

**Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University**

Department of International and European Law

“APPROVED” by
Dean of the School of Law

Vitalii SEROHIN
“28” august 2025

Course program

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY LAW

Level of academic degree:	first (bachelor's degree level)
Subject area:	29 International Relations
Special field:	293 International Law
Program of study:	International Law
Type of discipline:	Compulsory
Faculty:	School of Law

2025/2026 academic year

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of School of Law

"28" August 2025, Protocol №1

DEVELOPERS:

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The program was approved at the meeting of the department of International and European Law

Protocol of "27" August 2025, №1

Head of the department of International and European Law



Tetiana SYROID

The program was agreed with the guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty 293 International Law

Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law" PhD in Law, associate professor



Lina FOMINA

The program is approved by the Scientific and Methodological Committee of School of Law

Protocol of "28" August 2025, №1

Head of the Scientific and Methodological Committee



Hanna ZUBENKO

INTRODUCTION

The program of the study discipline "International Security Law" is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional training program of the bachelor's field of knowledge 29 International relation, specialty 293 International law.

1. Description of the academic discipline

1.1. The goal of teaching an academic discipline is for students to master: general knowledge of concepts, goals and principles of international security law; theoretical provisions that allow distinguishing the forms and mechanisms of the universal and regional levels of international security; characteristics of the SPD of the European Union; basic legal information about the legal basis for the implementation of SPBO within the EU; specifics of the institutional cooperation mechanisms of NATO states; knowledge of cooperation mechanisms within the framework of the OSCE; a vision of the prospects of Ukraine's place in the system of global and regional security systems.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline: formation of students' ideas about concepts and principles of international security law; familiarization with the principles of construction and directions of implementation of forms and mechanisms of universal and global levels of international security; mastering key legal terminology and concepts from the field of international security; to learn to navigate the content of basic legal information about the legal foundations of the universal and regional levels of international security; to reveal the specifics of the institutional mechanisms of the European and Euro-Atlantic security system; develop skills in understanding the mechanisms of development and implementation of the Common Security and Defense Policy; getting an idea of the prospects and methods of Ukraine's integration into the European security system; to outline the key directions of further development of universal and regional systems of international security.

1.3. The number of credits is 4.

1.4. The total number of hours is 120.

5. Characteristics of the discipline.	
The subject of study of the academic discipline is basic information in the field of the legal framework of international cooperation in the field of security, the history of its development, the content and principles of formation, directions and mechanism of implementation and development prospects.	
The program of the academic discipline consists of one part, which examines the content, principles, directions and forms of international cooperation in the field of international security, as well as the functioning mechanism of the universal and regional levels of international security and the prospects for their development.	
Normative	
Day form of education	Correspondence (remote) form of education
Year of preparation	
4	4
Semester	
7	7
Lectures	
32	8
Practical, seminar classes	

32	4
Laboratory classes	
–	–
Independent work	
56	108
Individual tasks	
–	
Control work	
1	
Form of control	
test	

1.6. List of competencies formed by this discipline:

GC 2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity. GC 6. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations. GC 10. Ability to work in an international context. GC.14 The ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of international law, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology. PC 2. Knowledge and understanding of the retrospective of the formation of international institutions, foreign policy structures, legal and state institutions. PC7. Knowledge and understanding of European law and the law of the European Union. PC 9. Knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of the implementation and application of the norms of material and procedural law.

1.7. Planned learning outcomes

As a result of studying the academic discipline, applicants must achieve the following program results:

PLO 9. Independently determine the circumstances in which clarification is needed, and act in accordance with the received recommendations;

PLO 13. Convey to specialists and non-specialists information, ideas, problems, solutions and own experience on current issues of international law;

PLO 14. It is necessary to use statistical information obtained from primary and secondary sources for one's professional activities;

PLO 19. Demonstrate the necessary knowledge and understanding of the essence and content of the main legal institutions and norms of the fundamental branches of national law; international law; European law and the law of the European Union

PLO 21. Apply acquired knowledge and skills in international relations, international law when solving practical tasks;

PLO 22. To prepare drafts of the necessary acts of application of international law in accordance with the legal opinion made in various legal situations.

