
ITALY: THE DEPLOYMENT OF ICT TOOLS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. INTRODUCTION

A first measure of quality of the judicial system is the average time for resolution of disputes, compared and coordinated with the need for a rational use of resources. This means that every citizen has the right to a fair trial within a reasonable time and without undue delay, since this is a fundamental right not only by national constitutions but also by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Italy is not exactly at the forefront of judicial efficiency. The crisis in the performance of the Italian justice system, as well as its negative impact on the protection of legal rights, on the life of citizens, and on the business activities, are well known to practitioners, policy makers, and scholars all over Europe. The annual reports of the courts and prosecutor's offices regularly announce that new negative records have been reached in the length of civil and criminal proceedings, or in the number of criminal cases dismissed as they reach the statute of limitations. Italy is also one of the Member States accounting for the major number of complaints for violations of Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.¹

In this scenario, the Italian Ministry of Justice has made growing efforts and invested a lot of resources to develop and deploy ICT policies and

¹ **Article 6 – Right to a fair trial**

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:
 - a. to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
 - b. to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;
 - c. to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;
 - d. to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
 - e. to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

information systems, as means to improve the performance and reduce the length of judicial proceedings, as well as for the standardisation of justice procedures within and across the different offices.

Actually, the working applications that are currently running in the Italian courts and prosecutor's offices are very few, considering the huge number of projects, and in comparison with some other European countries. In Italy, there are sufficient rules and projects for the dematerialisation and computerisation of justice, but the main hurdle is a lack of concretisation or a gap in their implementation. However, there have been and still are several projects underway, which would indicate the direction of ICT evolution in the Italian justice system.

2. THE INTRODUCTION OF ICT SOLUTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

ICT systems were first introduced in the 1980s, with basic tools for automating administrative office work, simple audio equipment in the courtroom, and collections of law on CD-ROM and centralised databases. Then cases started being managed through the ICT, but only locally and often without knowledge sharing: **REGE** (see below) started this way in the early 1990s.

Entire office suites then came into use, along with a few systems for managing dockets: they were sporadic initiatives, based on an uncoordinated 'Act first, think later' approach, but then as the benefits became apparent, the ICT started winning more acceptance and replacing a system overwhelmingly based on the paper shuffle.

In parallel, it became clear that any further growth in the same direction was going to require restructuring of the justice system through planning and training.

In the second phase, governance bodies were thus established – such as AIPA (*Autorità per l'Informatica nella Pubblica Amministrazione*) for the public sector and DGSIA (*Direzione Generale Sistemi Informativi Automatizzati* – Automated Information Systems General Directorate) for the justice system – which worked to coordinate the early initiatives with two related goals uppermost in mind: expanding these projects and giving them a strong footing.

For the first goal, AIPA combined skills and expertise in the ICT with an ability to work out the relations among the different participants in the justice system, that is, law enforcement, the bar and bench, the ministry, CSM – all of whom had different goals, values, workloads, and procedures.

The second goal was pursued by drawing judges and prosecutors into the very design process of developing ICT solutions for the administra-

tion of justice, all the while bringing in ICT experts and consultants: this made it possible to overcome the traditional 'make or buy' alternative and have tailored systems whose use judges and prosecutors could easily master.

This second phase led to a number of improvements: integrated office and case-management systems, more statistical data which formed a basis to assess performance, automated transcription of hearings and e-filing of documents, and a greater use of open networks to administer justice (as through intranet systems) and offer consultancy (as through PolisWeb).

In the third phase, presently underway, the whole e-Justice system has become a focus of policy aimed at further integrating its different components and procedures, laying to this end greater emphasis on Web technologies.

The problem is especially felt in criminal justice, whose different participants (e.g., police and probation officers, prison guards, prosecutors, and courts) operate by markedly different methods and procedures. The effort is therefore to standardise operations as much as practicable, thus taking full advantage of tools such as digitally signed documents and certified e-mail.

The criminal justice system has automated registries and has implemented numerous information systems to support investigation mainly of organised crime. The challenge now is to develop information systems for support in the various phases of a criminal trial, so as to have a fully interconnected system.

Digital Code of the Public Administration

In Italy there is a specific regulation, contained in a code for the computerisation of public administration named "*Codice della Amministrazione Digitale*". The Digital Administration Code (CAD) is a code of regulations, which governs the use of information as a privileged instrument in relations between the government and Italian citizens.

It was enacted by Legislative Decree of March 7, 2005, No 82, published in the Official Journal 112 of 16 May 2005 and came into force on January 1, 2006. But in 2006, just months after its entry into force, the Code was the subject of a series of amendments, prepared by Legislative Decree 4 April 2006, No 159.

The Code aims to ensure and regulate the management, access, transmission, storage and availability of information in digital mode using technologies and communication within the public administration, relations between government and the private sphere and in some limited cases, also regulates the use of electronic documents in the private documents.

The enactment of the Code has given rise to conflicting impressions by observers and in the legal doctrine.

On the one hand, there are those who have welcomed the Code's release as a major act of streamlining the matter. On the other hand, some (not a minority) have been very sceptical about the actual scope for innovation in the decree, for several reasons:

First, because the code contains many statements of principle, often quite impressive, but accompanied with no operational provisions allowing them to be implemented.

