



16 April 2024

X Corp.

Submitted via X's Legal Requests Submission form: legalrequests.x.com

Our Reference: CYR-0511323, CYR-0511326, CYR-0511327 and CYR-0511328

Removal notice requiring you to remove class 1 material from your service

(Under section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth))

I am a delegate of the eSafety Commissioner for the purposes of section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**the Act**).

Please see enclosed a removal notice given to you under section 109 of the Act (**the Notice**). The Notice requires you to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the specified class 1 material from your service within 24 hours after being given the Notice.

Background

On 15 April 2024, the eSafety Commissioner became aware of class 1 material, specifically material that depicts matters of crime, cruelty and real violence in such a way that it offends against the standards of morality, decency and propriety generally accepted by reasonable adults to the extent that it is likely to be classified as RC (Refused Classification) by the Classification Board under the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Cth) which is available on your service (**the Material**).

On 16 April 2024, the eSafety Commissioner sent an informal request to X Corp. via X's Legal Request reporting portal at: https://legalrequests.twitter.com/forms/landing_disclaimer requesting removal of the Material under your Terms of service Policy. No response was received, and the Material remains available on your service at the time of giving you the Notice.

The decision to give you the Notice

The Material is described in **Attachment A** to the Notice.

I am satisfied that:

- a) the Material is provided on your service, which is a Social Media Service within the meaning of section 13 of the Act
- b) the Material is or was class 1 material within the meaning of section 106 of the Act
- c) the Material can be accessed by end-users in Australia, and
- d) the Material on your service is not an exempt service under section 109 (1)(d) of the Act.

On this basis, I have decided to give you the Notice.

Required action

The Notice requires you to remove **all instances** of the class 1 material specified in the Attachment A to the Notice. Please note that the URLs included in Attachment A have been provided to assist you to locate certain instances of the specified class 1 material. However, there may be further instances of the same class 1 material being accessible at other URLs on your service. You are required to take reasonable steps to remove all instances of the specified class 1 material and not only the material that appears at the URLs provided.

Please email requests@esafety.gov.au once you have removed the Material in compliance with the Notice.

If you have any questions about the Notice, or if you require a longer period of time to comply, contact our office by email to requests@esafety.gov.au as soon as you receive this Notice.

Failure to comply

Under section 111 of the Act, you must comply with a requirement under a removal notice given under section 109 of the Act to the extent that you are capable of doing so.

Failure to comply with the Notice may result in enforcement action, including the commencement of civil penalty proceedings for a civil penalty order of up to a maximum penalty of \$782,500 (AUD) for a single contravention by a body corporate.

Review rights

You have a right to seek an internal or external review of the decision to give you a removal notice.

An internal review is a review conducted by the eSafety Commissioner under the Internal Review Scheme. There is no fee associated with a request for an internal review.

An external review is a review conducted by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (**AAT**). The enclosed information sheet sets out your rights regarding the different review options available to you, as well as other options if you do not agree that the Notice should have been given to you.

Please note that you are required to comply with the Notice even if you have made an application for internal or external review, unless you receive notice that the eSafety Commissioner or the AAT has decided otherwise.

Manager, Illegal and Restricted Content Delegate of the eSafety Commissioner

Attachments: Notice under section 109 of the Act
Information Sheet



**REMOVAL NOTICE RELATING TO CLASS 1 MATERIAL GIVEN TO THE PROVIDER OF
A SOCIAL MEDIA SERVICE.**

Under section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth)

To: X Corp.

Submitted via X's Legal Requests Submission form: legalrequests.x.com

I am a delegate of the eSafety Commissioner for the purposes of section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**the Act**).

This removal notice is given to you under section 109 of the Act and requires you to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the class 1 material specified in **Attachment A**.

You are required to comply within 24 hours of being given this notice, or within such longer period as I allow if contacted by you with a request for an extension.

Section 111 of the Act provides that a person must comply with a requirement under a removal notice given under section 109 of the Act to the extent the person is capable of doing so.

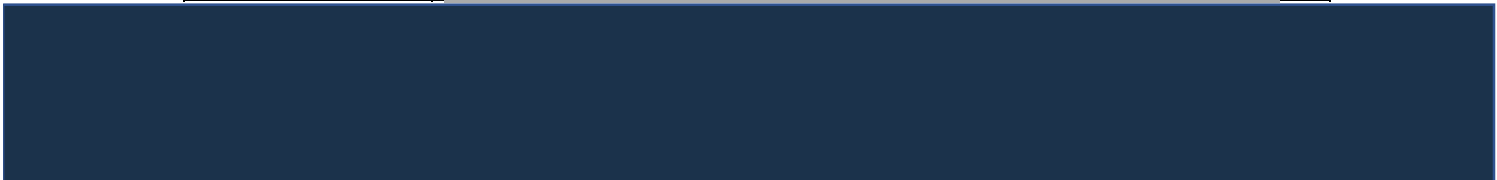
Failure to comply with a removal notice may result in enforcement action, including the commencement of civil penalty proceedings for a civil penalty order of up to a maximum penalty of \$782,500 (AUD) for a single contravention by a body corporate.

Date: 16 April 2024

**Manager, Illegal and Restricted Content
Delegate of the eSafety Commissioner**

ATTACHMENT A

Service on which the material is provided:	X Corp.
Location of material:	s 7(2) [Redacted content]



	<p>s 7(2)</p> <p>[Redacted content]</p>
<p>Description of material:</p>	<p>The content depicts a male priest inside a church standing on a pulpit facing towards a camera. The priest is heard speaking in a non-English language (Arabic). From this point, a person (the attacker) appears in front of the camera dressed in a dark coloured jumper and approaches the priest to the left of screen. When the attacker is near the priest, they raise their right arm and lunge, bringing their right hand down and into contact with priest. The attacker appears to be holding a pointed object (a knife) in their right hand. The attacker is seen to strike the priest with the knife several times (5) to the head and upper body. The priest falls backwards with the attacker standing over him. Screams can be heard coming from other people inside the church, several people stand up in front the camera, and rush towards the pulpit. The camera pans to the left.</p> <p>The content is class 1 material under the <i>Online Safety Act 2021</i> (Cth), for depicting matters of crime, cruelty and real violence in such a way that it offends against the standards of morality, decency and propriety generally accepted by reasonable adults to the extent that it would likely be classified RC.</p>

Information sheet: Right of Review

Internal review by the eSafety Commissioner

You have a right to seek an internal review of this decision under the Internal Review Scheme. An internal review is an impartial review of the merits of a decision. The purpose of an internal review is to consider whether the original decision made was the correct one.

You must make an application for an internal review **within 30 days** of receiving the notice of this decision. If you are unable to make your application within 30 days, please email internalreview@esafety.gov.au.

There are no fees associated with an application for internal review.

To request an internal review, you will need to download and complete the **Request for internal review form** available on eSafety's website: www.esafety.gov.au/about-us/corporate-documents/internal-review.

Please fill the form out and email it or post a hard copy to eSafety.

Email: internalreview@esafety.gov.au

Post: **Attention:** Internal Review

eSafety Commissioner
PO Box Q500
Queen Victoria Building
NSW 1230

For additional information on eSafety's Internal Review Scheme, including the **eSafety Internal Review Procedure** and the **Online Safety (Internal Review Scheme) Instrument 2022**, please visit eSafety's website: www.esafety.gov.au/about-us/corporate-documents/internal-review.

External review by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal

You have a right to seek review of this decision by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). You can also request that the AAT review a decision that has been made under the Internal Review Scheme.

It is recommended that you seek an internal review prior to seeking a review by the AAT however, there is no requirement to do so. You can choose to apply directly to the AAT.

The AAT is an independent body that can, among other things:

- confirm the eSafety Commissioner's decision
- vary the eSafety Commissioner's decision; or
- set the eSafety Commissioner's decision aside and replace it with its own decision.

You must apply to the AAT for review in writing. The AAT has a form available on its website which you can use.

Applications for review should be made **within 28 days** of being told about the decision. You must enclose the application fee with your application. If you want to apply for the application fee to be waived, you can obtain the application form for this from the AAT.

The AAT website (www.aat.gov.au) has more information. If you have any questions about the AAT's procedures and requirements, please contact the AAT. Information about how to contact the AAT is available at www.aat.gov.au/contact-us.

Requesting a statement of reasons for decision

If we have not provided the reasons for this decision, you may request a statement of reasons under section 28 of the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975* (Cth). Your request needs to be made in writing **within 28 days** of being told of this decision. To request a statement of reasons, please email internalreview@esafety.gov.au.

Access to documents

You have a right to seek access to documents held by the eSafety Commissioner under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

You must apply to the eSafety Commissioner in writing through one of the following options:

Online: Using the **Contact Us** form on the eSafety Commissioner's website

Post: **Attention:** The FOI Coordinator
eSafety Commissioner
PO Box Q500
Queen Victoria Building
NSW 1230

Email: enquiries@esafety.gov.au

When you make your application, you should:

- state that the request is an application for the purpose of the FOI Act;
- provide information about each document to which you are seeking access to enable us to process your request, and
- provide a postal, email or fax address for us to reply to and which we can use to communicate with you about your application.

The eSafety Commissioner's website has more information on how to make an FOI application: www.eSafety.gov.au/about-us-corporate-documents/freedom-of-information

Complaints

If you are dissatisfied with the way that the eSafety Commissioner has handled this matter, we ask that you contact us using the **Contact Us** form on the eSafety Commissioner's website so that we can try to help resolve any issues.

If you are still dissatisfied, you may make a complaint to the Commonwealth Ombudsman. The Ombudsman usually prefers that your concerns are raised with the eSafety Commissioner first.

There is a Commonwealth Ombudsman office in each capital city. Further information may be obtained at www.ombudsman.gov.au.

Judicial Review

Applications for review of decisions may also be made under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (Cth) in certain circumstances. More information is available at: www.fcfcga.gov.au/gfl/administrative-adjr.

Form 15
Rules 8.01(1); 8.04(1)

Originating application

No. NSD of 2024

Federal Court of Australia
District Registry: New South Wales
Division: General

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP.

Respondent

To the Respondent

The Applicant applies for the relief set out in this application.

The Court will hear this application, or make orders for the conduct of the proceeding, at the time and place stated below. If you or your lawyer do not attend, then the Court may make orders in your absence.

You must file a notice of address for service (Form 10) in the Registry before attending Court or taking any other steps in the proceeding.

Time and date for hearing:

Place: Law Courts Building, 184 Phillip St, Queens Square, Sydney, NSW

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Signed by an officer acting with the authority
of the District Registrar

Details of claim

On the grounds stated in the statement of claim, accompanying affidavit or other document prescribed by the Rules, the Applicant claims:

1. A declaration under s 21 of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (Cth) that the respondent has failed to comply with a requirement under a removal notice given under s 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) on 16 April 2024 (**Notice**) to the extent that the respondent is capable of doing so by merely geo-blocking access by users in Australia to the material identified in the Notice.
2. An order under s 82 of the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* (Cth) that, within 30 days of the date of this order, X Corp. pay to the Commonwealth of Australia such pecuniary penalties as the Court determines appropriate in respect of the continuing contraventions of s 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth).
3. An order under s 121(2) of the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* (Cth) requiring the respondent to do the following:
 - (a) remove (in the ordinary sense of the word rather than the meaning in s 12 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth)) the material identified in the Notice from the respondent's X service (previously known as Twitter);
 - (b) alternatively, restrict the discoverability of the material identified in the Notice to the author's profile so that only the author, and no other end-user, can view the material;
 - (c) alternatively, hide the material identified in the Notice behind a notice such that an X user can only see the notice, not the material identified in the Notice, and cannot remove the notice to reveal the material or
 - (d) alternatively, restrict the discoverability of the material to prevent the material identified in the Notice from appearing in any search results or any X feed on the X service.
4. Costs.
5. Such further or other order as the Court considers appropriate.

Claim for interlocutory relief

The Applicant also claims interlocutory relief.

1. An interim injunction under s 122(1)(b) requiring the respondent, as soon as reasonably practicable and no later than within 24 hours, to:
 - (a) restrict the discoverability of the material identified in the Notice to the author's profile so that only the author, and no other end-user, can view the material;
 - (b) hide the material identified in the Notice behind a notice such that an X user can only see the notice, not the material identified in the Notice, and cannot remove the notice to reveal the material;
 - (c) alternatively, if the Respondent establishes that neither of the above is feasible, then restrict the discoverability of the material identified in the Notice to the author's profile and behind a notice so that end-users can only access the material via the author's profile and after viewing the notice; or
 - (d) alternatively, restrict the discoverability of the material to prevent the material identified in the Notice from appearing in any search results or any X feed on the X service.

2. Costs.

Applicant's address

The Applicant's address for service is:

Place: Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000

Email: Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Service on the Respondent

It is intended to serve this application on the Respondent.

Date: 22 April 2024

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Garey', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Signed by Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer
For and on behalf of the Australian Government Solicitor
Lawyer for the Applicant

Form NCF1

Concise Statement

No. NSD of 2024

Federal Court of Australia
District Registry: New South Wales
Division: General

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP.

Respondent

A. IMPORTANT FACTS GIVING RISE TO THE CLAIM

1. X is a social media service, within the meaning of s 13(1) of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**Act**), which is provided by the respondent (**X Corp**).
2. On 16 April 2024, a delegate of the applicant gave X Corp a notice under s 109 of the Act requiring it to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the material from the X service (formerly known as Twitter) identified in the notice within 24 hours (**Notice**).
3. The Notice identified the material to be removed by way of URL. At each URL was a video of a teenage male stabbing a bishop in the head, neck and upper body five times at Christ the Good Shepherd Church in Wakeley New South Wales. The attack occurred during a livestreamed church service and began at approximately 7:15pm on 15 April 2024.
4. In purported compliance with the Notice, X Corp geo-blocked the URLs in Australia. The effect of doing so is that an X user with an IP address in Australia cannot access the material at those URLs. X Corp did not, however, take any other step which would stop a user in Australia from accessing the material at those URLs by using, for example, a virtual private network (**VPN**) to access the material as if they were in a location other than Australia. X Corp has denied that it needs to take any such additional step.
5. The applicant contends that merely geo-blocking the URLs in Australia is not enough to comply with X Corp's obligations in circumstances where it is technologically feasible for X Corp to do more.

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act*
1903

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

B. PRIMARY LEGAL GROUNDS FOR THE RELIEF SOUGHT

6. Section 109(1) of the Act authorises the applicant (including by her delegate) to issue a removal notice. The Notice was given to X Corp under that section.
7. Section 111 of the Act provides that a person must comply with a requirement under a removal notice given under section 109 to the extent that the person is capable of doing so.
8. Section 12 of the Act states that material is “removed” from a social media service for the purposes of the Act if the material is neither accessible to, nor delivered to, any of the end-users in Australia using the service.
9. X is a social media service, within the meaning of s 13(1) of the Act, as it is an electronic service within the meaning of s 5 of the Act:
 - (a) the sole or primary purpose of which is to enable online social interaction between two or more end-users;
 - (b) which allows end-users to link to, or interact with, some of the other end-users;
 - (c) which allows end-users to post material on the service; and
 - (d) is not an exempt service.
10. X Corp is and was capable of doing more than merely geo-blocking the material identified in the Notice. X Corp can and could have done at least the following:
 - (a) remove the material entirely from the X service;
 - (b) restrict the material so it is visible only to the user who posted it;
 - (c) hide the material behind a notice so that the notice, and not the material, is visible to an X user;
 - (d) restrict the discoverability of the material from appearing in any search results or on any X feed on the X service.
11. Taking one or more of the above steps was necessary to comply with the Notice. Merely geo-blocking the material in Australia is not enough, because (a) geo-blocking does not “remove” the material within the meaning of the Act; (b) X Corp could do more to prevent Australian end-users accessing the material and (c) it is so easy to circumvent geo-blocking.
12. It is particularly important for X Corp to have done more than merely geo-block the material given the harmful nature of that material.

C. RELIEF SOUGHT FROM THE COURT

13. The applicant seeks the relief in the originating application. In short, it seeks declaratory relief, pecuniary penalties and final and interim injunctive relief.

D. ALLEGED HARM

14. The material depicts an act of violence that has been described as a terrorist attack by the New South Wales Police Commissioner. The material can cause serious distress and mental harm to a user in Australia viewing the material.

15. The X service is accessed by millions of users in Australia. The material may be accessed by a large number of users in Australia, including children and young people, by using a VPN to access the material.

16. The continued accessibility of the material is impacting the social cohesion of the broader Australian community as it has been used to influence harmful discourse, including normalising extreme violence and terrorist acts.

Date: 22 April 2024

This concise statement was prepared by C J Tran of counsel.

Certificate of lawyer

I Matthew Garey certify to the Court that, in relation to the statement of claim filed on behalf of the Applicant, the factual and legal material available to me at present provides a proper basis for each allegation in the pleading.

Date: 22 April 2024



Signed by Matthew Garey

AGS Lawyer
For and on behalf of the Australian
Government Solicitor

Lawyer for the Applicant

Form 59
Rule 29.02(1)

AFFIDAVIT

**FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NEW SOUTH WALES
DIVISION: GENERAL**

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP.

Respondent

Affidavit of: Toby Allan Dagg

Address: Level 5, The Bay Centre, 65 Pirrama Road, Pyrmont NSW 2009

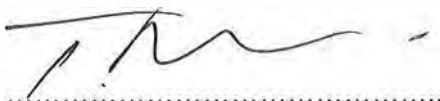
Occupation: General Manager

Date affirmed: 22 April 2024

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3.	Confidential Annexure TAD-2 being a video of the attack on the bishop on 15 April 2024	16	26
4.	Annexure TAD-3 being a section 109 removal notice given to X Corp. 16 April 2024	19	28

Deponent:



Made before:



Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act*
1903

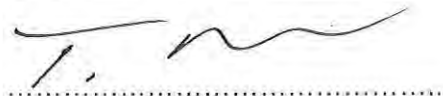
File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

Document Number	Details	Paragraph(s) of affidavit referring to annexure(s)	Page
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12.	Annexure TAD-11 being Elon Musk posts on X dated 8 April 2024, 'To ensure you can still access...' and 'Using a VPN is very easy', accessed 22 April 2024	37	108
13.	Annexure TAD-12 being a letter from eSafety to X Corp. dated 18 April 2024	38	111
14.	Annexure TAD-13 being emails to and from Kathleen Reen regarding letter sent to X Corp. on 18 April 2024	39, 42	113
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16.	Annexure TAD-15 being a letter from Australian Government Solicitor to X Corp. dated 19 April 2024	44	120
17.	Annexure TAD-16 being a letter from Thomson Geer to eSafety Commissioner dated 19 April 2024	46	123
18.	Annexure TAD-17 being an email from Kathleen Reen confirming receipt of letter from Australian Government Solicitor dated 19 April 2024	48	126

Deponent:



Made before:



Document Number	Details	Paragraph(s) of affidavit referring to annexure(s)	Page
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I, Toby Allan Dagg of level 5, The Bay Centre, 65 Pirrama Road, Pyrmont 2009 in the State of New South Wales, General Manager, affirm:

1. I am the General Manager of the Regulatory Operations Group within the Office of the eSafety Commissioner (**eSafety**) and I am authorised to make this affidavit on behalf of the Applicant, the eSafety Commissioner (**Commissioner**).
2. I make this affidavit on the basis of my own knowledge and belief, save where otherwise stated. Where I depose to any matter based on information provided to me, I believe it to be true.

Deponent:



Made before:



BACKGROUND

3. As the General Manager of the Regulatory Operations Group, I am responsible for branches involved in conducting investigations under the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (including investigations into whether end-users in Australia can access class 1 material provided via a social media service), delivering educational and prevention programs, regulating sectors of the online industry.
4. I have been employed in the role of the General Manager of the Regulatory Operations Group since October 2023.
5. Prior to holding this position, I performed the function of Chief Operating Officer with eSafety, and between 2019 and 2022 was responsible for eSafety's Investigations Branch.
6. Prior to joining eSafety I served as a Detective with the NSW Police Force.

X CORP

7. X Corp. (**X Corp**) operates a social media service, X (formerly known as Twitter).
8. X allows users to post material and follow other users whose posts then appear in the user's 'feed'.
9. Posts are delivered to an end-user's feed in real time. They can include text, images, video, links, keywords (in the form of 'hash tags'), location information and polls.
10. X accounts are open to all other X users by default. This means that, unless an X user adjusts their account privacy settings or the settings in respect of a particular post, any X user can access a post on X.
11. X allows end-users in Australia and globally to post on X using electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets and computers.
12. X allows end-users in Australia and globally to access posts on X using electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets and computers.
13. X allows end-users in Australia and globally to engage with posts on X by, among other things:
 - a) 'reposting' posts. End-users with an X account can share posts by another account on their own X profile. This extends the reach of the original tweet to those who 'follow' the X profile of the end-user who shared the post; and
 - b) 'commenting' on posts. End-users with an X account can add public comments to posts by another account. Those posts are visible to end-users with an X account who access the material.

Deponent:



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Made before:



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14. Through posting material, accessing posted material and engaging with posted material, X allows online interaction between end-users of the service.

REMOVAL NOTICE TO X CORP

15. On 16 April 2024, an investigator at eSafety sent an informal removal request to X Corp for 65 Uniform Resource Locaters (**URLs**) via its Legal Request reporting portal at https://legalrequests.twitter.com/forms/landing_disclaimer. Ticket numbers 365937303 and 365941713 were provided to eSafety by email at online@esafety.gov.au following the request.

A true copy of the emails providing the ticket numbers is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-1**.

16. Available at the URLs referred to in paragraph 15 above was a film captured on 15 April 2024 recording an event that occurred on that date in the suburb of Wakeley in Sydney, New South Wales (**Video**).

A copy of the Video is annexed hereto and labelled **Confidential Annexure TAD-2**.

17. The Video shows a bishop inside a church standing on a pulpit facing towards a camera. The bishop is heard speaking in a non-English language. From this point, a person (the attacker) appears in front of the camera dressed in a dark coloured jumper and approaches the bishop to the left of screen. When the attacker is near the bishop, the attacker raises their right arm and lunges, bringing their right hand down and into contact with bishop. The attacker appears to be holding a pointed object (a knife) in their right hand. The attacker is seen to strike the bishop with the knife several times (5) to the head and upper body. The bishop falls backwards with the attacker standing over him. Screams can be heard coming from other people inside the church, several people stand up in front the camera, and rush towards the pulpit. The camera pans to the left. (**Video**). The Video has not been classified by the Classification Board under the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Cth).

18. I respectfully request that the Court restrict access to Confidential Annexure TAD-2 until the Commissioner has an opportunity to apply for a suppression order in respect of it.

19. Having not received a response to the informal removal request referred to in paragraph 15 above, on 16 April 2024, the Commissioner gave a removal notice to X Corp under s 109 of the Act (the **Notice**).

A true copy of the Notice is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-3**.

Deponent:



Made before:



20. The Notice was sent to X Corp via X's Legal Requests Submission form: legalrequests.x.com at 2.35pm AEST on 16 April 2024.
21. The Notice required X Corp to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the Video from the URLs on X within 24 hours of being given the Notice. The Notice also required X Corp to email eSafety at requests@esafety.gov.au once the Video had been removed in compliance with the Notice.

X CORP'S RESPONSE TO THE NOTICE

22. At 2:36pm AEST on 16 April 2024, eSafety received an automated response from X Corp acknowledging receipt of the Notice to remove content.

A true copy of this automated response is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-4**.

23. On 17 April 2024 at 11:57am AEST, I emailed Kathleen Reen, the Global Government Affairs APAC at X Corp to request a call to discuss X Corp's position on the Notice, having not received any further response from X Corp after receiving the automated email. In my email I stated "*I also wanted to take this opportunity to clarify that, under s 109 of the Online Safety Act 2021, compliance with the removal notice requires that the material is neither accessible to, nor delivered to, any end-users in Australia using the service.*"
24. At approximately 3.15pm on 17 April 2024, I had a phone call with Ms Reen in which I said words to the effect that the Commissioner's expectation was that the s 109 notice be complied with and that compliance required that the material not be accessible to any Australian end-users.
25. On 17 April 2024 at 3:48pm AEST, I sent a further email to Ms Reen and stated:

You noted in the call that X Corp. is seeking an extension of time to comply with the notice. Could you please provide this request to me in writing, along with the grounds for why an extension is needed, by 5.00pm today AEST.

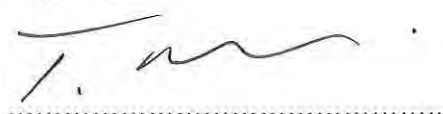
In addition, you noted that X Corp.'s approach may include geo-blocking the material that is the subject of the class 1 removal notice, but that may not engage the laws of other jurisdictions.

Are you able to confirm whether the approach of geo-blocking is being employed by X Corp. in this instance in response to the class 1 removal notice?
26. On 17 April 2024 at 5:49pm AEST, Ms Reen replied to my email and stated:

Our internal teams have actioned all the reported post URLs in the notice and each of these posts have been withheld in Australia. These actions were taken within 24 hours of our receipt of the notice.

...

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For more information about X's Country Withheld Content policy, please refer to our dedicated information page: <https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/post-withheld-by-country>.

A true copy of the emails referred to in paragraphs 23, 25 and 26 is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-5**.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE NOTICE

27. I am informed by § 47F [REDACTED], Manager of the Illegal and Restricted content team at eSafety that following the deadline for compliance with the Notice, § 47F [REDACTED] undertook a review of each of the 65 URLs identified in the Notice to confirm whether the Video had been removed. This review was completed by 5.00pm on 17 April 2024.
28. I am informed by § 47F [REDACTED] that investigators in her team took the following steps to do so:
- a) Investigators at eSafety checked each URL identified in the Notice by inputting the link first into a Chrome browser and then a Firefox browser on a computer.
Each link was checked while logged in to X with a registered account and also without an account.
 - i. When each URL was entered **without** an account, a page appeared that showed the words "Something went wrong. Try reloading" as well as a button with the word "Retry". When the investigators clicked the "Retry" button, the words "Something went wrong. Try reloading" appeared again. This result was returned for each link from both browsers.
 - ii. When each URL was entered **while logged in to X** with a registered account the words 'This Post is unavailable. Learn more' appeared from each browser.
 - b) Investigators at eSafety then checked each URL by inputting the link into the X app on an iPad device. When each URL was entered while logged in to X with a registered account the words "This Post is unavailable. Learn more" appeared in the X app.
 - c) Investigators at eSafety then checked each of the URLs while using Virtual Private Network (**VPN**) technology. A VPN is a service that establishes a digital connection between the computer or other device operated by an end-user and a remote server operated by a VPN provider. When the end-user attempts to access a web page, the end-user's web traffic would appear to originate from the remote server's geographical location. This allows an end-user to create the appearance of their web traffic originating, for instance, from the United States

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rather than Australia. In this example, the end-user would appear to be using a US-based Internet Protocol (IP) address rather than an Australian IP address. To achieve this effect, investigators at eSafety conducted the following steps:

- i. installed the X app on an iPad.
 - ii. installed the Norton Secure VPN, purchased from the Apple App Store. Investigators then activated the Norton Secure VPN such that the IP address was made to appear as though it originated in the United States of America.
 - iii. using the list of URLs identified in the Notice, investigators entered each URL individually, which opened up the location in the X app.
- d) Using the above method, investigators identified that 64 of the URLs were still accessible in Australia using the Norton Secure VPN. Two URLs were no longer found to contain the video. Material at one of the URLs has been removed with text appearing in a browser stating: 'Hmm...this page doesn't exist. Try searching for something else.' and text in the X app stating: "This post has been deleted.".

A screenshot of five of the URLs which remains available to view in Australia using a VPN as taken on 22 April 2024 is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-6**.

29. On 19 April 2024 at 8:27am AEST, I was informed by s 47F that there are still 62 number of URLs containing the Video available when using a US VPN in Australia.
30. On 22 April 2024, I reviewed all 65 URLs on the X app using an iPad device. I activated the Norton Secure VPN service on the iPad device such that my IP address was made to appear as though it originated in the United States of America. I can confirm that as at 10:16am AEST, 62 of the URLs still contain the Video.
31. I am not aware of any technical reason why X Corp could not have taken steps to further restrict end-users in Australia from accessing these URLs within the 24 hour period required by the Notice.

VIRTUAL PRIVATE NETWORK TECHNOLOGY

32. According to a survey commissioned by NordVPN, a popular VPN service provider, between August 2020 and March 2023 approximately one in four Australians used a VPN.

A true copy of the NordVPN survey results is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-7**.

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33. There are publicly accessible websites which explain to end-users how VPNs can be used to access material that would otherwise not be available from a particular location.

34. On 22 April 2024, I used a web browser to navigate to the search engine 'Google' at the following web address: <https://www.google.com/>. I typed in the words 'How to access geoblocked posts on X' into the search field.

A true copy of the results of my search using the Google search engine is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-8**.

35. On 21 April 2024 I accessed and reviewed a publicly accessible website published by CNET on 16 December 2023 entitled 'Geo-Blocking Explained: What to Know and How You Can Get Around It' (**CNET page**) which is available at <https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/what-is-geo-blocking-and-how-you-can-get-around-it/>. The CNET page states that:

"A VPN could help you access geo-blocked content.

...

A VPN, like ExpressVPN, SurfShark and NordVPN, can allow you to bypass geo-blocking wherever you are. VPNs can disguise your IP address to make it look like it's coming from another country or region.

...

A VPN redirects your traffic through a server in another region, and your IP address will reflect that server's location. That also means that you have to choose a VPN server from another region in order to get around geo-blocking."

The author of the CNET page goes on to recommend a range of VPNs.

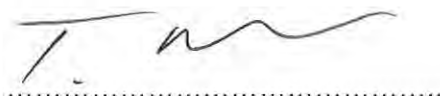
A true copy of the CNET page is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-9**.

36. On 21 April 2024 I accessed and reviewed a publicly accessible website published by Cybernews on 12 December 2023 entitled 'How to unblock Twitter with a VPN in 2024' (**Cybernews page**) which is available at <https://cybernews.com/how-to-use-vpn/unblock-twitter/>. The Cybernews page states that:

"Many organizations, like schools, workplaces, and colleges, restrict access to Twitter to eliminate the distractions it presents. In some cases, entire countries have blocked Twitter because of the political nature of the platform.

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However, you can use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to navigate bans and geo-blocks. A VPN will change your location by providing a new IP address - in turn bypassing network or regional blocks. It will also provide valuable security benefits, such as data encryption and split tunneling.

To get started, we've provided a simple step-by-step guide to unblocking Twitter with a VPN below.

....

However, a VPN will hide your actual IP address so that you can bypass geo-restrictions and network bans in countries such as Russia, China, India, and more. All you need to do is connect your VPN to a server in a location where Twitter isn't blocked!"

The author of the Cybernews page goes on to recommend a range of VPNs.

A true copy of the Cybernews page is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-10.**

37. On 22 April 2024, I accessed X and viewed an account which appears to be held by Elon Musk, the owner of X Corp. I identified a post dated 8 April 2024 which stated "To ensure that you can still access the X Platform, download a virtual private network (VPN) app". I also identified a further post or 'tweet' dated 8 April 2024 which stated "Using a VPN is very easy". The text was followed by a post or 'tweet', which appears to have been 'reposted' by Elon Musk. The original post or 'tweet' appears to be from an account named 'DogeDesigner' dated 8 April 2024 and stated "Using VPN is very easy. Simply download a VPN app of your choice, launch it, and connect to your preferred location. Once it is activated and connected, you'll be able to access any app that is otherwise restricted in your region". The post included a video which purported to demonstrate the use of a VPN followed by the use of the X app.

A screenshot of each of these posts as taken on 22 April 2024 is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-11.**

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE WITH X CORP

38. On 18 April 2024 at 3:28pm AEST, eSafety submitted a letter to X Corp via X's Legal Requests Submission form (**18 April eSafety Letter**).

A true copy of the 18 April eSafety Letter is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-12.**

39. On 18 April 2024 at 3:45pm AEST, a copy of the 18 April Letter was also provided via email to Ms Reen.

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40. The 18 April eSafety Letter stated:

eSafety has now assessed the availability of the class 1 material the subject of the Notice on your social media service, X. The Notice required you to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the material from X.

Section 12 of the Act states that material is removed if the material is neither accessible to, nor delivered to, any of the end-users in Australia using the service.

The class 1 material that is the subject of the Notice appears to have been geo-blocked and not removed for the purposes of the Act. As a result, end-users in Australia are still able to access the material on X by using a virtual private network.

In accordance with sections 12 and 109 of the Act, we do not regard geo-blocking as amounting to compliance with the removal notice. You are required under the Act to comply with the Notice.

41. eSafety requested a response to the 18 April eSafety Letter by 8:00am AEST on 19 April 2024.

42. On 18 April 2024 at 5:18pm AEST, Ms Reen acknowledged receipt of the 18 April eSafety Letter.

A true copy of the emails referred to in paragraphs 39 and 42 is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-13**.

43. On 19 April 2024 at 5:45am AEST, X Corp emailed eSafety and stated it would endeavour to provide a response to the 18 April eSafety Letter by 3:00pm.

A true copy of this email is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-14**.

44. On 19 April 2024 at 2:32pm AEST, the Australian Government Solicitor (**AGS**), the solicitors for eSafety, sent a further letter to X Corp (**19 April AGS Letter**).

A true copy of this letter (without the email) is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-15**.

45. The 19 April AGS Letter stated:


5. As set out in the 18 April Letter, the Commissioner considers that 'geo-blocking' the material the subject of the Notice does not amount to compliance with the Notice. In the Commissioner's view, X Corp should remove the material from X so that it is not able to be accessed by any end-user of the service in Australia. However, the Commissioner is open to other technical solutions by X Corp to ensure that all end-users in Australia cannot access the material.

6. The Commissioner considers that X Corp is and remains in contravention of the Act until such a time as the above step has been effected.

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7. We note that it is consistent with X Corp's policy, as set out on its website, that violent content such as that identified in the Notice can and will be 'removed'. X Corp does not merely 'geo-block' the violent content.

8. Please confirm by 3.00pm (AEST) that the step outlined above has been taken.

9. If no confirmation is received and the material is still available to Australian end-users after this time, we are instructed to commence proceedings against X Corp in relation to this matter without further notice to you.

46. On 19 April 2024 at 3:35pm AEST, Thomson Geer (on behalf of X Corp) sent a letter to the Commissioner (**19 April TG Letter**).

A true copy of the 19 April TG Letter is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-16**.

47. The 19 April TG Letter stated:

Your office issued X Corp. with a purported removal notice on 16 April 2024 to remove certain posts publicly commenting on a tragic attack against a Christian priest in Sydney, based on eSafety's erroneous determination that the posts constitute "class 1 material" (the notice).

Despite the notice being invalid under Australian law, in an act of good faith, X Corp. geo-blocked the relevant material in Australia. Accordingly, X Corp. has complied with the notice.

Your office subsequently sent our client a letter dated 18 April 2024, stating that X Corp. has failed to comply with the notice because users in Australia are still able to access the material on X by using a VPN, and that eSafety does not regard geo-blocking as amounting to compliance with the notice. The letter effectively demands that X Corp. globally remove the posts and threatens legal action against X Corp. for non-compliance.

Validity of the notice

X Corp. does not consider the notice to be a valid exercise of power by your office.

X Corp. reserves its rights in relation to the issuing of the notice and intends to challenge the notice as a matter of urgency.

X Corp. has complied with the notice

Putting the validity of the notice aside, X Corp. has complied with the notice by promptly making the content inaccessible to end-users in Australia with Australian IP addresses. X Corp. has therefore taken all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the material from X for users within Australia.

X Corp. will vigorously oppose any threatened legal proceeding for non-compliance. This letter is not intended, and should not be construed, as a waiver of any of X Corp.'s rights or other objections to the notice or your letter dated April 18, 2024, all of which X Corp. expressly reserves.

48. On 19 April 2024 at 3:59pm AEST, Ms Reen acknowledged receipt of the 19 April AGS Letter.

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Made before:



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A true copy of this email is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-17.**

X CORP'S ABILITY TO REMOVE MATERIAL FROM X

49. On 21 April 2024, I accessed X Corp's policy dated February 2023 concerning 'Perpetrators of Violent Attacks' (**Violent Attacks Policy**) which is available at <https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/perpetrators-of-violent-attacks>. Relevantly, the Violent Attacks Policy states that:

"We will remove any accounts maintained by individual perpetrators of terrorist, violent extremist, or mass violent attacks, as well as any accounts glorifying the perpetrator(s), or dedicated to sharing manifestos and/or third party links where related content is hosted. We may also remove Posts disseminating manifestos or other content produced by perpetrators.

...