1.8. Prerequisites: Constitutional Law of Ukraine, International public law (the fundamentals of theory), International public law (the main branches).

2. Thematic plan of the educational discipline

Topic 1. The law of international security

Law of international security: concepts and principles. Types of international security. Disarmament and international security. Main international legal acts in the field of security.

Topic 2. Universal level of international security

Legal characteristics of the global level of international security. The United Nations in the system of international security (the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly, the First Committee) Conference on disarmament. Legal foundations for combating the main challenges to international peace and security (regional conflicts, drug trade, transnational crime, terrorism, WMD proliferation, illegal arms trade, cybercrime, etc.). The main components of the international legal security of states (prohibition of aggression, the right to individual and collective self-defense, remedial measures)

Topic 3. Legal aspects of the use of force in international relations. Measures to maintain and restore peace.

Actions of the UN Security Council in the event of a threat to peace, acts of aggression. Legal regulation of activities involving the use of armed forces. The concept of "humanitarian intervention" and the problem of responding to international crises. Preventive diplomacy and mediation. Peacekeeping activities within the framework of the UN. UN political missions and good offices. Legal regulation of UN peacebuilding activities. Legal regulation of international cooperation in the field of combating terrorism. Main international forums and organizations in the field of disarmament. Confidence and security measures in the post-confrontation period and their international legal consolidation (regulation).

Topic 4. Forms and mechanisms of implementation of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy.

The concept of SPBO and the contractual basis of its formation and implementation. Powers of EU institutions in the field of CSDP. Permanent bodies and mechanisms of SPBO implementation. EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy 2016

Topic 5. NATO in the Euro-Atlantic security system

The evolution of the competence of NATO's main bodies in the field of military and security cooperation of member states. Expansion of security cooperation within NATO after the end of the Cold War. Partnership for Peace. Mediterranean dialogue. NATO and the fight against terrorism. Cooperation between the EU and NATO in the field of security and defense.

Topic 6. OSCE in the European security system.

The final act of the BSEU. Reform of the CSCE after the end of the Cold War. OSCE field operations. OSCE and the problem of disarmament. Activities of the OSCE in the field of combating terrorism.

3. The structure of the discipline

Section names	Number of hours											
	Day form of education						Correspondence form of education					
	Ful l-tim e	including					Ful l-tim e	including				
		lec tur es	se mi nar		.	ind epen dent		lec tur es	se mi nar			inde pen dent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Topic 1. The law of international security	14	4	2	-	-	8	19	1	-	-	-	18-
Topic 2. Universal level of international security	20	6	6	-	-	8	20	1	1	-	-	18-
Topic 3. Legal aspects of the use of force in	20	6	6	-	-	8	19	1	-	-	-	18-

international relations. Measures to maintain and restore peace.												
Topic 4. Forms and mechanisms of implementation of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy	18	4	6	-	-	8	20	1	1	-	-	18
Topic 5. NATO in the Euro-Atlantic security system	24	6	6	-	-	12	21	2	1	-	-	18-
Topic 6. OSCE in the European security system.	24	6	6	-	-	12	21	2	1	-	-	18-
Total hours	120	32	32	-	-	56	120	8	4	-	-	108

4. Topics of seminar (practical, laboratory) classes

4.1. Topics of seminar (practical, laboratory) classes for full-time education

№	Name topics	Number Hours Full-time / part-time
1.	The law of international security	2/0
2.	Universal level of international security	6/1
3.	Legal aspects of the use of force in international relations. Measures to maintain and restore peace.	6/0
4.	Forms and mechanisms of implementation of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy	6/1
5.	NATO in the Euro-Atlantic security system	6/1
6.	OSCE in the European security system	6/1
total:		32/4

