

Italy's fight against organized crime is a complex and ongoing process. While significant progress has been made in recent decades, challenges remain.

The success of future efforts will depend on the continued commitment to a multifaceted approach, combining robust law enforcement with social and economic development initiatives. Additionally, fostering international cooperation is crucial to tackle transnational criminal networks. Through these efforts, Italy can strive for a safer and more prosperous future for its citizens.

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

The New Zealand Police (Māori: Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa) is the national police force of New Zealand, responsible for enforcing criminal

law, enhancing public safety, maintaining order and keeping the peace throughout New Zealand. With over 11,000 staff it is the largest law enforcement agency in New Zealand and, with few exceptions, has primary jurisdiction over the majority of New Zealand criminal law. The New Zealand Police also has responsibility for traffic and commercial vehicle enforcement as well as other key responsibilities including protection of dignitaries, firearms licensing and matters of national security.

According to the Global Peace Index, New Zealand is the second-safest country to live in the world. This index ranks 163 countries based on factors such as crime rates, political stability, and the likelihood of terrorism [1].

The Commissioner is in overall charge of the New Zealand Police. Assisting the Commissioner are two chief officers in the rank of Deputy Commissioner: Deputy Commissioner-Resource Management; and Deputy Commissioner-Operations.

Five chief officers in the rank of Assistant Commissioner and the Director of Intelligence report to the Deputy Commissioner-Operations. The Assistant Commissioner-Investigations/International is responsible for the National Criminal Investigations Group, the Organised and Financial Crime Agency New Zealand (OFCANZ), Financial Crime Group, International Services Group and Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police Secretariat. The Investigations and International Group leads the prevention, investigation, disruption and prosecution of serious and transnational crime [2].

The New Zealand Police is a member of Interpol and has close relationships with the Australian police forces, at both the state and federal level. Several New Zealand Police representatives are posted overseas in key New Zealand diplomatic missions.

New Zealand Police see their work as very much a shared responsibility. Their slogan is ‘Safer Communities Together’, so they work closely with local communities and organisations [3].

The Police website has a list of ethnic liaison officers, as well as advice and information for recent migrants on:

- crime trends to be aware of communicating with police (includes ways to report crime, options for non-English speakers, and how to contact police in your communities);
- your rights with police;
- driving in New Zealand;
- personal safety;
- theft prevention for businesses;
- family violence;
- crime prevention resources and videos;
- police initiatives for ethnic communities [4].

This information is available in English, as well as in Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, German, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Somali, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

The New Zealand Police want to receive your feedback, whether it is a compliment or a complaint.

If you believe that you have been treated unfairly by the Police, you can make a formal complaint to the Independent Police Conduct Authority (IPCA). The Community Law website explains the process in detail.

Police should treat everyone with dignity, uphold individual rights and honour their freedoms. We treat others as we would want to be treated. Being respectful of colleagues and the communities we work with builds trust and confidence in our organisation.

Police employees need to be honest and uphold excellent ethical standards. Our integrity as individuals and as an organisation, is critical to building the trust and confidence of our colleagues and the communities we serve [4].

This research attempts to evaluate the many police systems that exist throughout the world, using New Zealand as a model for policing. The study takes cues from these systems, their benefits and drawbacks, and attempts to understand the System in light of these policing models.

New Zealand just like the Philippines work to prevent crime and enforce the law by bringing lawbreakers to justice. They both handle traffic management, patrolling roads for traffic offences and issuing tickets and infringement notices for breaking the road rules.

Additionally, both countries also focuses on keeping the peace and maintaining public safety providing community support and reassurance assisting with national security and emergency management [2].

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NON-DISCLOSURE OF PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION INFORMATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

In connection with the improvement and optimization of the regulatory framework of our state and its promotion in the world of civilized space, there is a need to implement international law in domestic legislation. The effectiveness of pre-trial investigation bodies in detecting and investigating criminal offenses depends on a number of factors that have common features in the procedural legislation of different countries.

The problem of unjustified disclosure of information obtained by pre-trial investigation bodies is relevant in this context. It should be noted that disclosure of pre-trial investigation information in criminal proceedings