The consequences for violating our violent events policy depends on the severity of the violation. Accounts maintained by perpetrators of terrorist, violent extremist, or mass violent attacks will be permanently suspended. As described above, we may also remove content containing manifestos and other content created by perpetrators or their accomplices."

Whether or not the video violates the Violent Attacks Policy, the Violent Attacks Policy says that posts can be removed by X.

A true copy of the Violent Attacks Policy is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-18.**

50. On 21 April 2024, I accessed X Corp's policy dated October 2023 concerning 'Violent Speech' (**Violent Speech Policy**) which is available at <https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/violent-speech> . Relevantly, the Violent Speech Policy states that:

"X is a place where people can express themselves, learn about what's happening, and debate global issues. However, healthy conversations can't thrive when violent speech is used to deliver a message. As a result, we may remove or reduce the visibility of violent speech in order to ensure the safety of our users and prevent the normalization of violent actions.

...

The consequences for violating our violent events policy depends on the severity of the violation. Accounts maintained by perpetrators of terrorist, violent extremist, or mass violent attacks will be permanently suspended. As described

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above, we may also remove content containing manifestos and other content created by perpetrators or their accomplices."

Whether or not the video violates the Violent Speech Policy, the Violent Speech Policy says that posts can be removed by X.

A true copy of the Violent Speech Policy is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-19.**

51. On 29 March 2023, Twitter, Inc. (as X Corp then was) confirmed to eSafety that it has the ability to remove material posted on the Twitter service in its response to eSafety's non-periodic reporting notice to Twitter, Inc. As published in eSafety's Basic Online Safety Expectations Transparency Report in October 2023, when asked what steps Twitter, Inc. takes to prevent the recommendation of accounts or content involved in the sale and trade of child sexual exploitation and abuse material (**CSAM**), Twitter, Inc. responded:

"We do not allow CSAM material on Twitter and when we are aware of it we immediately remove it. When we identify content we also suspend accounts that have engaged with the materials. We also make known cse keywords unsearchable to avoid returning cse materials through search."

A true copy of an extract of the Basic Online Safety Expectations Transparency Report published October 2023 is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-20.**

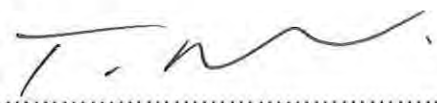
52. On 15 March 2023, eSafety issued a notice to Twitter, Inc. (as X Corp then was) and requested the removal of material from the Twitter website in relation to 4 URLs concerning material related to a terrorist attack. Twitter removed the material from its platform for violating its rules. I am informed by s 47F [REDACTED] and believe that on 19 April 2024, eSafety was unable to access the material from Australia, including through using a VPN.

USERS' ABILITY TO REMOVE MATERIAL FROM X

53. X users are able to delete posts on X. On 21 April 2024, I accessed X Corp's explanation of how users can delete posts (**Deleting Posts page**) which is available at <https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x/delete-posts>. Relevantly, the Deleting Posts page states that:

"You can delete any of your own posts from X at any time. If you delete a post, we will reflect your updated content on X.com, X for iOS, and X for Android. Please note that you can only delete posts you have posted, you cannot delete posts from other accounts on your timeline. Learn about what actions you can take to control your X experience."

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A true copy of the Deleting Posts page is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-21**.

COMPETITORS' ABILITY TO REMOVE MATERIAL FROM THEIR SERVICES

- 54. X Corp, as a well-resourced social media service provider, is likely to have the same or similar technological capability as other well-resourced social media service providers.
- 55. I am aware, on the basis of my experience as the General Manager of Regulatory Operations Group, that Meta Platforms, Inc. (**Meta**) is the company that owns and operates the large social media services known as Facebook, Instagram, Threads and WhatsApp (among others) (**Meta Platforms**).
- 56. On 16 April 2024, eSafety gave a removal notice to Meta under s 109 of the Act (**Meta Notice**). The Meta Notice related to instances on which the Video set out at paragraph 16 was available on Facebook, a platform owned and operated by Meta.
- 57. By 16 April 2024, Meta had complied with the Meta Notice. I understand that Meta complied with the Meta Notice by removing the material from their social media service, Facebook, such that the material cannot be accessed by an end-user in Australia (even by using a VPN).
- 58. On 21 April 2024, I accessed Meta's policy concerning 'Taking down violating content' (**Meta Violating Content Policy**) which is available at <https://transparency.meta.com/en-gb/enforcement/taking-action/taking-down-violating-content/>. Relevantly, the Meta Violating Content Policy states that:

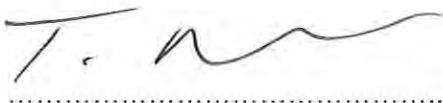
"If your content goes against the Facebook Community Standards or Instagram Community Guidelines, Meta will remove it."

A true copy of the Meta Content Removal Policy is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-22**.

- 59. I am aware, on the basis of my experience as the General Manager, that TikTok is a large social media service.
- 60. On 21 April 2024, I accessed TikTok's policy concerning 'Content violations and bans' (**TikTok Content Violations and Bans Policy**) which is available at <https://support.tiktok.com/en/safety-hc/account-and-user-safety/content-violations-and-bans>. Relevantly, the TikTok Content Violations and Bans Policy states that:

"Our Community Guidelines set the rules for what is and isn't allowed on TikTok to help foster a welcoming, safe, and entertaining experience. We've developed tools and technology to identify and remove harmful content and behavior that

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goes against our Community Guidelines. These tools help us advance the safety of our community and maintain the integrity of our platform.

...

We use both automated and human evaluation to detect and take action against violations of our Community Guidelines. If we find violations and remove that content, the account owner will be notified.

...

If a violation is identified:

- We'll remove the content and, if so, notify you of the reason.
- You'll be given the opportunity to appeal the decision.

...


We use the same content moderation practices for Government, Politician, and Political Party Accounts and news entities as we do for other TikTok accounts. This means we'll remove any violative content and permanently remove the account for any single severe content violation, such as showing real-world violence or torture."

A true copy of the TikTok Content Violations and Bans Policy is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-23**.

61. I am aware, on the basis of my experience as the General Manager, that Google LLC (**Google**) is the company that owns and operates the large social media service known as YouTube (among others).
62. On 21 April 2024, I accessed YouTube's policy concerning 'Taking action on violations' (**YouTube Violations Policy**) which is available at https://www.youtube.com/intl/ALL_au/howyoutubeworks/policies/community-guidelines/#taking-action-on-violations. Relevantly, the YouTube Violations Policy states that:

"YouTube takes action on other flagged videos after review by trained human reviewers. They assess whether the content does indeed violate our policies, and protect content that has an educational, documentary, scientific or artistic purpose. Our reviewer teams remove content that violates our policies and age-restrict content that may not be appropriate for all audiences. Reviewers' inputs are then used to train and improve the accuracy of our systems on a much larger scale."

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A true copy of the YouTube Violations Policy is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-24.**

X CORP'S ABILITY TO RESTRICT DISCOVERABILITY OF MATERIAL ON X

63. On 21 April 2024, I accessed X Corp's policy concerning 'Our range of enforcement options' (**Enforcement Options Policy**) which is available at <https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/enforcement-options>. Relevantly, the Enforcement Options Policy states that:

"Where appropriate, we will restrict the reach of posts that violate our policies and create a negative experience for other users by making the post less discoverable on X. This can include:

- *Excluding the post from search results, trends, and recommended notifications*
- *Removing the post from the For you and Following timelines*
- *Restricting the post's discoverability to the author's profile*
- *Downranking the post in replies*
- *Restricting Likes, replies, Reposts, Quote posts, bookmarks, share, pin to profile, or Edit post.*

...


Requiring post removal: When we determine that a post violated the X Rules and the violation is severe enough to warrant post removal, we will require the violator to remove it before they can post again. They will need to go through the process of removing the violating post or appealing our removal request if they believe we made an error. The post will be hidden from public view with a notice during this process."

A true copy of the Enforcement Options Policy is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-25.**

64. On 21 April 2024, I accessed X Corp's policy concerning 'Notices on X and what they mean' (**Notices Policy**) which is available at <https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/notices-on-x>. Relevantly, the Notices Policy states that:

"We may sometimes add a notice to an account or post to give you more context on the actions our systems or teams may take. In some instances, this is because the behavior violates the X Rules. Other times, it may be in response to a valid and

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properly scoped request from an authorized entity in a given country. Below is a range of the notices you may come across when viewing an account or post.

...

Notice for a removed post that violated the rules: If a post was found to be in violation of our rules, and has yet to be deleted by the person who posted it, we will hide it behind a notice. The account will remain locked until the post is removed.

...

... Hiding a violating post while awaiting its removal: Once X takes an enforcement action and the person removes their post, another notice will be available for 14 days after to acknowledge its removal."


A true copy of the Notices Policy is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-26.**

HARM ASSOCIATED WITH AVAILABILITY OF MATERIAL TO END-USERS IN AUSTRALIA

65. At about 8.00am on Tuesday 16 April 2024, the New South Wales Police Commissioner announced that the attack upon Bishop Emmanuel was being treated as an act of terrorism.
66. I have concerns about the continued availability of the material for two reasons.
67. The first is that exposure to video footage of a violent and potentially fatal knife attack against a person poses a real risk of harm for Australian end-users. This is especially true for younger users of the X platform, for whom exposure to this material is likely to be distressing, disturbing and produce fear.
68. On 22 April 2024, I accessed research by Exploding Topics published online, which is available at <https://explodingtopics.com/blog/x-user-stats>. The research shows that about one quarter of 13 to 17 year-olds surveyed used the X service. The platform is popular with Australians, with Genroe reporting that about one quarter of the Australian population 13 years and older uses the platform. The Genroe report is available at <https://www.genroe.com/blog/social-media-statistics-australia/13492>. While there is no age breakdown available for Australian users, it is likely that global trends among 13 to 17 year-olds hold for Australia, given the heavy use of digital technologies by Australian teens.

A true copy of the Genroe Social Media Statistics for Australia is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-27.**

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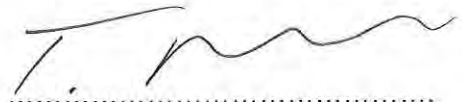


A true copy of the Exploding Topics page is annexed hereto and labelled **Annexure TAD-28**.

69. In addition, I am concerned that the distribution of the material on a service as large an extensive as X has the real potential to disturb social cohesion and to fuel the creation of narratives capable to leading to conflict between groups.
70. For instance, shortly after the material first began circulating on X, distressed and angry supporters of Bishop Emmanuel converged on the church. There, they clashed with police, leading to several police being injured and damage to about 50 police vehicles.
71. I am of the view that there remains the real possibility for further anger to be generated by linking material showing the attack to conspiracy narratives ascribing various motives to the attacker, in service of extremism motivated by ideology.

Affirmed by the deponent

at Pyrmont
in the State of NSW
on 22 April 2024


T. Dahl

Before me:

Signature of witness:



Name of witness:

Abraham Choi

Qualification of witness:

Solicitor

ANNEXURE TAD-1

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 4 pages is the annexure marked TAD-1 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

From: [eSafety Hotline](#)
To: S 47F
Subject: FW: Case# 0365937303: LE Request - Illegal content [ref:00DA0000000K0A8.500Vp0000057cCP:ref]
[SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive] CRM:0012087
Date: Monday, 22 April 2024 9:28:49 AM

----- Original Message -----

From: Twitter
Received: Tue Apr 16 2024 10:43:13 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)
To: Cyber Report; Cyber Report; Cyber Report; Cyber Report; Online Content; online online
Subject: Case# 0365937303: LE Request - Illegal content
[ref:00DA0000000K0A8.500Vp0000057cCP:ref]



This is an AUTOMATED response from our support system.

Hello,

This automated response confirms receipt of your request to Twitter to remove content regarding user(s) @ (first user identified in your request).

Your request has been escalated to the appropriate team and will be reviewed and responded to as soon as possible. Please refrain from submitting duplicate requests as this may slow down the assessment of your original request.

We will contact you at the law enforcement / government email address you have provided should we require more information. If you have more information to provide or if the situation has changed, please reply directly to this email. Please include all information in the body of your email, as our system removes attachments for security purposes..

Thanks,

Twitter

Your case number: #0365937303

ref:00DA0000000K0A8.500Vp0000057cCP:ref

[Help](#) | [Privacy](#)

X Corp. 1355 Market Street, Suite 900 San Francisco, CA 94103

From: [eSafety Hotline](#)
To: § 47F
Subject: FW: Case# 0365941713: LE Request - Illegal content [ref:00DA000000K0A8.500Vp0000057nCT:ref]
[SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive] CRM:0012089
Date: Monday, 22 April 2024 9:29:54 AM

----- Original Message -----

From: Twitter
Received: Tue Apr 16 2024 12:04:47 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)
To: Cyber Report; Cyber Report; Cyber Report; Cyber Report; Online Content; online online
Subject: Case# 0365941713: LE Request - Illegal content
[ref:00DA000000K0A8.500Vp0000057nCT:ref]



This is an AUTOMATED response from our support system.

Hello,

This automated response confirms receipt of your request to Twitter to remove content regarding user(s) @ (first user identified in your request).

Your request has been escalated to the appropriate team and will be reviewed and responded to as soon as possible. Please refrain from submitting duplicate requests as this may slow down the assessment of your original request.

We will contact you at the law enforcement / government email address you have provided should we require more information. If you have more information to provide or if the situation has changed, please reply directly to this email. Please include all information in the body of your email, as our system removes attachments for security purposes..

Thanks,

Twitter

Your case number: #0365941713

ref:00DA0000000K0A8.500Vp0000057nCT:ref

[Help](#) | [Privacy](#)

X Corp. 1355 Market Street, Suite 900 San Francisco, CA 94103

CONFIDENTIAL ANNEXURE TAD-2

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 1 page is a placeholder for the annexure marked TAD-2referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

eSafety note: Confidential annexure TAD-2 is subject to a non-publication order and also contains Class 1 material as defined in the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth)

[Placeholder for Confidential Annexure TAD-2]

ANNEXURE TAD-3

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 7 pages is the annexure marked TAD-3 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054



16 April 2024

X Corp.

Submitted via X's Legal Requests Submission form: legalrequests.x.com

Our Reference: CYR-0511323, CYR-0511326, CYR-0511327 and CYR-0511328

Removal notice requiring you to remove class 1 material from your service

(Under section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth))

I am a delegate of the eSafety Commissioner for the purposes of section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**the Act**).

Please see enclosed a removal notice given to you under section 109 of the Act (**the Notice**). The Notice requires you to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the specified class 1 material from your service within 24 hours after being given the Notice.

Background

On 15 April 2024, the eSafety Commissioner became aware of class 1 material, specifically material that depicts matters of crime, cruelty and real violence in such a way that it offends against the standards of morality, decency and propriety generally accepted by reasonable adults to the extent that it is likely to be classified as RC (Refused Classification) by the Classification Board under the *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Cth) which is available on your service (**the Material**).

On 16 April 2024, the eSafety Commissioner sent an informal request to X Corp. via X's Legal Request reporting portal at: https://legalrequests.twitter.com/forms/landing_disclaimer requesting removal of the Material under your Terms of service Policy. No response was received, and the Material remains available on your service at the time of giving you the Notice.

The decision to give you the Notice

The Material is described in **Attachment A** to the Notice.

I am satisfied that:

- a) the Material is provided on your service, which is a Social Media Service within the meaning of section 13 of the Act
- b) the Material is or was class 1 material within the meaning of section 106 of the Act
- c) the Material can be accessed by end-users in Australia, and
- d) the Material on your service is not an exempt service under section 109 (1)(d) of the Act.

On this basis, I have decided to give you the Notice.



Required action

The Notice requires you to remove **all instances** of the class 1 material specified in the Attachment A to the Notice. Please note that the URLs included in Attachment A have been provided to assist you to locate certain instances of the specified class 1 material. However, there may be further instances of the same class 1 material being accessible at other URLs on your service. You are required to take reasonable steps to remove all instances of the specified class 1 material and not only the material that appears at the URLs provided.

Please email requests@esafety.gov.au once you have removed the Material in compliance with the Notice.

If you have any questions about the Notice, or if you require a longer period of time to comply, contact our office by email to requests@esafety.gov.au as soon as you receive this Notice.

Failure to comply

Under section 111 of the Act, you must comply with a requirement under a removal notice given under section 109 of the Act to the extent that you are capable of doing so.

Failure to comply with the Notice may result in enforcement action, including the commencement of civil penalty proceedings for a civil penalty order of up to a maximum penalty of \$782,500 (AUD) for a single contravention by a body corporate.

Review rights

You have a right to seek an internal or external review of the decision to give you a removal notice.

An internal review is a review conducted by the eSafety Commissioner under the Internal Review Scheme. There is no fee associated with a request for an internal review.

An external review is a review conducted by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). The enclosed information sheet sets out your rights regarding the different review options available to you, as well as other options if you do not agree that the Notice should have been given to you.

Please note that you are required to comply with the Notice even if you have made an application for internal or external review, unless you receive notice that the eSafety Commissioner or the AAT has decided otherwise.

**Manager, Illegal and Restricted Content
Delegate of the eSafety Commissioner**

Attachments: Notice under section 109 of the Act
Information Sheet



**REMOVAL NOTICE RELATING TO CLASS 1 MATERIAL GIVEN TO THE PROVIDER OF
A SOCIAL MEDIA SERVICE.**

Under section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth)

To: X Corp.

Submitted via X's Legal Requests Submission form: legalrequests.x.com

I am a delegate of the eSafety Commissioner for the purposes of section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**the Act**).

This removal notice is given to you under section 109 of the Act and requires you to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the class 1 material specified in **Attachment A**.

You are required to comply within 24 hours of being given this notice, or within such longer period as I allow if contacted by you with a request for an extension.

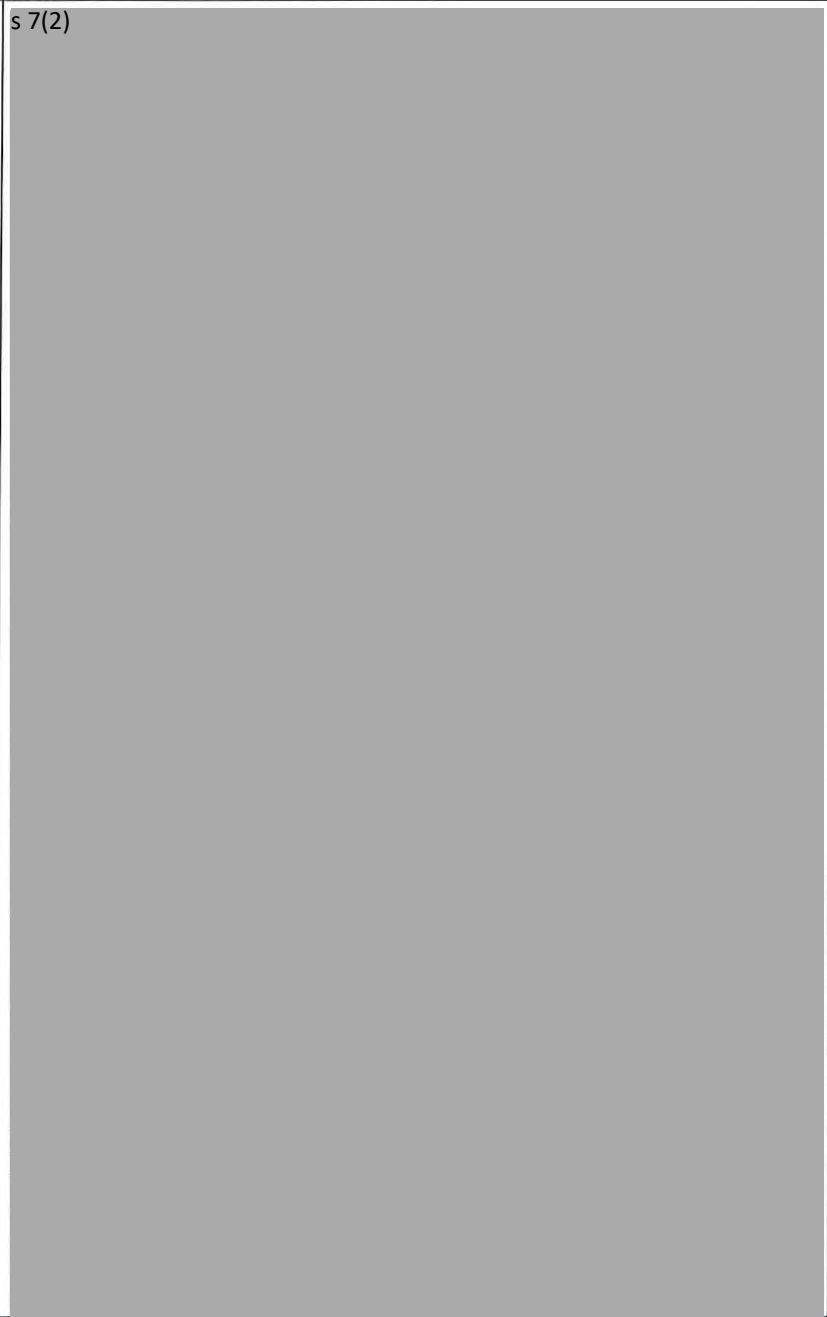
Section 111 of the Act provides that a person must comply with a requirement under a removal notice given under section 109 of the Act to the extent the person is capable of doing so.

Failure to comply with a removal notice may result in enforcement action, including the commencement of civil penalty proceedings for a civil penalty order of up to a maximum penalty of \$782,500 (AUD) for a single contravention by a body corporate.

Date: 16 April 2024

**Manager, Illegal and Restricted Content
Delegate of the eSafety Commissioner**

ATTACHMENT A

Service on which the material is provided:	X Corp.
Location of material:	s 7(2) 

	s 7(2)
<p>Description of material:</p>	<p>The content depicts a male priest inside a church standing on a pulpit facing towards a camera. The priest is heard speaking in a non-English language (Arabic). From this point, a person (the attacker) appears in front of the camera dressed in a dark coloured jumper and approaches the priest to the left of screen. When the attacker is near the priest, they raise their right arm and lunge, bringing their right hand down and into contact with priest. The attacker appears to be holding a pointed object (a knife) in their right hand. The attacker is seen to strike the priest with the knife several times (5) to the head and upper body. The priest falls backwards with the attacker standing over him. Screams can be heard coming from other people inside the church, several people stand up in front the camera, and rush towards the pulpit. The camera pans to the left.</p> <p>The content is class 1 material under the <i>Online Safety Act 2021 (Cth)</i>, for depicting matters of crime, cruelty and real violence in such a way that it offends against the standards of morality, decency and propriety generally accepted by reasonable adults to the extent that it would likely be classified RC.</p>



Information sheet: Right of Review

Internal review by the eSafety Commissioner

You have a right to seek an internal review of this decision under the Internal Review Scheme. An internal review is an impartial review of the merits of a decision. The purpose of an internal review is to consider whether the original decision made was the correct one.

You must make an application for an internal review **within 30 days** of receiving the notice of this decision. If you are unable to make your application within 30 days, please email internalreview@esafety.gov.au.

There are no fees associated with an application for internal review.

To request an internal review, you will need to download and complete the **Request for internal review form** available on eSafety's website: www.esafety.gov.au/about-us/corporate-documents/internal-review.

Please fill the form out and email it or post a hard copy to eSafety.

Email: internalreview@esafety.gov.au
Post: **Attention:** Internal Review

eSafety Commissioner
PO Box Q500
Queen Victoria Building
NSW 1230

For additional information on eSafety's Internal Review Scheme, including the **eSafety Internal Review Procedure** and the **Online Safety (Internal Review Scheme) Instrument 2022**, please visit eSafety's website: www.esafety.gov.au/about-us/corporate-documents/internal-review.

External review by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal

You have a right to seek review of this decision by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). You can also request that the AAT review a decision that has been made under the Internal Review Scheme.

It is recommended that you seek an internal review prior to seeking a review by the AAT however, there is no requirement to do so. You can choose to apply directly to the AAT. The AAT is an independent body that can, among other things:

- confirm the eSafety Commissioner's decision
- vary the eSafety Commissioner's decision; or
- set the eSafety Commissioner's decision aside and replace it with its own decision.

You must apply to the AAT for review in writing. The AAT has a form available on its website which you can use.

Applications for review should be made **within 28 days** of being told about the decision. You must enclose the application fee with your application. If you want to apply for the application fee to be waived, you can obtain the application form for this from the AAT.

The AAT website (www.aat.gov.au) has more information. If you have any questions about the AAT's procedures and requirements, please contact the AAT. Information about how to contact the AAT is available at www.aat.gov.au/contact-us.



Requesting a statement of reasons for decision

If we have not provided the reasons for this decision, you may request a statement of reasons under section 28 of the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975* (Cth). Your request needs to be made in writing **within 28 days** of being told of this decision. To request a statement of reasons, please email internalreview@esafety.gov.au.

Access to documents

You have a right to seek access to documents held by the eSafety Commissioner under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

You must apply to the eSafety Commissioner in writing through one of the following options:

Online: Using the **Contact Us** form on the eSafety Commissioner's website

Post: **Attention:** The FOI Coordinator
eSafety Commissioner
PO Box Q500
Queen Victoria Building
NSW 1230

Email: enquiries@esafety.gov.au

When you make your application, you should:

- state that the request is an application for the purpose of the FOI Act;
- provide information about each document to which you are seeking access to enable us to process your request, and
- provide a postal, email or fax address for us to reply to and which we can use to communicate with you about your application.

The eSafety Commissioner's website has more information on how to make an FOI application: www.esafety.gov.au/about-us-corporate-documents/freedom-of-information

Complaints

If you are dissatisfied with the way that the eSafety Commissioner has handled this matter, we ask that you contact us using the **Contact Us** form on the eSafety Commissioner's website so that we can try to help resolve any issues.

If you are still dissatisfied, you may make a complaint to the Commonwealth Ombudsman. The Ombudsman usually prefers that your concerns are raised with the eSafety Commissioner first.

There is a Commonwealth Ombudsman office in each capital city. Further information may be obtained at www.ombudsman.gov.au.

Judicial Review

Applications for review of decisions may also be made under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (Cth) in certain circumstances. More information is available at: www.fcfcga.gov.au/qfl/administrative-adjr.

ANNEXURE TAD-4

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 2 pages is the annexure marked TAD-4referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

From: [eSafety Hotline](#)
To: s 47F
Subject: FW: Case# 0365950432: Twitter Receipt of Content Removal Request - Office of the eSafety Commissioner [ref:00DA0000000K0A8.500Vp0000057zWx:ref] [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive] CRM:0012091
Date: Monday, 22 April 2024 9:58:25 AM

----- Original Message -----

From: Twitter
Received: Tue Apr 16 2024 14:35:42 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)
To: Requests
Subject: Case# 0365950432: Twitter Receipt of Content Removal Request - Office of the eSafety Commissioner [ref:00DA0000000K0A8.500Vp0000057zWx:ref]



This is an AUTOMATED response from our support system.

Hello,

This automated response confirms receipt of your request to Twitter to remove content regarding user(s) @VincentOshana (first user identified in your request).

Your request has been escalated to the appropriate team and will be reviewed and responded to as soon as possible. Please refrain from submitting duplicate requests as this may slow down the assessment of your original request.

We will contact you at the law enforcement / government email address you have provided should we require more information. If you have more information to provide or if the situation has changed, please reply directly to this email. Please include all information in the body of your email, as our system removes attachments for security purposes..

Thanks,

Twitter

Your case number: #0365950432

ref:00DA0000000K0A8.500Vp0000057zWx:ref

[Help](#) | [Privacy](#)

X Corp. 1355 Market Street, Suite 900 San Francisco, CA 94103

ANNEXURE TAD-5

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 3 pages is the annexure marked TAD-5 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

From: Kathleen Reen <kreen@x.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2024 5:49:05 PM
To: Toby Dagg <Toby.Dagg@s47f>
Subject: Re: Time to talk this afternoon? [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Dear Toby,

Thank you very much for your emails and for your time on the call today, it is much appreciated.

Our internal teams have actioned all the reported post URLs in the notice and each of these posts have been withheld in Australia. These actions were taken within 24 hours of our receipt of the notice.

To respectfully clarify, we are not seeking an extension of time to comply with the notice.

For more information about X's Country Withheld Content policy, please refer to our dedicated information page:
<https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/post-withheld-by-country>.

Our teams remain available to respond to and address any technical issues which your teams may be experiencing with our reporting forms.

Please let us know if you are continuing to face any technical issues, as we understand the teams have been able to report.

We continue to take these matters seriously and remain available to answer any questions or to connect directly as well.

Thank you again for your time today.

With kind regards,
Kathleen

On Wed, Apr 17, 2024 at 2:48 PM Toby Dagg <Toby.Dagg@s47f> wrote:

OFFICIAL

Hi Kathleen

Thanks for your time just now to discuss the state of play in relation to X Corp's response to the eSafety Commissioner's class 1 removal notice, issued yesterday at 2.35pm.

You noted in the call that X Corp. is seeking an extension of time to comply with the notice. Could you please provide this request to me in writing, along with the grounds for why an extension is needed, by 5.00pm today AEST.

In addition, you noted that X Corp.'s approach may include geo-blocking the material that is the subject of the class 1 removal notice, but that may not engage the laws of other jurisdictions.

Are you able to confirm whether the approach of geo-blocking is being employed by X Corp. in this instance in response to the class 1 removal

notice?

Kind regards,

Toby.

Toby Dagg
General Manager
Regulatory Operations Group



eSafety acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, and to Elders past, present and emerging.

From: Kathleen Reen <kreen@x.com>
Sent: 17 April 2024 14:45
To: Toby Dagg <Toby.Dagg@s 47F>
Subject: Re: Time to talk this afternoon? [SEC=OFFICIAL]

yes joining now if ok?

On Wed, Apr 17, 2024 at 1:35 PM Toby Dagg <Toby.Dagg@s 47F> wrote:

OFFICIAL

Hi Kathleen. I'm available now.

Does Teams work?

https://teams.microsoft.com/join/19%3ameeting_ZTQzOWQxN2EtNWVlMS00OWE0LWl4MjEtZDgyYjc5OTRiQDE5%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22ba2b0386-d947-42bf-bf2d-870f776833af%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22e1f4b5fe-e18e-44fd-af3a-b6c4348fae14%22%7d

Otherwise, s 47F

From: Kathleen Reen <kreen@x.com>
Sent: 17 April 2024 14:33
To: Toby Dagg <Toby.Dagg@s 47F>
Subject: Re: Time to talk this afternoon? [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi Toby,

Thank you. May I call? What time works for you?

Kind regards,
Kathleen



Kathleen Reen
Global Government Affairs, APAC
Follow me @kathleenreen

On Wed, 17 Apr 2024 at 11:57, Toby Dagg <Toby.Dagg@s 47F> wrote:

OFFICIAL

Hi Kathleen

As you know, the eSafety Commissioner issued X Corp. a removal notice yesterday afternoon about 2.35pm in connection with a livestreamed video showing the terror-related stabbing attack against Bishop Emmanuel.

We received an automated response acknowledging service, but we have not heard anything further. The 24 hour compliance period for the notice expires soon and I was wanting to check your availability for a call to discuss X Corp's position.

I also wanted to take this opportunity to clarify that, under section 109 of the Online Safety Act 2021, compliance with the removal notice requires that the material is neither accessible to, nor delivered to, any end-users in Australia using the service.

One other thing I wanted to discuss was the experience of our investigations teams with using the law enforcement portal today. This is a channel we have employed frequently -- including as recently as the weekend in response to the Bondi Junction attack -- to make notifications and flag material of concern on X.

Today, we have found our ability to use the channel obstructed by the need to solve multiple puzzles. These need to be successfully completed

before any submission can be made. One eSafety investigator was led through the process a total of ten times before being able to submit the form. We are now experiencing instability with the form. Can you advise why this is the case? Given that the portal is for law enforcement and government requests the requirement for ease of use is very high.

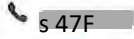
Thanks, and hoping we can urgently talk.


Toby.

Toby Dagg

General Manager

Regulatory Operations Group



 esafety.gov.au



eSafety acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, and to Elders past, present and emerging.

NOTICE: This email message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original message.

NOTICE: This email message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original message.

NOTICE: This email message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original message.

NOTICE: This email message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original message.

ANNEXURE TAD-6

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 6 pages is the annexure marked TAD-6 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

Investigation Number	Screenshot
----------------------	------------

INV-2024-11400

s 7(2)

RCT - Date: 2024-04-18 - 13:01:03 - Title: (20) VINCENT OSHANA on X" ⚠️ WARNING: GRAPHIC VIDEO Assyrian Bishop Mar Mari Emmanuel was stabbed multiple times in Syd

Post

VINCENT OSHANA
Assyrian Bishop

WARNING: GRAPHIC VIDEO

Assyrian Bishop Mar Mari Emmanuel was stabbed multiple times in Sydney, Australia.

It happened Monday night around 7pm at Wakeley's Christ The Good Shepherd Church during a LIVE stream.

I Pray to GOD he is ok. 🙏🙏🙏



14.6. Mar Mari Emmanuel

Conspiracy News

8:17 AM · Apr 15, 2024 · 176.3K Views

Relevant people

VINCENT OSHANA
Actor, Comedian, Veteran, Storm Chaser, Dare Devil, Uncle of 5, Gun Enthusiast, Assyrian Lion, Valueainment Content Creator

What's happening

Heat at 76ers
1.1K posts

Capela
South, Trending
1.1K posts

Moscow Marge
Bookings, Trending
5.2K posts

#PokemonGO
Traveling in California
4.4K posts

Drummond
South, Trending
3.4K posts

Page Captured: 2024-04-18 @ 13:01:03

IRCT - Date: 2024-04-18 - 12:58:32 - Title: (20) Fr Calvin Robinson on X: "Prayers for Bishop Mari Emmanuel in Sydney, stabbed whilst celebrating the Mass. I understand he and I

← Post

Fr Calvin Robinson  [@calvinrobinson](#) **Subscribe**

Prayers for Bishop Mari Emmanuel in Sydney, stabbed whilst celebrating the Mass.

I understand he and the other injured worshippers will survive this evil attack.

Christian persecution is growing. Our prayers must grow to match.



from **Vicegrad 24**  [@vicegrad24](#) **241.7K** views

10:24 PM · Apr 15, 2024

🔍 🗒️ 📌 📧 🗑️

Post your reply

Relevant people

Fr Calvin Robinson  [@calvinrobinson](#) **Follow**

Priest [@calvinrobinson](#), Presenter: Common Sense Crusade. Thursdays 3pm [@foxandfather](#). Thursdays 7pm [@foxandfather](#). Formerly TalkTV/GB News.

What's happening

Heat at 76ers  [@heat76ers](#) **1.4M** posts

/Survivor  [@survivor](#) **1.2M** posts

Vooch  [@vooch](#) **1.1M** posts

Moscow Marge  [@moscowmarge](#) **57.1K** posts

Batum  [@batum](#) **1.1M** posts

Show more

Page Captured: 2024-04-18 @ 12:58:32

s 7(2)

IRCT - Date: 2024-04-18 - 12:56:20 - Title: (20) Censored Men on X - #BREAKING: Sydney priest, Mari Mari Emmanuel, was just attacked during a live sermon. It looks as the

Post
 Censored Men [Subscribe](#)

#BREAKING: Sydney priest, Mari Mari Emmanuel, was just attacked during a live sermon.
 It looks as though the attacker was armed with a knife.
 Emmanuel is a very well known Orthodox priest all around the world.
 Absolutely terrible, praying for his good health 🙏

Relevant people
 Censored Men [Follow](#)
 Alternative Media | Support The Page

What's happening

- Heat at 76ers**
[View post](#)
- Achanti**
[View post](#)
- Drummond**
[View post](#)
- Moscow Marge**
[View post](#)
- Vooch**
[View post](#)

Page Captured: 2024-04-18 @ 12:56:20

s 7(2)

RCT - Date: 2024-04-18 - 12:54:14 - Title: (20) THE SQUADRON on X: 🇺🇸 🇦🇺 A few days after the Bondi Junction stabbing in Sydney, Australia, an unknown man just went to the B

Post

THE SQUADRON
@THE_SQUADRON

A few days after the Bondi Junction stabbing in Sydney, Australia, an unknown man just went to the Allar with a knife to stab the pastor at the Christ the Good Shepherd Church on Livestream. 2nd Incident in 3 days

#BondiJunction #SydneyAttack #terrorism #AustraliaAttack #Australia



THE SQUADRON
@THE_SQUADRON

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RCT - Date: 2024-04-18 - 12:50:29 - Title: (20) Forsige Breaking News on X: WATCH: Is Sydney the new hub of terror attack in Europe? Controversy has erupted over the rece

Post

Forsige Breaking News
A subsidiary of Forsige, reporting global trending issues.

