

Notice to the Agent is Notice to the Principal,

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Date: 27 April 2025

To all public servants in the State of Victoria/Queensland/New South Wales corporation,

Wishing you all of you well,

Judicial Notice of Malfeasance and Fiduciary duty for public servants

Judicial Notice Malfeasance, Misfeasance, Nonfeasance and Opening Statement by Congruence

1. Question: What is Malfeasance?

1.1. 1st Answer: Evil doing by intention, turning creditors into debtors, malicious and vicious litigation, unfair conduct, specific to official misconduct by public servants.

1.2. 2nd Answer Courtesy of Etymonline.com: wrongful conduct, the doing of that which ought not to be done, especially official misconduct, violation of a public trust or obligation, 1690s, from French malfeasance, wrongdoing, from malfeasant, from mal- badly, see mal-, faisant, present participle of faire, to do, from Latin facer, to do.

1.3. 3rd Answer Courtesy of Merriam-webster.com: wrongdoing or misconduct especially by a public official.

1.4. 4th Answer Courtesy of legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com, noun: intentionally doing something either legally or morally wrong which one had no right to do; It always involves dishonesty, illegality, or knowingly exceeding authority for improper reasons; Malfeasance is distinguished from Misfeasance, which is committing a wrong or error by mistake, negligence or inadvertence, but not by intentional wrongdoing.

1.5. Let us be very clear on this, Malfeasance is Intentional.

2. Question: Is this applicable for Private people and Private companies?

2.1. Answer: Living in the Private is a position of honour that openly states fair conduct, honouring of contracts, defending the rights of men and women, and stopping and correcting wrong doers, evil doers.

3. Question: Does this apply to Star-Chambers, Courts, Maritime conduits?

3.1. Answer: Yes, its applicable to everything because malice is the conduct that leads to evil doing, wrongdoing, in any society whether that is Private, Public or Religious.

3.2. In Faith this carries a death sentence.

3.3. Remind Yourself of one of the definitions / translations of Malfeasance, i.e. Nature Turns all Misfeasance / Malfeasance to Good.

4. When a Captain of a Ship / Vessel conducts malice, the Ship's Doctor also known as the Cook, will remove the captain from his post.

4.1. The position of the Doctor outranks the captain on health and mental fitness, Fit for Purpose.

4.2. When an Able-bodied Seaman witnesses the captain conducting Malfeasance, it is the duty of the Able-bodied Seaman to overcome the captains' misconduct, not be mistaken with Mutiny.

4.3. Mutiny is when a sub-ordinate tries to overthrow their superior, but when you are the Creditor, you are never a sub-ordinate.

4.4. In other words, the Able-bodied Seaman is there to aid the captain's well-being, state of mental well-being and health.

4.5. This is also applicable to the Doctor / Cook of the Ship / Vessel.

4.6. The Able-bodied Seaman, the Doctor / Cook have a position of fail-safes, commonly called trusts to the Captain and the Vessel.

4.7. In Maritime law, the Vessel is the most important and that is why the fail-safes are in place, so the Ship / Vessel does not become a peril to other Ships / Vessels.

4.8. This is why Malfeasance, Nonfeasance and Misfeasance have very clear explanations and carries life imprisonment.

4.9. Reread the above sentence 3x.

5. Misfeasance Courtesy of Wikipedia.com: the wilful inappropriate action or intentional incorrect action or advice.

5.1. Misfeasance Courtesy of Legalmatch.com: in law refers to the improper performance of an act that a person may lawfully do, resulting in harm or damage; It involves legal action, but it's done inappropriately, unlawfully, or negligently, leading to someone else's detriment or injury; It's not about committing an act that is outright illegal; instead, it is the incorrect or improper performance of a lawful act.

5.2. Nonfeasance Courtesy of Wikipedia.com: the failure to act where action is required, wilfully or in neglect, Nonfeasance is like omission.

5.3. Trust Courtesy of kielitoimistonsanakirja.fi: a monopoly-like association of companies in the same field under the control of a small group.

6. Maxim: Fundamental Principle or Rule of Conduct.

6.1. As a Fundamental Principal, on the Level-Plane, Men and Women are not governed by Acts, Statutes or any Theatres of Production.

6.2. We are responsible for our Own Conduct, which does not have to be defined by law, but we know it to be honourable, for example, thou shalt not lie, thou shalt not cause harm, thou shalt not commit adultery, etc.