Second, because it would split up a regulatory framework that was already organic: the regulation of electronic documents, according to this view, was in fact their natural home in the "single text on administrative documentation" (DPR 445/2000), where the electronic and paper acts were covered at the same time under a perfect alternative between both.

Finally, those more sceptical towards the "code" consider that it would degenerate the original intent to use IT as a tool for administrative simplification, making scanning an end in itself, underestimating the potential risks that might arise, the first being the worsening of the digital divide between citizens who have confidence with the tool and those who for social or personal reasons have difficulty dealing with the administration electronically.

Digital Justice

The Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation and the Ministry of Justice have launched the Digital Justice System which focuses on a platform developed *ad hoc*.

The new system speeds up the work of legal practitioners, lawyers, clerks, ensuring all communications, improving the quality of the work of clerks, as well as reducing delays of court rulings. In this way the reliability, confidentiality and impartiality of the procedures are not only maintained but strengthened.

In this digital programme, the use of **PEC** (electronic mail certified) is essential: communications between judges or clerks and lawyers on the transfer of documents or records to the court by lawyers are made exclusively through certified e-mail.

The certified e-mail will soon be joined by other important projects, including online payment options and the ability to download a copy from the network acts.

The initiative also provides for the digitalisation and navigability (and interactive use) of all the documents filed at the Registry of the judge for preliminary investigations and review of the Court of Rome.

The cost of the Digital Justice programme amounts to a few hundreds thousands euro, not millions.

As stated in the report on the administration of justice in 2010, presented by the Minister of Justice to the Senate on 18 February 2011, regulatory initiatives such as computerisation of the courts are foreseen by the Conversion Act of February 22, 2010 No. 24, which contains important provisions relating to the computerisation of the enforcement procedures, and in particular the ability to conduct via the internet **auction proceedings**. The Ministry of Justice is planning to adopt the technical rules for the electronic process of civil and criminal penalties under Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the mentioned Law.

The Ministry of Justice will adopt the PEC system of certified electronic e-mail for all transmissions to and from the Justice domain, thus enabling professionals and citizens to use a single channel of electronic communication, whose action is already mandatory for professionals under Decree Law 185 of 29 November 2008 in relation with the public administration and has been further strengthened by the recent Legislative Decree 30 December 2010 n.235.

The Ministry of Justice has also proposed the implementation of the "Portal of the e-services" in order to provide documentation, information and instructions, and to allow access of authorised persons (lawyers and assistants to the Judge) that do not have the access point.

In the future, this tool will also allow free access to the collections of case law and basic information about the status of pending cases, available anonymously, so as to enable, in particular, a direct use by citizens.

In the year 2011, the Ministry of Justice will define the legal status of information technology, a regulation that will govern the statistical data in anonymous form necessary to examine in detail the functioning of the judiciary.

3. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG NATIONAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND AMONG LEGAL PROFESSIONALS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE BY THE CITIZENS THROUGH E-TOOLS

Abi for e-justice

In 2010, the Italian Banking Association (ABI), created the portal "Abiforejustice",² dedicated to issues of e-Justice in Italy and Europe.

Aims of the portal:

- to pay particular attention to the training of magistrates, lawyers, clerks and other professionals, providing them with e-learning courses, simulations, procedural and practical exercises, as well as tracking and

² www.abiforejustice.it

- monitoring services of the education to obtain the credits;
- to offer a broad portfolio of training and regional seminars, conferences, international events and workshops on the topic of e-justice;

The purposes of the portal are:

- to transfer knowledge and skills necessary for the proper use of tools in the procedural computer systems and, more generally, on e-justice services;
- to contribute to the exchange of information and best practices among operators;
- to facilitate the construction of a specialised culture on e-Justice;
- to provide in the future more associated services and instruments in the development process through the electronic PDA "ABIGIUSTIZIA" integrated in the Portal.

The portal has been created for:

- the judiciary;
- clerks;
- judicial officers and administrative staff;
- lawyers;
- banks;
- other professionals.

The Access Point "ABIGIUSTIZIA" aims to:

- support the development of operational electronic process for banks, professionals and practitioners of e-justice;
- grant access to data and exchange of documents with the judiciary and registrars of the courts to persons and organisations that do not yet own a PDA.

However, even if sponsored by the Ministry of Justice, this portal is not entirely free and public.

52 Public Prosecution Offices (*Procure della Repubblica*) have subscribed to the organisational protocols promoted by the *Associazione Banche Italiane (ABI)* for the efficiency of procedures, the use of information technology and reducing costs in criminal investigations.

Presentation of case-law

Italgire, a portal of the Supreme Court, contains a complete database of legislation and law doctrine, but this service requires subscription.

Service in line of "judge of peace"³ (*Giudice di Pace*)

The service allows all citizens and lawyers internet access to information on the status of proceedings brought before the judge of peace through

³ <http://gdp.giustizia.it/>

the database software of the Ministry of Justice Peace Information System (SIGP: “Sistema Informatico Giudice di Pace”), in use at the offices of justice of the peace. If the user provides an e-mail address, he/she can receive information and updates on the proceeding selected.