WATCH: Is Sydney the new hub of terror attack in Europe?
Controversy has erupted over the recent stabbing of a priest inside a church during a sermon in Sydney drawing a correlation to the Bondi Junction attack.
#BondiJunction #BondiJunction #BondiJunction #BondiJunction #SydneyAttack



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ANNEXURE TAD-7

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 20 pages is the annexure marked TAD-7 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

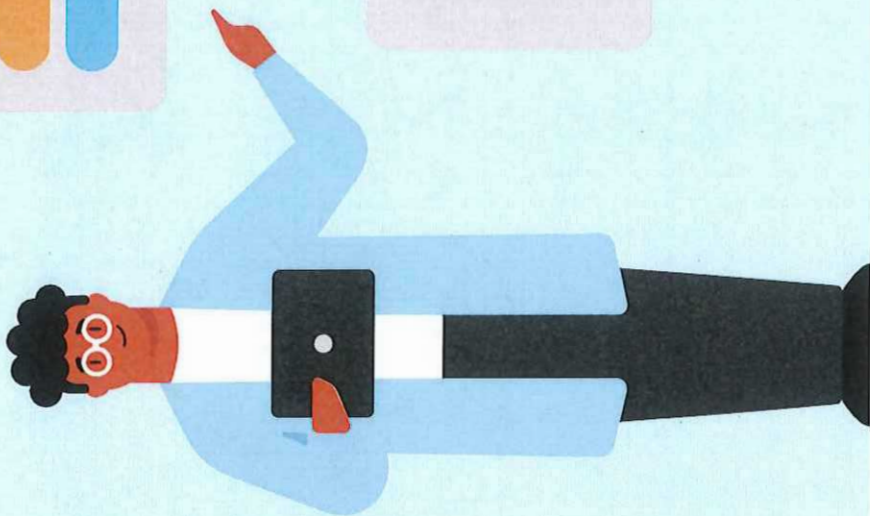
File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

VPN usage survey

Results & Findings

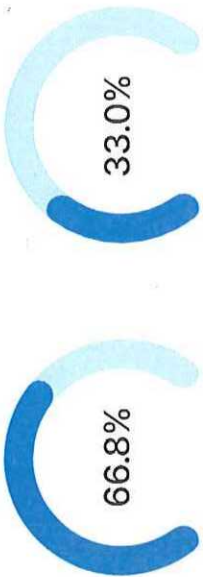
Results from 18 markets and 151,400 respondents.



Powered by  NordVPN®



The United States is one of the leading countries for VPN awareness and usage. Two in three people know what a VPN is — and a third of Americans use one.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2020	58.3%	24.7%
2021	57.6%	20.7%
2022	60.8%	24.3%
2023	66.8%	33.0%

- VPN awareness has grown over the last four years and is now above average (66.8%).
- The biggest increase in awareness (6 percentage points) was between 2022 and 2023.
- VPN usage has increased from a quarter (24.7%) of Americans using a VPN in 2020 to a third (33.0%) in 2023.
- However, this increase wasn't steady. Americans used a VPN less in 2021, which could be linked to the end of COVID-19 lockdowns.

VPN usage habits

- Not everyone uses VPNs in the recommended way, with some Americans potentially exposing themselves to privacy and security risks.
- Over two in five (44.2%) American VPN users choose free VPNs, even though they're not as safe or private as VPN subscriptions.
- Gen Z folks, the most digitally active generation, typically choose free VPNs instead of reliable, paid providers.
- Gen Y has the best VPN usage habits: They typically use paid VPNs and mainly for gaining more online privacy.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical American VPN user is male and between 25-44 years of age.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- These users are typically hired workers who feel they have enough money and can save for the future.

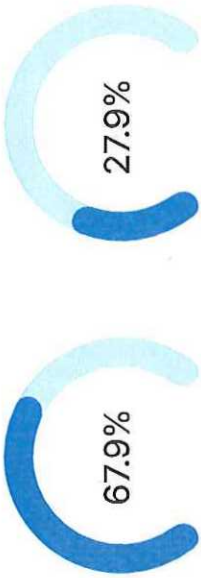
How many Americans use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Most American VPN users turn to VPNs for more online privacy (43%).
- The second major reason for using a VPN is the digital security of their devices and online accounts (33%).



UK

Like Americans, most Brits know what a VPN is. However, VPN usage in the UK is slightly behind the United States: Just over a quarter of Brits use a VPN.



Use VPN

Know VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2020	61.5%	25.0%
2021	63.3%	25.1%
2022	65.4%	29.7%
2023	67.9%	27.9%

- VPN awareness has steadily increased over the last four years in the UK.
- VPN usage remains average, with just over a quarter of Brits using a VPN.

VPN usage habits

- Like Americans, Brits have unhealthy VPN usage habits: Two in five (40%) VPN users use a free VPN despite the fact these VPNs may pose privacy and security risks.
- Free VPNs are known to be less secure than paid VPNs, with many service providers selling user data to third parties.
- Gen Z respondents — typically the most digitally active generation — use free VPNs the most.
- Gen Y in the UK has the best VPN usage habits. This group typically chooses paid VPNs and mainly uses them for more privacy.
- Interestingly, several groups use VPNs more often in the UK compared to other countries. These groups include young adults (18-24), Gen Z, lower-income individuals, and students.

Typical VPN user:

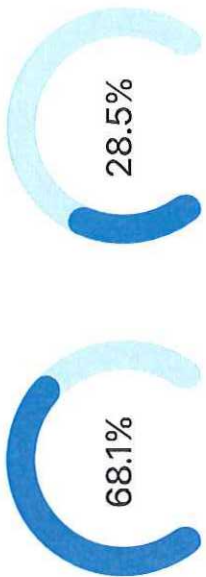
- A typical VPN user in the UK is male and aged 25-44.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical VPN user in the UK is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

How many Brits use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Nearly two in five British VPN users connect to VPNs to protect their digital privacy (38.6%).
- Over a third (34.6%) use VPNs to secure their devices and online accounts.



VPN awareness is high in Canada, with over two-thirds saying they know what a VPN is. VPN usage is average, with over one in four Canadians using a VPN.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2020	59.4%	23.4%
2021	61.9%	23.0%
2022	65.3%	26.6%
2023	68.1%	28.5%

- VPN awareness has steadily grown over the last 4 years in Canada.
- VPN usage has also steadily increased since 2021, with over one in four (28.5%) Canadians using a VPN now.

VPN usage habits

- Like Brits and Americans, Canadians have some potentially harmful VPN usage habits: Just under a third of VPN users (29.5%) use free VPNs.
- However, free VPN usage in Canada is lower compared to the UK (40%) and the US (44.2%). Half of Canadian VPN users (50.2%) choose paid VPNs.
- Gen Z respondents are most likely to opt for free VPN services.
- The segment with the best VPN usage habits is Gen Y (millennials). These users typically choose paid VPNs and mainly to gain more online privacy.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical Canadian VPN user is male and aged 25 to 44.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical VPN user in Canada is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

How many Canadians use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Canadian VPN users typically use VPNs to protect their digital privacy (41.8%).
- Just under a third (29.8%) use a VPN to increase the security of their devices and online accounts.



Australia

VPN awareness is average and slightly behind the US, UK, and Canada. Usage is on par with the other countries: One in four Australians use a VPN.



Know VPN



Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2020	59.5%	25.1%
2021	59.1%	23.5%
2022	61.9%	26.6%
2023	62.7%	27.1%

- VPN awareness has remained relatively stable over the last four years.
- VPN usage is average and hasn't changed much since 2020. The 2023 survey found that 27.1% of the population uses a VPN.

VPN usage habits

- Using a paid VPN in Australia is more common than in the UK, USA, and Canada. Three in five (60.3%) Australian VPN users choose paid VPNs over free services.
- However, like in all other countries, a proportion of Australian VPN users choose free VPNs (25.7%), potentially putting themselves at risk.
- Gen Z respondents are most likely to use free VPN services.
- Gen Y users typically choose paid VPNs to gain more online privacy.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Australia is male and aged 25 to 44.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- They are employed, have enough money, and can save for the future.

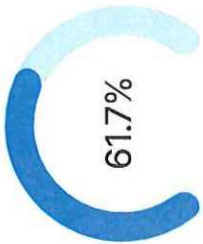
How many Australians use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Just over a third of VPN users (35.3%) use a VPN to protect their privacy.
- A slightly smaller proportion (31.3%) of Australian VPN users mainly use them to secure their devices and online accounts.

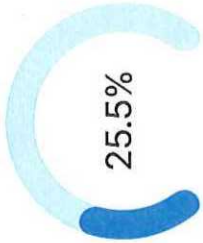


Germany

VPN awareness is average, with over three in five Germans saying they know what a VPN is. VPN usage is similar to other countries: A quarter of Germans use a VPN.



Know VPN



Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2020	54.6%	20.8%
2021	54.9%	20.2%
2022	60.6%	24.8%
2023	61.7%	25.5%

- VPN awareness in Germany has steadily increased over the years, from 54.6% in 2020 to 61.7% in 2023.
- VPN usage has also grown from 20.8% in 2020 to 25.5% in 2023.

VPN usage habits

- A relatively high proportion of German VPN users (36.9%) choose free VPNs despite the potential cybersecurity risks.
- Interestingly, in several other markets, Gen Y users tend to have better VPN habits than Gen Z: They choose reliable, paid VPNs and mainly use them for online privacy.
- However, this isn't the case in Germany, where both Gen Z and millennials use free VPN services the most.
- Interestingly, students in Germany tend to use VPNs more often than students in other countries.

Typical VPN user:

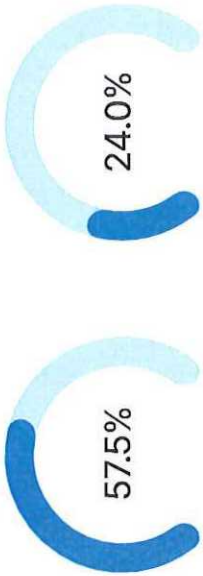
- A typical VPN user in Germany is male and aged 25 to 44.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- They are employed, feel like they have enough money, and can save for the future.

How many Germans use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- For nearly two in five German VPN users (38%), online privacy is the main reason for using it.
- A third of German VPN users (33.3%) mainly turn on their VPNs to secure their devices and online accounts.



VPN awareness in France is below average, with only 58 out of 100 respondents saying they know what a VPN is. However, VPN usage is on par with other countries, with just under a quarter using a VPN.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage habits

- Not everyone in France has good VPN habits. Many French VPN users (39.2%) choose free VPNs despite the cybersecurity risks they may present.
- Over two in five (43.3%) use paid VPNs, while 16.7% use a free trial of a paid VPN.
- In France, the previously noted differences between Gen Z and Gen Y don't occur. Gen Z and Gen Y have the same VPN usage habits — a similar proportion use free and paid VPNs.
- However, Gen Y appears to have a better motivation for using a VPN: They mainly use it to protect their online privacy.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in France is male and aged 25 to 54.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- They are employed, feel like they have enough money, and can save for the future.

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2020	47.7%	16.6%
2021	50.4%	18.1%
2022	55.7%	22.7%
2023	57.5%	24.0%

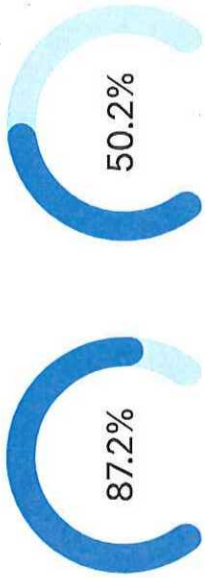
- VPN awareness in France is increasing yearly. In 2020, 47.7% of French people were aware of VPNs. In 2023, their awareness is considerably higher — 57.5% of people in France are aware of VPNs.
- VPN usage has also steadily increased, from 16.6% in 2022 to nearly a quarter in 2023 (24%).

How many French people use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Over a third (36.7%) of French VPN users connect to a VPN to secure their devices and online accounts.
- A similar proportion (36.3%) use VPNs to protect their online privacy.



VPN awareness and usage are very high in Hong Kong. Nearly nine in 10 people aged 18 to 54 know what a VPN is. Half of the Hong Kong online population uses it.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2021	83.1%	51.8%
2022	88.9%	53.6%
2023	87.2%	50.2%

- VPN awareness in Hong Kong increased between 2021 and 2023, from 83.1% to 87.2%.
- However, VPN usage remains the same, with about half of the Hong Kong population aged 18 to 54 using one in 2023.

VPN usage habits

- Similarly to other markets, some VPN users in Hong Kong use free VPNs even though they're not as private or secure.
- Just over four in 10 (40.6%) VPN users in Hong Kong opt for free VPNs, while over five in 10 (52.9%) pay for VPN services.
- Interestingly, baby boomers use a VPN more often in Hong Kong than in other countries. The same can be said about business owners.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Hong Kong is female and 25 to 44. Hong Kong is the only region in the study with a primarily female user base.
- Users typically belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- They are in paid employment, feel like they have enough money, and can save for the future.

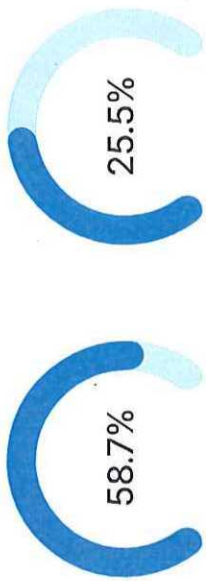
How many people in Hong Kong use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Nearly three in 10 (28.8%) VPN users in Hong Kong turn to VPNs for more online privacy.
- Just over a quarter (27.4%) use VPNs to secure their devices and online accounts.

Hong Kong sample: internet users aged 18 to 54.



VPN awareness is below average in Italy compared to the other countries: Just under six out of 10 Italians know what a VPN is. However, usage is moderate, with one in four Italians using a VPN.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2022	59.2%	27.8%
2023	58.7%	25.5%

- In Italy, VPN awareness and usage have remained relatively stable, with 58.7% of Italians aware of VPNs in 2023.
- When it comes to usage, over a quarter of Italians used VPNs in 2022. In 2023, this number is 25.5%.

VPN usage habits

- Some Italian VPN users choose free services instead of paid ones. In Italy, two out of five (40.4%) VPN users opt for free VPN providers despite the privacy and security risks these may present.
- Just over a third (35.3%) of Italian VPN users pay for VPN services. Choosing a reliable, paid VPN typically comes with a range of benefits. Most importantly, paid VPNs respect their users and deliver better security and privacy.
- Looking at different segments, women in Italy use a VPN more often than in most other countries. The same can be said about users aged 25 to 44 and those belonging to Gen Y and X.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Italy is male and aged 25 to 54.
- These users typically fall into Gen X or the millennial generation.
- Like in the other surveyed countries, a typical Italian VPN user is in paid employment, has enough money, and can save for the future.

How many Italians use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Nearly four out of 10 (36.5%) Italian VPN users use one to protect their online privacy.
- A similar proportion uses a VPN to keep their devices and online accounts safe and secure (37.3%).

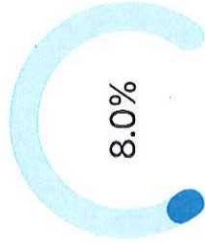


Japan

VPN awareness and usage are below average in Japan. Just over two in 10 people in Japan know what a VPN is, with just 8% using a VPN.



Know VPN



Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2021	24.7%	10.6%
2022	25.9%	9.7%
2023	23.0%	8.0%

- VPN awareness in Japan remains relatively stable, with around a quarter of the population reporting they know what a VPN is.
- VPN usage appears to be decreasing slowly, from one in 10 (10.4%) Japanese using a VPN in 2021 to only 8% in 2023.

VPN usage habits

- Japanese VPN users seem to rely heavily on free VPNs even though free services may present various cybersecurity risks. Nearly half (46.3%) of VPN users in Japan use free VPN providers.
- Just under a third (31.3%) use paid VPN providers, which are typically considered more reliable.
- 16.3% of VPN users choose free trial versions of paid VPNs, which may lead to a purchase.

Typical VPN user:

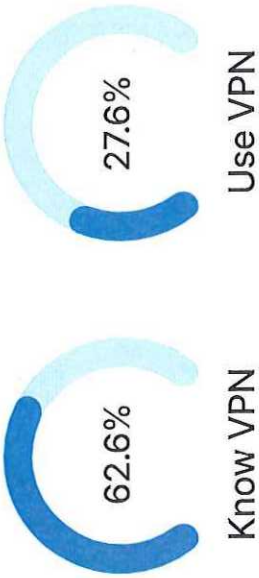
- A typical VPN user in Japan is male and aged 35 to 54.
- They typically belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- Like in the other surveyed countries, a typical VPN user in Japan is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

How many people in Japan use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Out of the small proportion of Japanese VPN users, nearly two in five (38.8%) use one to ensure the security of their devices and online accounts.
- A similar proportion (37.5%) use a VPN to protect their online privacy.



VPN awareness and usage are average in Mexico. Over six in 10 people aged 18 to 64 know what a VPN is, while just over a quarter use one.



VPN usage habits

- Over four in 10 (44.2%) VPN users in Mexico choose paid VPN services.
- However, a similar proportion (40.2%) choose free VPNs, potentially risking their data privacy.
- The segment with the best VPN usage habits in Mexico is Gen Y (millennials). These users mostly choose paid VPNs and use them mainly for online privacy and security reasons.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Mexico is male and aged 25 to 44.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical user is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2022	66.2%	32.3%
2023	62.6%	27.6%

- VPN awareness has remained the same in Mexico over the last year, with over six in 10 (62.6%) Mexicans aware of a VPN.
- Usage has decreased between 2022 and 2023, from 32.3% to 27.6%.

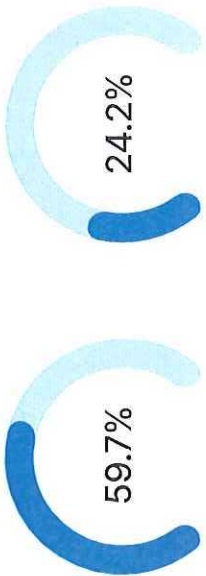
How many people in Mexico use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Mexican VPN users mainly use a VPN for privacy. Over two in five (45.7%) say they use one to protect the privacy of their data and online activity.
- Just under two in five (38.0%) use a VPN to secure their devices and online accounts.



Netherlands

The Netherlands has average VPN awareness and usage. Six in 10 Dutch people know what a VPN is, while just under a quarter use one.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage habits

- Over two in five (45.0%) Dutch VPN users pay for a VPN, with just under a third (30.2%) choosing free VPN services.
- Interestingly, people aged 25 to 34 use a VPN more often in the Netherlands than in the other markets. The same could be said about Gen Z and students.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in the Netherlands is male and aged 25 to 44.
- They typically belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- The typical Dutch VPN user is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2020	52.7%	24.0%
2021	51.3%	21.8%
2022	57.0%	24.7%
2023	59.7%	24.2%

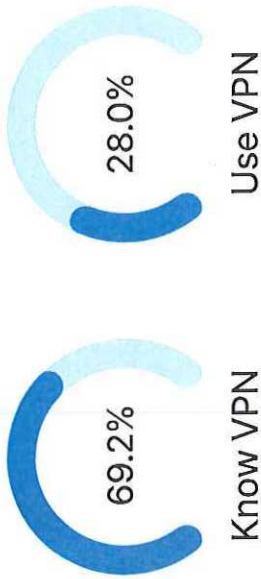
- VPN awareness has been increasing steadily since 2021. In 2023, nearly three in five (59.7%) Dutch people know what a VPN is.
- Unlike VPN awareness, VPN usage remains relatively the same, with just under a quarter of people in the Netherlands using a VPN (24.2%) in 2023.

How many Dutch people use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Over two in five (45.0%) Dutch VPN users pay for a VPN, with just under a third (30.2%) choosing free VPN services.
- Interestingly, people aged 25 to 34 use a VPN more often in the Netherlands than in the other markets. The same could be said about Gen Z and students.

Poland

VPN awareness in Poland is higher than average — over two-thirds of people know what a VPN is. Usage is average, like in the UK, Canada, Australia, and Mexico: Over a quarter use a VPN.



VPN usage habits

- Looking at VPN habits, the proportion of Poles that pay for a VPN is higher than the proportion of free users.
- Nearly half (47.0%) of VPN users in Poland use paid VPNs, which are considered safer and more reliable than free providers.
- However, not everyone in Poland has good VPN habits, with nearly four in 10 (38.1%) VPN users choosing free VPNs.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Poland is male and between 25 and 44 years old.
- They typically belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical VPN user in Poland is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2021	55.0%	19.9%
2022	63.4%	25.7%
2023	69.2%	28.0%

- VPN awareness in Poland has been on the rise since 2021. While in 2021, just over half of the population were aware of VPNs, now over two-thirds know what a VPN is (69.2%).
- VPN usage has also been steadily increasing. In 2021, just one out of five (19.9%) people in Poland used a VPN. In 2023, nearly three out of 10 people do (28%).

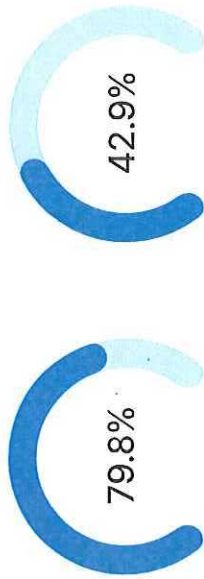
How many people in Poland use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Over a third (37.4%) of Polish VPN users mainly use a VPN to protect the privacy of their data and online activity.
- A similar proportion (38.1%) mainly use one to secure their devices and online accounts.



Singapore

VPN awareness in Singapore is high, with eight in 10 Singaporeans aged 18-64 aware of VPNs. Usage is also above average, with four in 10 people (aged 18-64) in Singapore using a VPN.



Know VPN

Use VPN

How many Singaporeans use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Privacy is the main reason Singaporeans use a VPN. Two out of five (40.2%) said they mainly use one to protect the privacy of their data and online activity.
- Just under a third of Singaporeans (31.5%) mainly use a VPN to ensure the security of their devices and online accounts.

VPN usage habits

- In Singapore, using free VPNs is equally as common as using paid VPN services.
- Nearly four in 10 Singaporean VPN users (39.7%) choose free VPNs despite the fact they're considered less reliable and safe. Free VPNs have to make money in other ways, often by selling user data to third parties.
- A similar percentage (39.9%) use a paid VPN to secure their connection and data.
- Gen Z has the worst VPN habits and is most likely to opt for free VPN services. On the other hand, Gen Y (millennials) tend to use paid VPNs the most.
- Looking at different groups, women in Singapore use a VPN more often than in most other markets. The same could be said about people aged 18 to 34, Gen Y and Gen Z, and middle and lower-income earners.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical Singaporean VPN user is male and aged between 25 and 54.
- These users typically fall into the millennial or Gen X (post-boomer) generation.
- Similarly to other countries, a typical VPN user is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.



South Korea

VPN awareness is below average in South Korea — only slightly over half of South Koreans know what a VPN is. Usage is moderate, with a quarter of South Koreans using a VPN in 2022.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2022	57.5%	23.9%
2023	55.5%	25.4%

- VPN awareness remained the same in 2021 and 2022, with under six in 10 (55.5%) South Koreans aware of VPNs.
- VPN usage also stayed the same, with a quarter of South Koreans (25.4%) using a VPN in 2022.

VPN usage habits

- Most South Korean VPN users (59.4%) choose free VPNs, potentially exposing themselves to various digital security and privacy risks.
- Just under a third (30.7%) of VPN users in South Korea pay for their VPN services, while over one in 10 (11.8%) use corporate VPNs.
- Looking at the different age groups, Gen Z appears to have the worst VPN usage habits in South Korea — they use free VPNs much more than other groups.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in South Korea is male and aged 25 to 44.
- The typical user belongs to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- They are employed, have enough money, and can save.

How many South Koreans use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

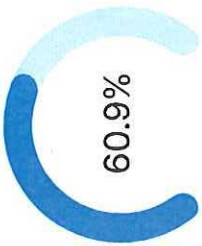
- Over a third (35%) of South Korean VPN users mainly use a VPN to protect the privacy of their data.
- Just two in 10 (22%) South Korean users mainly use a VPN to secure their devices and online accounts.



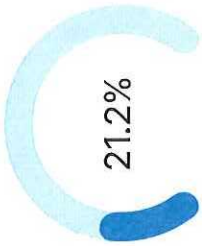
Sweden

While VPN awareness is average in Sweden, VPN usage is below average.

Over six out of 10 Swedes know what a VPN is, but only one in five uses one.



Know VPN



Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2022	66.2%	21.5%
2023	60.9%	21.2%

- VPN awareness remained about the same in 2022 and 2023, with six in 10 (60.9%) Swedes aware of VPNs in 2023.
- VPN usage has also remained unchanged in the last two years, with just over one in five (21.2%) people using a VPN in Sweden.

VPN usage habits

- VPN users in Sweden seem to be aware of the risks of using free VPNs — out of the 18 markets, Sweden has the lowest percentage of free VPN users (17.5%).
- Over two in five (41.0%) Swedish VPN users choose paid VPNs.
- Interestingly, many Swedes (48.6%) use corporate VPNs, particularly Gen Y and Gen X. While a corporate VPN is considerably better than a free VPN, it may have several drawbacks, like limited online freedom and lack of privacy on personal devices. Employers may track your online activity and VPN usage for business purposes, which means your personal online activity may not be private.
- Sweden has several other differences compared to other markets. People aged 45 to 64 use a VPN more often than in other countries. The same can be said for people with lower incomes.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Sweden is male and aged 25 to 54.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical user is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

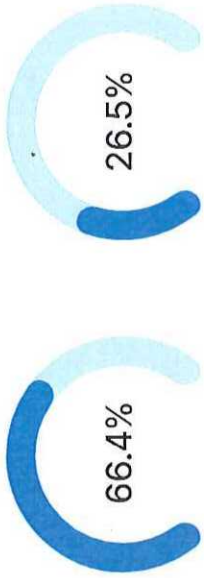
How many Swedes use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Privacy is the main reason to use a VPN for just under a third of Swedish VPN users (28.8%).
- One in 5 (21.2%) use a VPN to secure their devices and online accounts.



Spain

VPN awareness is high in Spain, with nearly seven out of 10 Spaniards aware of VPNs. However, usage is average, like in several other countries: Over a quarter of Spanish people use a VPN.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2021	58.4%	20.8%
2022	64.7%	27.5%
2023	66.4%	26.5%

- VPN awareness is increasing in Spain. In 2021, just under six out of 10 (58.4%) Spaniards were aware of VPNs. In 2023, it's closer to seven out of 10 (66.4%).
- VPN usage has also increased over the years. In 2021, one in five (20.8%) Spaniards used a VPN; in 2023, it's just over one in four (26.5%).

VPN usage habits

- A relatively high proportion (38.2%) of Spanish VPN users choose free VPN services despite the potential privacy and security risks these services may present.
- A slightly higher percentage (41.5%) use paid VPN services, which are typically considered safer and more private. Free VPN providers have to make money in other ways because they don't charge subscription fees. Therefore, they may bombard users with ads or sell user data.
- Gen Z appears to have the worst VPN usage habits in Spain — they use free VPNs the most.
- On the other hand, Gen Y has the best habits: They typically use paid VPNs for privacy benefits.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Spain is male and aged 25-54.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical user is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

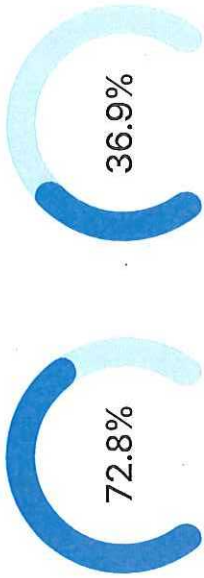
How many Spaniards use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- When asked why they use a VPN, nearly four out of 10 (38.2%) Spanish VPN users said they use it to secure their devices and online accounts.
- A slightly smaller proportion, just over a third (35.8%), mainly use a VPN to protect their digital privacy.



Taiwan

Both VPN awareness and usage are above average in Taiwan. Over seven out of 10 Taiwanese aged 18 to 54 know what a VPN is, with nearly four out of 10 using a VPN.



Know VPN

Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2022	69.3%	35.2%
2023	72.8%	36.9%

- VPN awareness has increased in Taiwan from 2021 to 2022, with 69.3% aware of VPNs in 2021 and 72.8% in 2023.
- VPN usage has also stayed high, with 36.9% of Taiwanese using a VPN in 2022.

VPN usage habits

- VPN usage habits could be improved in Taiwan. Most VPN users (56.6%) choose free VPNs despite the cybersecurity risks. Compared to the other surveyed countries, that's a high percentage of users: The only country with a higher proportion of free VPN users is South Korea.
- A third (32.9%) of VPN users in Taiwan use paid VPNs, while one in five (19.7%) VPN users use corporate services.
- Gen Y in Taiwan has the best VPN usage habits: This group typically opts for paid VPNs to secure their internet connection.
- Interestingly, male VPN users in Taiwan use a VPN more often than in other countries.

Typical VPN user:

- A typical VPN user in Taiwan is male and aged 25 to 44.
- They belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical user is employed, has enough money, and is able to save.

How many people in Taiwan use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Nearly two out of five (37.5%) Taiwanese VPN users mainly use a VPN to protect the privacy of their data and online activity.
- Just under three out of 10 (29.9%) VPN users in Taiwan mainly use a VPN to secure their devices and online accounts.

Taiwan sample: internet users aged 18 to 54.

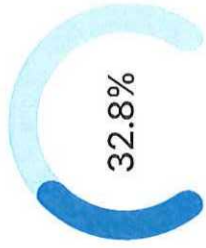


Brazil

VPN awareness and usage are above average in Brazil. Three-quarters of people in Brazil are aware of VPNs, with a third of the population using one.



Know VPN



Use VPN

VPN usage over the years

Year	Know VPN	Use VPN
2022	71.4%	30.8%
2023	73.9%	32.8%

- A typical VPN user in Brazil is male and aged between 25 and 44.
- They typically belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical user is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

VPN usage habits

- Free VPN usage is high in Brazil, with over half (52.4%) of VPN users choosing free VPN services.
- Just under two in five (39.0%) VPN users in Brazil pay for their VPN service, while just over one in 10 (12.2%) use corporate VPN services.
- Gen Y in Brazil appears to have the best motivation for using a VPN — they mainly use it for privacy and security reasons.

Typical VPN user:

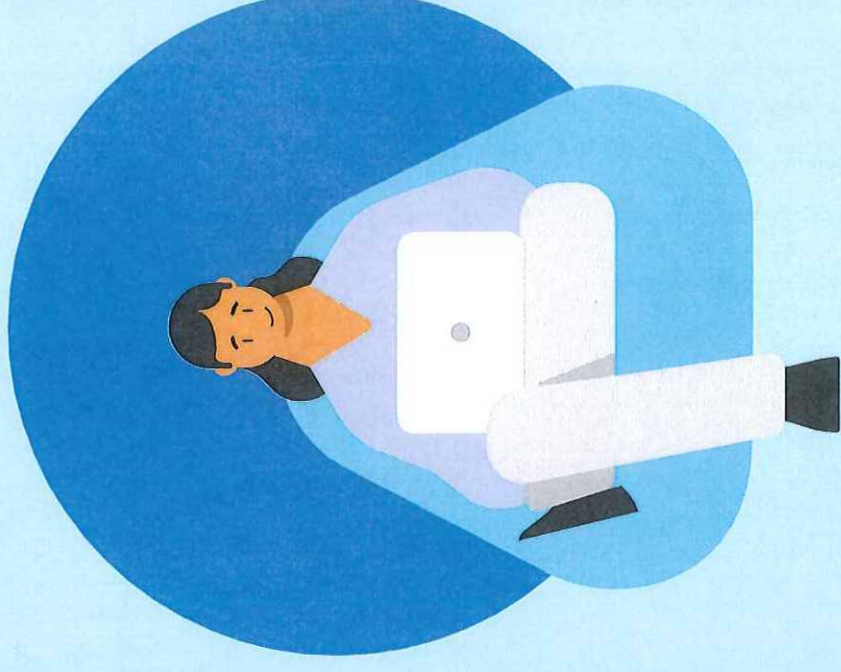
- A typical VPN user in Brazil is male and aged between 25 and 44.
- They typically belong to Gen Y (millennials) or Gen X (post-boomers).
- A typical user is employed, has enough money, and can save for the future.

How many people in Brazil use VPNs to stay safe and private online?

- Security is the main reason people use a VPN in Brazil. Nearly half (46.0%) of VPN users in Brazil mainly use a VPN to secure their devices and online accounts.
- Over a third (35.4%) use a VPN to protect the privacy of their devices and online activity.

Methodology

The survey was commissioned by NordVPN and conducted by an external agency between August 2020 and March 2023. A total of 151,400 respondents were surveyed across 18 countries. The respondents were asked questions about VPN awareness and usage. Quotas were placed on age, gender, and place of residence to achieve a nationally representative sample among internet users.



ANNEXURE TAD-8

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

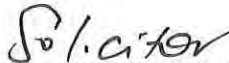
X CORP

Respondent

The following 12 pages is the annexure marked TAD-8 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

Reddit Android ios

About 92 results (0.47 seconds)



https://devcommunity.x.com › Twitter API › Media APIs

Geo Blocking Video Media - Media APIs

22 Aug 2016 — Hi guys, I'm looking for a way to geo-block an uploaded video due to media usage rights. Any suggestions on how to accomplish this feat ...

People also ask

How do I view geo-blocked content?

How do I access geo-blocking?

How do I unblock geo location?

How do I watch geo-blocked IPTV?

Feedback



Reddit · r/archlinux

20+ comments · 1 year ago

A free and easy way to get around geo restricted content

Another way to defeat geo blocked web content is to utilize a client side configured ssh tunnel, and a browser Socks 5 manual proxy to route ...

Is it possible to geo block - r/Twitter - Reddit 16 Nov 2022

Is it possible to block certain geographical regions (states, not ... 28 Nov 2021

How to access geoblocked Twitter videos? - Reddit 5 May 2017

Can I block all accounts from a certain country? : r/Twitter 9 Mar 2022

More results from www.reddit.com



Twitter Help Center

https://help.twitter.com › Help Center › Search and trends

X Trends FAQ – trending hashtags and topics

Can I see Trends for a specific location? · In the top menu, tap your profile icon. · Tap Settings and privacy, then tap Privacy and safety. · Under Your X ...



X for Business

https://business.x.com › help › campaign-targeting › ge...

Geo, gender, language, and age targeting

You can do this by clicking into your campaign and click the "History" tab. This will show the dates and times you made changes to your campaign. If you add geo ...



Kodi Community Forum

https://forum.kodi.tv › showthread

how to access geo blocked content? please help

so I've been struggling with this for few weeks now. I need to access these 4 addons hotstar, dlitto, vevo, mtv all 4 are blocked.



Twitter Help Center

<https://help.twitter.com> › Help Center › Account settings

How to change your country settings - Twitter Help Center - X

Click Account information, enter your password and then select Country. Select the correct country from the drop-down. Click Agree and continue. What is the ...



CHOICE

<https://choice.community> › geoblocking-and-accessing-...

Geoblocking and accessing content online - Digital Rights

19 June 2016 — For new release shows check out Couchtuner. Always run an ad blocker program while using ti and never sign up to create an account.



Citrix

<https://community.citrix.com> › ... › Core ADC use cases

Geo-location policies to block a large list of countries

2 June 2021 — Hi all, I'm looking for the best way to block connections from a large list of countries (90) by using the geo-location database and ...



Cloudwards

<https://www.cloudwards.net> › how-to-unblock-twitter-in-...

How to Unblock Twitter in Brazil: X Ban Explained for 2024

4 days ago — Turn on the kill switch and ad blocker, override the GPS location (on mobile) and pick your preferred server outside Brazil. Connect to the VPN ...



Hootsuite

<https://help.hootsuite.com> › en-us › articles › 12608042...

Add an X (formerly Twitter) stream

6 days ago — A post's location is taken from X's geotagging feature; if that's not available, it uses the user's X profile. Go to Streams and select Add ...



CyberGhost VPN

<https://www.cyberghostvpn.com> › en_US › privacyhub

Why Removing X's Block Feature Is a Bad Idea

20 Jan 2024 — Access Web Content ... posts as whoever owns the posts can simply block them. ... Manage interactions on your posts: When you draft a new post on X ...



CNET

<https://www.cnet.com> › Tech › Services & Software

Geo-Blocking Explained: What to Know and How You Can ...

