



Original: English

**No. ICC-02/18
Date: 2 July 2021**

PRE TRIAL CHAMBER I

**Before: Judge Péter Kovács, Presiding
Judge Reine Alapini-Gansou
Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera**

SITUATION IN THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA I

**Order with regard to the
'Prosecution's request to set a timetable for public redacted versions of the
recent litigation'**

Decision to be notified in accordance with Regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court* to:

The Office of the Prosecutor
Karim A. A. Khan

Counsel for the Defence

Legal Representatives of Victims

Legal Representatives of Applicants

Unrepresented Victims

**Unrepresented Applicants for
Participation/Reparations**

The Office of Public Counsel for Victims

The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence

States Representatives
Competent authorities of the Bolivarian
Republic of Venezuela

Amicus Curiae

REGISTRY

Registrar
Peter Lewis

Counsel Support Section

Victims and Witnesses Unit

Detention Section

**Victims Participation and Reparations
Section**

Other

PRE TRIAL CHAMBER I (the ‘Chamber’) of the International Criminal Court (the ‘Court’), in the Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I, having regard to Article 68(3) of the Statute, Rules 15 and 43 of the Rule of Procedure and Evidence and Regulation 23*bis* of the Regulations of the Court issues the following Order.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. On 24 September 2018, the Office of the Prosecutor (the ‘Prosecution’) received from a group of States Parties to the Rome Statute a referral under Article 14 regarding the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (the ‘Situation’).¹

2. On 28 September 2018, the Presidency of the Court assigned the Situation to the Chamber.² On 19 February 2020, the Presidency reassigned the Situation from the Chamber to Pre-Trial Chamber III.³ On 16 March 2021, the Presidency reassigned the Situation from Pre-Trial Chamber III to the Chamber.⁴

3. On December 2020, the Prosecution issued its Report on Preliminary Examination Activities. It indicated, with regard to its examination of the ‘Subject-Matter Jurisdiction’ of the Court, that: ‘[t]he Office has concluded that the information available at this stage provides a reasonable basis to believe that since at least April 2017, civilian authorities, members of the armed forces and pro-government individuals have committed (...) crimes against humanity (...)’.⁵

4. With regard to its ‘[a]dmissibility’ examination, the Prosecution reported that it ‘sought to advance its admissibility assessment in terms of complementarity and gravity’. For this purpose, it requested ‘information from the competent national authorities on the nature, scope and progress of domestic proceedings corresponding to

¹ Annex I to the ‘Decision assigning the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to Pre-Trial Chamber I’, 28 September 2018, ICC-02/18-1-AnxI 28-09-2018.

² ‘Decision assigning the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to Pre-Trial Chamber I’, 28 September 2018, [ICC-02/18-1](#), page 3.

³ ‘Decision assigning the Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela II and reassigning the Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I to Pre-Trial Chamber III’, 19 February 2020, [ICC-02/18-2](#), page 4.

⁴ ‘Decision assigning judges to divisions and recomposing Chambers’, 16 March 2021, [ICC-02/18-4](#), pages 6-7. Previously, the Situation had been assigned to Pre-Trial Chamber III and before that to Pre-Trial Chamber I.

⁵ [Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2020](#), 14 December 2020, para. 204. See also ICC Press release, ‘[ICC Prosecutor, Mrs Fatou Bensouda, receives high-level delegation from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the context of its ongoing preliminary examinations](#)’, 5 November 2020

the Office's subject-matter findings'⁶ and received an initial response thereto.⁷ Finally, it reported that '[t]he Office anticipates concluding the preliminary examination (...) during the first half of 2021'.⁸

5. On 28 May 2021, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela ('Venezuela') filed a 'Request for judicial control submitted to the Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela pursuant to Articles 15 and 21.3 of the Statute and Rule 46.2 of the Rules of the regulations of the Court' ('Venezuela's Request').⁹ Venezuela submitted that, in the course of the Preliminary Examination, legal controversies and questions have arisen with the Prosecution which required a ruling by the Chamber.¹⁰ In essence, Venezuela advanced a series of interrelated arguments labelled under three chapters intended to show that the Chamber had the power and in the circumstances a duty to exercise 'Judicial Control'.¹¹

6. On 31 May 2021, the Prosecution filed a request in relation to its response to Venezuela's Request (the 'Prosecution's Omnibus Request').¹² The Prosecution requested the Chamber to reclassify Venezuela's Request and its annexes as public or ask Venezuela to file public redacted versions.¹³ The Prosecution submitted that Venezuela's Request should be dismissed *in limine*.¹⁴ The Prosecution requested an expedited ruling from the Chamber, to avoid any further delays in the announcement of the conclusion of the preliminary examination which the Office had been preparing to announce imminently.¹⁵

⁶ [Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2020](#), 14 December 2020, para. 207.

