



### My Covid-19 Journey: A Search for the Truth

As the Covid-19 pandemic swept across the world, I began to question the situation. Fueled by the desire to uncover the truth, I embarked on a personal mission.

To maintain complete control over my work, I decided against requesting donations to finance my project. Given the abuse others have experienced, I felt this was the best decision.

Uncovering the truth can be a challenging and time-consuming task, requiring meticulous investigation, fact-checking, and website maintenance.

Exciting developments regarding freedom of speech will be coming to this website soon. Stay tuned!

Despite the difficulties, let's stay positive and continue sharing information to uncover the truth.

Best regards,

JAOC

# JAOC

## 1ST ISSUE

*Investigating the Impact  
of UK Special Forces  
Worldwide*

## UKSF COLLABORATION



### Allegations of UK Special Forces Working with Foreign Powers to Disrupt Countries, While Neglecting Border Control

According to government sources, the UK Special Forces (UKSF) has been collaborating with US and French special forces to undermine nations and create the conditions for extremism to flourish. Meanwhile, the UK has allowed over 300,000 migrants into the country without proper identity checks, despite the potential security risks.

This raises some important questions:

- The UK is known for being tolerant of all religions, yet there are concerns about the government's actions regarding Muslims. Why is the UK waving the Israeli flag at national and local events, given the sensitive issue of Palestine?
- The UKSF has previously fought against the Taliban and ISIS, but the country has allowed hundreds of thousands of unidentified, fighting-age men to enter without proper screening. This is reportedly costing taxpayers up to 12 million pounds per day, and has led to criminal activity and fear in local communities. Why is this happening?

- The UKSF's actions in inciting regime changes and supporting the Taliban against Assad in Syria appear to be in disregard of parliament's wishes. Why is this the case?
- After conducting a thorough review of our special forces, it appears that they have been involved in activities that have contributed to the destabilization of Russia and its allies in the Middle East. This raises questions about their true intentions and lack of accountability.

## Understanding the UKSF

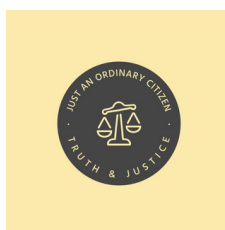
The UKSF, or United Kingdom Special Forces, is made up of several elite units, including the Special Air Service, Special Boat Service, Special Reconnaissance Regiment, Special Forces Support Group, 18 Signal Regiment, and Joint Special Forces Aviation Wing, along with the supporting No. 47 Squadron. According to UK law, "special forces" refers to those units in the Crown's armed forces who report to the Director of Special Forces. In 2020, two additional special operations units were established, namely the Army Special Operations Brigade and British Army Ranger Regiment, which, while not officially part of UKSF, possess a special operations mandate, including Foreign Internal Defense (FID).

## Lack of Oversight on UK Special Forces Operations

The Director Special Forces, the highest-ranking officer in UKSF, is only accountable to the Defence Secretary and Prime Minister. There is no parliamentary oversight, nor a mechanism for retrospective reviews, unlike MI6 which is overseen by the Intelligence and Security Committee. In Syria, UK Special Forces can be dispatched, even if Parliament votes against sending troops to that location. Due to the secretive nature of Special Forces operations, the UK government's policy is to "no comment" on anything regarding their own Special Forces.

### Key Points

- UKSF has reportedly deployed operationally in 19 countries and have trained foreign forces in six other locations.
- There are seven locations known to be used by UKSF for their own exercises, though there may be more.
- The success of Special Forces operations depends on secrecy and surprise attacks.



## **A Review of UK Special Forces' Activities Over the Past Decade**

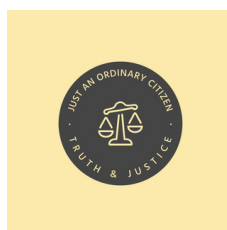
Over the last ten years, the UK Special Forces (UKSF) have been involved in several major incidents across the Middle East. In 2011, the UKSF were deployed to Libya, where they were involved in the hunt for Colonel Gaddafi. Following the overthrow of Gaddafi's regime in 2015, UKSF members were sent to the city of Sirte to combat ISIL and train Libyan forces. The last significant reported incident occurred in 2019, when a Special Air Service (SAS) unit had to be evacuated from Tripoli and Tobruk after an outbreak of violence.

The Middle East has been the UK's primary theatre of war since 2001. UKSF were very active in the early months of the war in Afghanistan, killing many al-Qaeda and Taliban fighters. Within hours of the parliamentary vote to approve the invasion of Iraq in March 2003, UKSF were engaging in covert operations in Iraq. Despite the cessation of Britain's combat operations in Iraq (2011) and Afghanistan (2014), UKSF have continued to be active in both countries.