SICC (*sistema informatico civile e contenzioso*) is part of the computer systems for an Electronic Civil Trial along with other different systems that permit to record any event of the case giving rise to automatic definition of the state procedure.

Projects carried out by the Research Institute on Judicial Systems

It is also worth mentioning the work carried out by the Research Institute on Judicial Systems, in the field of information and communication technologies for the administration of justice.

In the framework of a project funded by the Italian Ministry of Education and Research, this Institute has contributed to the establishment of the **Court Technology Laboratory (CTLab)**, a new space for new and innovative testing and evaluation of products designed for the training of legal professionals and administrative staff on their applications and, more generally, to share experiences and projects at national and international level. This body gave birth to several applications such as:

- An **electronic database** with the rulings of the Disciplinary Committee of the Higher Judiciary Council (*Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura*) polled by a software “DBT”;
- **“Giurimole software”**, to perform textual analysis of the judgments, with which it has conducted an experimental monitoring of a body of civil judgments of the Supreme Court, judgments of the Court of Bologna and judgments in tax matters;
- Development and testing of **e-services for the judge of peace** (*giudice di pace*), in collaboration with institutions Cineca, University of Bologna and Justices of the Peace of Bologna.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF ICT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The criminal justice system has automated registries and implemented numerous information systems to support investigation mainly of organised crime. A challenge now is to develop information systems for support in the various phases of a criminal trial, so as to have a fully interconnected system.

a. Jurisdiction management is mainly based on two information systems:

1. RE.GE. Project

Since the end of the 1980s, the development of case tracking or case management system has been the main technological battleground of the Italian justice system. In criminal procedures, the case management system developed by the Ministry of Justice for the use of the Italian Courts and Prosecutors' Offices is called ReGe. ("Registro Generale"). Installed in the 165 Courts of First Instance, in the attached prosecutor's offices, and in quite a few of the 26 courts of appeal throughout Italy, ReGe consists of a software aiming at the management of general registries, an automated version of the criminal registry used by trial courts. First implemented in 1989 with the new Criminal Procedure Code, the system has since been evolving through more sophisticated database management and Web technology. The software is a typical automated case tracking system based on a client – server architecture. The software allows a limited data interchange between the courts and the attached prosecutor's offices. It was designed as an automation of the handwritten paper docket, as a register of actions of the case life from the criminal complaint until the sentence. The system can also be used to automatically extract the statistical crime data and to enable information exchange between the prosecutor's office and the court. Each court or prosecutor's office end user is differently qualified with a user ID and a password to access the system, and then modifies or updates records. There are several different levels of passwords based on the qualification of the end users.

The administrative staff has successfully adopted the ReGe case management systems because it supported the existing workflow along the line of the normative, standardised procedural flow that defines their daily work. Judges and prosecutors, on the contrary, have tried to develop bottom-up and "homemade" applications that support their independent work.

However, this system has given rise to considerable problems of interoperability between the different offices and for that reason it was eventually abandoned. Another cause of this failure was that the Ministry of Justice reduced the support granted to this initiative. In the meantime, the Ministry launched other projects.

The most important is **Minerv@**, aimed at developing a standard application to support prosecutors and judges' workflow in criminal procedures (such as launching an investigation or advanced management of criminal dossiers). But after 10 years of testing, the **result of Minerva** is no yet known, and the prototype seems still to be under a never ending testing phase.

Another relevant project is **Drift** of the **Polis** information infrastructure that has been developed to facilitate the writing of judges' summons and their collection and turned to be used by lawyers to access the data provided by the administrative staff more than the sentences of judges.

2. NSC

NSC (*Nuovo Sistema informativo del Casellario giudiziale*; New Information System for the Records Office). The effort to automate judicial record-keeping has recently made headway with implementation, in 2007, of an ICT data-entry and management system for data relative to any court-issued provision, enabling the issuing office to accurately enter the information through a user friendly interface developed in a Web environment. The NSC system was brought into operation pursuant to DPR No. 313 of 14 November 2002, a consolidated text laying out the statutory requirements and rules the records office must operate by. But the NSC does not fulfil the whole of the DPR: indeed, this DPR sets out data-entry procedures for the records office and the office for crime-dependent administrative penalties, and these procedures are already operational, but there has yet to be a database for verifying the caseload of criminal cases on the national docket. This was foreseen under the national ICT plan for the three-year period from 2007 to 2009, which calls for a project for automatically feeding the records office with the data stored in the so-called source systems (e.g. REGE).

b. Sentencing and enforcement are managed by two main information systems:

- (a) An automated registry of criminal sentences for magistrates supervising the execution of monetary fines and other criminal punishments.
- (b) An automated enforcement system for magistrates supervising the execution of prison sentences and alternative measures. The system can be used to draft documents and build databases collecting information on people seeking reduced penalties.

c. System Integration and Interoperability

Several information systems benefit from cooperation between investigative bodies, judiciary offices, and external and international organisations.