5. Tasks for independent work

№	Types, content of independent work	Number hours full-time / part-time
1.	Topic 1: Law of international security. Task: familiarize yourself with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the academic discipline; compile a thesaurus (dictionary) of special legal terms for the topic	8/18
2.	Topic 2. Universal level of international security. Task: familiarize yourself with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the academic discipline; compile a thesaurus (dictionary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions	8/18

3.	Topic 3. Legal aspects of the use of force in international relations. Measures to maintain and restore peace. Task: familiarize yourself with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the academic discipline; compile a thesaurus (dictionary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions	8/18
4.	Topic 4. Forms and mechanisms of implementation of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy Task: familiarize yourself with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the academic discipline; compile a thesaurus (dictionary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions	8/18
5.	Topic 5. NATO in the Euro-Atlantic security system. Task: familiarize yourself with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the academic discipline; compile a thesaurus (dictionary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions	12/18
6.	Topic 6. OSCE in the European security system. Task: familiarize yourself with the lecture material; familiarize yourself with key international documents on the topic (on special missions, etc.); compile a thesaurus (dictionary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions	12/18
total:		56/108

6. Tasks of the student's choice (control work)

Tasks of the student's choice are an additional form of educational activity, they develop opportunities for independent work and contribute to the in-depth study of theoretical material, the formation of skills to use knowledge to solve relevant practical problems.

Types of tasks of the student's choice in the discipline (abstracts, reports, essays, presentations, etc.) are determined by the teacher. The task of the student's choice is to perform one of the above types of work on a specific, or selected by the student with the help of the teacher, the topic. Terms of receiving, execution and presentation of results of tasks at the choice of the student are defined by the teacher.

The tasks of the student's choice are performed by the student independently, with the receipt of the necessary advice from the research and teaching staff. Cases of performance of works on complex subjects by several persons are allowed.

6.1. Topics for performing tasks of the student's choice

1. The concept of international security law, principles and norms
2. Legal foundations of international security
3. Legal characteristics of the global level of international security
4. The United Nations in the international security system (UN Security Council, UN General Assembly, First Committee) Conference on disarmament.
5. Legal bases for combating the main challenges to international peace and security (regional conflicts, drug trade, transnational crime, terrorism, WMD proliferation, illegal arms trade, cybercrime, etc.)
6. The main components of international legal security of states (prohibition of aggression, the right to individual and collective self-defense, remedial measures)
7. Legal aspects of the use of force in international relations
8. Actions of the UN Security Council in the event of a threat to peace, acts of aggression.
9. Legal regulation of activities involving the use of armed forces.

10. The concept of "humanitarian intervention" and the problem of responding to international crises.
11. Preventive diplomacy and mediation.
12. Peacekeeping activities within the framework of the UN.
13. UN political missions and good offices.
14. Legal regulation of UN peacebuilding activities.
15. Legal regulation of international cooperation in the field of combating terrorism.
16. Main international forums and organizations in the field of disarmament.
17. Confidence and security measures in the post-confrontation period and their international legal consolidation (regulation).
18. The planning and decision-making process within the framework of the European security and defense policy.
19. Competence of the European Council in the sphere of CSDP.
20. Legal basis of the EPPO according to the Treaty of Nice of February 26, 2001.
21. The legal basis for establishing the competence of the Council of the EU in the field of ESDP
22. COREPER (Committee of Permanent Representatives) in the decision-making process in the field of EPPO.
23. The Policy and Security Committee (PSC) its tasks and principles of functioning.
24. Advisory structures in the process of approving decisions in the field of ESDP (Military-Political Group and Group on Foreign Policy (RELEX))
25. Mechanisms of interaction of the Policy and Security Committee with the Committee on Public Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM) and the EU Military Committee (EUMC).
26. EU Military Headquarters (EUMS): legal basis of activity, structure, main tasks.
27. EU Situation Center: legal basis of activity, structure, main tasks.
28. Agreement "Berlin +"
29. EU tools in the field of planning and conducting crisis response operations.
30. The 2007 Lisbon Treaty on the Reform of the EU: the main provisions in the field of the European Union.
31. Global Strategy of the European Union on Foreign and Security Policy (June 2016)
32. Implementation plan of the Global Strategy of the European Union on Foreign Policy and Security Policy (adopted by the Council of the EU in 2016)
33. European Defense Action Plan 2016 (adopted by the European Commission)
34. Legal mechanisms of cooperation between the EU and NATO in the field of security and defense.