16 Dec 2023 — A VPN, like ExpressVPN, SurfShark and NordVPN, can allow you to bypass geo-blocking wherever you are. VPNs can disguise your IP address to make ...
Missing: posts | Show results with: posts



Symlex VPN

<https://symlexvpn.com> › Blog

How to Bypass and Unblock Restricted Content | 2023

13 Apr 2023 — How Do You Get Geo-Blocked? ... When your internet is connected to your device, your Internet Service Provider (ISP) provides an IP address that ...

Rating: 4.5 · 10,500 votes



Shellfire VPN

<https://www.shellfire.net> › blog › bypassing-geo-blocking

How to Get Around Geo-blocking (For Free) - Shellfire Blog

20 Feb 2022 — A VPN is the most effective solution to geo-blocking because it masks your IP address and provides you with one from another country. It's ...



Amazon Web Services

<https://aws.amazon.com> › blogs › geo-block-content-us...

Geo-block Content Using Amazon Location and Edge ...

22 Feb 2023 — A popular method of geo-blocking content is based on determining a user's location using their IP address. However, this method is fairly simple ...



Trust.Zone VPN

<https://trust.zone> › post › how-to-bypass-geo-blocking-...

How to Bypass Geo-Blocking With a VPN

9 Oct 2023 — 4 Tips to Access Geo-blocked Content · 1. Select an appropriate server location · 2. Clear your browser cache and cookies · 3. Test different ...



AWS Documentation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com> › latest › georestrictions

Restricting the geographic distribution of your content

You can use **geographic** restrictions, sometimes known as **geo blocking** ... In this configuration, we recommend that you use the last IP address in the X-Forwarded- ...



delete tweets

<https://tweetdelete.net> › Blog - TweetDelete

Twitter Location Search: Find Any Tweet or User on X Easily

Here, you can **enter** the name of any location and save it in your profile. This way, your public profile page will display your **geographic** information when ...



Palo Alto Networks

<https://live.paloaltonetworks.com> › ba-p

Geolocation and Geoblocking | Palo Alto Networks

10 Mar 2020 — Just **block** the access to them by **blocking** ... Mac OS X 1; machine learning 7; MacOS 2; Magnifier 1 ... Top Liked Posts. Subject, Likes, Celebrating ...



OneLogin Developers

<https://developers.onelogin.com> › Quick Start

How to geo block users at login time

You can use the Vigilance Postman collection or simply curl like this. (Note: Replace <subdomain> with your OneLogin subdomain.) Curl. Copy Code curl -X POST ...



SANS Internet Storm Center

<https://isc.sans.edu> › forums › diary › Geoblocking+wh...

Geoblocking when you can't Geoblock

1 Mar 2022 — Given recent events, I've gotten a flood of calls from clients who want to start **blocking** egress traffic to specific countries, or **block** ...



AVG.com

<https://www.avg.com> › ... › Privacy › Social Media

How to Change Twitter Settings & View Sensitive Content

30 June 2023 — Tap the relevant checkbox next to Nudity, Violence, or Sensitive. Tap Done. This marks your content as sensitive, meaning your media will be ...



AWS re:Post

<https://repost.aws> › knowledge-center › cloudfront-trou...

How do I troubleshoot 403 errors from CloudFront?

AWS re:Post re:Post ... **block** access from your country." Also, the ... The corresponding CloudFront access log entry contains **ClientGeoBlocked** as the value for x- ...



Learn Microsoft

<https://learn.microsoft.com> › ... › Conditional Access

Using the location condition in a Conditional Access policy

2 Jan 2024 — ... **geographic** location. ... The X-Forwarded-For (XFF) header that ... Calls made by service principals won't be **blocked** by Conditional Access policies ...



Tweepy Documentation

<https://docs.tweepy.org> › stable › api

API — tweepy 4.14.0 documentation

filename is still required, for MIME type detection and to use as a form field in the POST data. ... **block-report-users/api-reference/get-blocks-ids** ... **get-geo-id-** ...



Hootsuite
<https://help.hootsuite.com> › en-us › articles › 44035970... ⌵

Create engaging and effective social media content

6 days ago — Use emoji that align with your brand. Always try to maintain a consistent brand voice, even when your social media posts have their own tone. Be ...



Statista
<https://www.statista.com> › statistics › number-of-active-t... ⌵

X/Twitter: Global audience 2024

20 Mar 2024 — X/Twitter: favorite types of posts for global users 2022 ... Statista Accounts: Access All Statistics. ... However, blocking some types of cookies ...



Sucuri
<https://docs.sucuri.net> › ... › Whitelist and Blacklist ⌵

Country Blocking

Geo Blocking. The Sucuri Firewall also gives you control to choose which countries you would rather block from accessing (VIEW) or interacting (POST) with your ...



Stack Overflow
<https://stackoverflow.com> › questions › tagged › twitter ⌵

Newest 'twitter' Questions

6 Apr 2024 — Is logging via selenium blocked by ... Laravel - Twitter/X API Integration For Creating New Posts ... I try to use: place geo coordinates geo is ...



Geo.tv
<https://www.geo.tv> › latest › 536890-fact-check-posts-f... ⌵

Fact-check: Posts falsely claim Pakistan has banned Spotify

... whatsapp. By. Geo Fact-Check. Updated Thursday Mar 28 2024. Viral online posts suggest that after blocking access to X, formerly known as Twitter, ...



ExpressVPN
<https://www.expressvpn.com> › Blog › Privacy news ⌵

X (Twitter) Wants to Stop You Blocking Users

25 Aug 2023 — Additionally, while blocking an account prevents it from accessing your public posts on the platform, muting X (Twitter) accounts still ...



Khan Academy
<https://www.khanacademy.org> › basic-trigonometry ⌵

Intro to the trigonometric ratios (video)



9:17

They are often written as $\sin(x)$, $\cos(x)$, and $\tan(x)$, where x is an angle in radians or degrees. ... Direct link to estewart's post "What do you use for th...

Khan Academy · 18 Jan 2016



Learn Microsoft
<https://learn.microsoft.com> › ... › App Service › Web Apps ⌵

Set up Azure App Service access restrictions

29 Jan 2024 — X-Forwarded-For; X-Forwarded-Host; X-Azure ... Block a single IP address ... Advanced access restriction scenarios in Azure App Service - blog post ...



Squarespace Forum
<https://forum.squarespace.com> › topic › 165187-blocki... ⌵

Blocking a country from accessing my site (geo restrict)

27 June 2020 — There are some workarounds, but they cannot truly block all access to your site, at least not in the security sense of the term. For example, ...

6 answers · Top answer: It will depend on why you need it and what you hope to achieve. In s...
Missing: x | Show results with: x



Quora
<https://www.quora.com> › [Twitter-wont-play-video-unle...](#) ⋮

Twitter won't play video unless I turn on VPN. What could ...

16 Mar 2023 — **Geo-restrictions:** Twitter may have implemented geo ... Twitter, aka X, doesn't care if you're using a VPN. ... **Access region-blocked videos mean ...**
3 answers · 2 votes: There could be several reasons why Twitter videos are not playing withou...



Cisco Community
<https://community.cisco.com> › [network-security](#) › [td-p](#) ⋮

GEO Blocking 5508 w/ Firepower

Thank you for your reply, so does that mean that you cannot **block** Anyconnect access through **GEO blocking** either? Is the only traffic that is **blocked** that ...



Moneycontrol
<https://www.moneycontrol.com> › ... › [TECHNOLOGY](#) ⋮

Pakistan blocks access to Elon Musk's social media ...

4 days ago — The interior ministry of Pakistan confirmed that it is **blocking** access of users to the Elon Musk-owned social media platform.



VPNOverview.com
<https://vpnoverview.com> › [Unblock](#) › [Censorship](#) ⋮

How to Unsuspend Your Twitter Account: A Complete Guide

12 Apr 2024 — **Use a VPN** to bypass geographical restrictions. If you can't access Twitter due to **geo-blocking**, you can use a VPN to circumvent the restrictions ...



Geographic Information Systems Stack Exchange
<https://gis.stackexchange.com> › [questions](#) › [determining...](#) ⋮

Determining the centroid of polygons in QGIS

4 Jan 2013 — Using the field calculator, calculate centroidxy = `x($geometry) || ', ' || y($geometry)` ... Came across this **post** and was hard to follow, ...
10 answers · Top answer: A centroid is per definition a point layer and not a polygon. Therefor ...



Hindustan Times
<https://www.hindustantimes.com> › [World news](#) ⋮

Pakistan blocked social media platform X over 'misuse' ...

5 days ago — The world must laugh at us," **Geo News** reported. ... Reports suggested widespread disruptions in **accessing X** ... [Post](#) · [Brand Stories](#) · [Elections](#) ...



Geo.tv
<https://www.geo.tv> › [Sci-Tech](#) ⋮

X services remain 'largely restricted' in Pakistan for over ...

21 Feb 2024 — Following the sought-after polls, there were repeated disruptions in **accessing X**. ... **When Geo.tv** reached ... **Blocking X** and **VPNs** in Pakistan for ...



Quora
<https://www.quora.com> › [Is-it-possible-to-see-the-IP-ad...](#) ⋮

Is it possible to see the IP address or geographic location ...

27 Mar 2021 — ... **block** of addresses to get the account holder. ... **x**—**x**. Edit: The question was merged after I ... **Geotags** are also essential to user-generated ...
2 answers · Top answer: Not without the cooperation of Twitter. This generally requires a subp...



Arab News PK
<https://www.arabnews.pk> › [node](#) › [pakistan](#) ⋮

Social media platform X blocked in Pakistan over national ...


4 days ago — **X** said in a **post** that it continues to work with Pakistan's government to understand its concerns. **Access to X** has remained limited since the Feb ...



MSN
<https://www.msn.com> › [en-in](#) › [news](#) › [India](#) › [pakistan...](#) ⋮

Pakistan blocks access to Elon Musk's social media ...

Social media platform X has been blocked temporarily in Pakistan. According to a report by Reuters, the interior ministry of Pakistan confirmed that it is ...

 **Stack Overflow**
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/access-to-xmlht...>


Access to XMLHttpRequest at '...' from origin 'http://...' has ...

11 Jan 2022 — ... GET, POST, PUT, DELETE"); res.header("Access ... Access to XMLHttpRequest has been blocked by CORS policy ... Can you tile a 25 x 25 square with a ...
3 answers · Top answer: The answer is here. It's a problem with the privacy of your browser a...

 **TweelEraser**
<https://www.tweeteraser.com/resources/twitter-locatio...>


Twitter Location Search: Finding Posts and Users by Location

29 Feb 2024 — 1, Search for Users and Posts Near You With X's Native Search · Log into your X account on the mobile app or website to access the search bar.

 **RAINN**
<https://www.rainn.org/articles/how-filter-block-and-r...>


How to Filter, Block, and Report Harmful Content on Social ...

Go to your profile and select the menu button (3 horizontal lines) > Click Settings > Privacy > Comments > Use the toggle to turn on "Manual Filter" > Enter any ...

 **India TV News**
<https://www.indiatvnews.com/World>

Pakistan imposed ban on Twitter in February over national ...

5 days ago — Islamabad: Pakistan's interior ministry on Wednesday said it had blocked ... According to Dawn, access to the Elon Musk-owned X ... In a post on X, ...

 **Reuters**
<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/two-kil...>

Five Japanese survive Pakistan suicide bomber and ...

2 days ago — ... posts 2:18 PM PDT. Aftermath of a knife attack at ... Swimming - Mixed 4 x 100m Medley Relay - Heats ... Access unmatched financial data, news and ...


 **Khan Academy**
<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/combi...>

Intro to combining like terms (video)




4:33

Direct link to ryant5185's post "I get it but im lost on t... ... 1 comment.
Comment on SiennaPitbull's post "so am i adding the X's fo... ... Geo. 3 ye...
Khan Academy · 14 Dec 2015

 **myind.net**
<https://myind.net/Home/viewArticle/pakistan-block...>

Pakistan blocked social media platform X over ... - Myind.net

4 days ago — Since mid-February, social media users in Pakistan have encountered difficulties accessing the Elon Musk-owned platform, following nationwide ...

 **The Apache Software Foundation!**
<https://kafka.apache.org/documentation>

Kafka 3.7 Documentation

Here is a description of a few of the popular use cases for Apache Kafka®. For an overview of a number of these areas in action, see this blog post. Messaging.

 **GitHub**
<https://github.com/yt-dlp/yt-dlp>

yt-dlp/yt-dlp: A feature-rich command-line audio/video ...

... post-processing tasks. ... E.g. --alias get-audio,-X "-S=aext:{0},abr-x ... --geo-verification-proxy URL Use this proxy to verify the IP address for some geo- ...



Next.js

<https://nextjs.org> › [pages](#) › [building-your-application](#) ⋮

Middleware - Routing

... x-present']), missing: [{ type: 'header', key ... Next.js provides a convenient way to access and ... **POST**, **PUT**, **DELETE**, **OPTIONS**, 'Access-Control-Allow ...



Firstpost

<https://www.firstpost.com> › [World](#) ⋮

'World must laugh at us': Pakistan HC orders to end X's ...

4 days ago — ... **Geo News** reported. The Elon Musk-owned **X** has been suspended since February owing to the government's decision to curb access to the social ...



YouTube · Dominic Gichane

24.7K+ views · 2 years ago ⋮

How To Play Twitter Videos That Are Not Available In Your ...



How to open/play "This video is not in your location" on Twitter using Opera Browser's Free VPN feature. In this example I use a tweet from ...

1:00



Wikipedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org> › [wiki](#) › [Falcon_9](#) ⋮

Falcon 9

FT Block 5: Active ... **Flight 41**, **X-37B OTV-5** — first launch of a spaceplane, ... **Flight 58 Telstar 19V** — heaviest communications satellite delivered to **GEO**, at the ...



The News International

<https://www.thenews.com.pk> › [1179828-x-marks-the-ban](#) ⋮

X marks the ban

3 days ago — It has been two months since social media platform **X** has been **blocked/banned** in Pakistan, the ban having come into effect during the ...



Hollow Knight Wiki

<https://hollowknight.fandom.com> › [wiki](#) › [City_of_Tears](#) ⋮

City of Tears | Hollow Knight Wiki - Fandom

Whispering Root x 1. Near City Storerooms: 28 Essence · Wanderer's Journal x 2. Hallownest Seal x 1. **Geo Deposit** x 6.



The Hindu

<https://www.thehindu.com> › [News](#) › [World](#) ⋮

Pakistan High Court orders government to restore X in one ...

4 days ago — The Pakistan Telecommunications Authority (PTA) told the court last month that it **blocked** the social media platform after receiving directions ...



hxtt.co.za

<https://hxtt.co.za> › [2024/04](#) › [x-has-a-consistency-proble...](#) ⋮

X has a consistency problem when it comes to government ...

4 days ago — ... **posts** and political speech in general," the X division wrote. ... This week the Pakistan government confirmed that it had **blocked access** to X ...



Mailgun

<https://documentation.mailgun.com> › [docs](#) › [user-manual](#) ⋮

Sending Messages

29 Aug 2018 — ... **x swaks #** It's based on perl, so install perl sudo apt-get -y install perl # now send! .swaks --auth \ --server smtp.mailgun.org \ --au ...



The Hindu BusinessLine

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com> › [News](#) › [World](#) ⋮


Sindh High Court asks Pakistan's Interior Ministry to revoke ...

4 days ago — The Elon Musk-owned X has been suspended since February owing to the government's decision to curb access to the social media platform citing ...

 Dawn
<https://www.dawn.com> › live › elections-2024


Live Updates: Elections 2024

"Kudos to SHC for issuing notice to CEC on PTI pleas," Zaman said in a post on X, Published 19 Mar, 2024 03:21pm. Interior minister urges review of laws ...

 Arab News
<https://www.arabnews.com> › node › media

US congressional committee releases sealed Brazil court ...

3 days ago — Last year, for instance, X blocked posts ... About 40 million Brazilians, or about 18 percent of the population, access X at least once per month, ...

 WordPress.org
<https://wordpress.org> › plugins › redirection

Redirection – WordPress plugin

There's no premium version and no need to pay money to get access to features. ... A x.1 version ... Move DELETE API calls to POST, to help servers that block ...

Rating: 4.4 · 651 votes · Free

 Comparitech
<https://www.comparitech.com> › blog › vpn-privacy › b...

How to remove geo-blocking with a VPN and change ...

15 Mar 2024 — Geo-blocking works by restricting access to internet content based on the user's geographical location. In a geoblocking scheme, the user's ...

 Cloudwards
<https://www.cloudwards.net> › geoblocking-guide

What Is Geoblocking: How to Bypass Geo Restrictions 2024

28 Feb 2024 — How to Access Geoblocked Content With a VPN · Choose a VPN and Download It. Choose the VPN you want to use. · Install the VPN App and Log In.

 Disney Plus Press
<https://press.disneyplus.com> › news › next-on-disney-pl...

Next on Disney+: May 2024

5 days ago — "X-Men '97" revisits the iconic era of the 1990s as The X-Men, a band of mutants who use their uncanny gifts to protect a world that hates and ...

 Khan Academy
<https://www.khanacademy.org> › math › hs-geo-translations

Translating points (video) | Translations



3:51

Use a number line in your head. This is especially helpful for moving along the x-axis. If all else fails, draw a graph on a scrap piece of ...

Khan Academy · 11 Oct 2017

 Reddit
<https://www.reddit.com> › dev › api

reddit.com: api documentation

/api/v1/me/blocked; / ... The preferred way to send a modhash is to include an X-Modhash custom HTTP header with your requests. ... The user must have access to the ...

 Hollow Knight Wiki
<https://hollowknight.fandom.com> › wiki › Deepnest

Deepnest | Hollow Knight Wiki - Fandom

Pale Ore x 1. Grub x 4. Whispering Root 45 Essence · King's Idol x 1. Hallownest Seal x 1. Geo Deposit x 21.



Let's Encrypt

<https://community.letsencrypt.org> › [certbot-renew-fails-...](#) ⋮

Certbot Renew Fails The Certificate Authority ...

4 days ago — That said, the error message with regard to the timeout during connect usually means there's a firewall **blocking access** to port 80. While ...



Nature

<https://www.nature.com> › [scientific reports](#) › [articles](#) ⋮

Exponential growth of private coastal infrastructure ...

1 day ago — Homeowners in coastal environments often augment their **access to** estuarine ecosystems by building private docks on their personal property.



Moneycontrol

<https://www.moneycontrol.com> › [NEWS](#) › [WORLD](#) ⋮

Pakistan court orders govt to restore social media platform X

5 days ago — ... X within one week, according to **Geo News**. The government decided to **suspend access to** the platform for 'national security reasons' since ...



Twitter Video Downloader

<https://ssstwitter.com> ⋮

Twitter Video Downloader - Download Twitter Videos in HD ...

Our Twitter video downloader is **Fast**, easy, and compatible with all devices. Download Twitter videos in MP4 and HD for free!



architektwroc.pl

<https://architektwroc.pl> › [video-proxy](#) ⋮

{vnpke} Proxy Video Me

... **access blocked** or **geo-restricted** video streaming services. Facebook and YouTube support. RAM: 16GB. Our free YouTube proxy helps you to unblock all **blocked** ...

Rating: 5 · 5,245 votes



pragnews.com

<https://pragnews.com> › [international](#) › [Social-Media-Platf...](#) ⋮

Social Media Platform 'X' Banned in Pakistan over Concerns ...

4 days ago — The world must laugh at us," **Geo News** reported. ... The petitioner's attorney expressed regret for the ban and claimed that **accessing X** and other ...



Cyclist

<https://www.cyclist.co.uk> › [news](#) › [watch-fleche-wallonne](#) ⋮

How to watch La Flèche Wallonne 2024

6 days ago — ... **geo-blocked** content, provided they don't need to pay for a subscription. This is also helpful for watching **paid-for** coverage while abroad in ...



odishabytes

<https://odishabytes.com> › [World](#) ⋮

Pakistan Admits Blocking Social Media Platform X

4 days ago — "What are you (Interior Ministry) achieving via shutting down trivial things... The world must laugh at us," **Geo News** quoted Chief Justice Aqeel ...



Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com> ⋮

Facebook - log in or sign up

Create an account or log into Facebook. Connect with friends, family and other people you know. Share photos and videos, send messages and **get updates**.



Wikipedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org> › [wiki](#) › [Autopsy](#) ⋮

Autopsy

Autopsy ; autopsy (also referred to as ; **post-mortem examination**, ; **obduction**, ; **necropsy**, or ; **autopsia cadaverum** ...



AMD Community
<https://community.amd.com> › drivers-software › td-p

AMD Adrenalin 24.x.x => BSOD

1 day ago — Post Reply. Top. Powered by ... By accessing this site, you direct us to use and consent to the use of cookies. ... However, blocking ...



AudioSEX
<https://audiosex.pro> › Forums › Misc › Lounge

Are you getting tired of youtube?

1 day ago — Funny x 1; List · stavt, Yesterday at 10 ... Like, I use that browser plugin to block all the clickbait stuff. ... Recent Posts · Search Forums ...



Nature
<https://www.nature.com> › cell death discovery › articles

POLE2 promotes osteosarcoma progression by enhancing ...

by B Wang · 2024 — ... GEO database was used to screen ... In human, there are 15 DNA polymerases identified, belonging to the A-, B-, X- and Y-families, respectively [...



DISboards.com
<https://www.disboards.com> › threads › das.3944600

DAS | The DIS Disney Discussion Forums

1 day ago — They started geo-blocking VPN's a while ago so not sure that work around even still works.



Delete Tweets
<https://tweetdelete.net> › Blog - TweetDelete

Block on Twitter: Guide To Banning Unwanted Content on X

Putting your account in safety mode will automatically block Twitter users who post unwanted content. You can always access your Twitter block list to manage ...



newskarnataka.com
<https://newskarnataka.com> › World › Asia

Pakistan Confirms Temporary Block of Twitter Over Misuse ...

4 days ago — The world must laugh at us," according to Geo News. ... Reports indicated widespread disruptions in accessing X ... Be the first to rate this post.



Geographic Information Systems Stack Exchange
<https://gis.stackexchange.com> › questions › how-to-deal...

How to deal with concurrency when inserting polygons in a ...

1 hour ago — Show activity on this post. Problem: I have a table X, in which I am inserting polygons (ex: geometry data for a city). Before inserting ...



GameFAQs
<https://gamefaqs.gamespot.com> › ... › Action RPG

Is cryo the new worst element in the game? - Genshin Impact

5 days ago — Cancel X. Post New ... post messages, change how messages are displayed, and view media in posts. ... geo! Years later and still quoting vines.

Rating: 81% · 25 reviews



FlyerTalk
<https://www.flyertalk.com> › ... › Manufactured Spending

Money Orders at Publix - Page 13

2 days ago — What is your geographic area? I am in Florida and this week I had 2 SecureSpend cards. I use one in Winn-dixie and it worked, tried to use ...




google.com.au
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Financial Disclosure Reports of Members of The U.S. House of ...

2006

... geographic location . For additional information ... x (Specity . For Example , Partnership Income or ... **BLOCK E** Transaction **BLOCK C** Type of Income **BLOCK D**. 229.

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Bushmananders and Bullwinkles: How Politicians Manipulate ...

Mark Monmonier · 2001 · Law

... x , 70 Federal District Court of District of Co ... postⁿ voting . See Single- member plurality voting ... geo- graphic concentration and dispersion , 11 ...

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Pocket Prescriber Emergency Medicine - Page 75 - Google Books result

Anthony FT Brown, Timothy Nicholson, Donald RJ Singer · 2013 · Medical

... access and manage result database. 7 DEVELOPMENT ... Geo-Modelling module. Figure 15. **Block** modeling ... x,)0v0raβεε,xεyz,zγyzx,zx Figure 18. A bimaterial ...

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Environmental Health Perspectives: EHP.

2000 · Environmental health

... **Geographic** unit Individual tax parcel Railroa ... use codes , owner address , phys- ical address , tax ... x 10-6 6.84 x 10-7 0.00 Percentage 0.002 0.00021 ...

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Census Catalog and Guide - Page 261 - Google Books result

United States. Bureau of the Census · United States

... **Post** Federal and State agencies . However , 1980 ... **Geographic** areas covered - Counties (minor civil ... x , y coordinate values for each node point ...

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office

United States. Patent Office · 1875 · Patents

... **posts** and followers in their pro- gress , to ... **Geo** R. G. Jones , Memphis , Tenn . , assignor of ... **X** , main driving - shaft 1 , re pressure - track y y ...

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

The Athenaeum: Journal of Literature, Science, the Fine ...

1844 · England

... **USE** of STUDENTS , By WILLIAM GREGORY , M.D. Professor of ... **X**. ABERCROMBIE on the INTELLEC TUAL POWERS ... **GEO**- LOGY ; or the Ancient Changes of the Earth ...

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports

1995 · Aeronautics

... (x) tapes [DE94-018375] Porphyritic versus ... **post** - annealing in a flow - through multiple ... **Blocking** reduction of Landsat Thematic Mapper JPEG browse ...

 [google.com.au](https://books.google.com.au)
<https://books.google.com.au> › books

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

1996 · Economic assistance, Domestic

... **USE RESTRICTIONS** : For FY 1996 , there are two ... **post** - hazard control dust - wipe testing and analysis ... **X** , or broaden the range of hazard - control ...

Related searches :

How to access geo blocked posts on x reddit

How to access geo blocked posts on x android

How to access geo blocked posts on x ios

how to bypass geo-blocking free

how to geo block on twitter

how to remove geo-blocking

how to trend on twitter quickly

*In order to show you the most relevant results, we have omitted some entries very similar to the 92 already displayed.
If you like, you can repeat the search with the omitted results included.*

Australia

S Sydney NSW - Based on your places (Home) - Update location

47F

ANNEXURE TAD-9

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 7 pages is the annexure marked TAD-9 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054



Tech > Services & Software

Geo-Blocking Explained: What to Know and How You Can Get Around It

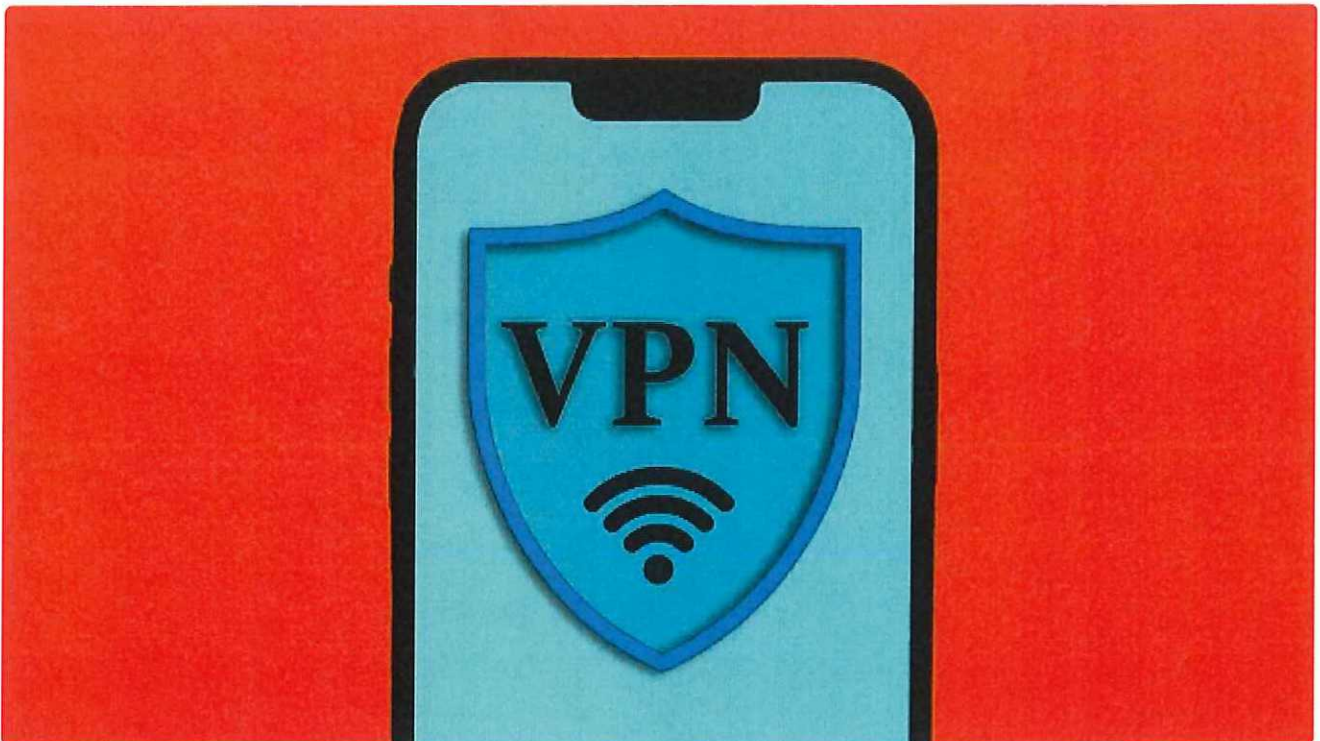
Your location can determine what you can and can't see online.



Zachary McAuliffe

Dec. 16, 2023 5:00 a.m. PT

3 min read



A VPN could help you access geo-blocked content.

James Martin/CNET



go to online. And a big thanks goes to my friend

If you've ever travelled to another part of the world and tried to watch a TV show on a streaming service, like Netflix or Hulu, you might find it isn't available in your current location. This is called geo-blocking and while it can be annoying, there's a way around it.

Streaming services aren't the only places you might run into geo-blocked content. A few examples of geo-blocking include online stores restricting sales to certain regions and state governments blocking access to services like WhatsApp or X, formerly known as Twitter.

Here's how geo-blocking works and what you can do to get around these restrictions.

What is geo-blocking?

"Geoblocking restricts access to online content based on the user's geographical location," said Peter Yu, the director of Texas A&M University's Center for Law and Property.

You can think of geo-blocking in terms of school districts. If you live within a certain community you can send your child to particular schools and have access to that district's resources. When online content is geo-blocked, you can access content specific to your "school district" but not others.

How does geo-blocking work?

Your public IP (internet protocol) address makes geo-blocking possible. An IP address is a unique numerical label attached to a device on the internet or a local network. This address makes it possible to send and receive information online -- without it, you wouldn't be able to read this article right now.

Your IP address also holds information about your geographic location because it's determined by your router, not the device you're using to browse. For example, if you connect your phone to your home network, it will have a different IP address than if you connect your phone to your office network. And a big thanks goes to my friend



Your IP address is different depending on which router you connect to.

Sarah Tew/CNET

The location information in your IP address can help ensure that if you travel somewhere you can access, or are blocked from, area specific content.

How can I bypass geo-blocking?

A [VPN](#), like [ExpressVPN](#), [SurfShark](#) and [NordVPN](#), can allow you to bypass geo-blocking wherever you are. VPNs can disguise your IP address to make it look like it's coming from another country or region.

Read more: [Best VPN Service of 2023](#)

A VPN redirects your traffic through a server in another region, and your IP address will reflect that server's location. That also means that you have to

server from another region in order to get around geo-

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So if you want to watch a US Netflix show while traveling abroad, you can use a VPN to connect to a US server.

While you might be tempted to use a free VPN, we strongly advise against that. Many free VPNs compromise on performance and usability and limit the amount of data you can use. Some free VPNs are even loaded with malware and sell your personal data.



We strongly recommend staying away from free VPNs.

Sarah Tew/CNET

A [2018 Top10VPN investigation](#) into [free VPN apps](#) found that about 86% of free VPN apps for Android and iOS have unsatisfactory privacy policies. The investigation also found that some free VPN apps lack transparency while others explicitly share user data with Chinese authorities.

When choosing a VPN, you should look for critical privacy features, like [DNS leak protection](#), [obfuscated servers](#) and [a kill switch](#).

Read more: [How to Pick the Right VPN for You](#)

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Will I get in trouble for accessing geo-blocked content?

Using a VPN to access geo-blocked content isn't illegal -- unless using a VPN is illegal in your country -- but it could lead to other ramifications.

Using a VPN to access geo-blocked content could violate a streaming service's user agreement, and your account could be terminated or suspended. You could also face legal trouble if you use a VPN to access content that is illegal in your region.

We advise reading through terms of service before using a VPN with any app, game or other service. Also, remember that **illegal activity is still illegal, even if you're masking your location with a VPN.**

For more on VPNs, here's what to know about [split tunneling](#) and [obfuscation](#). You can also check out whether you should use a [VPN app or browser extension](#).

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CNET VPN Coverage

[VPN Use Cases](#)



[VPN Reviews - Our Top Picks](#)



[VPN Reviews - Other Services](#)



[Streaming with VPN](#)



[VPN Education](#)



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France

Germany

Japan

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ANNEXURE TAD-10

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 15 pages is the annexure marked TAD-10 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au


File ref: 24003626


Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

Advertising Disclosure

Home » How to use a VPN

How to unblock Twitter with a VPN in 2024

Why You Can Trust Cybernews 

Updated on: December 12, 2023 



Anna Zhadan, Contributor



Fact-checked by Inga Valiaugaitė



Twitter has **187 million active users** around the world. The social media platform is a popular source for news and conversation - alongside a valuable marketing and social listening tool.

Many organizations, like schools, workplaces, and colleges, **restrict access to Twitter** to eliminate the distractions it presents. In some cases, entire countries have blocked Twitter because of the political nature of the platform.

However, you can use a **Virtual Private Network (VPN)** to navigate bans and geo-blocks. A VPN will change your location by providing a new IP address - in turn bypassing network or regional blocks. It will also provide valuable **security benefits**, such as **data encryption** and **split tunneling**.

To get started, we've provided a simple step-by-step guide to **unblocking Twitter with a VPN** below.

Unblock Twitter with a VPN from anywhere: a short guide



1. Find a reliable VPN provider. [We recommend NordVPN, now 69% OFF!](#)
2. Download and install the software.
3. Connect to a server in your chosen location.
4. Access Twitter and tweet/scroll freely!

Unblock Twitter with NordVPN

Why do you need a VPN for Twitter?

When browsing the internet, the network you're using provides you with an **IP address**. This IP address relates directly to your location. This means that whatever website you're looking to use will check your IP address before granting or blocking your access.

However, a [VPN](#) will hide your actual IP address so that you can **bypass geo-restrictions** and **network bans in countries such as Russia, China, India, and more**. All you need to do is connect your VPN to a server in a location where Twitter isn't blocked!

Alongside unblocking Twitter access from anywhere, a **VPN is an essential security tool for all devices**. It encrypts your online traffic, which protects you from government bodies, hackers, and advertisers. This keeps your data safe and your activity anonymous at all times.

Not all VPN providers are created equally, though, as some are not capable of unblocking Twitter. To help you out, we've put together a list of our top three options below.

3 Best Twitter VPNs in 2024





Not sure where to start when picking a VPN?

With so many choices on the market, it can be difficult to figure out where to begin - especially as [VPN providers](#) vary a lot in terms of offerings: security, speed, number of available servers, and other features that make a huge difference.

We've put numerous VPNs to the test and narrowed down our top options to use with Twitter. Each provider boasts premium security, excellent features, and fast loading speeds. What is more, they all offer a **30-day money-back guarantee**, so you can easily test them out without any commitment.

Check out our **three favorite providers for unblocking Twitter below**:

1. NordVPN – best overall VPN for unblocking Twitter

 Servers/countries:	6300+ servers in 111 countries
 Free version:	No
 Platforms:	Windows, Mac, Linux, Android, iOS
 Coupons:	NordVPN coupon 69% OFF

[Visit NordVPN](#)

NordVPN is one of the most secure and reliable VPN providers in the market. It has **over 6300 servers around the world**, making it the largest of all major VPN providers. This means that you will never struggle to find an IP address in a location of your choice.

Alongside being super fast and reliable, NordVPN lets you **connect up to 10 devices simultaneously**. The result? All of your devices are protected with a single subscription!

NordVPN also provides a wide range of security benefits that will keep your data and devices safe online. These include split tunneling, a kill switch, and end-to-end encryption. For the best deals, check out the available [NordVPN coupon codes](#).

Try out the software before you commit using a **30-day money-back guarantee**.

Check out our latest [NordVPN review](#).





Pros

- Advanced security features
- Over 6300 servers worldwide
- Multi-login for up to 10 devices
- 30-day money-back guarantee

Cons

- No router app

2. Surfshark – Best value VPN for unblocking Twitter

 Servers/countries:	3200+ servers in 100 countries
 Free version:	No
 Platforms:	Windows, Mac, Linux, Android, iOS
 Coupons:	Surfshark coupon 85% OFF

[Visit Surfshark VPN](#)

When it comes to savvy spending, Surfshark is an excellent option. It offers slightly **lower prices** than NordVPN and IPVanish, without compromising on quality or features.

Surfshark has **3200+ servers** across 100 countries, so it's super easy to switch to an IP address in a location where Twitter isn't blocked. The provider is also very fast (**IKEv2 of 219.8/38.5**), and it allows **unlimited connections** with a single subscription.

