Madagascar assembly congress has recently enacted a law - Loi n?2014-006 sur la lutte contre la cybercriminalit? du 19 juin 2014 - that "serves" it seems necessary for the fight against cybercrime.
Here the exposed patterns (below) that YOUR EXPERIENCE WE ARE ESSENTIAL to overcome the attacks of the elements of NWO embedded in Madagascar.

Partial Explanatory Memorandum:
"Cybercrime" includes "all likely to commit criminal offenses on or through a computer system usually connected to a network."

"The attacks on individuals through an information system treats different offenses committed through computer support and detrimental to individuals. This is ... it is uttered insults against institutions or representatives of the public authority or to individuals (articles 19 and 20).

As the fight against cybercrime relates to all public and private stakeholders, Chapter III, comprising 16 articles dealing "Operators and service providers responsible for the operation of networks and telecommunications services or electronic communications." Also, while limiting their criminal liability, the bill creates a number of obligations. This is especially with regard to the deletion or anonymisation of traffic data, except in the case of requisition of the judicial authorities in which case they are required to keep such data for some time. Article 35 is a major innovation in Malagasy criminal law insofar as it provides for criminal liability of legal persons for non-compliance of the above obligations. The prevention aspect is also discussed in this chapter. To this end, the refusal to answer requisition for surrender encryption key may have been used to prepare, facilitate or commit a felony or a misdemeanor (Article 40) is implicated. If the refusal is when the delivery or implementation of the agreement would have prevented the commission of a crime or offense or limit its effects, the penalty is increased.

(Please excuse for the free translation,
and the erroneous ZIP code)