Two such systems are SIDDA and SIDNA, supporting investigation by the National Anti-Mafia Office (DNA) and the District Anti-Mafia Offices (DDA). These systems are designed as information services based on a central repository that organises data collected by local offices and makes it possible to exchange information relating to trials against organised crime. Secure communication is guaranteed through proprietary software enabling data encryption and security checks across a unitary justice network. The repository stores multimedia data such as texts, images, and video and audio recordings (from wiretapping). Under special conditions, the database may be accessed by judicial police too.

Local DDA offices can only access their own data, while the national coordinating office (DNA) has access to all information on file.

d. The information systems supporting international cooperation between the judiciary and prosecuting offices are:

- (a) A system supporting investigative groups cooperating under Eurojust. This is a DGSIA information system helping prosecutors in different EU Member States carry out investigations and coordinate under Eurojust. Different prosecutors and groups investigating the same case can use the system to collect, find, retrieve, exchange, compare, and analyse investigative data. The technology is the same as in SIDDA and SIDNA.
- (b) e-Court. This (partly EU-funded) system helps criminal courts cross the EU cooperate by sharing integrated multimedia data. The ICT technology includes 'intelligent' information retrieval with document indexing, thesaurus refinement, and multilingual searching.
- (c) A criminal data management system based on cooperation between the Justice and Interior Ministries. The system enables the criminal investigative units of the Interior Ministry to centralise their data and relay it to the Justice Ministry, which in turn forwards it to the relevant prosecuting offices so that they can update their automated REGE registries. This is expected to bring a number of benefits:
 - (i) criminal offices will work more efficiently through access to constantly updated REGE data;
 - (ii) backlogs and errors due to misreading of paper documents or incorrect data entry will be reduced to a minimum;
 - (iii) a law-enforcement institution receiving updated information about a crime will be able to give feedback.

e. ICT within Courts

TRIN (Intelligent Court) is a system that enables multimedia management of hearings, with additional tools for audio and video recording serving to integrate the transcript tools already available at the court.

Videoconferencing*

Many courts in Member States are now equipped with videoconferencing facilities in the courtroom or in special hearing rooms for witnesses and experts.

* For detailed information see the Annex "Videoconferencing facilities Italy".

ANNEX 1. INFORMATION ON THE VIDEOCONFERENCING EQUIPMENT IN THE COURTS OF ITALY

No	City	Court name	Address	State
1	Agrigento	Tribunale di Agrigento	Contrada Petrusa	Aula operativa
2	Agrigento	Tribunale di Agrigento	Via Mazzini, 179	Aula operativa
3	Alessandria	Tribunale di Alessandria	Via Casale, 50/d – Loc. S. Michele	Aula operativa
4	Alessandria	Tribunale di Alessandria	Via Casale, 50/d – Loc. S. Michele	Aula operativa
5	Alessandria	Tribunale di Alessandria	Via Casale, 50/d – Loc. S. Michele	Aula operativa
6	Alessandria	Tribunale di Alessandria	Via Casale, 50/d – Loc. S. Michele	Aula operativa
7	Alessandria	Tribunale di Alessandria	Via Casale, 50/d – Loc. S. Michele	Aula operativa
8	Alessandria	Tribunale di Alessandria	Corso Crimea, 81	Aula operativa
9	Ancona	Tribunale di Ancona	Corso Mazzini, 95	Aula operativa
10	Aosta	Tribunale di Aosta	Loc. Les Iles – Brissogne	Aula operativa
11	Aosta	Tribunale di Aosta	Loc. Les Iles – Brissogne	Aula operativa
12	Aosta	Tribunale di Aosta	Loc. Les Iles – Brissogne	Aula operativa
13	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
14	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
15	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
16	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
17	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
18	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
19	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
20	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa

¹ Please note:

Videoconferencing equipment is installed in 169 rooms available in all first and second grade Courts. Here are the technical characteristics of the equipment present in all rooms:

- H.320 over ISDN lines
- Codecs: AVC9384, AVC8000, AVC8200
- AES Encryption
- 16 simultaneous remote session; each session up to 30 remote sites simultaneous connections with a speed up to 384 Kbps
- Maintenance of a session in case of the loss of a channel ISDN “downspeed”
- Each court room is equipped with multiple screens
- Camera with pre-positioning and programmable zoom
- Configuration by remote control