In 2014, UKSF were given the go-ahead to launch raids against ISIL's leaders in northern Iraq, despite parliament's explicit commitment to not deploy ground troops. UKSF teams were deployed to northern Iraq weeks before the vote on airstrikes to gather intelligence. Throughout the latter half of the decade, UKSF have retained a presence in Iraq conducting manhunts of jihadists, particularly those who were British.

In Afghanistan, while nearly all ground troops had left by 2014, UKSF continued to fight the Taliban and ISIL insurgents. Reports suggest that they were involved in lethal night raids of suspected insurgent commanders, even venturing over the mountainous border into Pakistan.

To combat ISIL, UKSF have also been involved in the protracted conflict in Syria for almost a decade. Prime Minister David Cameron was advocating other nations to support Special Forces deployment as early as January 2012, according to his memoir. By 2013, UKSF training of rebels had been going on for a year, according to European and Jordanian sources.



## UK's Military Involvement in Various Conflicts

The UK's military has been involved in multiple conflicts across the globe. In August 2013, a proposal for military involvement in Syria was rejected by MPs. However, just days before this vote, UKSF and MI6 were actively searching for Syrian missiles that posed a potential threat to RAF jets. Despite the proposed UK airstrikes never taking place, Special Forces were later reported to be calling in US airstrikes to defend the town of Kobane in October 2014. By December 2015, parliament had approved airstrikes against ISIL commanders. However, they had not authorized the deployment of combat troops on the ground. Despite this, there have been multiple reports of UKSF personnel fighting on the Syrian frontline.

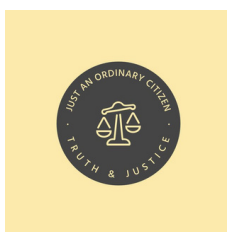
In Yemen, where the UK-backed Saudis have caused the majority of civilian fatalities, UKSF has conducted several missions. In 2016, a report found that SRR operators had been seconded to MI6, which helped the Ministry of Defence remain compliant with the European Convention on Human Rights. However, in reality, UKSF personnel have reportedly conducted assassinations near the capital city, Sana'a. In 2019, a joint UK/US team was tasked with locating drop zones for food and medical supplies to Yemenis suffering from the conflict in the government-held city of Marib. The UK unit, consisting of 50 SBS troops, suffered at least seven casualties from Houthi rebels.

UK military also has well-established ties to Kenya, with hundreds of troops permanently based in the central BATUK camp in Nanyuki. The UK Special Forces presence in Kenya has also been consistent.

As part of the NATO mission in the Baltic states, SAS reservists were deployed to Estonia in late 2018. The troops were conducting Human Environment, Reconnaissance and Analysis (HERA) missions to monitor Russian military movement over the border. It is part of the wider Operation Cabrit, in which around 4,000 regular British troops were deployed to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland in 2017.

## Conclusion

The UKSF operates with a unique level of secrecy that sets them apart from the rest of the British military. The Director Special Forces is solely accountable to the Defence Secretary and the Prime Minister, and there is no parliamentary oversight nor a mechanism in place to conduct retrospective reviews. While the UKSF is accountable to the law, their non-accountability to the public raises concerns about their role in serving corporations rather than protecting the public. It is important to note that the UKSF follows orders and will not engage in any coups, and any deployment of UKSF members is expected to stretch their resources. Therefore, it is unlikely that they will be able to provide significant support, as they work in small groups within their regiments. Stay tuned for a full report on the UK forces, which will provide further details on why we should not rely on them for rescue.



**HERE IS SOME MORE DETAILED INFORMATION THAT MAY BE USEFUL TO YOU IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR MORE ON THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE, RUSSIA'S AND THE MIDDLE EAST:**

## **Estonia's Border Security Reinforced by UK SAS Reservists**

In November 2018, the UK deployed troops from the elite regiment's two reserve battalions, 21 and 23 SAS, to assist in operations on the Estonian border with Russia. Although technically an infantry brigade, they are part of the UKSF group and form part of the 1st Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Brigade.

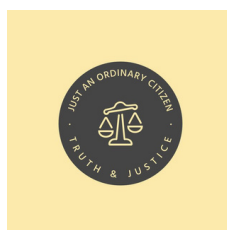
These part-time troops were trained by serving SAS members and underwent an extensive selection process to qualify. They specialize in long-range surveillance and reconnaissance missions and are equipped with a variety of weapons, including snipers.

Due to regular SAS troops being occupied in Iraq and Afghanistan, the SAS reservists, recognized as some of the best in the British Army, were deployed to carry out this critical operation.