7. Teaching methods

The teaching method is an interrelated activity of the teacher and the student, aimed at the assimilation of the system of knowledge by students, the acquisition of skills and abilities, their education and general development.

Explanatory and illustrative method or informational and receptive method. Students gain knowledge at lectures, educational or methodological literature. Students perceive and comprehend facts, assessments, conclusions and stay within the limits of reproductive thinking. This method is widely used to transmit a large amount of information.

Reproductive method. Students' activities are algorithmic in nature, that is, they are performed according to instructions, prescriptions, rules in situations that are analogous, similar to the sample shown. Students' activities are organized according to the repeated reproduction of the acquired knowledge. For this purpose, a variety of exercises, practical tasks, programmable control, and various forms of self-control are used.

Problem-based presentation method. Before presenting the material, the scientific and pedagogical worker poses a problem, formulates a cognitive task on the basis of various sources and means. He/she shows a way to solve a problem. The way to achieve the goal is to reveal the

system of evidence, compare points of view, different approaches. Students become witnesses and participants in scientific research. Students not only perceive, comprehend and memorize ready-made information, but also follow the logic of evidence, the movement of thought of scientific and pedagogical workers.

Partial-search, or heuristic, method. It consists in the organisation of an active search for solutions to the cognitive tasks put forward in the training (or formulated independently). The search for a solution takes place under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker. The thinking process becomes productive. The thinking process is gradually directed and controlled by the academic staff or by the students themselves on the basis of work on programs (including computer programs) and textbooks. The method helps to activate students' thinking and arouse their interest in learning at seminars.

Research method. The material, the formulation of problems and tasks, and brief oral or written instruction of students are analyzed. Students independently study literature, sources, and perform other search activities. Tasks that are performed using the research method should contain all the elements of an independent research process (task statement, justification, assumptions, search for appropriate sources of necessary information, task solution process).

Discussion methods. Elements of discussion (disputes, clashes of positions, deliberate exacerbation and even exaggeration of contradictions in the discussed content) can be used in almost any organizational form of learning, including lectures.

Modeling method. Modeling situations during the educational process is the creation of such situations-models where real objects are replaced by symbols and the relationships between the participants in the activity are not natural, but are organized specifically under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker, that is, artificially.

8. Control methods

Control methods are methods of diagnostic activity that allow feedback in the learning process in order to obtain data on the success of learning and the effectiveness of the learning process.

Control measures determine the compliance of the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students with the requirements of normative documents on higher education.

Self-control is intended for self-assessment by applicants for higher education of the quality of mastering the educational material of the discipline (section, topic). To this end, the textbooks for each topic (section), as well as methodological developments for seminars provide questions for self-control.

Cathedral control is carried out in order to assess the level of training of students in the discipline at different stages of its study and is carried out in the form of incoming, current, boundary and semester control.

The following types of control of learning outcomes are used in the educational process: entrance, current during the semester, control works provided by the curriculum, acceptance of individual tasks, term papers, final semester, deferred control.

Entrance control is carried out before studying a new course in order to determine the level of preparation of students in the disciplines that provide this course. Entrance control is carried out in the first lesson on the basis of tasks that correspond to the programs of previous training. The results of control are analyzed at the departmental (interdepartmental) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions together with scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes to ensure discipline. Based on the results of the entrance control, measures are developed to provide individual assistance to students, or to adjust the educational process.