No	City	Court name	Address	State
21	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
22	Ascoli Piceno	Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno	Via Navicella, 218	Aula operativa
23	Avellino	Tribunale di Avellino	Piazza D'Armi	Aula operativa
24	Avellino	Tribunale di Avellino	Piazza D'Armi	Aula dismessa
25	Bari	Corte d'Appello di Bari	Via Generale Planelli	Aula operativa
26	Bari	Tribunale di Bari	Via Nazariantz, 1	Aula operativa
27	Bari	Tribunale di Bari	Piazza Enrico De Nicola	Aula operativa
28	Bari	Tribunale di Bari	Via Nazariantz, 1	Aula operativa
29	Bari	Tribunale per i Minorenni di Bari	Via Tommaso Fiore, 49/d	Aula operativa
30	Benevento	Tribunale di Benevento	Via Raffaele De Caro	Aula operativa
31	Bologna	Corte d'Appello di Bologna	Piazza dei Tribunali, 4	Aula operativa
32	Bologna	Tribunale di Bologna	Piazza dei Tribunali, 4	Aula operativa
33	Bologna	Tribunale di Bologna	Via G. Garibaldi, 6	Aula operativa
34	Bologna	Tribunale di Bologna	Via G. Garibaldi, 6	Aula operativa
35	Bologna	Tribunale di Bologna	Piazza Trento e Trieste, 3	Aula operativa
36	Bologna	Tribunale per i Minorenni di Bologna	Via del Pratello, 36	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
37	Brescia	Tribunale di Brescia	Via Moretto, 78	Aula operativa
38	Brindisi	Tribunale di Brindisi	Via P. Togliatti, 2	Aula operativa
39	Brindisi	Tribunale di Brindisi	Via P. Togliatti, 2	Aula operativa
40	Busto Arsizio	Tribunale di Busto Arsizio	Largo Giardino, 4	Aula operativa
41	Cagliari	Tribunale di Cagliari	Piazza della Repubblica, 18	Aula operativa
42	Caltagirone	Tribunale di Caltagirone	Viale Mario Milazzo, 218	Aula operativa
43	Caltanissetta	Corte d'Appello di Caltanissetta	Via R. De Roberto Malaspina	Aula operativa
44	Caltanissetta	Corte d'Appello di Caltanissetta	Via Liberta', 3	Aula operativa
45	Caltanissetta	Tribunale di Caltanissetta	Via Liberta', 3	Aula operativa
46	Caltanissetta	Tribunale di Caltanissetta	Via Liberta', 3	Aula operativa (no backup)
47	Caltanissetta	Tribunale di Caltanissetta	Via Liberta', 3	Aula operativa
48	Caltanissetta	Tribunale di Caltanissetta	Via Liberta', 3	Aula operativa
49	Caltanissetta	Tribunale di Caltanissetta	Via Liberta', 3	Aula operativa
50	Caltanissetta	Tribunale per i Minorenni di Caltanissetta	Via Don Minzoni	Aula operativa
51	Campobasso	Tribunale di Campobasso	Viale Elena	Aula operativa
52	Castrovillari	Tribunale di Castrovillari	Contrada Petrosa	Aula operativa
53	Catania	Corte d'Appello di Catania	Piazza Verga	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
54	Catania	Corte d'Appello di Catania	Loc. Bicocca	Aula operativa
55	Catania	Corte d'Appello di Catania	Loc. Bicocca	Aula operativa
56	Catania	Tribunale di Catania	Piazza Verga	Aula operativa
57	Catania	Tribunale di Catania	Via Francesco Crispi	Aula operativa
58	Catanzaro	Corte d'Appello di Catanzaro	Piazza Matteotti, 3	Aula operativa
59	Catanzaro	Corte d'Appello di Catanzaro	Piazza Matteotti, 3	Aula operativa
60	Catanzaro	Tribunale di Catanzaro	Via Francesco Paglia, 47	Aula operativa
61	Chieti	Tribunale di Chieti	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, 1	Aula operativa
62	Como	Tribunale di Como	Piazza Vittoria, 6	Aula operativa
63	Cosenza	Tribunale di Cosenza	Via Sicilia	Aula operativa
64	Cosenza	Tribunale di Cosenza	Via Sicilia	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
65	Cremona	Tribunale di Cremona	Via dei Tribunali, 13	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
66	Crotone	Tribunale di Crotone	Via Vittorio Veneto s.n.c.	Aula operativa
67	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
68	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
69	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
70	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
71	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
72	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
73	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
74	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
75	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
76	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
77	Cuneo	Tribunale di Cuneo	Via Roncata, 75	Aula operativa
78	Enna	Tribunale di Enna	V.le Diaz, 1	Aula operativa
79	Erice	Tribunale di Trapani	c/o carcere Erice	Aula operativa
80	Ferrara	Tribunale di Ferrara	c/o Casa Circ. Ferrara Via Arginone 327	Aula operativa
81	Ferrara	Tribunale di Ferrara	c/o Casa Circ. Ferrara Via Arginone 327	Aula operativa
82	Ferrara	Tribunale di Ferrara	c/o Casa Circ. Ferrara Via Arginone 327	Aula operativa
83	Firenze	Corte d'Appello di Firenze	Via Cavour, 57	Aula operativa
84	Firenze	Tribunale di Firenze	Via dell'Agnolo, 8	Aula operativa
85	Firenze	Tribunale di Firenze	Via dell'Agnolo, 8	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
86	Firenze	Tribunale di Firenze	Via dell'Agnolo, 8	Aula operativa
87	Firenze	Tribunale di Firenze	Via dell'Agnolo, 8	Aula operativa
88	Firenze	Tribunale di Firenze	Piazza San Firenze, 5	Aula operativa (no backup)
89	Firenze	Tribunale di Firenze	Piazza San Firenze, 5	Aula operativa
90	Firenze	Tribunale di Firenze	Piazza San Martino, 2	Aula operativa
91	Foggia	Tribunale di Foggia	Viale I Maggio	Aula operativa
92	Foggia	Tribunale di Foggia	Viale I Maggio	Aula operativa
93	Gela	Tribunale di Gela	Via G. Donizetti, 2	Aula operativa
94	Genova	Corte d'Appello di Genova	Piazza Portoria, 1	Aula operativa
95	Genova	Tribunale di Genova	Piazza Portoria, 1	Aula operativa
96	Grosseto	Tribunale di Grosseto	Via Monte Rosa	Aula operativa
97	Lamezia Terme	Tribunale di Lamezia Terme	Piazza della Repubblica	Aula operativa
98	L'Aquila	Tribunale per i Minorenni di L'AquilaVia	Acquasanta,1	Aula operativa