⁷ *Idem*, para. 209.

⁸ *Idem*, 14 December 2020, para. 214.

⁹ 'Transmission of Documents Received from the Authorities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela', 28 May 2021, [ICC-02/18-6-Conf](#). The documents contain XVII annexes. Annex IV contains the 'Request for judicial control submitted to the Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela pursuant to Articles 15 and 21.3 of the Statute and Rule 46.2 of the Rules of the regulations of the Court' (Annex IV) with further annexes (Annexes V-XVII).

¹⁰ Request, [ICC-02/18-6-Conf-AnxIV](#), page 3.

¹¹ *Idem*, page 4, paras 14-461.

¹² 'Prosecution's omnibus request in relation to its response to the request by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela', 31 May 2021, [ICC-02/18-7-Conf](#).

¹³ *Idem*, paras 12-16.

¹⁴ *Idem*, paras 2, 8. In the event the Chamber did not dismiss it *in limine*, the Prosecution requested leave to file a response of maximum 60 pages; *Idem*, paras 9-11.

¹⁵ *Idem*, para. 17.

7. On 10 June 2021, Venezuela filed a Response to the Prosecution’s Omnibus Request (‘Venezuela’s Response’).¹⁶ Venezuela indicated that its decision to seize the Chamber was taken as a measure of very last resort,¹⁷ as the Prosecution had not responded to any of its initiatives, reports and requests for information or guidance contrary to the principle of complementarity.¹⁸ It submitted that, therefore, Venezuela’s Request should *not* be dismissed *in limine*.¹⁹ Venezuela underlined that the issues addressed in its requests shall not be decided upon with undue urgency and requested the Chamber to convene a Status Conference.²⁰ Finally, Venezuela indicated its availability to submit a redacted version of its Request and its annexes.²¹

8. On 14 June 2021, the Chamber issued its ‘Decision on the “Request for judicial control submitted to the Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela pursuant to Articles 15 and 21.3 of the Statute and Rule 46.2 of the Rules of the regulations of the Court”’ (the ‘Decision’).²² The Chamber examined the provisions invoked by Venezuela to request judicial control over the preliminary examination.²³

9. The Chamber indicated that Regulation 46(2) of the Regulations contains an administrative provision and therefore no substantive rights can be deduced from this regulation.²⁴ The Chamber determined that, accordingly, the present litigation must be decided upon pursuant to the applicable law, which is set out in Article 21 of the Statute.²⁵

¹⁶ ‘Response to the Prosecution’s omnibus request in relation to its response to the request by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and request for status conference’, 10 June 2021, [ICC-02/18-8-Conf-AnxIII](#). The Response was transmitted by the Registry, pursuant to the ‘Transmission of Documents Received from the Authorities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 8 June 2021’, 10 June 2021, [ICC-02/18-8-Conf](#). The Registry transmitted in addition a number of documents filed as [Annex I](#), [Annex II](#), [Annex IV](#) and [Annex V](#).

¹⁷ Venezuela’s Response, [ICC-02/18-8-Conf-AnxIII](#), para. 7.

¹⁸ *Idem*, paras 9-10.

¹⁹ *Idem*, para. 15.

²⁰ *Idem*, paras 17-19.

²¹ *Idem*, paras 20-22.

²² ‘Decision on the ‘Request for judicial control submitted to the Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela pursuant to Articles 15 and 21.3 of the Statute and Rule 46.2 of the Rules of the regulations of the Court’, 14 June 2021, [ICC-02/18-9-Conf](#).

²³ *Idem*, para. 9. Venezuela invoked regulation 46(2) of the Regulations of the Court (the ‘Regulations’) and Articles 15 and 21(3) of the Statute.