Current control is carried out during all types of classes during the semester. Ongoing control can take the form of an oral interview or written control in practical, seminar or lecture classes, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches when discussing issues in seminars, in the form of computer-based testing, and so on. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. The results of the evaluation of students'

work must be communicated to students in a timely manner. The form of current control is rector's control works. The results of the evaluation of rector's tests can be counted as the results of tests, provided by the curriculum.

Semester test - a form of final control, which consists in assessing the assimilation of students' lecture material, as well as their work on certain seminars. Semester credit does not provide for the mandatory presence of students, provided they perform all types of work provided for in the curriculum for the semester.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score when taking a test in the discipline is 40.

The score of the final control is set on a national scale as the sum of points earned by the applicant during the semester during the control activities provided by the program of the discipline (practice) and points scored during the semester exam (credit).

The maximum amount of points that a student can score in the study of the discipline is 100.

8.1. Questions for the current and final control

1. International security law: concepts and principles.
2. Types of international security.
3. Disarmament and international security.
4. Main international legal acts in the field of security.
5. Legal characteristics of the global level of international security.
6. The United Nations in the international security system (UN Security Council, UN General Assembly, First Committee) Conference on disarmament.
7. Legal bases for combating the main challenges to international peace and security (regional conflicts, drug trade, transnational crime, terrorism, WMD proliferation, illegal arms trade, cybercrime, etc.).
8. The main components of international legal security of states (prohibition of aggression, the right to individual and collective self-defense, remedial measures)
9. Actions of the UN Security Council in the event of a threat to peace, acts of aggression.
10. Legal regulation of events involving the use of armed forces. The concept of "humanitarian intervention" and the problem of responding to international crises.
11. Preventive diplomacy and mediation.
12. Peacekeeping activities within the framework of the UN.
13. UN political missions and good offices.
14. Legal regulation of UN peacebuilding activities.
15. Legal regulation of international cooperation in the field of combating terrorism.
16. Main international forums and organizations in the field of disarmament.
17. Confidence and security measures in the post-confrontation period and their international legal consolidation (regulation).
18. The concept of SPBO and the contractual basis of its formation and implementation.
19. Powers of EU institutions in the field of CSDP.
20. Permanent bodies and mechanisms of implementation of SPBO.
21. EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy 2016.
22. Evolution of the competence of NATO's main bodies in the field of military and security cooperation of member states.
23. Expansion of security cooperation within NATO after the end of the Cold War.
24. Partnership for Peace. Mediterranean dialogue. NATO and the fight against terrorism.
25. Cooperation between the EU and NATO in the field of security and defense.
26. Final Act of the CSCE.
27. Reforming the CSCE after the end of the Cold War.
28. OSCE field operations.
29. OSCE and the problem of disarmament.
30. OSCE activities in the field of combating terrorism.

9. Scoring scheme

Full-time (distance) mode of study

The total number of points is 100.

The number of points for the exam is 40.

Number of points during the semester - 60:

Number of points for answers at seminars - 40: Formula about

$$\Sigma 40 = \frac{\Sigma 1}{\Sigma 2} \times 8 \text{ (eight)}$$

Note:

$\Sigma 40$ - the sum of the maximum number of points

$\Sigma 1$ - the sum of the points received by the student for answers to practical (seminar) classes.

$\Sigma 2$ the number of practical (seminary) classes during the semester.

8 is the coefficient

Control work - 20 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks											
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T 6			CW	Individual task		
									total	Test	total
40								20	-	60	40
											100

T1, T2 ... – topics sections

Exam (final test) scoring criteria

The exam is conducted in the form of a written work consisting of 40 test tasks on the topics provided by the syllabus within the questions for the final control. Each correct answer to one test task is rated at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored during the final exam is 40.

Individual task scoring criteria

Test scoring criteria

The control work is conducted in the form of a written work consisting of test tasks on the topics provided by the syllabus within the questions for the final control. The maximum number of points scored is 20.