6.3. A Maxim of the Private and of Men and Women, is that he who creates the problem must solve it.

6.4. This is why we have fail-safes to solve a problem.

7. Question: What is a fail-safe?

7.1. Answer: Courtesy of Collinsdictionary.com:

7.2. Adjective: designed to return to a safe condition in the event of a failure or malfunction; of a nuclear weapon, capable of being deactivated in the event of a failure or accident; unlikely to fail; foolproof.

7.3. Verb: intransitive, to return to a safe condition in the event of a failure or malfunction.

7.4. Example: When people cannibalise on others, Nature has a fail-safe where the cannibals will contract the disease called Kuru which results in transmissible spongiform encephalopathy.

8. When the Judiciary Government and Corporations practise Malfeasance on You, they try to induce Kuru disease, so You perish, and they take Your credit.

8.1 Question: What is Malfeasance when it is perpetrated, inflicted, committed, executed, carried out, infringed on communication?

8.2. Answer: It is the corruption of Nature, God, Creator and carries forfeiture of life, ownership, etc.

8.3. The corruption of communication is the largest crime.

Fiduciary duty as a public servant you encompass a range of ethical and legal responsibilities to perform in the best interests of the public you serve. These duties include:

1. Fiduciary Duty of Loyalty: as a public servant you must prioritize the public interest above personal or private interests. You should avoid any conflicts of interest and perform in a manner that benefits the public and upholds trust in public institutions.

2. Fiduciary Duty of Care: as a public servant you must be expected to perform your duties with diligence, competence, and prudence. This includes making well-informed decisions based on careful consideration of all relevant information and potential impacts.

3. Fiduciary Duty of Integrity: as a public servant you must conduct yourself with honesty and integrity, avoiding any behaviour that might undermine public confidence in government. This includes refraining from corrupt practices, fraud, and any form of unethical conduct.

4. Fiduciary Duty of Confidentiality: as a public servant you must maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information obtained in the course of your duties. You should not disclose or misuse such information for personal gain or to the detriment of the public interest.

5. Fiduciary Duty to Perform Within Authority: as a public servant you must perform within the scope of your authority as defined by laws, regulations, and organizational policies. You should not exceed your legal or organizational boundaries.

6. Fiduciary Duty of Fairness: as a public servant you are obligated to perform fairly and impartially in your interactions with the public and colleagues. This includes ensuring equal treatment and avoiding discrimination or favouritism.

7. Fiduciary Duty to Uphold the Law: Public servants must comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and ethical standards. You should ensure that your actions and decisions are lawful and promote the rule of law.

8. Fiduciary Duty to be Transparent and Accountable: as a public servant you should be transparent in your actions and decisions, providing clear and accurate information to the public and relevant authorities. You must be accountable for your actions, decisions, and the use of public resources.

9. Fiduciary Duty to Promote Public Trust: as a public servant you should perform in a manner that enhances public trust in government and public institutions. This includes being responsive to public needs and concerns and demonstrating a commitment to serving the public good.

10. Fiduciary Duty to Avoid Conflicts of Interest: as a public servant you must avoid any personal, financial, or other interests that could conflict with your official duties. You should disclose any potential conflicts and take appropriate steps to mitigate or eliminate them.

11. Fiduciary Duty to be Ethical: as a public servant you should adhere to high ethical standards in all aspects of your work. This includes promoting integrity, honesty, and ethical behaviour within your organizations and in your interactions with the public.

These fiduciary duties help you to ensure that as a public servant you must perform in a manner that is responsible, ethical, and in the best interests of the public you serve.

Breaching fiduciary duties can lead to legal consequences, including financial penalties and the reversal of improper transactions.

Please find attached my supporting evidence:

1. W-9 anyone who wish to employ the legal name/birth certificate/legal title called JOHN SMITH please send it back in the next 72 hours, if you wish to employ the legal name to avoid any tax evasion, security fraud or breach of trust consisting of xx pages,
2. Court Registry Investment System how the banks/courts trade securities without full disclosure including 66 pages.

best regards john Benefactor authorized representative for the

legal title/legal name/birth certificate trust JOHN SMITH

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without prejudice

it is done in good faith and without ill, will, vexatious or frivolity

The End.