²⁴ *Idem*, para. 10.

²⁵ *Idem*, para. 10.

10. The Chamber also rejected that Article 15 could provide a proper legal basis for the judicial control request. The Chamber underlined that the Situation has been assigned to the Chamber as a result of the referrals received from States Parties under Article 14 of the Statute, rather than the exercise of the Prosecutor's *proprio motu* powers reflected in Article 15 of the Statute.²⁶

11. Finally, the Chamber rejected that Article 21(3) of the Statute could serve as legal basis for the relief sought. The Chamber indicated that the legal framework of the Court does envisage a procedural opportunity to submit the type of challenges that were being introduced by Venezuela and there is therefore no 'lacuna' in the applicable law.²⁷ The Chamber noted that the relevant provision is Article 18 of the Statute, although for this provision to become available the Prosecutor must determine that there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation.²⁸ Because that determination had yet to be announced, the Chamber concluded that Venezuela's Request was premature and rejected it *in limine*.²⁹

12. The Chamber stressed that it was undisputed that Venezuela was being forthcoming in providing fruitful cooperation with the Court, a course that was 'deeply appreciat[ed]' by the Prosecution.³⁰ The Chamber underlined that a number of positive complementarity measures requested by Venezuela³¹ are compatible with the complementarity principle and must be pursued where feasible, provided they do not risk validating national proceedings or taint any possible admissibility proceedings in the future.³² The Chamber therefore reminded the Prosecution of its duty to maintain a meaningful dialogue with Venezuela, during the Preliminary Examination and beyond as the case may be.³³

13. The Chamber also noted that Venezuela's Request and annexes, the Prosecution's Omnibus Request and Venezuela's Response and annexes were classified as

²⁶ *Idem*, para. 11.

²⁷ *Idem*, para. 14.

²⁸ *Idem*, para. 14.

²⁹ *Idem*, para. 14 and page 11.

³⁰ *Idem*, para. 19.

³¹ *Idem*, para. 19. The measures discussed included the provision of 'roadmaps, directions and a benchmarking framework and to continue accompanying its domestic authorities in both (a) conducting investigations and prosecutions for any international crimes that would have been committed, and (b) implementing more global, ongoing institutional and judicial reforms'.

³² *Idem*, para. 19.

³³ *Idem*, para. 19 and page 12.

‘confidential’.³⁴ The Chamber underlined that Venezuela had helpfully indicated its availability to file public redacted versions and invited it to do so as soon as practicable.³⁵ The Chamber also directed the Prosecution to file a public redacted version of its Request expunging information in view of any redactions implemented by Venezuela to its documents.³⁶

14. On 15 June 2021, the ICC outgoing Prosecutor published a statement in which she indicated that she had had ‘reached a final determination on the preliminary examination’.³⁷

15. On 15 June 2021, the Prosecution filed the ‘Prosecution’s observations following the Pre-Trial Chamber’s 14 June 2021 Decision’ (the ‘Prosecution’s Observations’).³⁸ The Prosecution provided a brief description of its engagement with Venezuela during the Preliminary Examination,³⁹ indicated to the Chamber what its conclusion was on the issue of admissibility of potential cases that would likely arise from an investigation,⁴⁰ and reiterated that it had concluded its Preliminary Examination of the Situation.⁴¹

16. On 21 June 2021, the Office of the Public Counsel for Victims (the ‘OPCV’) filed its ‘Victims’ concerns arising from the public information regarding the conclusion of the Prosecutor’s preliminary examination concerning the Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I’ (the ‘OPCV Request’).⁴² The OPCV alleges that it has been appointed by a number of victims to represent their interests at the stage of the Preliminary Examination and it also refers to its mandate pursuant to regulation 81(4)

³⁴ *Idem*, para. 7.

³⁵ *Idem*, para. 8 and page 11.

³⁶ *Idem*, para. 8.

³⁷ Ms Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor, International Criminal Court “‘[Without Fear or Favour](#)’”: Reflections on my term as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Farewell end of term statement’, 15 June 2021, page 9.

³⁸ ‘Prosecution’s observations following the Pre-Trial Chamber’s 14 June 2021 Decision’, 15 June 2021, [ICC-02/18-10-Conf-Exp](#). A Confidential Redacted version of these Observations, transmitted to Venezuela, has been filed on the same date; [ICC-02/18-10-Conf](#).