Oral response scoring criteria

Criteria for evaluating oral answers.

The answer to the seminar is 1-5 points.

The current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of speeches at seminars and practical classes in a five-point scale of assessments.

5 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during all practical lessons;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, substantiated statement of the issue, accompanied by correct examples and a reference to the current legislation;
- all that is taught should indicate a profound understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

4 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during the practical training;
- gives a correct, complete statement of the content of the textbook and the material provided by the teacher, but additional control questions that the teacher sets to clarify the depth of understanding and ability to navigate in phenomena and processes, responds only with some help from a teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

3 points are put under the following conditions:

- a student behaves passively in the classroom, responds only to the challenge of a teacher;
- in general, reveals the knowledge of the main study material under consideration, but during the answer makes mistakes and recognizes them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- Answers to the questions do not immediately, but only after some tension of memory, with what answers are fuzzy;
- not able to deduce the relationship with other problems of the discipline without the help of the teacher;

2 points are put under the following conditions:

- admits significant errors or completely misses the material and partially corrects these errors only after the instruction of the teacher;
- the student reveals the lack of knowledge of a significant part of the educational material, illogical and uncertainly teaches him, in the answer there are humps and breaks, can not explain the problem, although he understands it;
- the teaching material is not sufficiently connected and consistent.

1 point is put under the following conditions:

- the student assumes gross errors in the presentation of the material and does not correct these errors, even if they instruct them on the teacher;
- reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills in the analysis of phenomena, and in the further implementation of practical tasks.

Grading scale

The sum of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	Rating	
	for the exam	for a final test
90 – 100	perfectly	credited
70-89	good	
50-69	satisfactorily	
1-49	unsatisfactorily	not credited

10. Recommended literature**Basic literature**

1. Алексєєнко І.В. Міжнародні організації в системі міжнародних відносин / І.В. Алексєєнко // Держава і право. Юридичні і політичні науки. – К., 2005. Вип. 30. С. 577–587.

2. Ніццький договір та розширення ЄС / М-во юстиції України. Центр порівнял. права; За наук. ред. С.Шевчука. К.: Логос, 2001. 196 с.
3. Дужич Л. Забезпечення міжнародної безпеки міжнародноправовими засобами *Актуальні проблеми міжнародних відносин*. К., 2010. Вип. 88. Ч. 1. С.114–115.
4. Міжнародне право : основні галузі : підруч. за ред. В. Г. Буткевича. К. : Либідь, 2004. 816 с.
5. Ржевська В. С. Право держави на самооборону і міжнародна безпека. К. : Вид. дім “Промінь”, 2005. 251 с.
6. Козярська А. О. Поняття безпеки в теорії і практиці міжнародного права. *Актуальні питання реформування правової системи України*. Луцьк, 2007. Т. 1. С. 202–207.
7. Віденська конвенція «Про консульські зносини» 24 квітня 1963 року. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_047#Text
8. Декларація ООН про принципи міжнародного права 1970 р. URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_569
9. Загальна декларація прав людини. URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_015
10. Заключний акт НБСЄ Хельсінкі 1975 р. URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_055
11. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник. Одеса : Фенікс, 2018. 744 с.
12. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник. 2-ге вид., перероб. і допов. Харків: Право. 2020. 648 с.
13. Сироїд Т.Л., Гавриленко О.А., Фоміна Л.О. Міжнародне публічне право. Міжнародний захист прав людини: посібник для підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання / за заг. ред. д.ю.н., проф. Т.Л. Сироїд. Вид. 4-те вид., перероб і допов. Харків : Право. 2021. 462 с.
14. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне кримінальне право : підручник. Харків. нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна. Харків : Право, 2023. 512 с.
15. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне публічне право : навч. посіб. Київ : Юрінком Інтер, 2025. 628 с.
16. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне кримінальне право : підручник / Т. Л. Сироїд ; Харків. нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна. Вид. 2-ге, допов. Харків : Право, 2025. 536 с.
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