## **Surveillance and Preparations in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf**

Recently, two SBS teams have joined UK registered oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, where they monitored Iranian activity around the island of Qeshm. This territory is home to Iranian naval gunboats, and both teams collected information as the ships moved south through the Strait of Hormuz and into the Gulf of Oman. They were airlifted off by Royal Navy Merlin helicopters operating out of Oman. While this was first recorded in 2019, it is a position maintained by the UK since then, given its reliance on gas supplies that pass through this waterway.

In anticipation of a potential strike mission against an Iranian-backed terrorist organization, UK special forces were deployed to the Arabian Sea. They were also working beside regular troops to help train local troops in the region. This preparation has been ongoing, and many believe that Iran is the primary target. Interestingly, the power brokers seem to be drawing Russia into another conflict, which is not a coincidence.



## The UK's Military Operations in Iraq and Syria

Although the UK's military operations in Iraq were formally concluded in May 2011, with the majority of troops having left by April 2009, Parliament approved airstrikes against ISIS in Iraq in September 2014. However, by 2014/15, British Special Forces troops were on the ground. Their target was ISIS, with Prime Minister David Cameron granting UKSF a carte blanche to launch raids against the terrorist group's leaders. In fact, the first teams were deployed to northern Iraq weeks before the vote on airstrikes to collect intelligence, demonstrating their disregard for Parliament's governance.

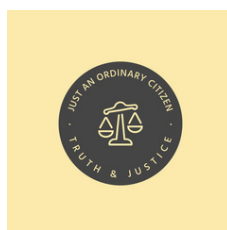
## An Overview of UK Special Forces Involvement in Global Conflict Zones, and Their Implications

Here is a summary of UK Special Forces activities in various conflict zones:

- In 2017, an SAS mission in Syria experienced a 100mph crash landing of a Hercules C-130J, resulting in the loss of the aircraft. This is one of numerous accidents that have occurred during Special Forces operations.
- There is concern about the financial cost of deploying highly trained personnel into zones where they may be operating outside of parliamentary rules or without the public's knowledge.
- The UK's involvement in Syria is controversial, as the government is supporting groups on the global terrorist list as well as the Taliban, which is a group that the UK is supposed to be opposing. The media is also facing criticism for featuring terrorists in documentaries.
- UK Special Forces have been involved in the civil war in Libya, which resulted in a rise of Salafi jihadism in the country. The UK has sent commandos to fight ISIS in Sirte, and there has been debate over the need for parliamentary approval of such deployments.

The root cause of the increase in extremism can be traced back to the British government's interference and tendency to switch sides when it suits their interests. Furthermore, recent revelations have challenged our perception of Gaddafi, who had introduced a series of benefits for Libyan citizens:

- Free health support for all Libyan nationals, including access to specialized care abroad, paid for by the government.
- The government provided houses for all Libyan citizens.
- The profits from oil were reinvested into the country's infrastructure, and 10% of the revenue from oil profits were evenly distributed among households.
- Gaddafi was diversifying away from the dollar and had accumulated a significant amount of gold reserves, which allowed the country to be less reliant on other currencies.



# Summary of UK Special Forces' Activities in Ukraine in 2021 and 2022

## 2021:

- In April, a small team of UK special forces was sent to Ukraine for an intelligence-gathering mission. The team reported that Russia was violating the ceasefire across the Donetsk region in eastern Ukraine.
- In June, the British Embassy in Kiev announced that the UK and US special forces were training with their Ukrainian counterparts.

## 2022:

- In April, Russia announced that they were investigating a report claiming that 20 members of the SAS were deployed to assist Ukrainian special services in organizing sabotage in the Lviv region.
- In June, a group of ex-SAS troopers was reported to have killed up to 20 Russian generals and 15 Wagner mercenaries in Ukraine. Some of the ex-troopers were thought to have served in L Detachment, an SAS reserve unit.

## A Potential UK Military Presence in Ukraine Revealed by US Leaked Documents

In April 2023, leaked US military documents suggested that over half of the Western special forces present in Ukraine between February and March comprised 50 UK special forces personnel, including the SAS. Although the UK government has not confirmed the deployment of special forces in Ukraine since the beginning of the conflict, the leaked documents that were part of a larger set of classified files were posted on Discord and have been circulating on social media and online forums. While some files were doctored, US officials confirmed many as genuine, however, the UK Ministry of Defence declined to comment on the leak and questioned its accuracy. The Guardian reported the story.

Although the UK's involvement in the conflict between Ukraine and Russia has not been confirmed, it is speculated that the country supports Ukraine with NATO's assistance. Some believe NATO has been actively involved to provoke Putin, while others argue that Putin is not as evil as we think he is, and that there is overwhelming evidence of Ukrainian atrocities.

For more information on NATO's role in this war, check out this website: <https://thefrontline.army/>

