областное Отделение Всероссийской Общественной Организации Ветеранов "Боевое Братство" Спортивный военно-патриотический лагерь "Дружба"	Vladimirskoye Oblastnoye Otdeleniye Vserossiyskoy Obshchestvennoy Organizatsii Veteranov "Boyevoye Bratstvo" Sportivnyy voyenno-patrioticheskiy lager' "Druzhba"	Vladimir Oblast
192	ППО "Кэмз" Роспрофпром ДОЛ "Искатель"	PPO "Kemz" Rosprofprom DOL "Iskatel"	Vladimir Oblast
193	ГАУВО ВРЦ "Олимп"	GAUVO VRTs "Olimp"	Vladimir Oblast
194	МУ ОЦ "Орленок"	MU OTs "Orlenok"	Volgograd Oblast
195	ООО ДЮСОК "Сосна"	OOO DYuSOK "Sosna"	Volgograd Oblast
196	ВРМДОО "Участие" Оборонно-спортивный лагерь "Авангард"	VRMDOO "Uchastiye" Oboronno-sportivnyy lager' "Avangard"	Volgograd Oblast
197	У "ДОЛ им.Гули Королевой" ВООО РСМ	U "DOL im.Guli Korolevoy" VOOO RSM	Volgograd Oblast
198	ФГБОУ ВО "ВГСПУ"	FGBOU VO "VGSPU"	Volgograd Oblast
199	ФГБОУ ВО "Волгоградский Государственный Технический Университет"	FGBOU VO "Volgogradskiy Gosudarstvennyy Tekhnicheskiy Universitet"	Volgograd Oblast
200	Союз "НП ДОЦ "Рассвет"	Soyuz "NP DOTs "Rassvet"	Volgograd Oblast
201	ФГБОУ ВО "ВГСПУ", База отдыха МАРАФОН	FGBOU VO "VGSPU", Baza otdykha MARAFON	Volgograd Oblast
202	"АВАНГАРД АО УДО ВО "Учебно-методический центр военно-патриотического воспитания"	"AVANGARD" AO UDO VO "Uchebno-metodicheskiy tsentr voyenno-patrioticheskogo vospitaniya"	Vologda Oblast
203	ООО "Лесная Сказка"	OOO "Lesnaya Skazka"	Vologda Oblast
204	ООО "Импульс"	OOO "Impul's"	Vologda Oblast
205	ДОЦ "Акварели" ДОЛ "Жемчужина Мологи"	DOTs "Akvareli" DOL "Zhemchuzhina Mologi"	Vologda Oblast
206	ДОЦ "Акварели" ДОЛ "Искра"	DOTs "Akvareli" DOL "Iskra"	Vologda Oblast
207	АНО ДПО Центр "Воин", филиал Ямало-Ненец	ANO DPO Tsentr "Voin", filial Yamalo-Nenets	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Area
208	Муниципальное учреждение дополнительного образования Спортивная школа олимпийского резерва №19	Munitsipal'noye uchrezhdeniye dopolnitel'nogo obrazovaniya Sportivnaya shkola olimpiyskogo rezerva №19	Yaroslavl Oblast
209	ЯГПУ им. К.Д.Ушинского	YaGPU im. K.D.Ushinskogo	Yaroslavl Oblast
210	ФГБУ "Национальный парк "Плещеево озеро" Мы - Дети Волги	FGBU "Natsional'nyy park "Pleshcheyevo ozero" My - Deti Volgi	Yaroslavl Oblast

ENDNOTES

1. Khoshnood, Kaveh, Nathaniel Raymond and Caitlin Howarth et al. "Russia's Systematic Program for the Re-education and Adoption of Ukraine's Children." 14 February 2023. Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. Available at <https://ysph.yale.edu/news-article/russias-systematic-program-for-the-re-education-and-adoption-of-ukraines-children/> , archived at <https://archive.ph/vC8zu>.
2. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley. "Berkeley Protocol on Digital Open Source Investigations," New York and Geneva, 03 January 2022. Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/publications/policy-and-methodological-publications/berkeley-protocol-digital-open-source>, archived at <https://archive.ph/m8Pku>.
3. Khoshnood et al., "Russia's Systematic Program for the Re-education and Adoption of Ukraine's Children."
4. Cadet schools are secondary schools in Russia that offer specialized curriculum focusing on military subjects.
5. Raymond, Nathaniel A., Oona A. Hathaway, Caitlin N. Howarth, and Kaveh Khoshnood et al., "Intentional, Systematic, & Widespread: Russia's Program of Coerced Adoption and Fostering of Ukraine's Children." 3 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. Available at <https://medicine.yale.edu/news-article/russias-systematic-program-of-coerced-adoption-and-fostering-of-ukraines-children/> , archived at <https://archive.ph/6sMvd>.
6. Khoshnood et al., "Russia's Systematic Program for the Re-education and Adoption of Ukraine's Children."
7. Raymond et al., "Intentional, Systematic, & Widespread: Russia's Program of Coerced Adoption and Fostering of Ukraine's Children."
8. Сведения об образовательной организации, CRVSP. Available at <https://crvsp.ru/center>, archived at <https://archive.ph/wip/YpRPu>.
9. SB_069 has been withheld for protection purposes; SB_025 has been withheld for protection purposes
10. Raymond et al., "Intentional, Systematic, & Widespread: Russia's Program of Coerced Adoption and Fostering of Ukraine's Children."
11. SB_070 has been withheld for protection purposes.
12. Alava, Jonna. "Russia's Young Army: Raising New Generations Into Militarized Patriots," 27 May 2021. Available at <https://hup.fi/chapters/e/10.33134/HUP-9-9> , archived at <https://archive.ph/qLdvo>.
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