This VPN provides a host of excellent security features, such as end-to-end encryption and split tunneling. What is more, Surfshark offers a 30-day money-back guarantee as well as a **7-day free trial and [fantastic discounted deals](#)**.

Check out our latest [Surfshark review](#).





Pros

- Competitive pricing plans
- Sophisticated security features
- Unlimited connections
- 7-day free trial

Cons

- No split tunneling on iOS available

3. IPVanish - Strong security at a great price

 Servers/countries:	2200+ servers in 52 countries
 Free version:	No
 Platforms:	Windows, Mac, Android, iOS
 Coupons:	IPVanish coupon 78% OFF

[Visit IPVanish](#)

IPVanish is a great choice for anyone looking to unblock Twitter in 2024. Not only does it have **download speeds that retain up to 90% of the original performance**, but it also boasts a wide range of security benefits.

From data encryption to split tunneling, IPVanish will keep your device and data safe at all times. The provider has **2200+ servers** across 75 locations, so changing your IP address will always be a breeze. You can also protect all of your devices simultaneously with a single subscription.

IPVanish offers not only a **30-day money-back guarantee** but also promises brilliant customer service that will be there for you 24/7. In addition, you can snatch great deals with IPVanish coupon codes - find the most attractive discounts [here](#).

Check out our latest [IPVanish review](#).

Pros

- Round the clock customer support
- Unlimited device connections
- 30-day money-back guarantee

Cons

- Browser extensions unavailable

So, why can't you access Twitter?

There are many possible explanations as to why you can't access Twitter. These include:

- **Government censorship.** Governments have the power to block Twitter across the country using firewall restrictions. It is currently blocked in numerous locations, including Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea.
- **Institutional blocks.** Your workplace, college, or school may block access to Twitter to eliminate the distractions caused by this social media platform.
- **Geo-blocks.** Although Twitter itself is not geo-blocked, a lot of the content on the platform can be subject to geo-restrictions. Twitter can restrict tweets and accounts in specific locations to comply with legal requests and copyright laws.

Fortunately, you can overcome all of these obstacles by using a VPN to [change your IP address and location](#).

Countries where Twitter is blocked

In this section, we've compiled a list of countries where Twitter access is blocked. We've also advised on the [best VPNs for travel](#) to get around the restrictions in each location.

Country where Twitter is blocked	Best VPN to bypass restrictions
Russia	NordVPN
North Korea	IPVanish
China	NordVPN
Turkey	NordVPN
Egypt	Surfshark
Iran	NordVPN
Vietnam	IPVanish
The UAE	NordVPN
Turkmenistan	Surfshark

For example, **China has banned Twitter, amongst other popular sites** like YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and others. The Chinese government strictly monitors the citizens' online activity to prevent protests against the government.

Another case is Turkey. Due to the government's restrictions, Twitter is closely monitored by Turkey's government. However, after the last earthquake on February 6th, 2023, **the government temporarily banned Twitter** on the internet service provider level.

However, there's still **a way to bypass any country's Twitter block and access the site with a VPN**. A VPN will give you a new IP address, encrypt your traffic so your ISP cannot log your activity online, and provide access to Twitter and other blocked sites.

How to unblock Twitter at school or work

If you're struggling to access Twitter at school or work, we have a few tricks up our sleeve.

- **Use the web version.** In some instances, networks don't block specific sites. Instead, they manage to access sites by limiting your ability to install EXE files on your computer when using the network. This means you won't be able to download the Twitter app, but you may be able to access it on your browser instead.
- **Use a VPN.** Use a VPN to effectively change your IP address and bypass any network restrictions put in place by your workplace or school. To help you out, we have a whole list of brilliant [anonymous VPNs](#).
- **Use a proxy.** A proxy will give you a fresh IP address so that you can overcome network or regional restrictions. You can install a proxy through the browser extension store for your

Chrome or Firefox. However, while a VPN will encrypt all your internet traffic and keep your identity safely hidden, a proxy is far less reliable.

Unblock Twitter on your device

The steps for unblocking Twitter will vary ever so slightly - depending on the device that you use. Below, you'll find handy instructions for **unblocking Twitter on your Android, iOS, Laptop, and PC**.

Want more guidance on choosing the most suitable VPN for your device? Check out our reviews below:

PC

- [VPNs for Windows](#)
- [VPNs for macOS](#)

Phone

- [VPNs for iOS](#)
- [VPNs for Android](#)

Android

Want to browse Twitter on your Android? Check out our simple instructions:

1. Pick a reliable VPN that works with Twitter. [We recommend NordVPN](#).
2. Open the Google Play Store and download the VPN mobile app
3. Head to the settings in the VPN app
4. Enable **Override GPS location**
5. Locate Build Number in your phone settings and tap seven times
6. In Developer Options, click **Select Mock Location App**
7. Select your VPN, and you're all set!

Top tip: ensure that the location on your Google Play Store matches the country that your VPN is connecting to. This can be sorted within the settings of your phone.

iOS (iPhone, iPad)

If you wish to unblock Twitter and [change your location on iOS](#), these instructions are for you:

1. Select a reputable VPN. [NordVPN is a firm favorite](#).

2. Head to the App Store to download the mobile app for your VPN
3. Open the VPN app and connect to your chosen server
4. Your IP address will be changed
5. Open Twitter and start tweeting!

Top tip: check that the location of your App Store matches the country that your VPN is connecting to.

PC or Laptop

Using a PC or laptop to access Twitter? Follow our steps below:

1. Select a VPN that works well with Twitter. [NordVPN is an excellent choice.](#)
2. Install the VPN directly onto your device
3. Find a server in a location where Twitter is not blocked
4. Connect to the server to change your IP address
5. Open Twitter in your web browser or dedicated app, and enjoy!

Top tip: you may need to clear the cache and cookies on your device to enjoy access to Twitter.

Is it legal to unblock Twitter with a VPN?

Twitter users all over the world can rest assured knowing that it's perfectly [legal to unblock the platform with a VPN](#). A VPN simply creates an encrypted tunnel between your device and a server, so that you can **connect to the internet without being detected**.

The practice, however, is **illegal in situations where VPNs themselves are banned** - this is the case in locations like North Korea, Oman, Belarus, and others.

Even though there are other legal methods for unblocking Twitter and changing your location (such as a GPS spoofing app or proxy), we don't recommend it. A **VPN is by far the most reliable and secure means of unblocking Twitter** from anywhere in the world.

Struggling to connect to Twitter, even with a VPN?

So you've installed a VPN and still can't seem to connect to Twitter? Don't panic - there are **many plausible explanations**. We'll take you through a few now:

- You're connected to a server in a location where **Twitter is blocked**
- Your real IP address could be leaking
- Your **device isn't compatible** with the VPN you've chosen

- The GPS location on your device doesn't match up with the IP address on your VPN
- **Cookies** on your device are giving the game away and showing your real location
- Your **VPN can't bypass the restrictions** put in place by the region or network

To overcome these issues, here are some **solutions you can try**:

- Connect to a different server
- Make sure that the IP leak protection settings are enabled on your VPN
- Use an **alternative browser** to launch Twitter
- Contact the customer support team for your VPN
- **Clear the cache and cookies** on your device

Check out this article to learn more about the [best VPNs for multiple devices](#).

Unblock Twitter with a free VPN

We understand the appeal of [free VPN providers](#). Why pay for a service when there are so many free alternatives on the market? Unfortunately - there are multiple reasons why this is a bad idea.

Free VPNs fall short when it comes to functionality, security, and reliability. They are frequently **funded through the use of tracked ads and the sale of your data** - which leaves you open to risk. Free models usually have data caps, too, so you'll be limited in what you can do.

If you're determined to give a free VPN a shot, then we would advise that you try **ProtonVPN or Atlas VPN**. Both models are generally quite reliable, and they don't have a pesky data cap! Some VPNs also offer free trials - you can try out the first 7 days without spending a dime using Surfshark!

Our final thoughts

As Twitter is such a powerful and wide-reaching platform, it's not that surprising that some organizations, ISPs, and governments block access.

Like most restricted websites, Twitter is blocked based on the IP address of the user. By [using a VPN](#) to access Twitter, you will be connected to a remote VPN server. This gives you a fresh IP address, so you can bypass network restrictions and tweet freely. A VPN is also a valuable security tool, as it keeps your device and data protected as well as your online activity hidden.

Have you managed to unblock Twitter with a VPN? Your feedback helps us to build more informative and useful guides - so we'd love to hear how you got on! **Please leave us a comment in the section below.**

Best VPN deals this week:

Most popular

<p>SPECIAL DEAL -69% OFF</p>	<p>4.9/5 ★★★★★</p> <p>Get special deal</p>
<p>SPECIAL DEAL -85% OFF</p>	<p>4.7/5 ★★★★★</p> <p>Get special deal</p>
<p>SPECIAL DEAL -85% OFF</p>	<p>4.2/5 ★★★★★</p> <p>Get special deal</p>

More VPN guides from Cybernews:

[How to change location on Facebook](#): change your Facebook region within a few clicks

[How to unblock Telegram](#): securely message your friends anywhere

[How to change location on Instagram](#): access exclusive Instagram features

[Best VPN for Threads](#): stay safe while participating in online discussions

FAQ

Does Twitter work with a VPN?

Yes. As long as you pick a VPN compatible with Twitter, the platform will work just fine.

[Surfshark](#), [NordVPN](#), and [IPVanish](#) are all great options that work well with Twitter.

How can I access Twitter through a VPN?

Download a VPN and connect to a server in a location where Twitter is readily available. Then you're all set and can access Twitter immediately! [NordVPN](#) is highly-suitable for this job!

Why isn't my Twitter working - even with a VPN?

There are a few possible reasons why Twitter isn't working with your VPN. Maybe your IP address is leaking, or your VPN is incompatible with your device. We've outlined [potential causes and solutions in this article!](#)

How do I unblock the Twitter website?

Use a VPN to connect to a server in a location where Twitter isn't blocked. Now you can bypass restrictions and unblock the Twitter website. We recommend that you choose a VPN with a large number of servers, such as NordVPN, as this will open up more possibilities for changing your IP address.

Best VPNs to unblock Twitter:

World's leading & most secure VPN provider

🔥 Save 69%! 🔥

Unlimited devices per account and awesome speeds

🔥 Save 85%! 🔥

Reliable and budget-friendly VPN provider

🔥 Save 78%! 🔥

Recommended for you

How to change location on iPhone

🕒 02 February 2024

How to change your location on Android in 2024

🕒 12 December 2023

Best VPN for multiple devices in 2024

🕒 05 March 2024

NFL Game Pass VPN (2024): stream games internationally

🕒 12 December 2023

Best NBA League Pass VPNs in 2024

🕒 04 January 2024

Best VPN Services of 2024 – tested by cybersecurity experts

🕒 11 April 2024

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ANNEXURE TAD-11

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 2 pages is the annexure marked TAD-11 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*


File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054



← Post

Elon Musk 
@elonmusk

To ensure that you can still access the X platform, download a virtual private network (VPN) app

Rothmus  @Rothmus · 8 Apr
Friends in Brazil, get a VPN. x.com/goddeketal/sta...

7:43 am · 8 Apr 2024 · 36.8M Views





 4.3K



New to X?

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 Sign up with Apple

Create account

By signing up, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#), including [Cookie Use](#).

Relevant people

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Rothmus   [Follow](#)
@Rothmus

Memes. Voluntaryism.
Laissez-faire. Individualism.
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Bitcoin.

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← Post

Elon Musk 
@elonmusk



Using a VPN is very easy

DogeDesigner  | @cb_doge · 8 Apr

Using VPN is very easy.

Simply download a VPN app of your choice, launch it, and connect to your preferred location.

...
[Show more](#)

8:25 am · 8 Apr 2024 · 29.2M Views





 11K



New to X?

Sign up now to get your own personalized timeline!

 Sign up with Google

 Sign up with Apple

Create account

By signing up, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#), including [Cookie Use](#).

Relevant people

Elon Musk   Follow
@elonmusk

DogeDesig   Follow
@cb_doge

UX/UI & Graphic Designer at Dogecoin & MyDoge Inc./ X Creator

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ANNEXURE TAD-12

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 1 page is the annexure marked TAD-12 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054



Thursday, 18 April 2024

X Corp.

Submitted via X's Legal Requests Submission form: legalrequests.x.com

Our Reference: CYR-0511323, CYR-0511326, CYR-0511327 and CYR-0511328

Dear X Corp.

I refer to the removal notice (**the Notice**) that was given to you by a delegate of the eSafety Commissioner under section 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**the Act**) on 16 April 2024 at 2.35pm (AEST).

eSafety has now assessed the availability of the class 1 material the subject of the Notice on your social media service, X. The Notice required you to take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the material from X.

Section 12 of the Act states that material is removed if the material is neither accessible to, nor delivered to, any of the end-users in Australia using the service.

The class 1 material that is the subject of the Notice appears to have been geo-blocked and not removed for the purposes of the Act. As a result, end-users in Australia are still able to access the material on X by using a virtual private network.

In accordance with sections 12 and 109 of the Act, we do not regard geo-blocking as amounting to compliance with the removal notice. You are required under the Act to comply with the Notice.

Please provide a response to the eSafety Commissioner by **8:00am (AEST) tomorrow on 19 April 2024** by email at requests@esafety.gov.au to confirm that the material has been removed in accordance with the Act. If X Corp. has not complied with the Notice by removing the material by that time, the eSafety Commissioner may commence legal proceedings for non-compliance with the Notice without further notice to X Corp.

Yours faithfully,


s 47F

Principal Lawyer | eSafety Commissioner

cc: Kathleen Reen

ANNEXURE TAD-13

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

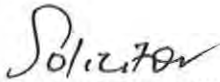
X CORP

Respondent

The following 3 pages is the annexure marked TAD-13 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

From: [Kathleen Reen](#)
To: s 47F
Cc: [Requests](#); [Lise-Anne Stott](#)
Subject: Re: letter to X Corp re ?S 109 Removal notice [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Date: Thursday, 18 April 2024 5:18:19 PM
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

You don't often get email from kreen@x.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear s 47F

Acknowledging receipt, thank you. I have shared this with our teams.

Kind regards,
Kathleen



Kathleen Reen
Global Government Affairs, APAC

On Thu, 18 Apr 2024 at 13:45, s 47F <s 47F@esafety.gov.au> wrote:

OFFICIAL

Dear Kathleen

Please find attached a copy of the letter submitted to X Corp. via the X legal requests submission form at approximately 3:28pm today.

Best,

s 47F

s 47F
Principal Lawyer

She | Her



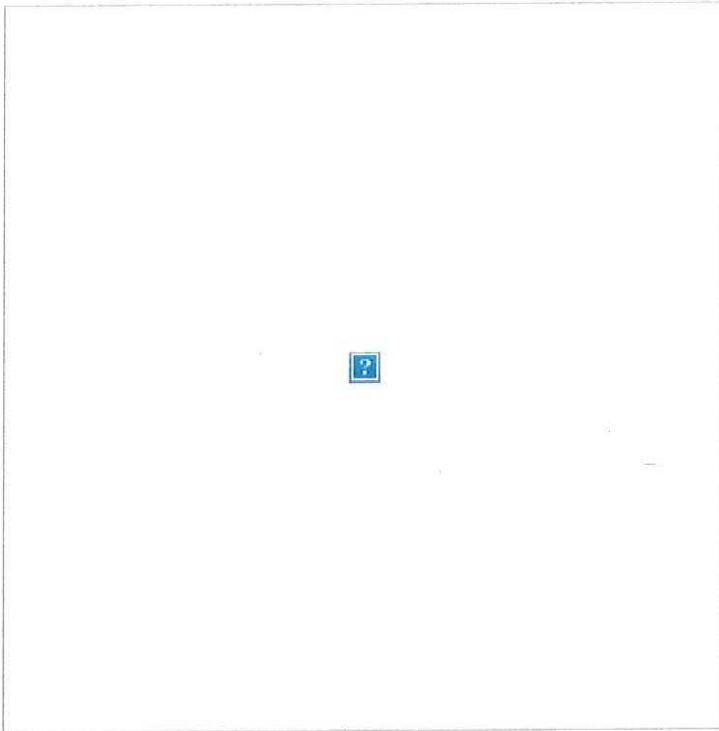
s 47F

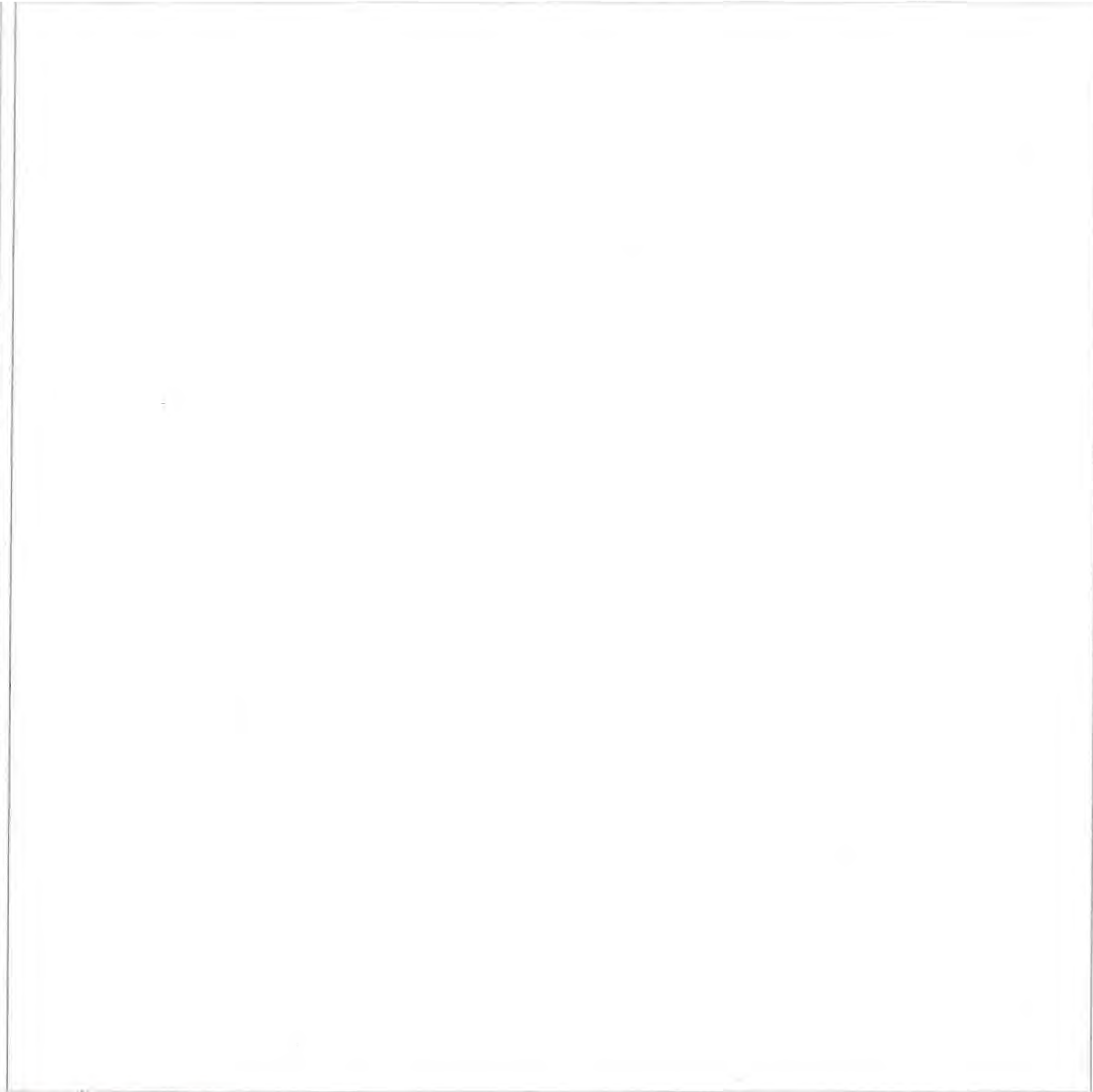


s 47F



esafety.gov.au





eSafety acknowledges all First Nations people for their continuing care of everything Country encompasses – land, waters and community. We pay our respects to First Nations people, and to Elders past, present and future.

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ANNEXURE TAD-14

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 2 pages is the annexure marked TAD-14 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

s 47F

From: Twitter Support <support@twitter.com>
Sent: Friday, 19 April 2024 5:45 AM
To: Requests
Subject: Case# 0366115108: Twitter Receipt of Content Removal Request - Office of the eSafety Commissioner [ref:!00DA00K0A8.!500Vp05CksP:ref]



19 April 2024

requests@esafety.gov.au

s 47F

Principal Lawyer
eSafety Commissioner

Dear s 47F

Re: Your letter dated 18 April 2024

Your Reference: CYR-0511323, CYR-0511326, CYR-0511327 and CYR-0511328

While we appreciate the sensitivity of this request, we respectfully note that requesting a response to be drafted outside regular Australian business hours is both unreasonable and inappropriate. Given the time in Australia that the notice was served, we have not had the opportunity to properly brief our outside counsel and seek legal advice. It is only fair and a fundamental right that we be given a proper opportunity to seek appropriate legal advice on such an important issue.

However, in light of the sensitive and urgent nature of subject matter, we will endeavour to provide a response by 3.00 pm today, 19 April, 2024.

Please confirm as a matter of urgency that eSafety is content with the above course of action.

We appreciate your patience and cooperation.

Sincerely,

X

[Help](#) | [Privacy](#)

X Corp. 1355 Market Street, Suite 900 San Francisco, CA 94103



ref:!00DA00K0A8.!500Vp05CksP:ref

ANNEXURE TAD-15

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 2 pages is the annexure marked TAD-15 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054



Our ref. 24003626

19 April 2024

X Corp

By email: legalrequests.x.com; kreen@x.com

Australian Government Solicitor
4 National Circuit, Barton ACT 2600
Locked Bag 35, Kingston ACT 2604
T 02 6253 7000 DX 5678 Canberra
www.ags.gov.au

Canberra
Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth
Adelaide
Hobart
Darwin

Dear X Corp

Removal Notice provided to X Corp by eSafety Commissioner

1. We act for the eSafety Commissioner (**Commissioner**).
2. We refer to:
 - a. the removal notice given to X Corp. (**X Corp**) by a delegate of the Commissioner under s 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**Act**) on 16 April 2024 (**Notice**);
 - b. the Commissioner's letter to you dated 18 April 2024 (**18 April Letter**); and
 - c. your response, received by the Commissioner by way of email to § 47F at 5:45am (AEST) on 19 April 2024.
3. In your response, you indicated that X Corp would endeavour to provide a response to the 18 April Letter by 3.00pm today. We understand that to refer to 3.00pm AEST.
4. In the Commissioner's view, the timeframe given to X Corp to respond to the 18 April Letter was not 'unreasonable' or 'inappropriate' given the period within which X Corp was required to respond to the Notice (being 24 hours), the resources available to X Corp and the acknowledged sensitivity of the material the subject of the Notice.

Next steps

5. As set out in the 18 April Letter, the Commissioner considers that 'geo-blocking' the material the subject of the Notice does not amount to compliance with the Notice. In the Commissioner's view, X Corp should remove the material from X so that it is not able to be accessed by any end-user of the service in Australia. However, the Commissioner is open to other technical solutions by X Corp to ensure that all end-users in Australia cannot access the material.
6. The Commissioner considers that X Corp is and remains in contravention of the Act until such a time as the above step has been effected.

7. We note that it is consistent with X Corp's policy, as set out on its website, that violent content such as that identified in the Notice can and will be 'removed'.¹ X Corp does not merely 'geo-block' the violent content.
8. Please confirm by 3.00pm (AEST) that the step outlined above has been taken.
9. If no confirmation is received and the material is still available to Australian end-users after this time, we are instructed to commence proceedings against X Corp in relation to this matter without further notice to you.
10. We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely



Matthew Garey
Senior Executive Lawyer
T 02 958 17625
matthew.garey@ags.gov.au

¹ [Perpetrators of violent attacks policy | X Help \(twitter.com\)](#)

ANNEXURE TAD-16

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 2 pages is the annexure marked TAD-16 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

19 April 2024

requests@esafety.gov.au

Julie Iman Grant
eSafety Commissioner

Dear Ms Iman Grant

Your Reference: CYR-0511323, CYR-0511326, CYR-0511327 and CYR-0511328

We act for X Corp.

Your office issued X Corp. with a purported removal notice on 16 April 2024 to remove certain posts publicly commenting on a tragic attack against a Christian priest in Sydney, based on eSafety's erroneous determination that the posts constitute "class 1 material" (**the notice**).

Despite the notice being invalid under Australian law, in an act of good faith, X Corp. geo-blocked the relevant material in Australia. Accordingly, X Corp. has complied with the notice.

Your office subsequently sent our client a letter dated 18 April 2024, stating that X Corp. has failed to comply with the notice because users in Australia are still able to access the material on X by using a VPN, and that eSafety does not regard geo-blocking as amounting to compliance with the notice. The letter effectively demands that X Corp. globally remove the posts and threatens legal action against X Corp. for non-compliance.

Validity of the notice

X Corp. does not consider the notice to be a valid exercise of power by your office.

X Corp. reserves its rights in relation to the issuing of the notice and intends to challenge the notice as a matter of urgency.

X Corp. has complied with the notice

Putting the validity of the notice aside, X Corp. has complied with the notice by promptly making the content inaccessible to end-users in Australia with Australian IP addresses. X Corp. has therefore taken all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the material from X for users within Australia.

X Corp. will vigorously oppose any threatened legal proceeding for non-compliance. This letter is not intended, and should not be construed, as a waiver of any of X Corp.'s rights or other objections to the notice or your letter dated April 18, 2024, all of which X Corp. expressly reserves.

Yours faithfully
Thomson Geer



Justin Quill
Partner
T 03 8080 3748
M +61 429 899 495
E jquill@tglaw.com.au

ANNEXURE TAD-17

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 1 page is the annexure marked TAD-17 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

From: [Kathleen Reen](#)
To: [Amber Barney](#)
Cc: [Simon Matthews](#); [Emma Howland](#); [Shane Nihar Howland](#); [Shel](#)
Subject: [Re: Removal Notice provided to X Corp by eSafety Commissioner \[SEC-OFFICIAL/Sensitive, ACCESS-Legal Privilege\]](#) [AGSD/MS DMS FID513139]
Date: Friday, 19 April 2024 3:59:14 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not follow guidance, click links, or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Ms Amber,

Acknowledging receipt of your correspondence here.

Kind regards,
Kathleen

On Fri, Apr 19, 2024 at 1:31 PM Barney, Amber <Amber.Barney@ags.gov.au> wrote:

OFFICIAL: Sensitive
Legal Privilege

Dear Ms Reen

Please see attached correspondence. We note that the X legal requests submission form appears to be down and eSafety were unable to send it via that form.

Kind regards

Amber Barney
Lawyer
Australian Government Solicitor
T 02 9581 7433
amber.barney@ags.gov.au

Find out more about AGS at <http://www.ags.gov.au>

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ANNEXURE TAD-18

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 9 pages is the annexure marked TAD-18 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au


File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

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3. Perpetrators of violent attacks policy

Perpetrators of violent attacks policy



1. [Help Center](https://help.twitter.com/en)  (https://help.twitter.com/en)
2. [Safety and cybercrime](https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#safety-and-cybercrime)  (https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#safety-and-cybercrime)

Perpetrators of Violent Attacks

Overview

February 2023

We will remove any accounts maintained by individual perpetrators of terrorist, violent extremist, or mass violent attacks, as well as any accounts glorifying the perpetrator(s), or dedicated to sharing manifestos and/or third party links where related content is hosted. We may also remove Posts disseminating manifestos or other content produced by perpetrators.

We want X to be a place where people can find reliable information and express themselves freely and safely without feeling burdened by unhealthy content. In the aftermath of terrorist, violent extremist and mass violent attacks, we know many want to express compassion for victims, condemn the attacks and/or the perpetrators, and discuss how these incidents impact people and their communities. Some might also wish to share manifestos or other similar content produced by the attack's apparent perpetrator or an accomplice, either to express outrage or condemnation of the perpetrator's possible motives.

The violence that these perpetrators engage in, and the rationale they outline in manifestos or other means that normalizes hatred and discrimination, may further jeopardize the physical safety and well-being of those who are targeted, and has the potential to inspire future attacks. Exposure to these materials may also cause harm to those that view them.

We believe the hateful and discriminatory views promoted in content produced by perpetrators are harmful for society and their dissemination should be limited in order to prevent perpetrators from publicizing their message. As a result we may remove Posts that include manifestos or other similar material produced by perpetrators, even if the context is not abusive. However, we may allow newsworthy content if it does not:

- Convey suggestions about how to arm oneself and choose targets;
- Share hateful slogans, symbols, memes, and/or hateful conspiracy theories;
- Outline the perpetrator's ideology, tactical choices, and/or plan of attack.

What is a manifesto?

We define a manifesto as a statement by a perpetrator outlining their motivation, views, or intent to engage in a violent attack. A manifesto can be in the form of a written document, social media post, audio recording, video, external link, or letter or other forms of content. It may be shared in the aftermath, or at any period before a violent attack. A manifesto can be linked to the event through a statement of warning or intent.

Who are the individual perpetrators of terrorist, violent extremist, and mass violent attacks?

Violent attacks claimed by a violent organization or by a member of such organizations are covered under our [Violent and Hateful Entities policy](#). We do not require that a person have been confirmed as members of terrorist organizations or other violent and hateful entities, nor that they have any official affiliation with any group, organization, or ideology, for us to enforce on content under this aspect of our policies.

What is in violation of this policy?

Under this policy, we will permanently suspend accounts belonging to apparent individual perpetrators of terrorist, violent extremist, and mass violent attacks, as well as accounts dedicated to the sharing of harmful and violent content associated with the perpetrators or the violent attack.

Additionally, you may not Post any of the following:

Manifestos and other content created by perpetrators

We may remove content containing manifestos and other content created by individual perpetrators or their accomplices. Violations can occur via Posts, Spaces, images, and videos, including live video. Examples of content that we may action under this policy include, but are not limited to:

- Sharing or linking full-length manifestos, regardless of context
- Any Posts containing excerpt(s) of a reproduced manifesto (edited or sliced) or of the original manifesto, except when shared in a newsworthy context.
 - Regardless of context, it is always prohibited to share any of the following:
 - Excerpt(s) that convey suggestions about how to arm oneself and choose targets.
 - Excerpt(s) that share hateful slogans, symbols, memes, and/or hateful conspiracy theories such as the Great Replacement Theory.
 - Excerpt(s) outlining the perpetrator's ideology, tactical choices, and/or plan of attack.
- Sharing perpetrator-generated media related to the attack in all instances. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - Media filmed by the perpetrator of the attack
 - Memes, stickers, or graffiti shared and/or produced by the perpetrator
 - Media of the weapons utilized in the attack
- Other perpetrator-generated content that is not associated with the violent attack but that is specific to the promotion or support of violence.
- Bystander-generated content of the attack as the attack is taking place, such as content that displays a moment of the assault or death, dead bodies, content that identifies victims, or content that depicts the perpetrator(s) conducting the attack.

Multimedia content, URLs, and hashtags

We may put a sensitive media interstitial over some media. The interstitial places images and videos behind a warning message that needs to be acknowledged before the media can be viewed. Using this feature means that people who don't want to see sensitive media can avoid it, or make an informed decision before they choose to view it. The types of media we may interstitial include, but are not limited to:

- Media depicting a perpetrator
- Excerpts of the attacker's manifesto that are shared as part of a news report

We may label URLs linking directly to documents believed to be a manifesto to prevent these URLs from being shared on X.

We may denylist hashtags identifying perpetrators on trends to reduce the visibility of perpetrators' identities, as well as all hashtags that are used uniquely to surface manifestos.

What is not a violation of this policy?

- Accounts that belong to
 - Bystanders who happened to be close to the violent attack and/or managed to stop the attack, for example someone who shot the perpetrator(s)
 - Perpetrators whose convictions were overturned after a not guilty verdict
- Content depicting any of the following:
 - The use of force by law enforcement and military personnel, as part of the scope of their official functions, that resulted in casualties;
 - Violence against military personnel and law enforcement;
 - Human rights abuses
 - Violent attacks that are part of an armed conflict
 - Violence used as a means of self defense
 - Violent attacks, where there is probable doubt about the intent behind the attack
 - Cases of vandalism and attacks resulting in damage to essential infrastructure
 - Sharing a few sentences from the manifesto(s), either in a newsworthy context or to bring more awareness to the rise of hate or violence towards a specific group. For example: "the shooter said he wants to eradicate x group" is not actionable under this policy.

Who can report violations of this policy?

Anyone can report potential violations of this policy, whether they have an X account or not.

What happens if I violate this policy?

The consequences for violating our violent events policy depends on the severity of the violation. Accounts maintained by perpetrators of terrorist, violent extremist,

or mass violent attacks will be permanently suspended. As described above, we may also remove content containing manifestos and other content created by perpetrators or their accomplices.

In addition, we will also remove content that violates our policies regarding Violent Speech or other parts of Our Rules.

Additional resources

Learn more about our range of enforcement options and our approach to policy development and enforcement.

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ANNEXURE TAD-19

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

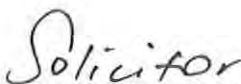
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Respondent

The following 7 pages is the annexure marked TAD-19 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au


File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
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3. Violent Speech Policy

Violent Speech Policy



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Violent Speech Policy

Overview

October 2023

You may not threaten, incite, glorify, or express desire for violence or harm.

X is a place where people can express themselves, learn about what's happening, and debate global issues. However, healthy conversations can't thrive when violent speech is used to deliver a message. As a result, we may remove or reduce the visibility of violent speech in order to ensure the safety of our users and prevent the normalization of violent actions.

What is in violation of this policy?

Violent Threats

You may not threaten to inflict physical harm on others, which includes (but is not limited to) threatening to kill, torture, sexually assault, or otherwise hurt someone. This also includes threatening to damage civilian homes and shelters, or infrastructure that is essential to daily, civic, or business activities.

Wish of Harm

You may not wish, hope, or express desire for harm. This includes (but is not limited to) hoping for others to die, suffer illnesses, tragic incidents, or experience other physically harmful consequences.

Incitement of Violence

You may not incite, promote, or encourage others to commit acts of violence or harm, which includes (but is not limited to) encouraging others to hurt themselves or inciting others to commit atrocity crimes including crimes against humanity, war crimes or genocide. This also includes using coded language (often referred to as "dog whistles") to indirectly incite violence.

Glorification of Violence

You may not glorify, praise, or celebrate acts of violence where harm occurred, which includes (but is not limited to) expressing gratitude that someone experienced physical harm or praising Violent entities (<https://help.twitter.com/rules-and-policies/violent-speech>)

[policies/violent-entities](#)) and [Perpetrators of Violent Attacks](https://help.twitter.com/rules-and-policies/perpetrators-of-violent-attacks) (<https://help.twitter.com/rules-and-policies/perpetrators-of-violent-attacks>). This also includes glorifying animal abuse or cruelty.

What is not a violation of this policy?

We make sure to evaluate and understand the context behind the conversation before taking action, and we allow expressions of violent speech when there is no clear abusive or violent context, such as (but not limited to) hyperbolic and consensual speech between friends, or during discussion of video games and sporting events.

We also allow certain cases of figures of speech, satire, or artistic expression when the context is expressing a viewpoint rather than instigating actionable violence or harm.

What happens if you violate this policy?

In certain cases, we will immediately and permanently suspend any account that violates this policy. However, for most violations, we may instead temporarily lock you out of your account before you can Post again. In rare cases, we may make the violative content less visible by [restricting its reach](https://help.twitter.com/rules-and-policies/enforcement-options) (<https://help.twitter.com/rules-and-policies/enforcement-options>) on X. However, if you continue to violate this policy after receiving a warning, your account may be permanently suspended.

We also recognize that conversations regarding certain individuals credibly accused of severe violence may prompt outrage and associated violent speech. In these limited cases, we may take less punitive measures.

Learn more about [our range of enforcement options](#). If someone believes we took an enforcement action in error, they can [submit an appeal](https://help.twitter.com/forms/account-access/appeals.html) (<https://help.twitter.com/forms/account-access/appeals.html>).