99	Latina	Tribunale di Latina	Piazza Bruno Buozzi, 1	Aula operativa
100	Lecce	Corte d'Appello di Lecce	Borgo S. Nicola	Aula operativa
101	Lecce	Tribunale di Lecce	Viale Michele De Pietro	Aula operativa
102	Lecce	Tribunale di Lecce	Viale Michele De Pietro	Aula operativa
103	Locri	Tribunale di Locri	Piazza Nuovo Tribunale	Aula operativa
104	Marsala	Tribunale di Marsala	Piazza Borsellino, 1	Aula operativa
105	Matera	Tribunale di Matera	Via Aldo Moro	Aula operativa
106	Messina	Corte d'Appello di Messina	Via Tommaso Cannizzaro – Piazza S. Pugliatti	Aula operativa
107	Messina	Tribunale di Messina	Via Tommaso Cannizzaro – Piazza S. Pugliatti	Aula operativa
108	Messina	Tribunale di Messina	Zona Falcata c/o Marina M.	Aula dismessa
109	Messina	Tribunale di Messina	Via Tommaso Cannizzaro – Piazza S. Pugliatti	Aula operativa
110	Messina	Tribunale di Messina	Via Tommaso Cannizzaro – Piazza S. Pugliatti	Aula operativa
111	Messina	Tribunale di Messina	Via Tommaso Cannizzaro – Piazza S. Pugliatti	Aula operativa
112	Mestre	Tribunale di Venezia	Via delle Messi	Aula operativa
113	Mestre	Tribunale di Venezia	V.le San Marco	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
114	Mestre	Tribunale per i Minorenni di Venezia	Via Bissa s.n.c.	Aula operativa
115	Milano	Corte d'Appello di Milano	Via Ucelli di Nemi	Aula operativa
116	Milano	Corte d'Appello di Milano	Via Ucelli di Nemi	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
117	Milano	Corte d'Appello di Milano	Via Freguglia, 1	Aula operativa
118	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
119	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
120	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
121	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Piazza Filangieri, 4	Aula operativa
122	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Corso Porta Vittoria, 18	Aula operativa
123	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Corso Porta Vittoria, 18	Aula operativa
124	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Freguglia, 1	Aula operativa
125	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
126	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
127	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
128	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
129	Milano	Tribunale di Milano	Via Camporagnago, 40	Aula operativa
130	Milano	Tribunale per i Minorenni di Milano	Via Leopardi, 18	Aula operativa
131	Modena	Tribunale di Modena	Corso Canalgrande, 77	Aula operativa
132	Monza	Tribunale di Monza	Piazza Garibaldi, 10	Aula operativa
133	Napoli	Corte d'Appello di Napoli	Via G. Porzio – Poggioreale	Aula operativa
134	Napoli	Corte d'Appello di Napoli	Piazza Cenni	Aula operativa
135	Napoli	Corte d'Appello di Napoli	Piazza Cenni	Aula operativa
136	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Piazza Cenni	Aula operativa
137	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Via Roma V.S. 350	Aula operativa
138	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Via Roma V.S. 350	Aula operativa
139	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Via Roma V.S. 350	Aula operativa
140	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Via Roma V.S. 350	Aula operativa
141	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Via Roma V.S. 350	Aula operativa
142	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Via G. Porzio – Poggioreale	Aula operativa
143	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Centro Direzionale Isola F	Aula operativa
144	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Piazza Cenni	Aula operativa
145	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli	Piazza Cenni	Aula operativa
146	Napoli	Tribunale di Napoli Sorveglianza	Nuovo Palazzo di Giustizia Torre C Centro Direzionale	Aula operativa
147	Nocera Inferiore	Tribunale di Nocera Inferiore	Via Federico Rocco, 1	Aula operativa
148	Nola	Tribunale di Nola	Palazzo Orsini Piazza Giordano Bruno	Aula operativa
149	Nola	Tribunale di Nola	Palazzo Orsini Piazza Giordano Bruno	Aula operativa
150	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
151	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa
152	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa
153	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa
154	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa
155	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa
156	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa
157	Novara	Tribunale di Novara	Via Sforzesca, 49	Aula operativa
158	Nuoro	Tribunale di Nuoro	Via Leonardo Da Vinci, 17	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
159	Padova	Tribunale di Padova	Via due Palazzi	Aula operativa
160	Palermo	Corte d'Appello di Palermo	Via Bachelet	Aula operativa
161	Palermo	Corte d'Appello di Palermo	Via Bachelet	Aula operativa
162	Palermo	Corte d'Appello di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
163	Palermo	Corte d'Appello di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
164	Palermo	Corte d'Appello di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
165	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
166	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
167	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Via Bachelet	Aula operativa
168	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Via Bachelet	Aula operativa
169	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Via Bachelet	Aula operativa
170	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Via Bachelet	Aula operativa
171	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Via Bachelet	Aula operativa
