The fact that a breach 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; and the superior did not take all feasible measures within their power to prevent or repress the breach.

See Orders; Superiors; Commanders; Criminal repression;
CIHL, 152 [12], 153 [13]
UN, Statute of the ICTY (C. Art. 7)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Rajic, Rule 61 Decision (Paras. 58-61)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Galic (Paras. 173-177)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Strugar (Paras. 361-444)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Sljivancanin

ICTR, The Prosecutor v. Akayesu

Switzerland, The Niyontese Case

European Court of Human Rights, Kononov v. Latvia

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadzic

USA, Al-Shimari v. CACI Premier Technology, Inc.

ICC, Confirmation of Charges against LRA Leaders

Colombia Peace Agreement

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


**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