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- [Svenska](https://help.twitter.com/sv) (https://help.twitter.com/sv)
- [Norsk](https://help.twitter.com/no) (https://help.twitter.com/no)
- [Polski](https://help.twitter.com/pl) (https://help.twitter.com/pl)
- [Magyar](https://help.twitter.com/hu) (https://help.twitter.com/hu)
- [Română](https://help.twitter.com/ro) (https://help.twitter.com/ro)
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- [Български](https://help.twitter.com/bg) (https://help.twitter.com/bg)
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- [Српски](https://help.twitter.com/sr) (https://help.twitter.com/sr)
- [Slovenčina](https://help.twitter.com/sk) (https://help.twitter.com/sk)
- [پښتو](https://help.twitter.com/ps) (https://help.twitter.com/ps)
- [Dari](https://help.twitter.com/fa-af) (https://help.twitter.com/fa-af)
- [Oromo](https://help.twitter.com/om) (https://help.twitter.com/om)
- [Tigrinya](https://help.twitter.com/ti) (https://help.twitter.com/ti)
- [Kurdish](https://help.twitter.com/ckb) (https://help.twitter.com/ckb)
- [Lietuvių](https://help.twitter.com/lt) (https://help.twitter.com/lt)
- [Latviešu](https://help.twitter.com/lv) (https://help.twitter.com/lv)
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- [Slovenščina](https://help.twitter.com/sl) (https://help.twitter.com/sl)
- [Gaeilge](https://help.twitter.com/ga) (https://help.twitter.com/ga)
- [Lus Hmoob](https://help.twitter.com/hmn) (https://help.twitter.com/hmn)
- [Հայերեն](https://help.twitter.com/hy) (https://help.twitter.com/hy)
- [ខ្មែរ](https://help.twitter.com/km) (https://help.twitter.com/km)

ANNEXURE TAD-20

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 2 pages is the annexure marked TAD-20 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

advertisers from showing inappropriate advertising to them (such as alcohol). Twitter noted that 'The challenges here are significant; definitions and specific determinations of harmful content continue to carry significant concerns including real risks of limiting reasonable access to information, ideas and speech'.

Twitter did not respond to a question requiring the criteria used for evaluating content that is harmful to children.

Following a subsequent question from eSafety, providing Twitter with a further opportunity to provide the information sought in the Notice, Twitter noted:

Aside from evaluating content as [sensitive/graphic](#) or not, we do not currently perform any additional evaluation of content as being harmful for children, given that children are not our target customer and our service is not overwhelmingly used by children. Our priority is enforcing our rules, and providing appropriate safeguards and controls to users. Some content is gated behind an age appropriate content interstitial, based on whether a person has submitted an age under 18.

Our [help centre](#) states: 'Age Restricted Content: We restrict viewers who are under 18, or who do not include a birth date on their profile, from viewing adult content. You can learn how to [add a birth date](#) to your profile, [adjust birth date visibility settings](#) (visibility of your birth date is defaulted to private if you update it after January 2022) and learn how Twitter uses your age to show you more relevant content, including ads, in accordance with our Privacy Policy. People over 18 can opt-out of viewing sensitive media on Twitter by updating their settings.'

Following this initial response, Twitter subsequently provided eSafety with further information and stated it:

continues to explore solutions that address age verification whilst at the same time balancing data processing minimisation principles and data protection concerns generally speaking, especially for minors.

Preventing the sale and trade of CSEA material

Twitter was asked what steps are taken to prevent the recommendation of accounts or content involved in the sale and trade of child sexual exploitation material. Twitter responded:

We do not allow CSAM material on Twitter and when we are aware of it we immediately remove it. When we identify content we also suspend accounts that have engaged with the materials. We also make known cse keywords unsearchable to avoid returning cse materials through search.

14. Question about the use of metrics to internally assess efficacy of interventions to detect CSEA

Twitter responded that it does have internal metrics in place to assess the efficacy of its interventions to detect CSEA material. Twitter stated that it measures what percent of accounts are taken down proactively versus by external partners (such as law enforcement or user reports), and that it tracks impressions before takedown. Twitter stated that it continues to monitor the precision of its models, as it stated that high-precision models allow Twitter to automate suspension without human review.

15. Question about appeals against CSEA-related moderation

In response to a question about how many appeals have been made by users for accounts banned or content removed for CSEA material and activity, Twitter responded 'We see a consistent appeals rate of between 2-4% on all CSE related suspensions.' Twitter stated that 'a very low proportion (<10%) of those appeals are successful'.

eSafety provided Twitter with a further opportunity to provide the information sought in the Notice, noting that it was the number of appeals which was required by the Notice.

Twitter responded that between January 2022 and December 2022, it suspended 2,348,712 accounts for violating Twitter's CSE policy, globally. Twitter added that in the same period, Twitter received via its internal redress mechanism 446,684 appeals associated with 238,352 unique Twitter accounts.

16. Questions about Safety by Design training for staff

Twitter responded that it does provide training to its staff on Safety by Design principles. Twitter stated, 'For new features, trust and safety staff members work with teams across the company to proactively surface any risks and build in mitigating features.'

ANNEXURE TAD-21

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 7 pages is the annexure marked TAD-21 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



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Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au


File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

[Skip to main content](#)



[Help Center \(https://help.twitter.com/en\)](https://help.twitter.com/en)

- [Using X](https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x) (https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x)
- [Managing your account](https://help.twitter.com/en/managing-your-account) (https://help.twitter.com/en/managing-your-account)
- [Safety and security](https://help.twitter.com/en/safety-and-security) (https://help.twitter.com/en/safety-and-security)
- [Rules and policies](https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies) (https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies)
- **Resources** 
 - [New user FAQ](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/new-user-faq) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/new-user-faq)
 - [Glossary](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/glossary) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/glossary)
 - [A safer X](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/a-safer-twitter) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/a-safer-twitter)
 - [Accessibility](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/accessibility) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/accessibility)
 - [Our rules](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/rules) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/rules)
 - [My privacy](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/how-you-can-control-your-privacy) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/how-you-can-control-your-privacy)
 - [How we address misinformation on X](https://communitynotes.twitter.com/guide/en/about/introduction) (https://communitynotes.twitter.com/guide/en/about/introduction)
 - [Recommender Systems](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/recommender-systems) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/recommender-systems)



Contact Us (https://help.twitter.com/forms.html)

1. [Help Center](https://help.twitter.com/en) (https://help.twitter.com/en)

2. [Tweets](https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x#tweets) (https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x#tweets)

3. How to delete a Post

How to delete a Post



1. [Help Center](https://help.twitter.com/en) 
2. [Tweets](https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x#tweets) 

How to delete a Post

You can delete any of your own posts from X at any time. If you delete a post, we will reflect your updated content on X.com, X for iOS, and X for Android. Please note that you can only delete posts you have posted, you cannot delete posts from other accounts on your timeline. Learn about what actions you can take to [control your X experience](#).

If you repost a post and later want to remove it from your profile, you can undo your repost.

Instructions for:



How to delete a post

Step 1

In the top menu, tap your **profile** icon.

Step 2

Tap **Profile**.

Step 3

Locate the post you want to delete.

Step 4

Tap the ^{ooo} icon located at the top of the post.


Step 5

Tap **Delete post**.

Step 6

Tap **Delete** to confirm.

Step 1

In the top menu, you will either see a **navigation menu** icon  or your **profile** icon. Tap whichever icon you have.

Step 2

From the menu, tap **Profile**.

Step 3

Locate the post you want to delete.

Step 4

Tap the ^{ooo} icon located at the top of the post.

Step 5

Tap **Delete**.

Step 6

Tap **Yes** to confirm.


Step 1

Visit your **Profile** page.

Step 2

Locate the post you want to delete.

Step 3

Click the  icon

Step 4

Click **Delete post**.

Read about getting started with [X for iOS](#) and [X for Android](#) for more information about our mobile apps.

How to delete multiple posts

- **We do not provide a way to bulk-delete posts.** You can only delete posts manually, one by one.
- If you're looking to get a fresh start on your X account without losing your username, the best way to do this is to create another account with a temporary username, and then switch the username between your current account and the new account. Please see our article on [changing your username](#) for more info.

What happens to posts I delete?

- When you delete a post, it is removed from your account, the timeline of any accounts that follow you, and from X search results on x.com, X for iOS, and X for Android.
- Reposts of the deleted post will also be removed on x.com, X for iOS, and X for Android.
- Once a post has been deleted, the post contents, associated metadata, and all analytical information about that post is no longer publicly available on X.
- If other people have copied and pasted part or all of your text into their own post, their posts will not be removed.
- If other people have reposted your post with a comment of their own, their posts will not be removed.
- Posts may be cached or cross-posted on third-party websites, applications, or search engines. We cannot remove posts that are not on x.com, X for iOS, or X for Android.

Share this article



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[Privacy](https://twitter.com/privacy) (https://twitter.com/privacy)

[Terms and conditions](https://twitter.com/tos) (https://twitter.com/tos)



[Help Center](https://help.twitter.com/en) (https://help.twitter.com/en)

- [English](https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x/delete-posts)
- [Español](https://help.twitter.com/es/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/es/using-x/delete-posts)
- [日本語](https://help.twitter.com/ja/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/ja/using-x/delete-posts)
- [한국어](https://help.twitter.com/ko/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/ko/using-x/delete-posts)
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- [Türkçe](https://help.twitter.com/tr/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/tr/using-x/delete-posts)
- [Français](https://help.twitter.com/fr/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/fr/using-x/delete-posts)
- [Italiano](https://help.twitter.com/it/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/it/using-x/delete-posts)
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- [Nederlands](https://help.twitter.com/nl/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/nl/using-x/delete-posts)
- [Bahasa Indonesia](https://help.twitter.com/id/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/id/using-x/delete-posts)
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- [हिंदी](https://help.twitter.com/hi/using-x/delete-posts) (https://help.twitter.com/hi/using-x/delete-posts)
- [עברית](https://help.twitter.com/he) (https://help.twitter.com/he)
- [简体中文](https://help.twitter.com/zh-cn) (https://help.twitter.com/zh-cn)
- [繁體中文](https://help.twitter.com/zh-tw) (https://help.twitter.com/zh-tw)
- [ภาษาไทย](https://help.twitter.com/th) (https://help.twitter.com/th)
- [Tiếng Việt](https://help.twitter.com/vi) (https://help.twitter.com/vi)
- [Melayu](https://help.twitter.com/ms) (https://help.twitter.com/ms)
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- [فارسی](https://help.twitter.com/fa) (https://help.twitter.com/fa)
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- [Magyar](https://help.twitter.com/hu) (https://help.twitter.com/hu)
- [Română](https://help.twitter.com/ro) (https://help.twitter.com/ro)
- [Українська](https://help.twitter.com/uk) (https://help.twitter.com/uk)
- [Български](https://help.twitter.com/bg) (https://help.twitter.com/bg)
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- [پښتو](https://help.twitter.com/ps) (https://help.twitter.com/ps)
- [Dari](https://help.twitter.com/fa-af) (https://help.twitter.com/fa-af)
- [Oromo](https://help.twitter.com/om) (https://help.twitter.com/om)
- [Tigrinya](https://help.twitter.com/ti) (https://help.twitter.com/ti)
- [Kurdish](https://help.twitter.com/ckb) (https://help.twitter.com/ckb)
- [Lietuvių](https://help.twitter.com/lv) (https://help.twitter.com/lv)
- [Latviešu](https://help.twitter.com/lv) (https://help.twitter.com/lv)
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ANNEXURE TAD-22

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 3 pages is the annexure marked TAD-22 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

Transparency Center

Home → How Meta enforces its policies → Taking action

Taking down violating content

UPDATED FEB 22, 2023

If your content goes against the [Facebook Community Standards](#) or [Instagram Community Guidelines](#), Meta will remove it. We'll also notify you so you can understand why we removed the content and how to avoid posting violating content in the future.

We use a [strike system](#) to count violations and hold you accountable for the content that you post. Depending on which policy your content goes against, your previous history of violations and the number of strikes you have, your account may also be [restricted](#) or [disabled](#).

What happens when your content is removed

We'll let you know when something you posted goes against our Community Standards or Community Guidelines. Usually, this notice appears in your Feed when you log into Facebook or in your feed on Instagram. You can also find it in your [Support Inbox](#) on Facebook or [Support Requests](#) on Instagram.

We'll do our best to reference which part of our policies you didn't follow, and give a brief description of why we don't allow the content, so you can avoid having other content removed in the future.

We occasionally make mistakes. If you believe that we made a mistake by removing your content, you can usually [let us know](#) and we'll take another look.

EXPERIENCE

View a content removal experience



NEXT

Counting strikes



POLICIES

ENFORCEMENT

SECURITY

FEATURES

GOVERNANCE

REPORTS

RESEARCH TOOLS

[Privacy Policy](#) [Terms of Service](#) [Cookies](#)

ANNEXURE TAD-23

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

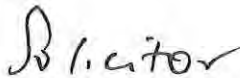
X CORP

Respondent

The following 10 pages is the annexure marked TAD-23 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054



Getting started

Using TikTok

Account and privacy settings

Safety

Report a problem

Report a comment

Report a direct message

Report a hashtag

Report an impersonation account

Report a LIVE comment

Report a LIVE video

Report a sound

Report a suggested search

Report a Series

Report a TikTok Sticker

Report a video

Report an account

Report an underage account on TikTok

Report another issue

Share feedback

Account and user safety



- Community Guidelines
- Content violations and bans
- Transaction policy violations and bans
- For You feed video eligibility
- Audience controls
- Comment Care Mode
- Restricted Mode
- For parents and guardians
- Youth Portal
- Age-restricted content on TikTok LIVE
- Avoid phishing on TikTok
- Inactive Account Policy
- Minimum age appeals on TikTok
- Underage appeals on TikTok
- Online safety in Australia
- Copyright
- Intellectual property
- Trademark and counterfeiting
- Connect to third-party apps
- TikTok developer products
- Law Enforcement Data Request Guidelines
- Reporting security vulnerabilities





Content violations and bans

Jump to a section

[Content moderation on TikTok](#) • [Account strikes and bans](#)

Content moderation on TikTok

Our [Community Guidelines](#) set the rules for what is and isn't allowed on TikTok to help foster a welcoming, safe, and entertaining experience. We've developed tools and technology to identify and remove harmful content and behavior that goes against our Community Guidelines. These tools help us advance the safety of our community and maintain the integrity of our platform.

How does TikTok detect violations and enforce its Community Guidelines?

We use both automated and human evaluation to detect and take action against violations of our [Community Guidelines](#). If we find violations and remove that content, the account owner will be notified.

What happens if your TikTok content is under review?

If your TikTok content is under review, it will be reviewed by our Trust and Safety team to determine whether it should be removed or made [ineligible for the For You feed](#) according to our [Community Guidelines](#). This may happen when you upload content, if it gains popularity, or if it's reported.



- You'll be given the opportunity to appeal the decision.

What happens if your video is ineligible for the For You feed?

In some cases, as [outlined in our Community Guidelines](#), we may determine your video is ineligible for the For You feed. When this happens, your video will no longer be displayed in the For You feed. You can review the reason, submit feedback on our decision, and appeal if you believe we've made a mistake. If the appeal is successful, your video will be eligible for recommendation to the For You feed.

Keep in mind that you'll need to turn on analytics in your TikTok settings to view our decision.

To turn on analytics on your videos:

1. In the TikTok app, tap **Profile** at the bottom.
2. Tap the **Menu** button at the top.
3. Tap **Creator Tools**.
4. Tap **Get started**.
5. Tap **Turn on**.

To get more details on our decision:

1. In the TikTok app, go to the video you'd like to know more about.
2. Tap the **More options ...** button on the side of the video, then tap **Analytics**. Alternatively, tap **More insights** at the bottom.
3. At the top of the **Performance** tab, tap the notification that your video isn't eligible for the For You feed.
4. Review the feedback. You can choose **Yes** or **No** to whether or not you understand why your video isn't eligible for the For You feed. If you choose **No**, you can follow the instructions provided on the next screen to share feedback and help us improve our moderation capabilities.

If you don't agree with our decision that your video is ineligible for the For You feed, you can submit an appeal.

To submit an appeal:

1. In the TikTok app, go to the video that is ineligible for the For You feed.



eligible for the For You feed.
4. Tap Appeal at the top.

You can also submit an appeal after submitting feedback on why you disagree with our decision.

How does TikTok enforce its Community Guidelines for government, politicians, and news accounts?

We use the same content moderation practices for [Government, Politician, and Political Party Accounts](#) and news entities as we do for other TikTok accounts. This means we'll remove any violative content and permanently remove the account for any single severe content violation, such as showing real-world violence or torture. However, because of the role these public interest accounts play in civic processes and civil society, we enforce different account restrictions in keeping with our commitment to human rights and [free expression](#). If they reach the strike limit set for all accounts, they'll be temporarily ineligible to appear in the For You and Following feeds for 90 days.

In some cases, where public interest accounts may present a particularly high risk to public safety—such as during periods of civil unrest, elections, or other high-risk social and political environments—we may impose other restrictions. If a public interest account posts content during high-risk times that promotes violence, hate, or misinformation that could undermine a civic process or contribute to real-world harm, we may restrict that account from posting content for a period of 7 to 30 days, depending on the severity of the violation and surrounding risk. We may extend the restriction period if we determine that the actions of the account owner indicate they're likely to continue violations and public safety is still at high risk. We may also consider behavior outside of TikTok in our decision.

Account strikes and bans



The first time your content is removed because of a [Community Guidelines](#) violation, you'll receive a warning strike on your account. You'll receive a notification to explain why your content was removed, which guideline the content violated, and how to submit an appeal if you believe we've made a mistake.

Keep in mind that if your first violation is severe, this won't apply and you'll receive a strike instead of a warning. We may also ban your account.

We'll notify you of the consequences in the [Account Updates](#) section of your [Inbox](#). You can view a record of your violations in your [Account Status](#).

Our system counts the number of times your account has violated our [Community Guidelines](#), and for each violation after your first warning, you'll receive a strike on your account.

We count strikes by policy area as listed in our [Community Guidelines](#) (for example, safety and civility) or by feature (for example, comments or direct messages). Your account will receive a strike based on the severity of the policy violation. We'll count the strikes until your account reaches the threshold for a permanent account ban. We'll notify you if you're on the verge of being banned.

Keep in mind that for repeated violations or depending on the severity of a single violation, [we may permanently ban your account](#). In some cases, for violations when using certain features such as LIVE or direct messages, we may temporarily restrict access to the feature while your content is under review to ensure that you don't immediately re-engage in violative behavior.

Do strikes on your TikTok account expire?

Strikes on your TikTok account will expire after 90 days and will no longer be taken into consideration for a permanent account ban.

When does TikTok permanently ban accounts?

We may permanently ban accounts if we identify the following violations of our [Community Guidelines](#) and [Terms of Service](#), including:



- You have a severe violation on your account:
 - Post, promote, or facilitate youth exploitation or child sexual abuse material (CSAM).
 - Promote or threaten violence.
 - Post or promote content that depicts non-consensual sex acts such as rape or molestation.
 - Post content that facilitates human trafficking.
 - Post content that depicts real-world torture.
- Create or use another TikTok account to intentionally [avoid restrictions or a permanent ban imposed on another account](#).
- Your account has reached the strike threshold for multiple violations within a policy or feature.
- Multiple violations of our [Intellectual Property Policy](#).

How will you know if your TikTok account is permanently banned?

If your account has been banned, you'll receive a banner notification when you try to log in to inform you of the ban.

How to access your TikTok account after it's banned

If your account is banned, you can log in to the account to submit an appeal and download your personal data. Keep in mind that we delete personal data after a period of time in accordance with applicable laws and our data retention policy. After the deletion, your account will no longer be available.

How to appeal if your content is removed or your TikTok account is banned

If you believe your content or account has been removed by mistake, you can [appeal this decision](#).

If your appeal is approved:

- Your content or account will be reinstated (unless you've already deleted the account or content).
- The strike will be removed from your account.



Can you create a new TikTok account after a ban?

You can create multiple accounts on TikTok. However, we may restrict or permanently ban your account if you make any attempts to avoid a restriction or ban imposed on another account you own, including:

- Create a new account after your account has been banned for a severe violation.
- Post violative content on a new or existing account.
- Spread content violations across multiple accounts.

This applies for as long as the restriction remains active on your other account.

Was this helpful?

Yes

No

Helpful links

- [Creating an account](#)
- [Setting up your profile](#)
- [Creating a TikTok video](#)





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ANNEXURE TAD-24

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 4 pages is the annexure marked TAD-24 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054



RULES AND POLICIES

Community Guidelines



Community Guidelines Developing Community Guidelines **Enforcing Community Guidelines**

Detecting violations Allowing FDSA content **Taking action on violations**

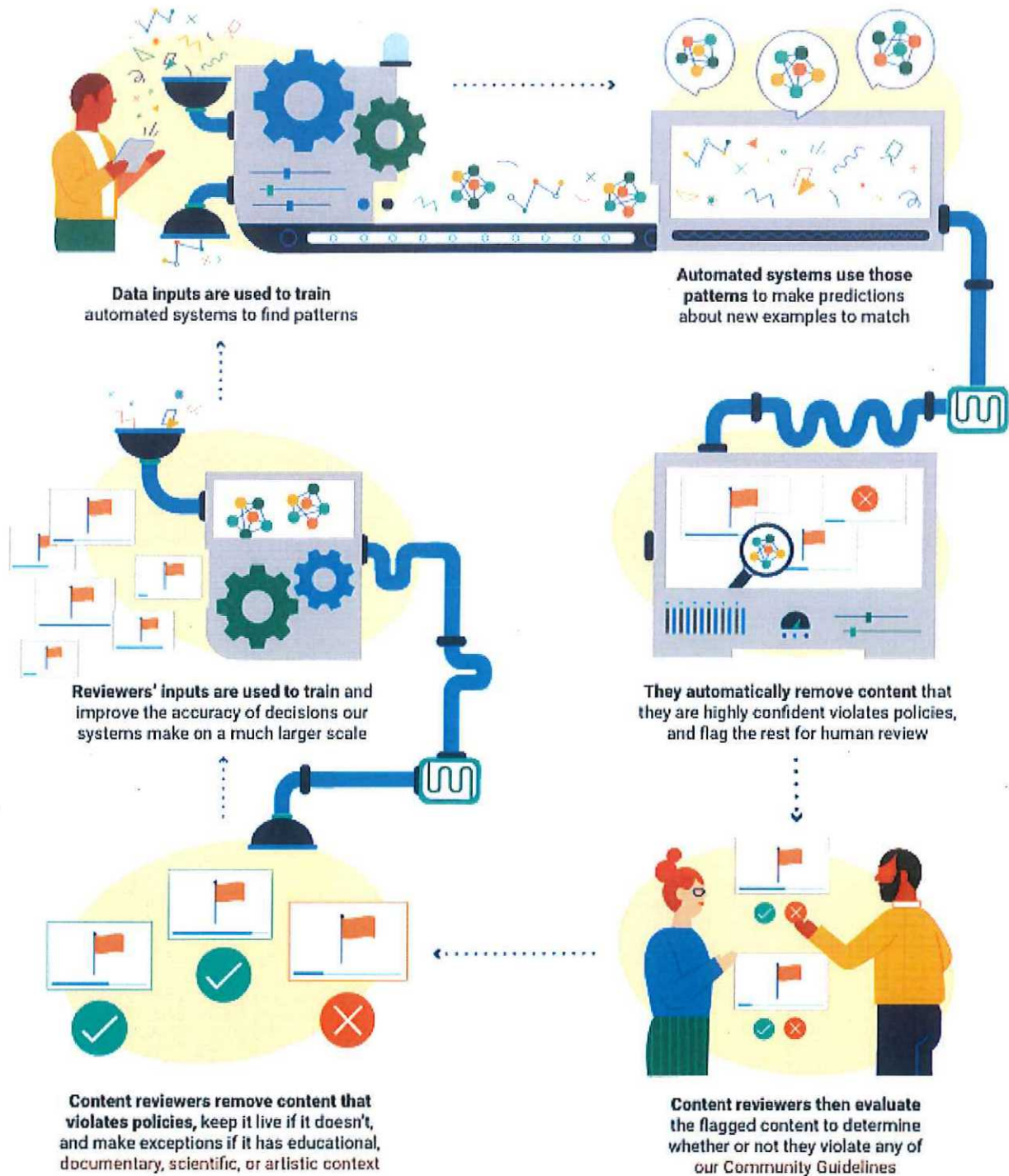
What action does YouTube take for content that violates the Community Guidelines?

Machine-learning systems help us identify and remove spam automatically, as well as remove re-uploads of content that we've already reviewed and determined violates our policies.

YouTube takes action on other flagged videos after review by trained human reviewers. They assess whether the content does indeed violate our policies, and protect content that has an



Reviewers' inputs are then used to train and improve the accuracy of our systems on a much larger scale.





If our reviewers decide that content violates our Community Guidelines, we remove the content and send a notice to the creator. The first time that a creator violates our Community Guidelines, they receive a warning with no penalty to the channel. After one warning, we'll issue a Community Guidelines strike to the channel and the account will have temporary restrictions including not being allowed to upload videos, live streams or stories for a one-week period. Channels that receive three strikes within a 90-day period will be terminated. Channels that are dedicated to violating our policies or that have a single case of severe abuse of the platform will bypass our strikes system and be terminated. All strikes and terminations can be appealed if the creator believes that there was an error, and our teams will re-review the decision.

Resources

[Learn more about Community Guidelines strikes](#) 

[Appeal a Community Guidelines strike](#) 

Age-restricting content

Sometimes content doesn't violate our Community Guidelines but may not be appropriate for viewers under 18 years of age. In these cases, our review team will place an age restriction on the video so that it will not be visible to viewers under 18 years of age, logged-out users or to those who have [Restricted mode](#) enabled. Creators can also choose to [age-restrict their own content](#) at upload if they think that it's not suitable for younger audiences.

Resources

[Learn more about age-restricted content](#) 



Related articles

Progress on managing harmful content

[READ MORE](#)

Managing harmful content

[READ MORE](#)

Legal removals

[READ MORE](#)

Connect



[Policies & safety](#)

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ANNEXURE TAD-25

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 7 pages is the annexure marked TAD-25 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:


.....
Signature


.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
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Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

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- Resources ▼
 - [New user FAQ](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/new-user-faq) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/new-user-faq)
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 - [Our rules](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/rules) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/rules)
 - [My privacy](https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/how-you-can-control-your-privacy) (https://help.twitter.com/en/resources/how-you-can-control-your-privacy)
 - [How we address misinformation on X](https://communitynotes.twitter.com/guide/en/about/introduction) (https://communitynotes.twitter.com/guide/en/about/introduction)
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^
3. Our range of enforcement options

Our range of enforcement options



1. [Help Center](https://help.twitter.com/en) ^ (https://help.twitter.com/en)
2. [Platform Use Guidelines](https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#platform-use-guidelines) ^ (https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#platform-use-guidelines)

Our range of enforcement options

When we take enforcement actions, we may do so either on a specific piece of content (e.g., an individual post or Direct Message), on an account, or employ a combination of these options. In some instances, this is because the behavior violates the [X Rules](#). Other times, it may be in response to a valid legal request from an authorized entity in a given country. Below are some of the enforcement actions that we may take.

Post-level enforcement

We take action at the post level when a specific post violates the X Rules, including posts that share or reproduce other posts by posting screenshots, quote-posting, or sharing post URLs that violate our Rules.

A few of the ways in which we might take action at the post level include:

Limiting post visibility: Where appropriate, we will restrict the reach of posts that violate our policies and create a negative experience for other users by making the post less discoverable on X. This can include:

- Excluding the post from search results, trends, and recommended notifications
- Removing the post from the For you and Following timelines
- Restricting the post's discoverability to the author's profile
- Downranking the post in replies
- Restricting Likes, replies, Reposts, Quote posts, bookmarks, share, pin to profile, or Edit post

Excluding the post from having ads adjacent to it: Starting in April 2023, posts identified as violating our Rules will begin to receive labels informing both post authors and viewers that we limited the post's visibility.

Authors will be able to submit an appeal on the label if they think we incorrectly limited their post's visibility.

Requiring post removal: When we determine that a post violated the X Rules and the violation is severe enough to warrant post removal, we will require the violator to remove it before they can post again. They will need to go through the

process of removing the violating post or [appealing](#) our removal request if they believe we made an error. The post will be hidden from public view with a [notice](#) during this process.

Labeling a post: If we determine a post contains misleading or disputed information per our policies that could potentially lead to harm, we may [add a label](#) to the content to provide context and additional information to users. In these cases, [Community Notes](#) may also be visible on posts to provide additional context.

Notice of public interest exception: We may determine that it is in the public interest for a post that would otherwise be in violation of our rules to remain accessible on our service. When this occurs, we will place the post behind a notice and limit its visibility. [Learn more](#) about the public interest exception.

Direct Message-level enforcement

Stopping conversations between a reported violator and the reporter's account: In a private Direct Message conversation, when a participant reports the other account, we will stop the violator from sending messages to the account who reported them. The conversation will also be removed from the reporter's inbox. However, if the reporter decides to continue to send Direct Messages to the violator, the conversation will resume.

Placing a Direct Message behind a notice: In a group Direct Message conversation, the violating Direct Message may be placed behind a notice to ensure no one else in the group can see it again.

Account-level enforcement

We take action to suspend an account if we determine that a user has engaged in repeated violations of our policies and/or violated specific policies that cause significant risk to X (i.e. posting illegal content, attempts to manipulate our platform or spam users, using our platform to incite violence, etc.) or pose a threat to our users (fraud, user privacy violations, violent threats, targeted harassment, etc.).

Placing an account in read-only mode: We may temporarily limit an account's ability to post, Repost, or Like. The user can read their timelines and will only be able to send Direct Messages to their followers.

Verifying account ownership: We may require an account owner to verify ownership with a phone number or email address. Note that when an account has been locked pending completion of a challenge (such as being required to provide a phone number), it is removed from follower counts, Reposts, and Likes.

Users can appeal account suspensions if they believe we made an error. They can do this through the platform interface or by [filing a report](#).

Actions we may take against non-violating content

Placing a post behind a notice: We may place some forms of [sensitive media](#) like adult content or graphic violence behind an interstitial advising viewers to be aware that they will see sensitive media if they click through. Learn more about [how to control whether you see sensitive media](#).

Withholding a post based on age: We restrict views of specific forms of sensitive media such as adult content for viewers who are under 18 or viewers who do not include a birth date on their profile with [interstitials](#).

Withholding a post or account in a country: We may withhold access to certain content in a particular country if we receive a valid and properly scoped request from an authorized entity in that country. Read more about [country withheld content](#).

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[Privacy](https://twitter.com/privacy) (https://twitter.com/privacy)

[Terms and conditions](https://twitter.com/tos) (https://twitter.com/tos)



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ANNEXURE TAD-26

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 9 pages is the annexure marked TAD-26 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:

.....
Signature

.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*
Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

File ref: 24003626

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

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- [Using X](https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x) (https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x)
- [Managing your account](https://help.twitter.com/en/managing-your-account) (https://help.twitter.com/en/managing-your-account)
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1. [Help Center](https://help.twitter.com/en) (https://help.twitter.com/en)
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2. [Platform Use Guidelines](https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#platform-use-guidelines) (https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#platform-use-guidelines)
^
3. Notices on X and what they mean

Notices on X and what they mean



1. [Help Center](https://help.twitter.com/en) ^ (https://help.twitter.com/en)
2. [Platform Use Guidelines](https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#platform-use-guidelines) ^ (https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies#platform-use-guidelines)

Notices on X and what they mean

We may sometimes add a notice to an account or post to give you more context on the actions our systems or teams may take. In some instances, this is because the behavior violates the [X Rules](#). Other times, it may be in response to a valid and properly scoped request from an authorized entity in a given country. Below is a range of the notices you may come across when viewing an account or post.

Notices on posts

Our systems and teams may add notices on posts to give you more context or notice before you click through. A few of the times when we may add notices on posts include:

Placing a post behind an interstitial: We may place some forms of [sensitive media](#) like adult content or graphic violence behind an interstitial advising viewers to be aware that they will see sensitive media if they click through. (**Note:** you cannot click through on X for iOS.) This allows us to identify potentially sensitive content that some people may not wish to see. Learn more about [how to control whether you see sensitive media](#) (<https://help.twitter.com/safety-and-security/sensitive-media#settings>).

Age Restricted Content: We restrict viewers who are under 18, or who do not include a birth date on their profile, from viewing adult content. You can learn [how to add a birth date](#) to your profile, [adjust birth date visibility settings](#) (visibility of your birth date is defaulted to private if you update it after January 2022), and [learn how X uses your age](#) to show you more relevant content, including ads, in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#). People over 18 can opt-out of viewing sensitive media on X by updating their settings [here](#).

Placing a post in violation behind an interstitial: We may allow controversial content or behavior which may otherwise violate our rules to remain on our service because we believe there is a legitimate public interest in its availability. When this happens, we limit engagement with the post and add a notice to clarify that the post violates our rules, but we believe it should be left up to serve this purpose. You can read more on how we review posts that may be in the legitimate [public interest](#).

Notice for a removed post that violated the rules: If a post was found to be in violation of our rules, and has yet to be deleted by the person who posted it, we will hide it behind a notice. The account will remain locked until the post is removed.

Labeling a post that may contain disputed or misleading information: If we determine a post contains misleading or disputed information that could lead to harm, we may add a label to the content to provide context. For posts containing media determined to have been significantly and deceptively altered or fabricated, we may add a "Manipulated media" label.

Tapping these labels may link to a X Moment or other trusted source to provide additional information. Learn more about our policy on synthetic and manipulated media and our approach to handling misleading information.

Hiding a violating post while awaiting its removal: Once X takes an enforcement action and the person removes their post, another notice will be available for 14 days after to acknowledge its removal.

Where this notice **is** available:

- The details page of the post in violation on X for iOS and Android, and X.com.
- The profile page of the account in violation on X for iOS and Android, and X.com.

Where this notice **is not** available:

- Areas outside of profiles and post details pages, such as Home timeline, notifications, and search of any X client.

Notice for a post from a suspended account: If an account was found to be in violation (<https://help.twitter.com/managing-your-account/suspended-twitter-accounts>) of our rules, any posts from that account will be hidden behind a notice.

Withholding a post or account in a country: We may withhold access to certain content in a particular country if we receive a valid and properly scoped request from an authorized entity in that country. We also clearly indicate within the product when content has been withheld. Read more about country withheld content (<https://help.twitter.com/rules-and-policies/tweet-withheld-by-country>).

Hiding a reported post: If you've reported a post, we will hide it behind a notice and give you the choice on whether or not you want to view the content again.

Hiding a post from a muted or blocked account: If you have muted or blocked an account(s) and their posts are shared by someone else, we'll hide the content behind an interstitial and give you the option to click through and view it. Additionally, if you've muted keywords, we'll place posts that include those behind a notice. Read more about muting (<https://help.twitter.com/using-twitter/twitter-mute>) and blocking (<https://help.twitter.com/using-twitter/blocking-and-unblocking-accounts>) accounts.

Posts with limited visibility: There are some instances when a post is unavailable to view, such as a post from an account you do not follow that has protected posts, if the account has blocked you, the post was deleted, or if the post is from a deactivated account.

Notices on accounts

In some cases, we may add notices to accounts because of their account settings, while we wait for the account owner to update their account so it's in compliance with our rules, or if we detect unusual activity from it. Also, we take action at the account level if we determine that a person has violated the rules in a particularly egregious way, or has repeatedly violated them even after receiving notifications from us.

Requiring media or profile edits: If an account's profile or media content is not compliant with our policies, we may make it temporarily unavailable and require that the violator edit the media or information in their profile to comply with our rules. We also explain which policy their profile or media content has violated.

Verifying account ownership: To ensure that violators do not abuse the anonymity we offer and harass others on the platform, we may require the account owner to verify ownership with a phone number or email address. This also helps us identify violators who are operating multiple accounts for abusive purposes and take action on such accounts. Note that when an account has been locked pending completion of a challenge (such as being required to provide a phone number), it is removed from follower counts, Reposts, and likes until a phone number is provided.

Deactivated accounts: Account owners have the ability to deactivate their account at any time. When an account owner deactivates their account, the page will be rendered as unavailable.

Permanent suspension: This is our most severe enforcement action. Permanently suspending an account will remove it from view, and the violator will not be allowed to create new accounts. When we permanently suspend an account, we notify people that they have been suspended for abuse violations, and explain which policy or policies they have violated and which content was in violation.

Violators can appeal permanent suspensions if they believe we made an error. They can do this through the platform interface or by filing a report (<https://help.twitter.com/forms/general?subtopic=suspended>). Upon appeal, if we find that a suspension is valid, we respond to the appeal with information on the policy that the account has violated.

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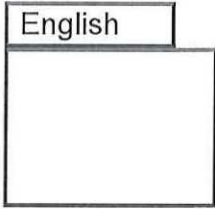


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ANNEXURE TAD-27

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

The following 17 pages is the annexure marked TAD-27 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

Social Media Statistics for Australia (Updated January 2024)



Adam Ramshaw

Adam Ramshaw has been helping companies to improve their Net Promoter® and Customer Feedback systems for more than 15 years. He is on a mission to stamp out ineffective processes and bad surveys.