172	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Via Remo Sandron	Aula operativa
173	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
174	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
175	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
176	Palermo	Tribunale di Palermo	Piazza Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Aula operativa
177	Palermo	Tribunale per i Minorenni di Palermo	Via Principe Di Palagonia, 135	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
178	Palmi	Tribunale di Palmi	Piazza Amendola	Aula operativa
179	Palmi	Tribunale di Palmi	Piazza Amendola	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
180	Paola	Tribunale di Paola	Rione Giacontesi s.n.c.	Aula operativa
181	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
182	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
183	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
184	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
185	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
186	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
187	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
188	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
189	Parma	Tribunale di Parma	Via Burla 59	Aula operativa
190	Patti	Tribunale di Patti	Via Molino Croce	Aula operativa
191	Perugia	Tribunale di Perugia	Via XIV Settembre	Aula operativa
192	Perugia	Tribunale di Perugia	Loc. Capanne	Aula operativa
193	Pescara	Tribunale di Pescara	Via Lo Feudo, 1	Aula operativa
194	Pisa	Tribunale di Pisa	Via San Giovanni Bosco, 43	Aula operativa
195	Pisa	Tribunale di Pisa	Via San Giovanni Bosco, 43	Aula operativa
196	Pisa	Tribunale di Pisa	Via San Giovanni Bosco, 43	Aula operativa
197	Potenza	Tribunale di Potenza	Via Nazario Sauro, 71	Aula operativa
198	Potenza	Tribunale di Potenza	Via Nazario Sauro, 71	Aula operativa
199	Potenza	Tribunale di Potenza	Via Nazario Sauro, 71	Aula operativa
200	Prato	Tribunale di Prato	Via MontagNola, 76	Aula operativa
201	Prato	Tribunale di Prato	Via MontagNola, 76	Aula operativa
202	Prato	Tribunale di Prato	Via MontagNola, 76	Aula operativa
203	Prato	Tribunale di Prato	Piazzale Falcone e Borsellino, 8	Aula operativa
204	Ragusa	Tribunale di Ragusa	Via Natalelli	Aula operativa
205	Reggio Calabria	Corte d'Appello di Reggio Calabria	Piazza Castello, 2	Aula operativa
206	Reggio Calabria	Corte d'Appello di Reggio Calabria	Piazza Castello, 2	Aula operativa
207	Reggio Calabria	Tribunale di Reggio Calabria	Viale Calabria	Aula operativa
208	Reggio Calabria	Tribunale di Reggio Calabria	Viale Calabria	Aula operativa
209	Reggio Calabria	Tribunale di Reggio Calabria	Viale Calabria	Aula operativa
210	Reggio Calabria	Tribunale di Reggio Calabria	Viale Calabria	Aula operativa
211	Reggio Calabria	Tribunale di Reggio Calabria	Via Sant'Anna – Palazzo Ce.Dir	Aula operativa
212	Reggio Calabria	Tribunale di Reggio Calabria	Via Sant'Anna – Palazzo Ce.Dir	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
213	Reggio Calabria	Tribunale di Reggio Calabria	Via Sant'Anna – Palazzo Ce.Dir	Aula operativa
214	Roma	Corte d'Appello di Roma	Via Arenula, 70	Aula operativa
215	Roma	Corte d'Appello di Roma	Via Arenula, 70	Aula operativa
216	Roma	Corte d'Appello di Roma	Via Arenula, 70	Aula operativa
217	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via Casale di S. Basilio, 168	Aula operativa
218	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via Casale di S. Basilio, 168	Aula operativa
219	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via Casale di S. Basilio, 168	Aula operativa
220	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via Varisco, 20	Aula operativa
221	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via Varisco, 20	Aula operativa
222	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via Varisco, 20	Aula operativa
223	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via Golanetto	Aula operativa
224	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Piazzale Clodio	Aula operativa
225	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
226	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
227	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
228	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
229	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
230	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
231	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
232	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
233	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
234	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via R. Majetti, 165	Aula operativa
235	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via B. Longo, 72	Aula operativa
236	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via B. Longo, 72	Aula operativa
237	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via B. Longo, 72	Aula operativa
238	Roma	Tribunale di Roma	Via B. Longo, 72	Aula operativa
239	Rossano	Tribunale di Rossano	Via Santo Stefano	Aula operativa
240	Salerno	Corte d'Appello di Salerno	Corso Vittorio Emanuele	Aula operativa
241	Salerno	Corte d'Appello di Salerno	Via Tonnazzo Loc. Fuorni	Aula operativa
242	Salerno	Corte d'Appello di Salerno	Corso Vittorio Emanuele	Aula operativa
243	Salerno	Tribunale di Salerno	Corso Garibaldi	Aula operativa
244	Salerno	Tribunale di Salerno	Corso Garibaldi	Aula operativa
245	Salerno	Tribunale di Salerno	Corso Garibaldi	Aula operativa
246	Santa Maria Capua Vetere	Tribunale di S. Maria Capua Vetere	Piazza Resistenza	Aula operativa
247	Santa Maria Capua Vetere	Tribunale di S. Maria Capua Vetere	Via Appia, km 6500	Aula operativa

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248	Santa Maria Capua Vetere	Tribunale di S. Maria Capua Vetere	Via Appia, km 6500	Aula operativa
249	Santa Maria Capua Vetere	Tribunale di S. Maria Capua Vetere	Piazza Resistenza	Aula operativa
250	Santa Maria Capua Vetere	Tribunale di S. Maria Capua Vetere	Piazza Resistenza	Aula operativa
251	Santa Maria Capua Vetere	Tribunale di S. Maria Capua Vetere	Piazza Resistenza	Aula operativa
252	Santa Maria Capua Vetere	Tribunale di S. Maria Capua Vetere	Piazza Resistenza	Aula operativa
253	Sciacca	Tribunale di Sciacca	Via Quasimodo, 1 – Contrada Perriera	Aula operativa
254	Siracusa	Tribunale di Siracusa	Via Monasteri – Contrada Cavadonna	Aula operativa
255	Siracusa	Tribunale di Siracusa	Viale S. Panagia, 109	Aula operativa
256	Spoletto	Corte d'Appello di Perugia	Via Maiano, 10	Aula operativa
257	Spoletto	Corte d'Appello di Perugia	Via Maiano, 10	Aula operativa
258	Spoletto	Corte d'Appello di Perugia	Via Maiano, 10	Aula operativa
259	Spoletto	Corte d'Appello di Perugia	Via Maiano, 10	Aula operativa
260	Spoletto	Corte d'Appello di Perugia	Via Maiano, 10	Aula operativa
261	Spoletto	Corte d'Appello di Perugia	Via Maiano, 10	Aula operativa
262	Sulmona	Tribunale di Sulmona	Via Badia, 28	Aula operativa
263	Sulmona	Tribunale di Sulmona	Via Badia, 28	Aula operativa
264	Sulmona	Tribunale di Sulmona	Via Badia, 28	Aula operativa
265	Sulmona	Tribunale di Sulmona	Via Badia, 28	Aula operativa
266	Sulmona	Tribunale di Sulmona	Via Badia, 28	Aula operativa
267	Taranto	Corte d'Appello di Taranto	Quartiere Paolo VI – loc. Macchie	Aula operativa
268	Taranto	Tribunale di Taranto	Via Marche	Aula operativa
269	Termini Imerese	Tribunale di Termini Imerese	Via F. Ugo Di Blasi	Aula operativa
270	Terni	Tribunale di Terni	Strada delle Campore, 32	Aula operativa
271	Terni	Tribunale di Terni	Strada delle Campore, 32	Aula operativa
272	Terni	Tribunale di Terni	Strada delle Campore, 32	Aula operativa
273	Terni	Tribunale di Terni	Strada delle Campore, 32	Aula operativa
274	Terni	Tribunale di Terni	Strada delle Campore, 32	Aula operativa
275	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa
276	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa
277	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa
278	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
279	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa
280	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa
281	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa
282	Tolmezzo	Tribunale di Tolmezzo	Via Paluzza, 77	Aula operativa
283	Torino	Corte d'Appello di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
284	Torino	Corte d'Appello di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
285	Torino	Corte d'Appello di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
286	Torino	Tribunale di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
287	Torino	Tribunale di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
288	Torino	Tribunale di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa locale (no MVC)
289	Torino	Tribunale di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa
290	Torino	Tribunale di Torino	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 130	Aula operativa
291	Torino	Tribunale di Torino Sorveglianza	Via Bologna, 47	Aula operativa
292	Torre Annunziata	Tribunale di Torre Annunziata	Corso Umberto I	Aula operativa
293	Torre Annunziata	Tribunale di Torre Annunziata	Corso Umberto I	Aula operativa
294	Trani	Tribunale di Trani	Piazza Duomo, 10	Aula operativa
295	Trapani	Tribunale di Trapani	Via XXX GENNAIO	Aula operativa
296	Trento	Corte d'Appello di Trento	Via S. Francesco D'Assisi, 2	Aula operativa
297	Trento	Tribunale di Trento	Largo Pigarelli, 1	Aula operativa
298	Treviso	Tribunale di Treviso	Viale Verdi, 18	Aula operativa
299	Trieste	Tribunale di Trieste	Via Foro Ulpiano, 1	Aula operativa
300	Varese	Tribunale di Varese	Piazza Cacciatori Delle Alpi, 4	Aula operativa
301	Venezia	Tribunale di Venezia	San Polo, 119	Aula operativa
302	Vibo Valentia	Tribunale di Vibo Valentia	Corso Umberto I°	Aula operativa
303	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
304	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
305	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
306	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa

No	City	Court name	Address	State
307	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
308	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
309	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
310	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
311	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
312	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
313	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa
314	Viterbo	Tribunale di Viterbo	Strada Santissima Salvatore	Aula operativa