³⁹ *Idem*, paras. 10-19.

⁴⁰ *Idem*, para. 7-9.

⁴¹ *Idem*, para 2 and footnote 3. Although this information was included in a confidential filing, it had been made public in Ms Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor, International Criminal Court “‘[Without Fear or Favour](#)’”: Reflections on my term as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Farewell end of term statement’, 15 June 2021, page 9.

⁴² ‘Victims’ concerns arising from the public information regarding the conclusion of the Prosecutor’s preliminary examination concerning the Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I’, 21 June 2021, [ICC-02/18-11](#).

of the Regulations of the Court.⁴³ The OPCV notes a public statement of the former ICC Prosecutor, that a final determination on the Preliminary Examination had been reached but not announced, pending confidential litigation before the Chamber.⁴⁴ The OPCV argues that the victims' right to appear before the ICC pursuant to article 68(3) of the Statute is not limited to participation within the context of judicial proceedings.⁴⁵ It argues that the interests of victims are impacted by decisions regarding the opening of an investigation.⁴⁶ It informs the Chamber that victims have conveyed their interest in the opening of an investigation and have become concerned and anxious, given the lapse of time, the information available in the media and the fact the litigation remains confidential.⁴⁷ The OPCV argues that articles 53(1) and 18(1) of the Statute 'impose an obligation' on the Prosecutor to announce the opening of an investigation, once it is decided that there exists a reasonable basis to proceed under the Statute.⁴⁸ Accordingly, the OPCV requests that victims be informed of the current litigation.⁴⁹

17. On 22 June 2021, the Prosecutor filed the 'Prosecution's request to set a timetable for public redacted versions of the recent litigation' (the 'Prosecution's Request to set a Timetable').⁵⁰ The Prosecution supports the victims' right to receive information regarding Venezuela's recent litigation and underlines that this also serves the interests of transparency and fairness.⁵¹ The Prosecution emphasises that the publicity of this litigation is contingent on Venezuela's filing of a public redacted version of its initial request to the Chamber.⁵² Accordingly, the Prosecution requests the Chamber to set a timeline for the filing of public redacted versions to minimize potential misunderstandings and avoid any unnecessary delays in this process.⁵³

⁴³ *Idem*, para. 1 and footnote 1.

⁴⁴ *Idem*, para. 8. According to the quoted statement "[the Prosecutor] *had in fact reached a final determination on the preliminary examination [with respect to Venezuela I], and had been preparing to announce our conclusions in response to the group States Parties referral, but that in due deference to the Pre-Trial Chamber, whose competence had been seized, [she] decided to wait for the Chamber's determination on Venezuela's request before making any further announcement. Those proceedings and their outcome currently remain classified as confidential[...]*".

⁴⁵ *Idem*, para. 9.

⁴⁶ *Idem*, para. 11.

⁴⁷ *Idem*, paras. 13-14.

⁴⁸ *Idem*, para. 13.

⁴⁹ *Idem*, para. 15.

⁵⁰ 'Prosecution's request to set a timetable for public redacted versions of the recent Litigation', 22 June 2021, [ICC-02/18-12-Conf](#).

⁵¹ *Idem*, para. 3.

⁵² *Idem*, para. 4.

⁵³ *Idem*, paras. 4, 6.

II. PUBLICITY

18. At the outset, the Chamber notes Regulation 23bis(1) of the Regulations of the Court. This provision sets out that ‘[a]ny document filed by the Registrar or a participant and marked “ex parte”, “under seal” or “confidential”, shall state the factual and legal basis for the chosen classification and, unless otherwise ordered by a Chamber, shall be treated according to that classification throughout the proceedings’. Accordingly, the Chamber has the authority to order that non-public documents are treated as public documents.

19. The Appeals Chamber has indicated that, unless information has to remain protected, proceedings must be, to the extent possible, public.⁵⁴ Furthermore, ‘the mere classification of a document as confidential or under seal by the filing party does not bind the Chamber to treat it as such’.⁵⁵ It has also underlined that the reasons to maintain the ‘ex parte; or ‘confidential’ classification of a filing must be cogent and they must be justified by the participant.⁵⁶

20. The Chamber has invited Venezuela to file, as soon as possible, public redacted versions of Venezuela’s Request and its annexes and Venezuela’s Response and its annexes. The Chamber directed the Prosecution to file public redacted versions of the Prosecution’s Omnibus Request.⁵⁷ The Chamber notes the submission of the Prosecution that the publicity of the proceedings is necessary to minimize potential misunderstandings, including in particular for victims, and to avoid any unnecessary delays in this process.⁵⁸ The Chamber agrees with this submission and accordingly it makes the following two determinations.

21. *First*, the Chamber has reflected in the procedural history of the present order information that, in its view, need not be treated as confidential or *ex parte*. By doing so, victims are sufficiently informed as to the content and scope of the litigation that

⁵⁴ ‘Order in relation to the notice of appeal filed on 18 September 2017’, 26 September 2017, ICC-01/12-01/15-240, para. 9.

⁵⁵ ‘Decision on the Unsealing of the Judgment of the Appeals Chamber issued on 13 July 2006’, 22 September 2008, ICC-01/04-538-PUB-Exp, para. 6.

⁵⁶ ‘Order on the filing of public versions of documents and on the reclassification of order ICC-01/12-01/15-240-Conf’, 17 October 2017, ICC-01/12-01/15-243, para. 5.

⁵⁷ Decision, [ICC-02/18-9-Conf](#), paras. 7-8 and page 11.

⁵⁸ Prosecution’s Request to set a Timetable, [ICC-02/18-12-Conf](#), paras. 4, 6.

has been held until today. As a result, the OPCV request for information is rendered moot.

22. In this context, the Chamber also notes that on 15 June 2021, the outgoing Prosecutor made a public statement indicating that she had reached a final determination on the Preliminary Examination of the Situation.⁵⁹ On the same date, it filed the Prosecutions' Observations addressing the issue of admissibility of potential cases but that information was not made public or even transmitted to Venezuela.⁶⁰

23. In the view of the Chamber, such a course is incompatible with the Prosecution's duty to maintain a meaningful dialogue with Venezuela, in line with the complementary principle.⁶¹ This attitude only contributes to maintaining the 'secrecy' of the proceedings, a matter that both Venezuela and the victims have persuasively criticised. Rather, the Prosecution must honour its duty to engage in a meaningful dialogue with Venezuela – the Prosecutor has already been reminded, explicitly, of this duty and such reminder is *reiterated* in the present Order.

24. *Second*, the Chamber agrees with the Prosecutor that it is convenient to set a timeline for Venezuela to file public redacted versions as set out above.⁶² Accordingly, Venezuela is invited to file public redacted versions of said material by 21 July 2021. The Prosecution is directed to file public redacted versions by 23 July 2021.

III. ANCILLARY MATTERS

1. Victims' Right to Participate at the Stage of the Preliminary Examination and Legal Representation

25. The Chamber recalls that the framework provision according to which victims may participate in proceedings before the Court is article 68(3) of the Statute. This article sets out certain criteria to be met by victims, natural persons and organisations

⁵⁹ Ms Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor, International Criminal Court “[“Without Fear or Favour”](#): Reflections on my term as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Farewell end of term statement’, 15 June 2021, page 9. See with regard to similar statements of the Prosecutor the jurisprudence of the Chamber in its ‘Decision on the ‘Prosecution request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court’s territorial jurisdiction in Palestine’, 5 February 2021, [ICC-01/18-143](#), paras. 64-65. See along the same lines OPCV Request, [ICC-02/18-11](#), para. 13.

⁶⁰ See *supra*, para. 15.

⁶¹ ‘Decision on the ‘Prosecution request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court’s territorial jurisdiction in Palestine’, 5 February 2021, [ICC-01/18-143](#), paras. 64-65.

⁶² See *supra*, para. 13.

or institutions,⁶³ who wish to provide their views and concerns in ICC proceedings. Victims may be permitted to present their views and concerns at ‘stages of the proceedings determined to be appropriate by the Court’.

26. The OPCV argues that victims have a right to appear before the ICC pursuant to article 68(3) of the Statute,⁶⁴ and that such a right is not limited to participation within the context of ‘judicial proceedings’.⁶⁵ The OPCV underlines that victim’s personal interests are affected by the conduct or conclusion of the Preliminary Examination.⁶⁶

27. As specified above, the victims’ request for information is moot. Therefore, the Chamber does not need to rule on whether victims have a right to participate in the framework of the present Preliminary Examination, the scope of any such participation and the right to legal representation. This notwithstanding, the Chamber wishes to underline at this point that it does not intend to deviate in this respect from the jurisprudence of the Court. As decided by the Appeals Chamber, victims may participate at the situation stage only with respect to ‘judicial proceedings’:

45. (...) Article 68 (3) of the Statute correlates victim participation to ‘proceedings’, a term denoting a judicial cause pending before a Chamber. In contrast, an investigation is not a judicial proceeding but an inquiry conducted by the Prosecutor into the commission of a crime with a view to bringing to justice those deemed responsible. (...)

46. Rules 89, 91 and 92 of the Rules relied upon by the Pre-Trial Chamber as supporting the position that victims can participate at the investigation stage of a situation outside the framework of judicial proceedings, far from supporting the position adopted contradict it. Rule 89 of the Rules is specifically fashioned to the provisions of article 68 of the Statute and aims to regulate the steps that must be taken in order for a victim to participate in judicial proceedings. Rule 91 of the Rules acknowledges that victims may participate through a legal representative whereas rule 92 of the Rules adverts to notification of judicial proceedings to victims and their legal representatives in which they may have an interest to seek participation and decisions which may affect them.⁶⁷

28. In the view of the Chamber, natural persons, institutions and organisations allegedly suffering harm within the meaning of rule 85 of the Rules may apply for

⁶³ Rule 85 of the Rules.

⁶⁴ OPCV Request, [ICC-02/18-11](#), para. 9.

⁶⁵ *Idem*, para. 9.

⁶⁶ *Idem*, para. 10.

⁶⁷ ‘Judgment on victim participation in the investigation stage of the proceedings in the appeal of the OPCD against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 7 December 2007 and in the appeals of the OPCD and the Prosecutor against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 24 December 2007’, 19 December 2008, [ICC-01/04-556](#), para. 45.

participation in judicial proceedings. No judicial proceedings have been conducted thus far in the framework of the Situation. Applicants may be recognized as participating victims once they have had their status assessed by the Court, in accordance with the relevant statutory instruments. This step involves the Registry, as the organ responsible for gathering and conducting assessments of victims' applications.

2. The Prosecution's filing of new requests 'in response' to specific filings

29. The Chamber recalls that the Prosecution filed the Omnibus Request 'in response' to Venezuela's request for judicial review. Similarly, the Prosecution has now filed a Request 'in response' to the OPCV Request. The Chamber notes in this regard that, pursuant to regulation 24 of the Regulations, parties and participants to proceedings have a right to respond to requests.

30. Filing new requests in response to a specific motion has the undesired effect of opening parallel litigation, with each request inviting a response and, potentially, a request for leave to file a reply. The Chamber does not consider that the filing of requests in response to a specific motion is conducive to the efficient administration of justice and requests the Prosecution to discontinue this practice.

FOR THESE REASONS, THE CHAMBER HEREBY

INVITES Venezuela to file Public Redacted Versions of its filings, as specified at para. 24 of the present Order, by 21 July 2021;

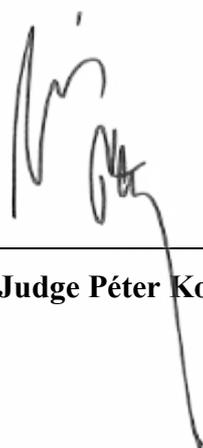
DIRECTS the Prosecutor to file Public Redacted Versions of its filings, as specified at para. 24 of the present Order, by 23 July 2021;

REITERATES its reminder that the Prosecution shall abide by its duty to maintain a meaningful dialogue with Venezuela;

DECIDES that the remaining requests are moot; and

REQUESTS the Prosecution to discontinue the practice of filing new requests in response to a specific motion.

Done in both English and French, the English version being authoritative.



Judge Péter Kovács



**Judge Reine Adélaïde Sophie
Alapini-Gansou**



**Judge María del Socorro
Flores Liera**

Dated 2 July 2021

At The Hague, The Netherlands