[Get the Step by Step Buyer Persona Guide](#)

No business can afford to ignore social media as part of its marketing mix. But, unless you are a global multinational, it is also impossible to effectively manage all of the social media networks that are on offer.

To be most effective, companies and their [marketing agencies](#), and [customer experience consultants](#) should be active in two or, at most, three networks and communicate with customers in a focused way. This allows you to become proficient in the nuances of the those platforms and maximise results.

The difficulty for Australian organisations is understanding the nuances of which social media channels are most effective and active locally. Typically the published social media statistics focus on a United States or global perspective view of the data.

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 - High Level Australian Social Media Statistics
 - How Australians Use Social Media
 - Australian Social Media Average Time on Site and Traffic Ranks
 - The Top Australian Social Media Sites By Web Traffic:
 - Australians' Favourite Social Media Platforms In Rank Order
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 - Australian Social Media Usage by Age
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Overall Australian Social Media Statistics

Australians are reasonably avid consumers of social media. At least as avid as the US market, but not as active as some Asian countries.

High Level Australian Social Media Statistics

- Australians are slowly turning away from social media. In October 2023, 78.5% of the Australian population had active social media accounts. This is down from **80.4%** in February 2023 and 82.7% in February 2021. ([Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#), Analysis: Genroe)
- 54.2% of Australian Social Media Users are Women and 45.8% are Male. ([Source](#))
- 81.0% of Australians were active social media users in January 2023. ([Source](#)).
- YouTube (78.2%) and Facebook (77.7%) are tied for the most popular social media platform in Australia. ([Source](#))
- 98% of Australian users access social media via a mobile device. ([Source](#))
- In October 2023 Australians (between 16 and 64) spent an average of 1 hour 53 minutes per day on social media. This is down from 2 hours 0 minutes in Q1 2023, which was flat over the prior 36 months of Q1 2020→Q1 2023. ([Source](#), [Source](#), Analysis Genroe)
- Australians have about the average (6.7) number of social media accounts per person with an average of 6.3 per person. This should be compared to Japan (lowest – 3.5) and India (highest – 8.1) ([Source](#))

How Australians Use Social Media

- Australians increasingly use social media to follow influencers or other experts online. In October 2023, 24.6% said it is a main reason for using social media, up from 19.1% just 12 months earlier ([Source](#), [Source](#))
- Work related use of social media has more than doubled in the 12 months to October 2023 with 30.7% of Australian internet users (16-64) say a main reason for using social media is for work related activities, up from 13.0% in October 2022. ([Source](#), [Source](#))
- 52% of Australian's use Social Media as a source of news. This is just below the worldwide average of 55% ([Source](#), Analysis: Genroe)
- While 25.1% of Australian's say a main reason for using Social Media is as a source of news, up from 13% in October 2022, this is far below worldwide average of 34.6% ([Source](#), [Source](#), Analysis: Genroe)
- Australians increasingly turn to social media to learn about brands. In October 2023, 43.6% Australians state they used Social Media when looking for information about a brand. This is up from 38.3% in February 2023 and 30.3% in February 2022. ([Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#) Analysis: Genroe)

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Australians are concerned about their privacy when they take online news at about the same rate as those in the United States (Source: Pew Research Center, Analysis: Genroe)

Australian Social Media Average Time on Site and Traffic Ranks

It's not surprising that social media sites are some of the most commonly accessed in Australia. Below is an analysis of traffic rank Vs the average daily site visit time.

The Top Australian Social Media Sites By Web Traffic:

Social Media Rank	All Sites Rank	Social Media Network
1	2	Youtube
2	3	Facebook
3	4	Reddit
4 (👉)	5 (👉)	Instagram
5	8 (👉)	X (Twitter)
6	25 (👉)	LinkedIn

As at January 2024 (Source Analysis by Genroe)

Australians' Favourite Social Media Platforms In Rank Order

Rank	Network	% Saying it's their "Favourite" and Change
1	YouTube	Excluded
2	Facebook	25.6% 👉
3	Instagram	14.3% 👉
4	TikTok	12.5% 👉👉
5	Messenger	8.9% 👉
6	WhatsApp	5.3% 👉👉
7	Snapchat	4.2% 👉
8	X (Twitter)	3.3% 👉

As at January 2023 (Source Analysis by Genroe, Proportion of Population 13+)

How Much Time Australians Spend on Social Media

In Australia in January 2023 the monthly average time using the Android App for the top 4 social media networks was:

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Facebook	18 minutes 📌
YouTube	19:33 minutes 📌
Instagram	9 hours 36 minutes 📌
WhatsApp	5 hours 36 minutes 📌

(Source. Analysis by Genroe)

Australia Social Media Usage – Average Daily Time on Site (Source. Analysis by Genroe)

There are several items of particular note in this analysis:

- YouTube has a long dwell time (19:33mins) and offers good opportunities for B2B marketers (Source).
- In January 2023, Reddit, had risen from 12th most trafficked site in Australia to 4th most trafficked site. Dwell time had also fallen to just 5:46 minutes. It may no longer present good opportunities for marketers. (Source, Source, Source)
- LinkedIn, while not being the highest traffic site, has a respectable dwell time of high value B2B users.

Australian Social Media Usage by Age



*Australian Social Media Use By Age – Over/Under Representation Versus the General Population
(Source, Source, Analysis by Genroe)*

Australian Social Media Usage by Gender

As at January 2023 (Source, Analysis by Genroe)

Australian Social Media Advertising Statistics

- Australian digital advertising grew by 11.6% in the year to January 2023 to be USD 3.71B. (Source).
- Australia is estimated to be the 5th largest Social Media Advertising market in the world. (Source)

Investing in a platform it is important to identify which platforms your potential customers use, which are growing and which shrinking. This allows you to invest your time wisely for the longer term.

Below are the eligible audience reaches as a percentage of the total Australian population, (13+) for each of the major networks

The Top Australian Social Media Sites By Advertising Reach

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1	Youtube		---% (18+)	17,820,000	50.9% / 49.1%
2	Facebook	-1.3%	79.2%	14,900,000	53% / 47%
3	LinkedIn	0%	67.2% (18+)	14,000,000	46.3% / 53.7%
4	Instagram	-3.3%	61.9%	11,780,000	56.2% / 43.8%
5	TikTok	-1.6%	40.3% (18+)	8,300,000	53.5% / 46.5%
	Snapchat	3.4%	29.9%	7,700,000	53.0% / 46.8%
6	X (Twitter) See note	11.7%	24.5%	5,250,000	31.7% / 68.3%
7	Pinterest		20.0%	4,335,000	
9	Messenger		2.4%	420,000	

*As at October 2023 (Source, Source, Source, Analysis by Genroe, Proportion of Population 13+)
X (Twitter) – significant anomalies in the data have not been clarified. Reach reported as provided by X.*

Unfortunately there are no locally available data on [social media advertising](#) fees for Australia but the following global statistics provide an effective ready reckoner on what to expect on a relative basis.

What is clear here is the predominately B2B network ([LinkedIn](#)) has much higher cost per click rates AND much lower click through rates. This generally equates with the value per sale being higher in B2B marketing and the cost per lead being acceptably higher.

Source. Analysis by Genroe

Australian Internet access

- There are approximately 1.26 mobile connections for every man, woman, and child in Australia. ([Source](#), Analysis by Genroe)
- 96.2% of Australians have access to the internet – similar to Singapore (96.9%) and ahead of the US (91.8%) ([Source](#), Analysis by Genroe)
- Australians spend an average of 6 hours and 24 minutes accessing the internet everyday – in the bottom 40% of all countries. This is up from 5 hours and 50 minutes 12 months prior. ([Source](#), [Source](#), Analysis by Genroe)
- 95.3% of Australians use Mobile Phones to access the internet and 79.9% use computers. In terms of time for each device it is split 47% Mobile / 53% computer, one of the lowest mobile phone proportions in the world. ([Source](#), Analysis by Genroe)
- Australia has the world's 92nd fastest average fixed line internet speed (54.4Mbps). Down 19 places in the 12 months since January 2023. It is slower than Nepal (57.82Mbps) and Palestine (63.49Mbps). It is approximately 1/5 the speed of Singapore (263Mbps). ([Source](#), Analysis by Genroe)
- Australia has the worlds 21th fastest average mobile internet speed (93.1mbps). This is down 7 places from January 2023. We are now slower than the United States (106.28) and India (94.62Mbps) . ([Source](#), Analysis by Genroe)
- 31.1% of of Australian internet users (16–64) use tools to block ads online in October 2023 this is about stable from 33.7% in October 2021 and 32.5% in October 2021 ([Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#))
- 44.3% of Australian internet users (16–64) are concerned about mis-use of their personal data. This is the 7th highest rate in the world and up from 37.0% on October 2022 ([Source](#), [Source](#))
- In October 2023, 31.3% of Australian internet users (16–64) decline cookies at least some of the time. About stable from 40.5% on October 2022. ([Source](#), [Source](#))
- 25.1% of of Australian internet users (16–64) use a VPN service for at least some of their on-line activities. This is 13th highest rate in the world but has decreased from 27.4% in October 2022. ([Source](#), [Source](#), Analysis by Genroe)
- 86.1% of Australians aged 16–64 use their mobile phone to access the internet while only 77.1% use a computer to access the internet. ([Source](#))

Australian Internet Media Consumption

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Australian Internet Media Consumption by Type

Here are the numbers:

Internet Media Type	Change in Australians Using
27.5% (Oct 2023) of Australian internet users (16-54) listen to podcasts	Up from 23.3 % (Jan 2023) and 19.5% (Oct 2021)
18.9% (Oct 2023) of Australian internet users (16-54) watch VLOGs	Up from 16.1% Oct 2021
45.7% (Oct 2023) of Australian internet users (16-54) listen to Streamed Music	
32.6% (Jan 2023) of Australian internet users (16-54) use their phone for video calls	Up from 29.3% Oct 2021
94.5% (Oct 2023) of Australians (16-64) stream TV content via the internet	Up from 92.4% Jan 2023
75.7% (Oct 2023) of Australians (16-64) play video games (on any device)	Up from 74.5% (Jan 2023) and 75% Oct 2021
20.3% (Oct 2023) of Australians (16-64) own a smart home device. The 10th highest rate in the world.	Up from 16.9% (Jan 2023) and 14.4% Oct 2021
36.7% (Oct 2023) of Australian use QR codes on their mobile each month. In the bottom third of global usage rates.	
45.9% (Oct 2023) of Australian use online Financial Services each month. The 7th highest rate in the world and almost double the global average of 26.8%.	

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Key Australian Facebook Facts

- Facebook is Australia’s most popular social network (16–64 years olds) with 66%, or 16 million, Australians using Facebook on a monthly basis. This is steady on the previous period ([Source, Analysis by Genroe](#))
- Facebook is Australia’s 3rd highest trafficked site after Google and YouTube. ([Source](#))
- Australia Facebook users are the fourth most active “Likers” in the world an average of 15 likes per month vs the global average of 12. ([Source, Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Australia Facebook users are equal 6th most active “commenters” in the world an average of 8 comments per month vs the global average of just 5. This has declined in the last 12 months by 1 comment per month ([Source, Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Visitors spend an average of 18 min 49 secs and view 8.29 pages per day on Facebook (Apr–Jun 2020, ([Source](#)))

Australian Share of Facebook page posts by Post type

Post Type	Share of Total Page Posts
Photo posts	49.15%
Video posts	12.89%
Link posts	37.41%
Status posts	0.55%

[Source](#)

Australian Facebook Post Engagement Benchmarks

Post Type	Average Engagement as Percent of Fans
All Posts	0.06%
Photo posts	0.09%
Video posts	0.05%
Link posts	0.02%
Status posts	0.16%

[Source](#)

Australian Facebook Demographics

While users skew to the 25–34 age group, there are more than 1.9 million Facebook users over 65 in Australia ([Facebook data analysis by Genroe](#))

Age	Number of Users
13–17 years old	820,000
18–24 years old	4,000,000



65+ years old
Australian Facebooks Demographics

1,900,000
(Facebook data analysis by Genroe)

Australian Facebooks Demographics (Age) (Facebook data analysis by Genroe)

Australian Facebook Advertising Statistics

- Total audience (aged 13+): 18 million (Facebook data analysis by Genroe)
- Australia Facebook users are some of the most active advert clickers in the world an average of 22 adverts clicked per month vs the global average of 12. This is in the top 8% of countries globally. ([Source](#), [Source Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Facebook has an estimated 80% market share of the Australian Social Media Advertising market. ([Source](#))

Facebook Australian Advertising Audience By Education

- University Graduate: 5.1 million ([Source](#))

Meta's Australian Ad Audience Demographic Profile (Facebook, Instagram, Messenger):

Age	Female	Male
13-17	2.8%	2.0%
18-24	9.6%	8.8%
25-34	11.9%	11.9%
35-44	9.8%	8.5%
45-54	7.8%	6.7%
55-64	5.9%	4.5%
65+	5.7%	4.3%

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As at January 2023 ([Source Analysis by Genroe, Proportion of Population 13+](#))

Facebook Advertising Costs and Conversion Rates Q3 2020 (Global)

- Average Cost per Click: USD0.39 ([Source](#))
- Lead gen cost per complete: USD0.67 ([Source](#))

Key Australian LinkedIn Facts

- LinkedIn is Australia's premier B2B Social Media platform.
- Visitors spend an average of 10 min 42 secs and view 8.52 pages per day on LinkedIn (December 2020, [Source](#))
- 59% of LinkedIn Users return fewer than 3 times a week. ([Source](#))
- LinkedIn has an estimated 5% market share of the Australian Social Media Advertising market. ([Source](#))
- 63.3% of Australian's 13+ have a LinkedIn account. It has the third highest penetration rate of all social media platforms after Facebook and YouTube, ([Source Analysis by Genroe](#))

The implication for B2B business using LinkedIn is that they need to post new content several times a week to ensure that it gets in front of the majority of users in the infrequent number of times they visit the site.

Average number of LinkedIn contacts in Australia as of April 2018, by age group ([Source](#))

Australian LinkedIn Advertising Statistics

- Total audience: 64.9% of Australian's 13+ in July 2022 ([Source](#))
- LinkedIn is one of only three only global social networks (Tiktok, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Snapchat, LinkedIn, Pinterest) where Australia ranks in the top 20 countries for advertising reach. ([Source](#), *Analysis: Genroe*)
- Australia is the 16 highest percentage of population LinkedIn advertising reach market in the world and the equal 13th largest total market. ([Source](#), *Analysis: Genroe*)

LinkedIn Australian Advertising Audience By Seniority

High level individuals (Partner, Owner, Director, CXO, VP)	1.4 million
Middle Management (Managers, Senior staff)	3 million
Junior (Unpaid, training, entry level)	2.8 million

LinkedIn Advertising Audience By Position Seniority (Source: LinkedIn, Data Analysis by Genroe)

Note that numbers will not add to 11 million as data not available on all users.

LinkedIn Australian Advertising Audience By Company Size

Micro-Companies (up to 10 employees)	600,000 individuals
SMEs (11 to 200 employees)	1,300,000 individuals
Corporate (201-1000 employees)	770,000 individuals
Enterprise (1001+ employees)	2,300,000 individuals

LinkedIn Advertising Audience By Position Seniority (Source: LinkedIn, Data Analysis by Genroe)

Note that numbers will not add to 11 million as data not available on all users.

LinkedIn Advertising Costs and Conversion Rates Q2 2021 (Global)

- Average Cost per Click: USD5.58
 - Senior decision-makers: \$6.40
 - Junior employees: \$4.40
- Average Cost per Thousand impressions (CPM): USD33.80
- Global Cost per Lead ranges from \$15 to \$350

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[Source](#), Analysis: Genroe)

- 56.2% of Instagram users are Female 43.8% are male. ([Source](#))

Key Australian Snapchat Advertising Statistics

- Total Australian Snapchat advertising audience reach is 33.7% of the Australian population aged 13+ or 7.45m people. ([Source](#))
- Australia has the 14th largest Snapchat advertising audience reach market in the world. Down three spots in the last 12 months. ([Source](#), [Source](#), [Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Snapchat is one of only three only global social networks (Tiktok, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Snapchat, LinkedIn, Twitter) where Australia ranks in the top 20 countries for advertising reach. ([Source](#), [Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Snapchat has an estimated 5% market share of the Australian Social Media Advertising market. ([Source](#))

Key Australian Twitter Advertising Statistics

- Australia is not in the top 20 Twitter advertising audience reach markets in the world for either percentage or population or total population. ([Source](#), [Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Total Australian Twitter advertising audience reach is 23.7% of Australians aged 13+, up from 18.5% ([Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#))
- From January 2020 to July 2020 Twitter fell out of the top 50 most trafficked sites in Australia. Twitter does not have the same influence in Australia as it does in other geographies.
- Twitter has an estimated 5% market share of the Australian Social Media Advertising market. ([Source](#))

Key Australian Pinterest Advertising Statistics

- Total Australian Pinterest advertising audience reach has risen ~60k (1.3%) to 4.65m in 18 months to October 2021. This is 21.5% of the Australians aged 13+ ([Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#), [Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Australia has the 13th largest Pinterest advertising audience reach market in the world. This has fallen four places place in the last 24 months. ([Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#), [Analysis: Genroe](#))
- Pinterest is one of only three only global social networks (Tiktok, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Snapchat, LinkedIn, Pinterest) where Australia ranks in the top 20 countries for advertising reach. ([Source](#), [Analysis: Genroe](#))

Key Australian TIKTOK Advertising Statistics

Total Australian snapchat advertising audience reach is: 41.1% in October 2022 ([Source](#))

Source List

Source 1: [The Global State of Digital 2021](#)

Source 2: [Digital 2021- Australia](#)

Source 3: [The Global State of Digital 2022](#)

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Source 8: Understanding Facebook Ad



& 2020 Benchmarks

Source 9: Share of LinkedIn users in Austrc as of April 2018, by frequency of use

Source 10: Regional population by age and sex

Source 11: Hootsuite Global Report

Last Updated 13 July 2022

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ANNEXURE TAD-28

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NSW
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

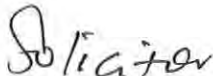
X CORP

Respondent

The following 12 pages is the annexure marked TAD-28 referred to in the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg made 22 April 2024 before me:



.....
Signature



.....
Qualification


Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 55I of the *Judiciary Act 1903*

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

X (Formerly Twitter) User Age, Gender, & Demographic Stats (2024)

 by Fabio Duarte
November 20, 2023

Since launching in 2006, Twitter (now X) has become a social media giant.

Elon Musk's acquisition and the recent rebrand have brought renewed attention to the platform.

Below, we'll dive into key data related to X's user base.

Contents

- [X User Data \(Top Stats\)](#)
- [X User Statistics](#)
- [X Users by Age](#)
- [X Users by Gender](#)
- [X Users by Region](#)
- [X User Habits](#)
- [Most Popular Accounts on X](#)

X User Data (Top Stats)

- There are **over 550 million** monthly users on X
- Most X users (**58%**) are under 35 years old
- X has a **2:1** split of males to females
- **Around 1 in 4** X users are American
- The average user spends **34 minutes, and 48 seconds** on X
- **86.8%** of X users also use Instagram
- Elon Musk is the most-followed person on X (**over 150 million followers**)

X User Statistics

As of 2023, there are **approximately 556 million** active monthly users on X.



There are over 550 million users on X

That makes it the **14th** most popular social media platform by active monthly users:

Rank	Social Media Platform	Active Monthly Users

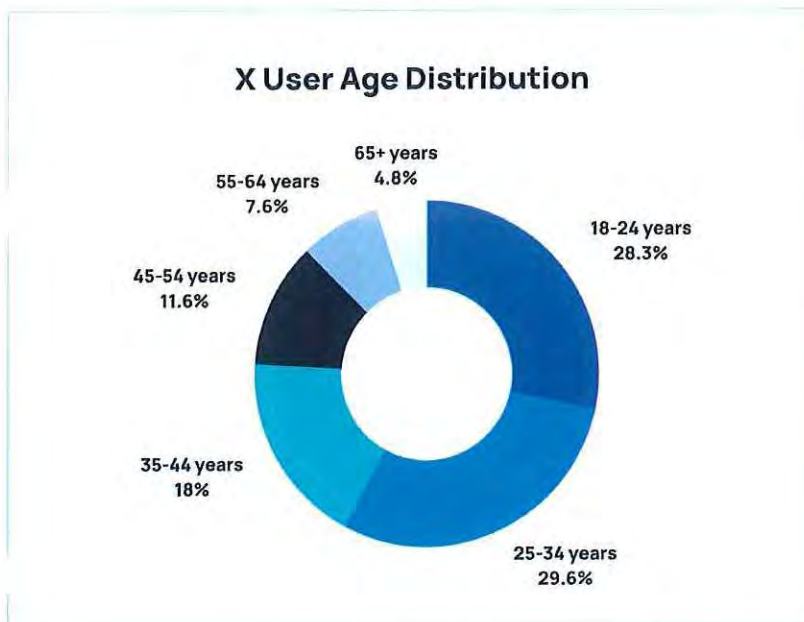
1	Facebook	2.96 billion
2	YouTube	2.51 billion
3	WhatsApp	2 billion
4	Instagram	2 billion
5	WeChat	1.31 billion
6	TikTok	1.05 billion
7	Facebook Messenger	931 million
8	Douyin	715 million
9	Telegram	700 million
10	Snapchat	635 million
11	Kuaishou	626 million
12	Sina Weibo	584 million
13	QQ	574 million
14	X	556 million
15	Pinterest	445 million

As of October 2023, X receives around **6.14 billion** visits per month.

Sources: [Data Reportal](#), [SimilarWeb](#)

X Users By Age

The majority (around **58%**) of X users are under 35 years old.



Here's a breakdown of X users by age:

Age Distribution	Proportion of X Users
------------------	-----------------------


18-24 years	28.35%
25-34 years	29.63%
35-44 years	17.96%
45-54 years	11.63%
55-64 years	7.61%
65+ years	4.83%

In general, young adults have a more favorable opinion of X.

Almost half (**41%**) of 18 to 34-year-olds have a favorable opinion of the social media platform. That's compared to just **24%** of those aged 65+ years.

Conversely, **26%** of 18 to 34-year-olds have an unfavorable opinion of X. The worst opinion of X comes from the 45 to 64 years age bracket where **42%** think unfavorably of it.

Only 1 in 50 people (**2%**) of 35 to 64-year-olds claim to not have heard of X (or Twitter).



As many as 98% of 35 to 64-year-olds have heard of X (or Twitter)

Below is user data for opinions of X sorted by age:

Opinion of X	Age Bracket (Years)			
	18-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Very Favorable	16%	11%	6%	3%
Somewhat Favorable	25%	27%	25%	21%
Somewhat Unfavorable	19%	26%	23%	19%
Very Unfavorable	17%	13%	19%	22%
Heard of, No Opinion	19%	21%	26%	31%
Never Heard of	4%	2%	2%	4%

X ranks as the sixth-most used form of social media for teenagers.

In total, **23%** of 13 to 17-year-olds surveyed use X. That's a drop off from 2014/15's **33%**.

Here's how X compares to other social media in terms of teenage interest over time:

	Percentage of US Teenagers Using the Platform
--	--

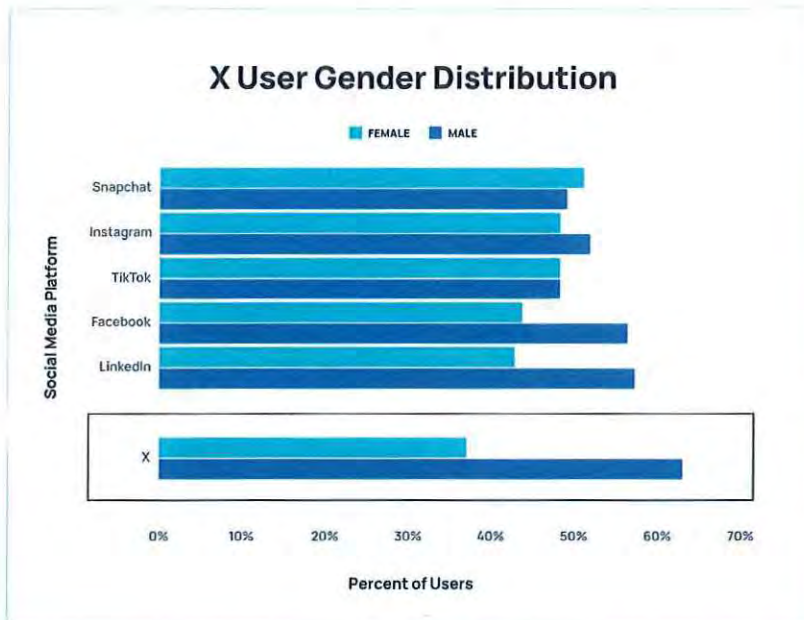
Social Media	2014/15	2022
YouTube	-	95%
TikTok	-	67%
Instagram	52%	62%
Snapchat	41%	59%
Facebook	71%	32%
X	33%	23%
Twitch	-	20%
WhatsApp	-	17%
Reddit	-	14%
Tumblr	14%	5%

Sources: [SimilarWeb](#), [Morning Consult](#), [PewResearch](#)

X Users By Gender

According to data from August 2023, users are split almost exactly at a 2:1 ratio among males (**66.72%**) and females (**33.28%**).

The male proportion of X users has grown by almost **4%** since January 2023.



Here's how the distribution of gender on social media looked like at the start of 2023:

Social Media Platform	Female	Male
Snapchat	51%	49%
Instagram	48.2%	51.8%
TikTok	48.2%	51.8%

Facebook	43.7%	56.3%
LinkedIn	42.8%	57.2%
X	37%	63%

Source: [SimilarWeb, Data Reportal](#)

X Users By Region

As of October 2023, the US has the largest proportion of X users with **19.43%**.

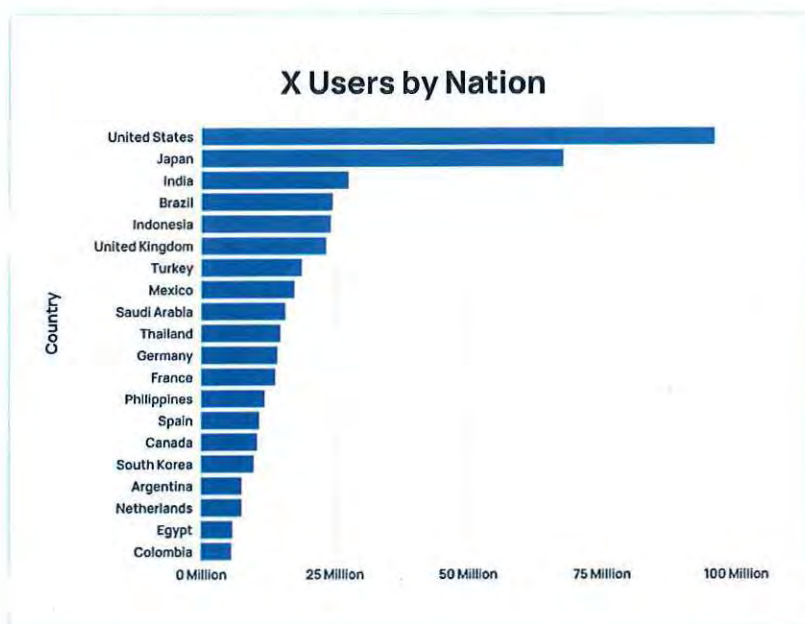
Combined, the US and Japan have **around 35%** of all X users.

While the US, Japan, India, the UK, and Turkey make up almost half (**49.72%**) of X's user base.

Here are the top 5 countries by X users:

Rank	Country	Proportion of X Users
1	United States	19.43%
2	Japan	16.01%
3	India	4.86%
4	United Kingdom	4.79%
5	Turkey	4.63%
-	Others	49.72%

No country has more X users than the US with **around 100 million**.



Here are the top 20 countries by X users:

Rank	Country	X Users
------	---------	---------

1	United States	95.6 million
2	Japan	67.5 million
3	India	27.3 million
4	Brazil	24.3 million
5	Indonesia	24 million
6	United Kingdom	23.1 million
7	Turkey	18.6 million
8	Mexico	17.2 million
9	Saudi Arabia	15.5 million
10	Thailand	14.6 million
11	Germany	14.1 million
12	France	13.7 million
13	Philippines	11.8 million
14	Spain	10.8 million
15	Canada	10.4 million
16	South Korea	9.8 million
17	Argentina	7.5 million
18	Netherlands	7.5 million
19	Egypt	5.8 million
20	Colombia	5.6 million

Sources: [SimilarWeb](#), [Data Reportal](#)

X User Habits

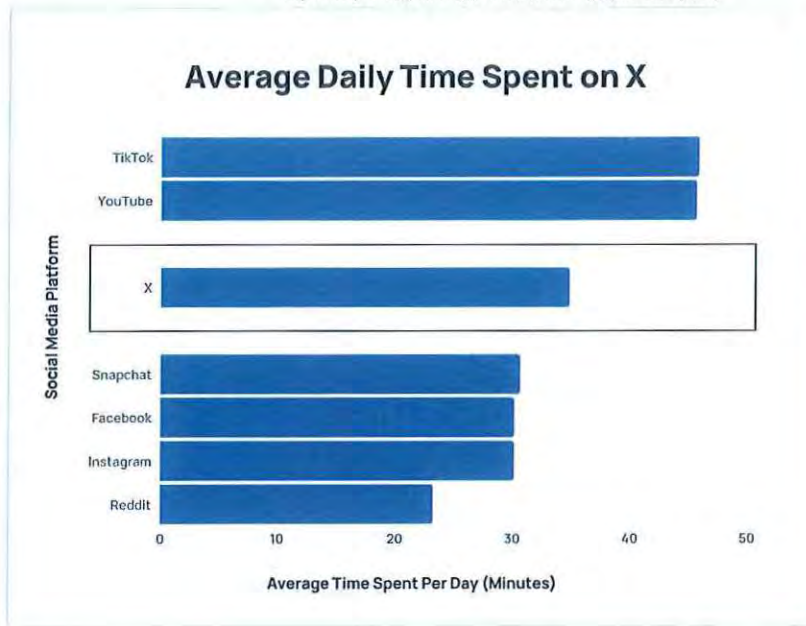
In August 2023, there were **1.4 billion** unique X visitors.

Below, is a breakdown of their habits on X:

Time Spent on X

Each average X visit lasts **21 minutes and 25 seconds**.

However, the total average time spent on X is **34 minutes and 48 seconds**.



Here's how the average daily time spent on X compares to other social media platforms:

Platform	Average Time Spent Per Day
TikTok	45 minutes, 48 seconds
YouTube	45 minutes, 36 seconds
X	34 minutes, 48 seconds
Snapchat	30 minutes, 36 seconds
Facebook	30 minutes, 6 seconds
Instagram	30 minutes, 6 seconds
Reddit	23 minutes, 8 seconds

And here's how social media sites compare over the course of a month:

Social Media Platform	Time Spent per Month
TikTok	23 hours, 30 minutes
YouTube	23 hours, 6 minutes
Facebook	19 hours, 42 minutes
WhatsApp Messenger	17 hours, 18 minutes
Instagram	12 hours
Line	11 hours
X	5 hours, 30 minutes
Telegram	4 hours
Snapchat	3 hours, 12 minutes
Facebook Messenger	3 hours, 6 minutes

User Posts on X

Around 500 million posts are sent per day.



Combined, X users post around 500 million times per day

The 10% of X users are responsible for 92% of all posts.

These active users also post 157 times per month - this is compared to just one post per month for the average US adult on X.

Reason for Using X	Proportion of Users
News	48%
Entertainment	48%
Keep in Contact with Family and Friends	34%
Follow Brands/Companies	33%
Strengthen Professional Network	14%
Purposes	12%

Reasons to Use X

News (48%) and entertainment (48%) are the most popular reasons for using X.

Here's a list of reasons people use X:

Reason for Using X	Proportion of X Users Who Agree
News	48%
Entertainment	48%
Keep in contact with friends/family	34%
Follow brands/companies	33%
Strengthen professional network	14%
Other purposes	12%

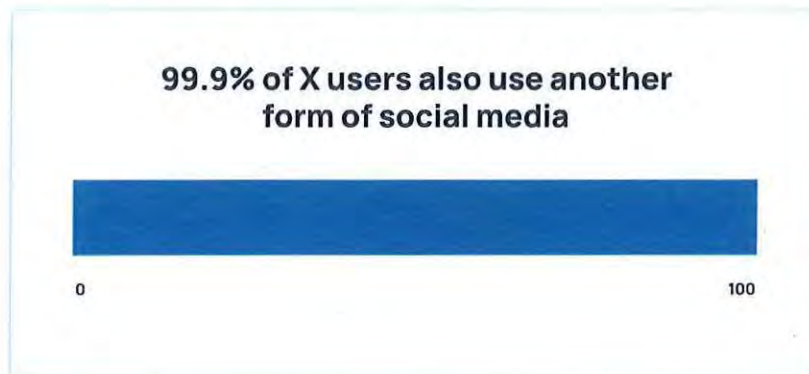
And according to Pew Research, 57% of those who consume news via X claim that it has increased their understanding of current events.

This is how users' lives have been impacted by consuming news via X:

Impact	Get News on X	Don't Get News on X
Increased understanding of current events	57%	23%
Increased how much they know about the lives of celebrities and public figures	39%	22%
Increased how politically engaged they feel	37%	15%
Increased their stress level	31%	14%

X Preferences

According to DataReportal's 2023 data, **99.9%** of X users also use another social media platform.



The biggest overlap comes from Instagram, where **86.8%** of X users also have an account - this is closely followed by Facebook (**82.4%**).

Here are the most popular social media platforms for X users:

Social Media Platform	Proportion of X Users Also Using
Instagram	86.8%
Facebook	82.4%
YouTube	77.1%
WhatsApp	74.6%
TikTok	60.3%
Telegram	55.2%
Snapchat	41.2%
Pinterest	41%
LinkedIn	38.7%
Reddit	22.3%

Emojis are very popular on X. In fact, four different emojis have been used **over 1 billion** times by X users.

The '😂' emoji has been used the most with **over 3.7 billion** uses.

Here's a list of the most popular emojis used on X:

Rank	Emoji	Number of Uses
1	😂	3.79 billion
2	❤️	2.01 billion
3	😭	1.71 billion
4	😄	1.34 billion
5	🍀	0.99 billion
6	♥️	0.89 billion
7	😊	0.83 billion
8	😏	0.62 billion
9	💕	0.62 billion
10	😬	0.61 billion

Sources: [Semrush](#), [eMarketer](#), [Pew Research](#), [AudienceProject](#), [Data Reportal](#)

Most Popular Accounts On X

Elon Musk has the most-followed account on X with **over 156 million** followers.



As of November 2023, **6** accounts have over 100 million followers.

Rank	Account	Posts	Followers
1	elonmusk	33,000+	163 million+
2	BarackObama	16,000+	132 million+
3	justinbieber	31,000+	111 million+
4	Cristiano	4,000+	110 million+
5	rihanna	10,000+	108 million+

6	katyperry	11,000+	107 million+
7	taylorswift13	800+	94 million+
8	narendramodi	39,000+	93 million+
9	realDonaldTrump	59,000+	87 million+
10	ladygaga	9,000+	83 million+

Sources: [Social Blade](#)

Conclusion

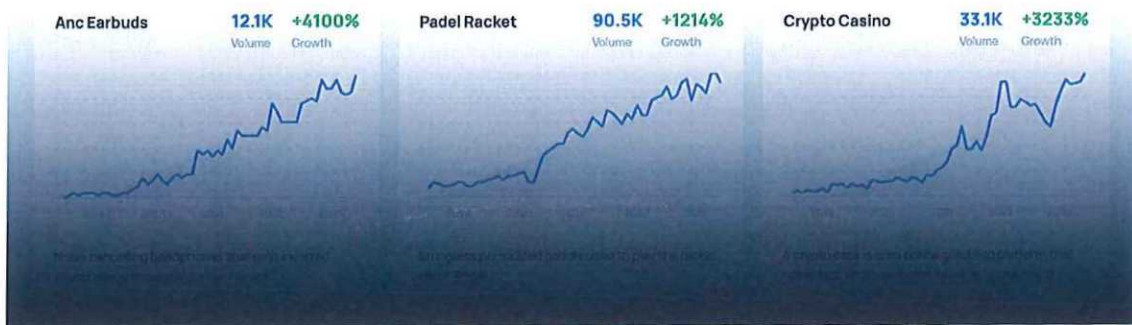
Whether you choose to call it Twitter or X, it remains a hugely influential player in the social media space.

And the platform looks firmly here to stay.

For more related statistics, take a look at [Top New Social Media Networks](#) and [Most Followed Accounts on Social Media](#).

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Form 35
Rule 17.01(1)

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION

**FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NEW SOUTH WALES
DIVISION: GENERAL**

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

To: the Respondent

The Applicant applies for the interlocutory orders set out in this application.

The Court will hear this application, or make orders for the conduct of the proceeding, at the time and place stated below. If you or your lawyer do not attend, then the Court may make orders in your absence.

TIME AND DATE FOR HEARING:

PLACE:

Federal Court of Australia
Level 17, Law Courts Building
184 Phillip Street
Queens Square, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Date:

.....
Signed by an officer acting with
the authority of the District Registrar

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act*
1903

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au

Telephone: 02 958 17625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054

INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS SOUGHT

1. Pursuant to s 37A of the *Federal Court of Australia 1976* (Cth) (the **Act**) and on the grounds referred to in s 37AG(1)(a) and (b) of the Act, there be no disclosure, by publication or otherwise, of Confidential Annexure TAD-2 to the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg, affirmed on 22 April 2024.
2. Order 1 does not prevent disclosures to and between the following authorised persons:
 - 2.1. Judges of this Court;
 - 2.2. necessary Court staff (including transcription service providers);
 - 2.3. the parties;
 - 2.4. legal representatives of the parties instructed in these proceedings;
 - 2.5. witnesses or proposed witnesses in the proceedings;
 - 2.6. Commonwealth officers acting in the course of their duties; and
 - 2.7. judicial officers and necessary staff of any court hearing an appeal from any decision made in the course of this proceeding.
3. Order 1 does not prevent disclosure of the information referred to in that Order by a Commonwealth officer acting in the course of their duties.
4. Order 1 operates throughout the Commonwealth of Australia.
5. Order 1 operates for two years or until further order.
6. No person is to be allowed to access Confidential Annexure TAD-2 on the Court file until further order.

7. Order 6 operates for two years or until further order.

SERVICE ON THE RESPONDENT

It is intended to serve this application on the Respondent.

Date: 22 April 2024

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Garey', with a stylized flourish at the end.

.....
Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer
for and on behalf of the Australian Government Solicitor
Lawyer for the Applicant

No. NSD of 2024

Federal Court of Australia
District Registry: New South Wales
Division: General

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP.

Respondent

SUBMISSIONS OF THE ESAFETY COMMISSIONER ON INTERIM RELIEF

A. INTRODUCTION

1. On Monday 15 April 2024, Bishop Mar Mari Emmanuel was stabbed multiple times by a teenage assailant at Christ the Good Shepherd Church in Wakeley, New South Wales.
2. Video footage of the stabbing exists and spread online, in particular via Facebook and X.
3. On Tuesday 16 April 2024, the eSafety Commissioner, by her delegate, issued a notice to X Corp. requiring it to take all reasonable steps to remove the video material from X, more particularly the material located at certain identified URLs (**Notice**). The notice was issued under s 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) (**Online Safety Act**).
4. In response to that notice, X Corp. geo-blocked the URLs identified in the Notice in Australia, such that a user in Australia with an Australian IP address cannot access the URLs via a computer or mobile phone web browser or the X app. X Corp. has not, however, taken any additional steps to stop Australian users from being able to access the material.
5. Despite having the technical capacity to do so, X Corp. has not done any of the following. It has not removed (ie deleted) the material at the identified URLs, it has not restricted access to those URLs to the account which posted them, it has not hidden the posts behind a notice (such that an X user can see only the notice, not the material at the URL).
6. As a result, a person in Australia can use a VPN to disguise their Australian IP address and, in doing so, then access the URLs identified in the Notice.

7. In these circumstances, the eSafety Commissioner contends that X Corp. has not complied with the Notice to the extent X Corp. is capable of doing so. X Corp. has therefore contravened s 111 of the Online Safety Act, which is a civil penalty provision capable of enforcement by way of civil penalty under Part 4 of the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* (Cth) (**Regulatory Powers Act**) and injunction under Part 7 of the Regulatory Powers Act.
8. The eSafety Commissioner seeks urgent interim injunctive relief pursuant to s 122 of the Regulatory Powers Act requiring X Corp. to do one of the following as soon as reasonably practicable and no later than within 24 hours, pending the final hearing and determination of this proceeding:
 - 8.1 restrict the discoverability of the material identified in the Notice to the author's profile so that only the author, and no other end-user, can view the material;
 - 8.2 hide the material identified in the Notice behind a notice such that an X user can only see the notice, not the material identified in the Notice, and cannot remove the notice to reveal the material;
 - 8.3 if X Corp establishes that neither 8.1 or 8.2 is feasible, then restrict the discoverability of the material identified in the Notice to the author's profile and behind a notice so that end-users can only access the material via the author's profile and after viewing the notice;
 - 8.4 if X Corp establishes that neither 8.1 or 8.2 is feasible, then restrict the discoverability of the material to prevent the material identified in the Notice from appearing in any search results or any X feed on the X service.
9. To be clear, the eSafety Commissioner's primary position is that the orders in [8.1] or [8.2] should be made. The orders in [8.3] and [8.4] are a fall-back position only, in the event X Corp establishes that the other options are impossible for it to comply with.
10. The eSafety Commissioner will rely on two affidavits: one of Toby Allan Dagg dated 22 April 2024 and one to be finalised from an officer of the Australian Federal Police (Stephen Nutt).

B. STANDING AND JURISDICTION

11. Section 111 of the Online Safety Act is a civil penalty provision because it sets out at the foot of the section a pecuniary penalty indicated by the words “civil penalty”.¹ Section 111 provides:

111 Compliance with removal notice

A person must comply with a requirement under a removal notice given under section 109 or 110 to the extent that the person is capable of doing so.

Civil penalty: 500 penalty units.

12. Section 162(1) of the Online Safety Act provides that a civil penalty provision (including, therefore, s 111) is enforceable by way of a pecuniary penalty under Part 4 of the Regulatory Powers Act. Section 162(2)-(3) of the Online Safety Act provides that the eSafety Commissioner is an authorised applicant, and this Court is a relevant court for the purposes of Part 4.
13. Section 165(1)(l) of the Online Safety Act also provides that s 111 is enforceable by way of injunction under Part 7 of the Regulatory Powers Act. Section 165(2)-(3) of the Online Safety Act provide that the eSafety Commissioner is an authorised applicant, and this Court is a relevant court for the purposes of Part 7.
14. As to injunctions, the relevant provisions of the Regulatory Powers Act are as follows.
15. Section 121(2) of the Regulatory Powers Act confers power to grant a final mandatory injunction known as a “performance injunction”:

121 Grant of injunctions

...

Performance injunctions

(2) If:

- (a) a person has refused or failed, or is refusing or failing, or is proposing to refuse or fail, to do a thing; and
- (b) the refusal or failure was, is or would be a contravention of a provision enforceable under this Part;

the court may, on application by an authorised person, grant an injunction requiring the person to do that thing.

16. Section 122 of the Regulatory Powers Act confers power to grant an interim mandatory injunction:

122 Interim injunctions

¹ *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* (Cth) s 79(a)

Grant of interim injunctions

- (1) Before deciding an application for an injunction under section 121, a relevant court may grant an interim injunction:
 - (a) restraining a person from engaging in conduct; or
 - (b) requiring a person to do a thing.

No undertakings as to damages

- (2) The court must not require an applicant for an injunction under section 121 to give an undertaking as to damages as a condition of granting an interim injunction.

17. Section 124(2) of the Regulatory Powers Act loosens some of the constraints that would otherwise apply to the grant of an injunction in equity:

124 Certain limits on granting injunctions not to apply

...

Performance injunctions

- (2) The power of a relevant court under this Part to grant an injunction requiring a person to do a thing may be exercised:
 - (a) whether or not it appears to the court that the person intends to refuse or fail again, or to continue to refuse or fail, to do that thing; and
 - (b) whether or not the person has previously refused or failed to do that thing; and
 - (c) whether or not there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to any other person if the person refuses or fails to do that thing.

18. That said, this Court retains its power to grant an injunction under s 23 of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (Cth). Section 125 of the Regulatory Powers Act provides:

125 Other powers of a relevant court unaffected

The powers conferred on a relevant court under this Part are in addition to, and not instead of, any other powers of the court, whether conferred by this Act or otherwise.

19. For these reasons, this Court has **jurisdiction** to hear and determine the eSafety Commissioner’s proceeding, she has **standing** to bring the proceeding, and this Court has power to grant the relief sought, including the interim injunctive relief sought.

C. PRINCIPLES ON INTERIM INJUNCTIONS

20. The applicable principles are well-known. The eSafety Commissioner must show a prima facie case, in the sense of there being a “sufficient likelihood of success to justify in the circumstances the preservation of the status quo pending the trial”, and that the

balance of convenience must favour the grant of an injunction.² The two enquiries are related, such that a stronger prima facie case will make up for a weaker balance of convenience and vice versa.³

D. PRIMA FACISE CASE

21. The eSafety Commissioner has a **strong prima facie case**.
22. A notice under s 109 of the Online Safety Act requires a recipient of the notice to “take all reasonable steps to ensure the removal of the material from the service” within 24 hours or such other time as is allowed by the eSafety Commissioner. Section 111 requires compliance with such a notice to the extent that the recipient of the notice is capable of doing so.
23. The eSafety Commissioner submits that there can be no question that X Corp. has not “removed” the material, when the Court has regard to the statutory definition of that word. Section 12 of the Online Safety Act defines “removed” as follows:

When material is removed from a social media service, relevant electronic service or designated internet service

For the purposes of this Act, material is *removed* from a social media service, relevant electronic service or designated internet service if the material is neither accessible to, nor delivered to, any of the end-users in Australia using the service.

24. The material identified in the Notice has not been removed within the statutory meaning of this word because it can be, and has been, accessed by end-users in Australia by use of a VPN.
25. The eSafety Commissioner next submits that X Corp. has not taken all reasonable steps to remove the material which it is capable of taking.
26. *First*, X Corp’s own website policies make it clear that X Corp. has the technical capability to take down the material, or to restrict access to it by limiting access to the poster or by hiding the material behind a notice. Further, similarly large and

² See *Australian Broadcasting Corporation v O’Neill* (2006) 227 CLR 57 at [65] (Gummow and Hayne JJ).

³ See *Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd v Apple Inc* (2011) 217 FCR 238 at [67] (Dowsett, Foster and Yates JJ); *Mobileword Operating Pty Ltd v Telstra Corporation Ltd* [2005] FCA 1365 at [20] (Weinberg J); *Tait v P.T. Ltd as Trustee of the Scentre Tuggerah Trust* [2015] FCA 1015 at [23] (Besanko J).

sophisticated social media providers have the capability of taking down material from their services. There can be no technological impediment to X Corp. doing more.

27. *Second*, the Parliament’s view of what was required is recorded in the explanatory memorandum accompanying the Online Safety Bill 2021 (Cth):⁴

Clause 111 requires a person to comply with a requirement under a removal notice to the extent that the person is capable of doing so. The effect of this provision is that if a person has received a notice to remove class 1 material from their service and they are capable of removing that material, or if they have received a notice to cease hosting class 1 material and they are able to cease hosting the material, they must comply with the notice.

28. X Corp. is capable of removing the material. The Parliament understood these provision to require it then to remove the material.
29. *Third*, the obligation in ss 109 and 111 and the use of the expression “all reasonable steps” should not be understood as significantly attenuating the obligation to remove the material. It is important that the Parliament used the word “all” and the word “ensure”. Limiting the obligation to “all reasonable steps” simply accommodates the possibility that a recipient of a notice can only do so much within a 24 hour time period.
30. The eSafety Commissioner is not aware of any technological reason why X Corp. could not do more to restrict access to the identified URLs within the 24 hour period permitted by the Notice.

E. BALANCE OF CONVENIENCE

31. The balance of convenience strongly favours the grant of injunctive relief.
32. *First*, the material identified in the Notice shows a graphic violent attack. It is confronting and could cause harm to users who watch it. Permitting access to the material is dangerous because it could be co-opted as part of a propaganda campaign by terrorist organisations. These are irreparable harms.
33. *Second*, the purpose of s 109 of the Online Safety Act is to protect Australians from harmful material. To adopt what O’Bryan J said in granting the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission a statutory interlocutory injunction to restrain an apprehended contravention of s 50 of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth):⁵

⁴ Explanatory Memorandum, Online Safety Bill 2021 (Cth) at 126.

⁵ *Australian Competition and Consumer Commission v IVF Finance Pty Ltd [No 2]* [2021] FCA 1295 at [137] (O’Bryan J).

... That is a matter of large importance and the Court should be vigilant in preventing conduct that carries the risk of contravening those prohibitions. As stated by Lockhart J in *ICI*, Parts IV and V of the Act involve matters of high public policy – they relate to practices and conduct that legislatures throughout the world in different forms and to different degrees, have decided are contrary to the public interest. Section 80 is essentially a public interest provision. In seeking interlocutory relief, the ACCC is protecting the public interest in ensuring compliance with the requirements of s 50.

34. Section 122 of the Regulatory Powers Act is a statutory injunction and is “essentially a public interest provision”⁶ which recognises that the alleged contravening conduct “may be detrimental to the public interest”.⁷ This statutory context weighs the balance heavily in favour of the grant of injunctive relief.
35. *Third*, even in equity, it is permissible for a court to consider the interests of third parties. In *Patrick Stevedores Operations No 2 Pty Ltd v Maritime Union of Australia*, the joint judgment of Brennan CJ, McHugh, Gummow, Kirby and Hayne JJ approved the following passage from Spry’s *Equitable Remedies*:⁸

the interests of the public and of third persons are relevant and have more or less weight according to the other material circumstances. So it has been said that courts of equity “upon principle, will not ordinarily and without special necessity interfere by injunction, where the injunction will have the effect of very materially injuring the rights of third persons not before the courts”. Regard must be had “not only to the dry strict rights of the plaintiff and the defendant, but also the surrounding circumstances, to the rights or interests of other persons which may be more or less involved”. So it is that where the plaintiff has prima facie a right to specific relief, the court will, in accordance with these principles, weigh the disadvantage or hardship that he would suffer if relief were refused against any hardship or disadvantage that might be caused to third persons or to the public generally if relief were granted, even though these latter considerations are only rarely found to be decisive. (Conversely, detriment that might be caused to third persons or to the public generally if an injunction were refused is taken into account.)

36. A consideration of third parties favours the grant of an injunction. The material may cause harm to a person viewing it due to its graphic and violent nature. The material may also be used by terrorist organisations to promote their terrorist ends.

⁶ *ICI Australia Operations Pty Ltd v Trade Practices Commission* (1992) 38 FCR 248 at 255 (Lockhart J). See also *Humane Society International Inc v Kyodo Senpaku Kaisha Ltd* (2006) 154 FCR 425 at [18] (Black CJ and Finkelstein J).

⁷ *ICI Australia Operations Pty Ltd v Trade Practices Commission* (1992) 38 FCR 248 at 255 (Lockhart J).

⁸ (1998) 195 CLR 1 at [65].

37. If it is contended that there is some free speech interest in the material, any such interest in the depiction of actual violence must be very, very low. Even in the context of First Amendment jurisprudence in the United States, the Supreme Court has said that “violence has no sanctuary in the First Amendment, and the use of weapons, gunpowder, and gasoline may not constitutionally masquerade under the guise of ‘advocacy’”.⁹ Actual violence is no constitutionally protected speech because violence is “of such slight social value as a step to truth that any benefit that may be derived from them is clearly outweighed by the social interest in order and morality”.¹⁰
38. *Fourth*, it is often useful to consider which course of action carries the lower risk of injustice if the grant or refusal of injunctive relief should turn out to be unjustified at trial.¹¹ That approach heavily favours the grant of an interim injunction here.
- 38.1 If an injunction is granted and the eSafety Commissioner’s proceeding is ultimately dismissed, X Corp. can remove any notice or allow other users beyond the author to view the posts. The only “harm” will be that X users will have been denied access to such violent material during the pendency of the injunction.
- 38.2 If an injunction is refused and the eSafety Commissioner succeeds at trial, material that should have been removed will continue to have been accessible to Australian users, contrary to the evident objects of the Online Safety Act.
39. *Fifth*, the proposed interim injunction is capable of compliance. The Notice identified specific URLs. The actions proposed by the eSafety Commissioner and identified in the proposed interim relief are courses identified by X Corp.’s own materials as options available to it to restrict access to material on X.
40. *Sixth*, the eSafety Commissioner is not required to give an undertaking as to damages and will not give one. That is a factor which, on current authorities,¹² the Court may

⁹ *Samuels v Makell*, 401 US 66 at 75 (1971) (Douglas J); *NAACP v Claiborne Hardware Co*, 458 US 886 at 916 (1982)

¹⁰ *Chaplinsky v New Hampshire*, 315 US 568 at 572 (1942).

¹¹ See *Bradto Pty Ltd v Victoria* (2006) 15 VR 65 at [39] (Maxwell P and Charles JA); *4th Dimension Transport Pty Ltd v Australian Couriers Pty Ltd* [2022] FCA 1500 at [16] (McEvoy J); *Isignthis Limited v ASX Limited* [2020] FCA 567 at [5] (Davies J). See also *Australian Competition and Consumer Commission v Pacific National Pty Ltd* [2018] FCA 1221 at [9]-[10] (Beach J).

¹² See *Australian Competition and Consumer Commission v IVF Finance Pty Ltd [No 2]* [2021] FCA 1295 at [87]-[89] (O’Byrne J).

take into account. The eSafety Commissioner makes the formal contention that this is not a relevant consideration but does not submit that those authorities are plainly wrong. In any event, the likely damage to X Corp. by reason of any interim injunction will be minimal.

41. *Seventh*, it is acknowledged that the interim injunction sought is mandatory in nature, but no different test applies to mandatory injunctions.¹³
42. *Eighth*, it is acknowledged that some of the interim relief sought is tantamount to some of the final relief sought. It will often be the case that the Court must, in this kind of case, scrutinise the strength of the prima facie case with more care.¹⁴ But the prima case here is strong.
43. This is not a consideration weighing against the final fall-back interim relief sought, which limits but does not eliminate the accessibility of the post.
44. *Ninth*, the eSafety Commissioner would not be opposed to as prompt a final hearing as the business of the Court, and procedural fairness to the parties, would permit.

F. DISPOSITION

45. The Court should grant the interim relief sought in the originating application.

G. SUPPRESSION ORDERS

46. A copy of the video which the eSafety Commissioner directed X Corp to remove in the Notice is Confidential Exhibit TAD-2 to the Dagg Affidavit.
47. The eSafety Commissioner seeks a suppression order in respect of this exhibit under s 37AF of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (Cth) on the grounds that it is necessary to prevent prejudice to the proper administration of justice (in s 37AG(1)(a)) and necessary to prevent prejudice to the interests of the Commonwealth in relation to national security (in s 37AG(1)(b)).
48. In support of that application, the eSafety Commissioner relies on the Dagg Affidavit and the affidavit to be filed from Stephen Nutt.

¹³ See *Australian Competition and Consumer Commission v Pacific National Pty Ltd* [2018] FCA 1221 at [8] (Beach J); *Mineralogy Pty Ltd v Sino Iron Pty Ltd* [2016] WASCA 105 at [85] (McLure P; Corboy J agreeing).

¹⁴ See *StarTrack Express Pty Ltd v TMA Australia Pty Ltd* [2023] FCAFC 200 at [53]-[54] (O’Callaghan, Stewart and Button JJ).

49. Necessary is a “strong word”¹⁵ but it is satisfied here.
50. As to s 37AG(1)(a), a suppression order is needed so as not to subvert the statutory object of a removal notice under s 109, compliance with which (in the form of the obligation in s 111) the eSafety Commissioner is seeking to enforce by these proceedings. It would defeat the purpose of the enforcement regime if the eSafety Commissioner had to contribute to the spread of harmful material in order to enforce an obligation to remove that material against a respondent.
51. By way of analogy, in a blackmail case, it would impair the attainment of justice in a particular case, and discourage others from litigating to vindicate their interests, if the material the subject of the blackmail were to be made public by bringing proceedings.¹⁶
52. As to s 37AG(1)(b), the capacity for material such as Confidential Exhibit TAD-2 to contribute to radicalisation and acts of terrorism is supported by the affidavit from Stephen Nutt. It is necessary to suppress the material in order to prevent prejudice to the Commonwealth’s national security.

Date: 22 April 2024

Christopher Tran
Counsel for the applicant

¹⁵ *Hogan v Australian Crime Commission* (2010) 240 CLR 651 at [43] (French CJ, Gummow, Hayne, Heydon and Kiefel JJ).

¹⁶ *John Fairfax Group Pty Ltd (recs and mgrs apptd) v Local Court of New South Wales* (1991) 26 NSWLR 131 at 141 (Kirby P); *AA v BB* (2013) 296 ALR 353 at [182] (Bell J).

Form 59
Rule 29.02(1)

AFFIDAVIT

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
DISTRICT REGISTRY: NEW SOUTH WALES
DIVISION: GENERAL

NO NSD OF 2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP

Respondent

Affidavit of: Stephen Thomas Nutt
Address: 110 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
Occupation: Acting Assistant Commissioner Counter Terrorism and Special
Investigations Australian Federal Police
Date sworn: 22 April 2024

I, Stephen Thomas Nutt of 110 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000, Acting Assistant Commissioner Counter Terrorism and Special Investigations, Australian Federal Police (**AFP**), say on oath:

1. I am Acting Assistant Commissioner of the AFP and I am authorised to make this affidavit on its behalf.

BACKGROUND

Policing Experience

2. In February 2024, I commenced in my current role of Acting Assistant Commissioner Counter Terrorism and Special Investigations. I am responsible for all AFP espionage and foreign interference investigations, all AFP national and international counter terrorism investigations.
3. In this role, my duties include:

Filed on behalf of the Applicant, eSafety Commissioner
Prepared by: Matthew Garey
AGS lawyer within the meaning of s 551 of the *Judiciary Act*
1903

File ref: 24003626

Address for Service:
The Australian Government Solicitor,
Level 10, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au



Telephone: 02 9581 7625
Lawyer's Email:
Matthew.Garey@ags.gov.au
Facsimile: 02 6169 3054:



- a. advising and reporting to the Deputy Commissioner National Security, Commissioner, the Government, senior ministers and parliamentary committees on espionage, foreign interference and counter terrorism and national security matters;
 - b. meeting regularly with senior representatives of other law enforcement and intelligence agencies to assess and plan, current and future law enforcement and intelligence strategies in relation to national security and counter terrorism;
 - c. the criminal investigation of espionage and foreign interference undertaken by the AFP through the recently established Foreign Interference Taskforce; and
 - d. the criminal investigation of special investigations, which include sensitive unauthorised disclosure matters and war crimes allegations.
4. I am the most senior member of the AFP responsible for the specialised stream of counter terrorism policing directed at assessing and investigating enduring risk.
5. I make this affidavit on the basis of my own knowledge and belief, save where otherwise stated. Where I depose to any matter based on information provided to me, I believe it to be true. Where I express an opinion, it is based on my background and specialised police experience, as outlined below.
6. Since April 2020, I have held the substantive position of Commander of Special Investigations in the AFP. My responsibilities include operational oversight for all espionage and foreign interference matters involving the AFP as a part of a multi-agency taskforce. As part of that role:
- a. I am the senior AFP officer for the Counter Foreign Interference Task Force (**CFITF**), in which capacity I jointly oversee and am jointly responsible for all matters that are being considered by the CFITF for disruption activities with my counterpart in ASIO. In this capacity I have been operational Commander over numerous foreign interference investigations.
 - b. I have developed a publicly available fact sheet on foreign interference conduct targeting Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities in Australia. This fact sheet raises awareness of foreign interference as well as provide advice to community on how to report incidents to authorities.
 - c. I have also been the Commander responsible for the implementation of the outcomes of the Lawler review into the how the AFP conducts sensitive investigations. The review made recommendations for the effective management of sensitive investigations, including establishing the Sensitive Investigations Oversight Board (**SIOB**). As Commander Special Investigations, I am a standing advisor on the SIOB



and make recommendations to the SIOB on managing complex operational decisions and strategic risks of investigations subject to SIOB oversight.

- d. In November 2022, I established and chaired the AFP's Threat Information Review Committee. As chair of that Committee, I was responsible for the review of threat reporting received by the AFP and to work with relevant Commands in the AFP to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to mitigate threats reported to the AFP. I no longer chair the Committee, however I remain a member of the Committee.
7. From January 2019 to April 2020, I held the role of Detective Superintendent, Coordinator – Joint Counter Terrorism Team NSW (**NSW JCTT**). In that role, I delivered operational leadership and strategic engagement and oversight of the Joint Counter Terrorism team relationships in NSW. As part of that role:
- a. I oversaw three major operations disrupting planned domestic terrorist attacks (Operations Zellaer, Borgwal, and Templeogue);
 - b. I was the Senior Investigative Officer for Operation Diependael – the Australian investigation to the Christchurch terrorist attack working cooperatively with New Zealand Police.
 - c. In February 2020, I took part of a research project on behalf of the Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) and its Countering Violent Extremism Sub Committee (CVESC) to Assess Applicability of Pathway Preventative Extreme Right Wing (XRW) Approaches. I co-authored a report on the subject which accepted by CVESC later in 2020 and
 - d. I was the AFP representative on the ANZCTC Investigations Capability sub-committee which identified and addressed capability and training gaps.
8. From May 2016 to January 2019, I held the position of Detective Superintendent – Coordinator Intelligence and Specialist Operations Queensland. In that role:
- a. I led both Intelligence and Specialist Operations staff in Queensland and managed the AFP post of Thursday Island;
 - b. I developed and nationalised the AFP's model for the triage and assessment of National Security reporting;
 - c. I established the joint intelligence arrangements in Queensland including Joint Analyst Group, Joint Intelligence Group in North Queensland and Joint Money Laundering Group;

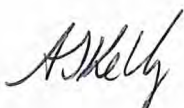


Page 3

- d. I established and led the AFP's intelligence effort in support of the Commonwealth Games in Queensland; and
 - e. I established and led the AFP's intelligence effort in support of the APEC meetings in Papua New Guinea.
9. From May 2010 to January 2015, I was Senior Liaison Officer Beirut and Acting Superintendent. I was responsible for all aspects of international police liaison across 14 countries in the Middle East during a period of significant regional instability. In that role:
- a. I was the Police Forward Commander for Project Dawn, managing the Special Event Planning team and protection deployments to Gallipoli Peninsula involving high-level engagement with Australian and New Zealand agencies and Turkish authorities; and
 - b. I led the AFP offshore disruption of Australian foreign fighters travelling to Syria. I successfully expanded the AFP network in the region with the establishment of the Ankara, Turkey post. I also negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding with the Turkish National Police and Lebanese Internal Security Forces, resulting in a higher level of engagement and dialogue on counter-terrorism.
10. Between May 1994 and May 2010, I held a number of roles in the AFP, including Team Leader roles relating to general operations, finance and financial investigations, and counter terrorism activities.
11. In my roles described above, I have had extensive experience with identifying and dealing with domestic threats and threats from foreign actors. This experience has included leading law enforcement operations to target terrorism, espionage and foreign interference activities in collaboration with other Commonwealth agencies and briefing senior police on the threat environment and disruption actions taken against specific threats.

Awards and commendations

12. I have received the following awards:
- e. Commissioner's group citation for conspicuous conduct (Operation Borgwal) – 2023;
 - f. Commissioner group citation for Innovation – 2023;
 - g. Australian Federal Police Service Medal – 25 years clasp – 2019;
 - h. Commissioner's Certificate for Excellence (National Security Indicators) – 2019;
 - i. 2018 Commonwealth Games Citation – 2019;



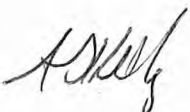
- j. National Police Service Medal – 2016;
- k. AFP Commissioner's Medal for Excellence (Operation Havanese) – 2010;
- l. Operations Medal (Operation Neath) – 2014; and
- m. Commissioner's group citation for conspicuous conduct (Operation Wahoo) – 2007.

CONFIDENTIAL ANNEXURE TAD-2

- 13. I have personally reviewed and viewed Confidential Annexure TAD-2.
- 14. Confidential Annexure TAD-2 is a video that captures part of an incident that took place on 15 April 2024 in the suburb of Wakeley in Sydney, New South Wales (**Wakeley Incident**).
- 15. As a result of the Wakeley Incident, the NSW JCTT commenced an operation to investigate relevant criminal offences connected to this incident. The NSW JCTT comprises members of the AFP, New South Wales Police, NSW Crime Commission and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO). As Acting Assistant Commissioner, I am a member of the Joint Management Committee for the NSW JCTT overseeing the NSW JCTT response to the Wakeley incident.
- 16. I am aware from my experience as Acting Assistant Commissioner and from my time as Detective Superintendent of the NSW JCTT that the AFP Counter Terrorism command has from time to time provided evidence in:
 - a) post sentence applications made under division 105A of the Criminal Code; and
 - b) control order applications made under division 104 of the Criminal Code.
- 17. Both applications are generally made in relation to convicted terrorist offenders who are being released into the community following a term of imprisonment.
- 18. I have experience in:
 - a) reviewing the history of an offender, and the behaviour that contributed to their offending;
 - b) assessing the conditions that should be imposed on an offender when released, to mitigate the risk of further terrorism offending and otherwise protect the public from a terror attack; and
 - c) the conduct of counter-terrorism investigations relating to ideological, religious or politically motivated violent extremism.

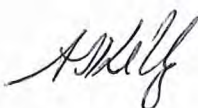


19. I have observed, that in the majority of terrorism-related convictions that offenders will have accessed, produced and/or distributed videos of terrorist attacks for a variety of purposes including:
- a) furthering their own radicalisation and desensitisation;
 - b) promoting their visions, goals, and narratives by spreading messages to potential supporters in areas that they want to expand or influence and
 - c) recruiting and encouraging others to commit acts of terrorism.
20. I have observed terrorist organisations producing recruitment videos which comprise scenes of terrorist attacks to encourage others to commit further acts of terrorism. A terrorist organisation who sees the video contained in Confidential Annexure TAD-2 might use it to encourage others to commit further acts of terrorism.
21. In the vast majority of terrorism investigations, I have observed that accessing extremist videos is a significant risk factor contributing to an offender's radicalisation and putting the offender on a path to the commission of a terrorist attack. An offender who sees the video contained in Confidential Annexure TAD-2 might be encouraged to explore extremist views and/or to commit further acts of violence.
22. I am aware of at least four examples which demonstrate the risks that I consider are associated with the publication and dissemination of extremist videos.
23. The first example related to a terror attack in Christchurch, New Zealand in 2019. I am aware of this example because of my knowledge and experience on the AFP Counter Terrorism command and as the Senior Investigation Officer (**SIO**) for Operational Diependael.
- a) Brenton Harrison Tarrant (**Tarrant**) perpetrated an attack on the Al-Noor and Linwood Mosques in Christchurch on 15 March 2019 (**Christchurch Terror Attacks**).
 - b) Tarrant murdered 51 people and injured 40 people in the Christchurch Terror Attacks. The attacks were motivated by an XRW, or 'extreme right-wing', ideology. Tarrant recorded and broadcasted live his attack on the Facebook social media platform. I am aware that footage from that broadcast on Facebook continues to be distributed online.
 - c) In a number of subsequent terrorism investigations in Australia, I am aware that the AFP has identified footage of the Christchurch Terror Attacks being distributed and positively endorsed by offenders.
 - d) For example, I am aware that Joshua Lucas (**Lucas**) was convicted of one count of advocating terrorism. I am aware that during the period of his offending, Mr Lucas



shared the Christchurch Terror Attacks video on various online applications and platforms; saved a screenshot to his device of a Facebook comment from a redacted user who had shared two images from the Christchurch Terror Attacks video; saved to his phone a still image from the Christchurch Terror Attacks video with an overlaid headline to resemble a live news broadcast reading "Man Disarms 49 Bombs"; and saved to his phone a 48 second video of the Christchurch Terror Attacks video.

24. The second example that I am aware of related to propaganda videos shared by the terrorist group, ISIS. I am aware of this example because of my knowledge and experience on the AFP Counter Terrorism command.
- a) I am aware that the AFP has reviewed a significant volume of propaganda videos produced by terrorist organisations, including videos produced by the Al Hayat Media Centre, the media arm of the terrorist organisation ISIS.
 - b) I am aware that these videos often include footage of terrorist acts and extreme violence including the beheading executions of James Foley, Steven Sotloff and David Haines in 2014.
 - c) I am aware that that it is part of the ISIS methodology to stream or record the commission of terrorist attacks, for the purpose of producing these propaganda videos and recruiting members and encouraging the commission of further attacks.
 - d) I am aware that the AFP has also identified Australia terrorist plots to commit and record a terrorist act, for the purpose of pledging allegiance to ISIS.
 - e) For example, I am informed by A/Superintendent Jeremy Staunton that in Operation Appleby, a number of Australians were convicted of terrorism offences stemming from their support of the terrorist organisation, ISIS. I am informed by A/Superintendent Jeremy Staunton that during Operation Appleby the offender Omarjan Azari informed the Appleby Group that Mr Baryalei (an Australian who had joined ISIS overseas) had said Azari and others should kill "unbelievers", video record it, and then send the video to him (Mr Baryalei) to make their pledge of allegiance to ISIS.
25. The third example relates to a video released by Urwa al-Yamani, an ISIS aligned unit. I am informed by Emily Mackenzie Coughlan, AFP Intelligence Officer, that the video:
- a) Includes images from the Wakeley attack
 - b) Includes an Arabic hastag, which translated states, "Pluck the Monks of the Cross" and
 - c) Includes background audio of a 2016 speak delivered by an ISIS spokesperson calling for lone wolf attacks.



26. The fourth example relates to a statement released by the Wolves of Manhattan, an online magazine produced by a pro-Al Qaeda online extremist group. I am informed by Emily Mackenzie Coughlan, AFP Intelligence Officer, that an English translation of the statement has been prepared and the statement:


- a) Refers to the Wakeley attack and offers congratulations for the "Operation that Targeted Bishop Mar Emmanuel in Australia" and
- b) Praises the "16-year old hero from the Land of Sham" who conducted the attack.

27. On the basis of the experience set out above, I consider that there is a real risk that the video contained in Confidential Annexure TAD-2 will be accessed, downloaded, distributed and reproduced for the purpose of encouraging others in Australia to join a terrorist organisation, or undertake or support the commission of further terrorist attacks.

Sworn by the deponent

At Sydney in the State of New South


Wales on 22 April 2024



.....

Before me:

Signature of witness:



.....

Name of witness:

..... ANDREW KELLY

Qualification of witness:

..... Solicitor



Federal Court of Australia

District Registry: New South Wales Registry

Division: General

No: NSD474/2024

ESAFETY COMMISSIONER

Applicant

X CORP.

Respondent

ORDER

JUDGE: Justice Kennett

DATE OF ORDER: 22 April 2024

WHERE MADE: Sydney

In these orders, a reference to **the Notice** refers to the removal notice given to the respondent under s 109 of the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) on 16 April 2024.

THE COURT ORDERS THAT:

1. There be an interim injunction under s 122(1)(b) of the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* (Cth) requiring the respondent, as soon as reasonably practicable and no later than within 24 hours, to hide the material identified in the Notice behind a notice such that an X user can only see the notice, not the material identified in the Notice, and cannot remove the notice to reveal the material.
2. Order 1 has effect until 5 pm on Wednesday 24 April 2024 or earlier order.
3. Pursuant to s 37AI of the *Federal Court of Australia 1976* (Cth) (the Act) and on the grounds referred to in s 37AG(1)(a) and (b) of the Act, until the determination of the application for an ongoing suppression order under s 37AF, there be no disclosure, by publication or otherwise, of Confidential Annexure TAD-2 to the affidavit of Toby Allan Dagg, affirmed on 22 April 2024.
4. Order 3 does not prevent disclosures to and between the following authorised persons:
 - 4.1. Judges of this Court;
 - 4.2. necessary Court staff (including transcription service providers);
 - 4.3. the parties;
 - 4.4. legal representatives of the parties instructed in these proceedings;



- 4.5. witnesses or proposed witnesses in the proceedings;
- 4.6. Commonwealth officers acting in the course of their duties; and
- 4.7. judicial officers and necessary staff of any court hearing an appeal from any decision made in the course of this proceeding.
5. Order 3 does not prevent disclosure of the information referred to in that Order by a Commonwealth officer acting in the course of their duties.
6. Order 3 operates throughout the Commonwealth of Australia.
7. No person is to be allowed to access Confidential Annexure TAD-2 on the Court file until further order.

Date that entry is stamped: 22 April 2024

Sia Lagos
Registrar