The fact that a breach [1] was committed by a subordinate does not absolve his superiors from penal or disciplinary responsibility. Superiors can be responsible if they knew or had information which should have enabled them to conclude, in the circumstances and at the time, the subordinate was committing or going to commit a breach [1]; and the superior did not take all feasible measures within their power to prevent or repress the breach [1].

See Orders [2]; Superiors [3]; Commanders [4]; Criminal repression [5];
DOCUMENT

ICC Statute (Art. 28) [14]


UN, Statute of the ICTY [18] (C. Art. 7 [19])

CASES

The International Criminal Court (A. Art. 28) [20]

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Canada, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Act (Section 5) [22]

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Canada, Sivakumar v. Canada [25]

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ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Rajic, Rule 61 Decision \[27\] (Paras. 58-61 \[28\])

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Galic \[29\] (Paras. 173 \[30\]-177 \[31\])

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Strugar (Paras. 361-444) \[32\]

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Sljivancanin \[33\]

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Colombia Peace Agreement \[40\]

International Criminal Court, Trial Judgment in the Case of the Prosecutor V. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo \[41\]


METTRAUX Guénaël, The Law of Command Responsibility, Oxford, OUP,


**FURTHER READING:**


Source URL: https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/command-responsibility

Links
[1] https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/breach
[12] https://www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule152