
LEGAL NOTICE AND DEMAND LETTER (SOMASI)

(FORMAL WARNING — ENGLISH VERSION)

Number: 065/SOMASI/RW/IX/2026 **Date:** Sunday, 20 September 2026 **Place of issue:** South Jakarta, Indonesia **Language:** English (document 2 of 3; the Indonesian original and the Chinese version are issued separately. In case of discrepancy, the Indonesian original prevails.)

From: Rahmat Wibowo Aggrieved Party South Jakarta, Indonesia Email: rahmat.wibowo21@gmail.com

To: Gatot Gunarso PhD Student, Beihang University (北京航空航天大学), Beijing, People's Republic of China Threads account: @gatotgunarso123 WhatsApp account (group "KORIK-IMPACT: Kesehatan"): "孔明"

Copied to (cc):

1. Hammam Riza — Chair of the Indonesian AI Research and Innovation Collaborative (KORIK-IMPACT), as head of the organisation within which the WhatsApp group "KORIK-IMPACT: Kesehatan" operates;
2. Beihang University (北京航空航天大学), 37 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100191, PRC — Attn: Office of the President / Graduate School / International Students Office;
3. Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia (KBRI) in Beijing, Dongzhimenwai Dajie No. 4, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100600, PRC — Attn: Protection of Indonesian Citizens and Consular Section.

Subject: Legal Notice — Demand for Removal of Content, Public Apology, and Damages for Written Defamation and Slander Committed Through Information Technology

Dear Sir,

I, **Rahmat Wibowo**, acting in my own name as the aggrieved party, hereby serve this Legal Notice on you, **Gatot Gunarso**, in respect of (a) your post on the Threads account @gatotgunarso123 dated 20 September 2026 accusing me of having "tried to extort" people, together with the insults "orgil" (lunatic) and "hacker-wannabe ala kiddie script", and (b) your words "Scammer and Spammer" directed at me in the WhatsApp group **KORIK-IMPACT: Kesehatan** on 13 June 2026.

Important clarification: I have **never worked with you directly**, in any project, employment, or professional activity. You have no working relationship, contract, or first-hand knowledge of my personal or professional conduct that could serve as a basis for those accusations.

This letter is **copied** to (1) the Chair of KORIK-IMPACT, because part of the conduct took place in a group within the organisation he leads; (2) Beihang University, because your public profile states that you are a doctoral student there, with a dissertation on *Ethical Artificial Intelligence in Multicultural View*; and (3) the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing, because you and I are both Indonesian citizens and the conduct occurred while you were resident in Beijing. The copies are sent **for information** and for such follow-up as each recipient considers appropriate within its own competence, without prejudging any finding by a competent court. In relation to Beihang University, I am also submitting a separate ethics report, annexed at Section XI.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDUCT

A. YOUR IDENTITY (EXHIBITS A-1, A-2)

Your public LinkedIn profile "Gatot Gunarso" states: *PhD Student, Beihang University* (August 2021 – present, Beijing; dissertation topic *Ethical Artificial Intelligence in Multicultural View*); *Lecturer, Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana* (January 2017 – July 2024, Jakarta); and *Head of Entrepreneurship Unit, UKRIDA* (February 2020 – August 2023).

B. CONDUCT 1 — THREADS POST, 20 SEPTEMBER 2026 (EXHIBIT A-3)

Link to the post (as provided by me): https://www.threads.com/share/BARTvE-x_7/

In the reply section beneath a post by *R Machrio Achmad Nurhatta* discussing the Threads account @rweebs21 (my account) — a post with 818 likes and 196 replies — the account @gatotgunarso123 publicly wrote (original Indonesian):

"Dia orgil, nantangin dan coba meras beberapa orang di grup praktisi AI sampe ngaku bisa bawa DPR dan Polisi buat nuntut ke Taiwan. Saya tantangin, malah kicep dan spamming kemana-mana. Dia cm modal ChatGPT doang, hacker-wannabe ala kiddie

English rendering: "He is a lunatic, he was arrogant, challenged people and tried to extort several people in the AI practitioners' group, even claiming he could bring the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Police to prosecute in Taiwan. I challenged him and he went silent and spammed everywhere. He only has ChatGPT, a hacker-wannabe, script-kiddie style."

The post contains: (i) an **accusation of a criminal act** — "tried to extort"; (ii) an accusation of "spamming everywhere"; (iii) the label "orgil" (lunatic) — an insult about mental condition; and (iv) belittlement of professional competence — "only has ChatGPT", "hacker-wannabe, script-kiddie style".

C. CONDUCT 2 — WHATSAPP GROUP KORIKA-IMPACT: KESEHATAN, 13 JUNE 2026 (EXHIBITS A-4, A-5)

In the group, the account "孔明" — identified by me as yours — wrote: "*Kalau spammer, kick aja Pak.*" ("If he's a spammer, just kick him, sir.") and, after I stated that I could take the matter to the DPR, wrote "*Bye*" and "*Scammer and Scammer, we won't miss you.*" I was then removed from the group (Exhibit A-5: "*You can't send messages to this group because you're no longer a member.*").

"Scammer" is an accusation of the crime of fraud made before all members of the group, with no factual basis whatsoever.

D. NO FACTUAL BASIS

1. I have **never committed extortion**. Extortion (Article 482(1) of Law No. 1 of 2023) requires coercion by Violence or Threat of Violence to obtain property or a debt. The chat evidence (A-4, A-5) shows only my statement that I could **lodge a complaint** with the DPR — the use of a lawful complaint channel, not violence or a threat of violence.
2. You have **produced no evidence** for the accusations of "extortion", "scammer" or "spamming", yet you published them to the public.
3. I have **never worked with you directly**; you have no first-hand knowledge on which such statements could be based.

As a result my honour and professional reputation among the AI practitioner community have been damaged, causing reputational harm and psychological distress.

Right of reply. If you contend that the Threads account @gatotgunarso123 and/or the WhatsApp account "孔明" is not yours or not controlled by you, you may submit a written denial with supporting evidence before the deadline in Section VIII.

II. LEGAL BASIS (INDONESIA)

Each provision is quoted in full in the original Indonesian (verified against the official PDFs of Law No. 1 of 2023, Law No. 1 of 2024 and the Civil Code), followed by an unofficial English translation.

1. Article 433(1), Law 1/2023 (KUHP) — Defamation

Setiap Orang yang dengan lisan menyerang kehormatan atau nama baik orang lain dengan cara menuduhkan suatu hal, dengan maksud supaya hal tersebut diketahui umum, dipidana karena pencemaran, dengan pidana penjara paling lama 9 (sembilan) Bulan atau pidana denda paling banyak kategori II. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: Any Person who verbally attacks the honour or good name of another by alleging a matter, with the intent that it become publicly known, is punished for defamation by imprisonment of up to 9 (nine) months or a fine of up to category II.

2. Article 433(2)

Jika perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan dengan tulisan atau gambar yang disiarkan, dipertunjukkan, atau ditempelkan di tempat umum, dipidana karena pencemaran tertulis, dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun 6 (enam) Bulan atau pidana denda paling banyak kategori III. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: If the act referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by writing or images that are broadcast, displayed, or posted in a public place, it is punished as written defamation by imprisonment of up to 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a fine of up to category III.

3. Article 433(3)

Perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dan ayat (2) tidak dipidana jika dilakukan untuk kepentingan umum atau karena terpaksa membela diri. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: The acts referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are not punished if committed in the public interest or out of compelled self-defence.

4. Elucidation of Article 433(1) and (3)

Ayat (1): Sifat dari perbuatan pencemaran adalah jika perbuatan penghinaan yang dilakukan dengan cara menuduh, baik secara lisan, tulisan, maupun dengan gambar, yang menyerang kehormatan dan nama baik seseorang, sehingga merugikan orang tersebut. Perbuatan yang dituduhkan tidak perlu harus suatu Tindak Pidana. Tindak Pidana menurut ketentuan dalam pasal ini objeknya adalah orang perseorangan. Penistaan terhadap lembaga pemerintah atau sekelompok orang tidak termasuk ketentuan pasal ini. Ayat (3): Sifat melawan hukum dari perbuatan tersebut ditiadakan karena adanya alasan pemaaf yaitu jika perbuatan tersebut dilakukan untuk kepentingan umum atau karena terpaksa membela diri. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: Paragraph (1): The nature of defamation is an insulting act carried out by way of accusing, whether verbally, in writing, or by images, that attacks a person's honour and good name and thereby harms that person. The act alleged need not necessarily be a crime. The object of the offence under this article is an individual person. Defamation of government institutions or of a group of people is not covered by this article. Paragraph (3): The unlawfulness of the act is removed by an excuse ground, namely if the act is done in the public interest or out of compelled self-defence.

5. Article 434(1) — Slander (Fitnah)

Jika Setiap Orang sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 433 diberi kesempatan membuktikan kebenaran hal yang dituduhkan tetapi tidak dapat membuktikannya, dan tuduhan tersebut bertentangan dengan yang diketahuinya, dipidana karena fitnah, dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun atau pidana denda paling banyak kategori IV. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: If a Person referred to in Article 433 is given the opportunity to prove the truth of the matter alleged but cannot prove it, and the accusation contradicts what he knew, he is punished for slander by imprisonment of up to 3 (three) years or a fine of up to category IV.

6. Article 434(2) and (3)

(2) Pembuktian kebenaran tuduhan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), hanya dapat dilakukan dalam hal: a. hakim memandang perlu untuk memeriksa kebenaran tuduhan tersebut guna mempertimbangkan keterangan terdakwa bahwa terdakwa melakukan perbuatan tersebut untuk kepentingan umum atau karena terpaksa untuk membela diri; atau b. Pejabat dituduh melakukan suatu hal dalam menjalankan tugas jabatannya. (3) Pembuktian sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) tidak dapat dilakukan jika hal yang dituduhkan tersebut hanya dapat dituntut atas pengaduan, sedangkan pengaduan tidak diajukan. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: (2) Proof of the truth of the accusation referred to in paragraph (1) may be given only where: a. the judge considers it necessary to examine the truth of the accusation in order to weigh the defendant's statement that he acted in the public interest or out of compelled self-defence; or b. an Official is accused of something in the performance of official duties. (3) Proof under paragraph (2) cannot be given if the matter alleged can be prosecuted only upon complaint and no complaint has been filed.

7. Article 435 (in full)

(1) Jika putusan pengadilan yang telah memperoleh kekuatan hukum tetap menyatakan orang yang dihina bersalah atas hal yang dituduhkan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 434, tidak dapat dipidana karena fitnah. (2) Jika dengan putusan pengadilan yang telah memperoleh kekuatan hukum tetap orang yang dihina dibebaskan dari hal yang dituduhkan, putusan tersebut dianggap sebagai bukti sempurna bahwa hal yang dituduhkan tersebut tidak benar. (3) Jika penuntutan pidana terhadap yang dihina telah dimulai karena hal yang dituduhkan padanya, penuntutan karena fitnah ditangguhkan sampai ada putusan pengadilan yang telah memperoleh kekuatan hukum tetap mengenai hal yang dituduhkan. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: (1) If a court judgment with permanent legal force declares the insulted person guilty of the matter alleged as referred to in Article 434, [the accuser] cannot be punished for slander. (2) If, by a court judgment with permanent legal force, the insulted person is acquitted of the matter alleged, that judgment is deemed perfect proof that the matter alleged is untrue. (3) If criminal prosecution of the insulted person has been commenced on account of the matter alleged against him, prosecution for slander is suspended until there is a court judgment with permanent legal force concerning the matter alleged.

8. Article 436 — Minor Insult

Penghinaan yang tidak bersifat pencemaran atau pencemaran tertulis yang dilakukan terhadap orang lain baik Di Muka Umum dengan lisan atau tulisan, maupun di muka orang yang dihina tersebut secara lisan atau dengan perbuatan atau dengan tulisan

yang dikirimkan atau diterimakan kepadanya, dipidana karena penghinaan ringan dengan pidana penjara paling lama 6 (enam) Bulan atau pidana denda paling banyak kategori II. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: An insult that does not amount to defamation or written defamation, made against another person either Publicly, verbally or in writing, or in the presence of the insulted person, verbally, by act, or by writing sent or delivered to him, is punished as minor insult by imprisonment of up to 6 (six) months or a fine of up to category II.

9. Article 440

Tindak Pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 433, Pasal 434, dan Pasal 436 sampai dengan Pasal 438 tidak dituntut, jika tidak ada pengaduan dari Korban Tindak Pidana. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: Offences referred to in Articles 433, 434, and 436 through 438 are not prosecuted if there is no complaint from the Victim of the offence.

10. Article 441 (in full)

(1) Ketentuan pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 433 sampai dengan Pasal 439 dapat ditambah 1/3 (satu per tiga) jika dilakukan dengan sarana teknologi informasi. (2) Ketentuan pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 433, Pasal 434, dan Pasal 436 dapat ditambah 1/3 (satu per tiga), jika yang dihina atau difitnah adalah seorang Pejabat yang sedang menjalankan tugasnya yang sah. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: (1) The criminal provisions referred to in Articles 433 through 439 may be increased by 1/3 (one third) if committed by means of information technology. (2) The criminal provisions referred to in Articles 433, 434 and 436 may be increased by 1/3 (one third) if the person insulted or slandered is an Official carrying out his lawful duties.

11. Article 79(1) (fine categories, in full)

Pidana denda paling banyak ditetapkan berdasarkan: a. kategori I, Rp1.000.000,00 (satu juta rupiah); b. kategori II, Rp10.000.000,00 (sepuluh juta rupiah); c. kategori III, Rp50.000.000,00 (lima puluh juta rupiah); d. kategori IV, Rp200.000.000,00 (dua ratus juta rupiah); e. kategori V, Rp500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah); f. kategori VI, Rp2.000.000.000,00 (dua miliar rupiah); g. kategori VII, Rp5.000.000.000,00 (lima miliar rupiah); dan h. kategori VIII, Rp50.000.000.000,00 (lima puluh miliar rupiah). (original, Indonesian)

English translation: The maximum criminal fine is set according to: a. category I, IDR 1,000,000 (one million rupiah); b. category II, IDR 10,000,000 (ten million rupiah); c. category III, IDR 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah); d. category IV, IDR 200,000,000 (two hundred million rupiah); e. category V, IDR 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah); f. category VI, IDR 2,000,000,000 (two billion rupiah); g. category VII, IDR 5,000,000,000 (five billion rupiah); and h. category VIII, IDR 50,000,000,000 (fifty billion rupiah).

12. Article 4 (territorial principle, in full)

Ketentuan pidana dalam Undang-Undang berlaku bagi Setiap Orang yang melakukan: a. Tindak Pidana di wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia; b. Tindak Pidana di Kapal Indonesia atau di Pesawat Udara Indonesia; atau c. Tindak Pidana di bidang teknologi informasi atau Tindak Pidana lainnya yang akibatnya dialami atau terjadi di wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia atau di Kapal Indonesia dan di Pesawat Udara Indonesia. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: The criminal provisions of the Law apply to any Person who commits: a. an offence within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; b. an offence on an Indonesian Ship or Indonesian Aircraft; or c. an information-technology offence or other offence whose consequences are experienced or occur in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or on Indonesian Ships and Aircraft.

13. Article 8 (active nationality principle, in full)

(1) Ketentuan pidana dalam Undang-Undang berlaku bagi setiap warga negara Indonesia yang melakukan Tindak Pidana di luar wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. (2) Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berlaku jika perbuatan tersebut juga merupakan Tindak Pidana di negara tempat Tindak Pidana dilakukan. (3) Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) tidak berlaku untuk Tindak Pidana yang diancam dengan pidana denda paling banyak kategori III. (4) Penuntutan terhadap Tindak Pidana sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan walaupun tersangka menjadi warga negara Indonesia, setelah Tindak Pidana tersebut dilakukan sepanjang perbuatan tersebut merupakan Tindak Pidana di negara tempat Tindak Pidana dilakukan. (5) Warga negara Indonesia di luar wilayah Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia yang melakukan Tindak Pidana sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) tidak dapat dijatuhi pidana mati jika Tindak Pidana tersebut menurut hukum negara tempat Tindak Pidana tersebut dilakukan tidak diancam dengan pidana mati. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: (1) The criminal provisions of the Law apply to every Indonesian citizen who commits an offence outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (2) Paragraph (1) applies if the act is also an offence in the country where it was committed. (3) Paragraph (1) does not apply to offences punishable by a fine of at most category III. (4) Prosecution of an offence under paragraph (1) is carried out even if the suspect became an Indonesian citizen after the offence was committed, so long as the act is an offence in the country where it was committed. (5) An Indonesian citizen outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia who commits an offence under paragraph (1) cannot be sentenced to death if the offence is not punishable by death under the law of the country where it was committed.

14. Article 482(1) — Extortion (the alleged offence)

Dipidana karena pemerasan dengan pidana penjara paling lama 9 (sembilan) tahun, Setiap Orang yang dengan maksud untuk menguntungkan diri sendiri atau orang lain secara melawan hukum, memaksa orang dengan Kekerasan atau Ancaman Kekerasan untuk: a. memberikan suatu Barang, yang sebagian atau seluruhnya milik orang tersebut atau milik orang lain; atau b. memberi utang, membuat pengakuan utang, atau menghapuskan piutang. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: Any Person who, with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another, coerces a person by Violence or Threat of Violence to: a. hand over an Object belonging wholly or partly to that person or to another; or b. grant a debt, make an acknowledgement of debt, or write off a receivable, is punished for extortion by imprisonment of up to 9 (nine) years.

15. Article 27A, Law 1/2024 (ITE Law)

Setiap Orang dengan sengaja menyerang kehormatan atau nama baik orang lain dengan cara menuduhkan suatu hal, dengan maksud supaya hal tersebut diketahui umum dalam bentuk Informasi Elektronik dan/atau Dokumen Elektronik yang dilakukan melalui Sistem Elektronik. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: Any Person who intentionally attacks the honour or good name of another by alleging a matter, with the intent that it become publicly known, in the form of Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents carried out through an Electronic System.

16. Article 45(4) and (5), Law 1/2024 (in full)

(4) Setiap Orang yang dengan sengaja menyerang kehormatan atau nama baik orang lain dengan cara menuduhkan suatu hal, dengan maksud supaya hal tersebut diketahui umum dalam bentuk Informasi Elektronik dan/atau Dokumen Elektronik yang dilakukan melalui Sistem Elektronik sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 27A dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp400.000.000,00 (empat ratus juta rupiah). (5) Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) merupakan tindak pidana aduan yang hanya dapat dituntut atas pengaduan korban atau orang yang terkena tindak pidana dan bukan oleh badan hukum. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: (4) Any Person who intentionally attacks the honour or good name of another by alleging a matter, with the intent that it become publicly known, in the form of Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents carried out through an Electronic System as referred to in Article 27A, is punished by imprisonment of up to 2 (two) years and/or a fine of up to IDR 400,000,000 (four hundred million rupiah). (5) The provision in paragraph (4) is a complaint-based offence that may be prosecuted only upon complaint by the victim or the person affected by the offence and not by a legal entity.

17. Article II, Law 1/2024 (transition, in full)

1. Pada saat Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku, ketentuan dalam Pasal 27 ayat (1), Pasal 27A, Pasal 28 ayat (2), Pasal 28 ayat (3), Pasal 36, Pasal 45 ayat (1), Pasal 45 ayat (2), Pasal 45 ayat (4), Pasal 45 ayat (5), Pasal 45 ayat (6), Pasal 45 ayat (7), Pasal 45A ayat (2), dan Pasal 45A ayat (3) berlaku sampai dengan diberlakukannya Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2023 Nomor 1, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6842). 2. Undang-Undang ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: 1. When this Law comes into force, the provisions of Article 27(1), Article 27A, Article 28(2), Article 28(3), Article 36, Article 45(1), Article 45(2), Article 45(4), Article 45(5), Article 45(6), Article 45(7), Article 45A(2), and Article 45A(3) apply until Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 No. 1, Supplement to the State Gazette No. 6842) is put into effect. 2. This Law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

18. Article 5, ITE Law (electronic evidence)

(1) Informasi Elektronik dan/atau Dokumen Elektronik dan/atau hasil cetaknya merupakan alat bukti hukum yang sah. (2) Informasi Elektronik dan/atau Dokumen Elektronik dan/atau hasil cetaknya sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) merupakan perluasan dari alat bukti yang sah sesuai dengan Hukum Acara yang berlaku di Indonesia. (3) Informasi Elektronik dan/atau Dokumen Elektronik dinyatakan sah apabila menggunakan Sistem Elektronik sesuai dengan ketentuan yang diatur dalam Undang-Undang ini. (4)

Ketentuan mengenai Informasi Elektronik dan/atau Dokumen Elektronik sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) tidak berlaku dalam hal diatur lain dalam Undang-Undang. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: (1) Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents and/or their printouts are valid legal evidence. (2) Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents and/or their printouts as referred to in paragraph (1) are an extension of valid evidence in accordance with the Procedural Law in force in Indonesia. (3) Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents are declared valid if they use an Electronic System in accordance with the provisions of this Law. (4) The provisions on Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply where otherwise regulated by Law.

19. Article 1365 Civil Code (KUH Perdata)

Tiap perbuatan yang melanggar hukum dan membawa kerugian kepada orang lain, mewajibkan orang yang menimbulkan kerugian itu karena kesalahannya untuk menggantikan kerugian tersebut. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: Every unlawful act that causes loss to another obliges the person whose fault caused the loss to compensate it.

20. Article 1372 Civil Code

Tuntutan perdata tentang hal penghinaan diajukan untuk memperoleh penggantian kerugian serta pemulihan kehormatan dan nama baik. Dalam menilai satu sama lain, hakim harus memperhatikan kasar atau tidaknya penghinaan, begitu pula pangkat, kedudukan dan kemampuan kedua belah pihak dan keadaan. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: A civil claim concerning insult is brought to obtain compensation and restoration of honour and good name. In weighing the parties against each other, the judge must consider the gravity of the insult, as well as the rank, position and means of both parties and the circumstances.

21. Article 1373 Civil Code (in full)

Selain itu, orang yang dihina dapat menuntut pula supaya dalam putusan juga dinyatakan bahwa perbuatan yang telah dilakukan adalah perbuatan memfitnah. Jika ia menuntut supaya dinyatakan bahwa perbuatan itu adalah fitnah, maka berlakulah ketentuan-ketentuan dalam Pasal 314 Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana tentang penuntutan perbuatan memfitnah. Jika diminta oleh pihak yang dihina, putusan akan ditempelkan di tempatkan di tempat umum, dalam jumlah sekian lembar dan tempat, sebagaimana diperintahkan oleh Hakim atas biaya si terhukum. (original, Indonesian)

English translation: In addition, the insulted person may also demand that the judgment declare that the act committed was slander. If he demands that the act be declared slander, the provisions of Article 314 of the Criminal Code on the prosecution of slander apply. If requested by the insulted party, the judgment shall be posted in a public place, in such number of copies and at such places as ordered by the Judge, at the cost of the convicted party.

III. FULFILMENT OF THE ELEMENTS

A. ARTICLE 433(2) — WRITTEN DEFAMATION

NO	ELEMENT	FACTS SATISFYING IT	EXHIBIT
1	Any Person	Gatot Gunarso, a natural person, owner/controller of @gatotgunarso123 and WhatsApp account "孔明" (per my identification; open to rebuttal — see I.D)	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
2	By writing or images	Written reply on Threads; WhatsApp text messages	A-3, A-4, A-5
3	Broadcast/displayed in a public place	Threads is a public platform; reply beneath a post with 818 likes/196 replies; WhatsApp group with many members	A-3, A-4
4	Attacks another's honour or good name	"tried to extort", "orgil", "spamming", "script-kiddie hacker-wannabe", "Scammer" — directed at me	A-3, A-4, A-5
5	By alleging a matter	"tried to extort several people ... claimed he could bring the DPR and Police"; "Scammer"; "spamming everywhere" (the alleged matter need not be a crime — Elucidation of Art. 433(1))	A-3, A-5
6	Intent that it become publicly known	Posted in a public space and in a group, in an active thread	A-3, A-4
7	No ground of exclusion (Art. 433(3))	Not public interest (private dispute); no attack compelled self-defence — my statement was only that I could complain to the DPR (a lawful channel)	A-4, A-5

B. ARTICLE 434(1) — SLANDER

ELEMENT	FACTS
Article 433 conduct	Satisfied (Table A)
Given opportunity to prove truth but unable	Proof of truth is limited by Art. 434(2)–(3) and will be tested in court; this letter also gives you the opportunity to produce evidence for "extortion", "scammer" and "spamming" before the deadline. To date you have produced none
Accusation contrary to what he knew	You never worked with me directly; the evidence shows no Violence/Threat of Violence; you nevertheless published the accusation (see Section IV — mens rea)
Article 435 bar	No final judgment holds me guilty of the alleged matter, so Art. 435(1) is no obstacle

C. ARTICLE 441(1) — INFORMATION-TECHNOLOGY AGGRAVATION

Conduct was carried out through Threads (online platform) and WhatsApp (messaging app), both information-technology means; the penalty may be increased by 1/3.

D. ARTICLE 436 — MINOR INSULT (ALTERNATIVE)

"orgil", "hacker-wannabe ala kiddie script" and "only has ChatGPT" — to the extent regarded as insults rather than allegations of a matter — satisfy Art. 436 (publicly, in writing).

E. ARTICLES 1365 AND 1372 CIVIL CODE

ELEMENT	FACTS
Unlawful act	Breach of Arts. 433, 434 (and 436) KUHP; violation of the subjective right to honour and good name; contrary to the standard of care owed in society
Fault	Intent (see mens rea) or at least gross negligence: you are a lecturer/doctoral student in AI ethics who should understand the consequences of unsupported accusations
Loss	Damage to professional reputation in the AI community; psychological distress; legal costs
Causation	Loss flows directly from publication of the accusations in public
Arts. 1372–1373	Compensation, restoration of honour, declaration of slander, publication of judgment

IV. MENS REA (INTENT / CULPABILITY) ANALYSIS

The analysis tests three narratives: the strongest prosecution case, the strongest defence case, and a neutral view.

A. NARRATIVE SUPPORTING THE CLAIM

- 1. **Intent as purpose** (*opzet als oogmerk*) — the post is detailed (extortion, "DPR and Police", "Taiwan", "spamming") and published in public within an active thread (818 likes, 196 replies). It is not a spontaneous spoken remark.
- 2. **Purpose of publicity** — the open reply section of Threads was chosen; the element "intent that it become publicly known" follows from the manner of publication itself.
- 3. **Knowledge of falsity** (Art. 434) — you never worked with me directly; the "extortion" claim is unsupported; the evidence shows only that I said I could complain to the DPR (a lawful channel).
- 4. **Repetition** — "Scammer and Spammer" (13 June 2026) followed by "tried to extort ... spamming" (20 September 2026): an interval of over three months, indicating continuing intent rather than a momentary lapse.
- 5. **Heightened duty of care** — you are a lecturer and doctoral researcher on ethical AI; awareness of the consequences of baseless accusations may be expected to a higher degree.

B. STRONGEST DEFENCE NARRATIVE (AND RESPONSE)

POSSIBLE DEFENCE	RESPONSE
"Compelled self-defence" (Art. 433(3))	No attack on you was under way; stating that I could complain to the DPR is a lawful remedy. Self-defence requires compulsion and proportionality
"Public interest"	The content is personal (attacking the person and competence), not information for the public interest
"Mere opinion"	"tried to extort" and "Scammer" allege criminal conduct as fact; only "orgil"/"kiddie script" might be treated as insult (Art. 436)
"Truth of the accusation"	Art. 434(2)–(3) limit proof of truth; you have offered no evidence
"Not my account"	May be rebutted in writing (I.D); further identification through investigators, platform data requests and cross-border cooperation

C. NEUTRAL NARRATIVE

If a court views the post as an emotional outburst in an online dispute, the conduct still qualifies at least as minor insult (Art. 436) and remains a civil unlawful act giving rise to compensation (Arts. 1365, 1372 Civil Code).

D. CONCLUSION ON MENS REA

Intent is met at the level of *opzet als oogmerk* as to the purpose of publicity (Art. 433) and, absent proof of truth, points to intent contrary to knowledge (Art. 434). For Art. 436 and the civil claim, fault (intent or gross negligence) suffices.

V. LAW APPLICABLE IN BEIJING / PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (HANZI, PINYIN, TRANSLATION)

You reside in Beijing. Under the territorial principle (刑法第6条), conduct in PRC territory is also subject to PRC law. Each provision is quoted in full in hanzi, with pinyin and an English translation (the authoritative text is that published by the PRC government):

1. PRC Criminal Law (刑法) Art. 246

以暴力或者其他方法公然侮辱他人或者捏造事实诽谤他人，情节严重的，处三年以下有期徒刑、拘役、管制或者剥夺政治权利。前款罪，告诉的才处理，但是严重危害社会秩序和国家利益的除外。通过信息网络实施第一款规定的行为，被害人向人民法院告诉，但提供证据确有困难的，人民法院可以要求公安机关提供协助。

Yǐ bàoli huòzhě qítā fāngfǎ gōngrán wǔrǔ tārén huòzhě niēzào shìshí fěibàng tārén, qíngjié yánzhòng de, chǔ sānnián yǐxià yǒuqī túxíng, jūyì, guǎnzhi huòzhě bōduó zhèngzhì quánlì. Qiánkuǎn zuì, gàosù de cái chǔlǐ, dànshì yánzhòng wēihài shèhuì zhìxù hé guójiā lìyì de chúwài. Tōngguò xìnxī wǎngluò shíshí dìyīkuǎn guīdìng de xíngwéi, bèihàirén xiàng rénmín fǎyuàn gàosù, dàn tígōng zhèngjù quèyǒu kùnnán de, rénmín fǎyuàn kěyǐ yāoqiú gōng'ān jīguān tígōng xiézhù.

English translation: Whoever, by violence or other means, openly insults another or fabricates facts to defame another, where the circumstances are serious, is sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights. The offence above is handled only upon complaint, except where it seriously endangers social order and national interests. Where the act in the first paragraph is committed through an information network and the victim, having complained to the people's court, genuinely has difficulty in providing evidence, the people's court may request the public security organs to provide assistance.

2. PRC Criminal Law (刑法) Art. 6

凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。凡在中华人民共和国船舶或者航空器内犯罪的，也适用本法。犯罪的行为或者结果有一项发生在中华人民共和国领域内的，就认为是在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪。

Fán zài Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó lǐngyù nèi fànzui de, chú fǎlǔ yǒu tèbié guīdìng de yǐwài, dōu shìyòng běnfǎ. Fán zài Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó chuánbó huòzhě hángkōngqì nèi fànzui de, yě shìyòng běnfǎ. Fànzui de xíngwéi huòzhě jiéguǒ yǒu yíxiàng fāshēng zài Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó lǐngyù nèi de, jiù rènwéi shì zài Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó lǐngyù nèi fànzui.

English translation: This Law applies to all crimes committed within the territory of the PRC, unless the law provides otherwise. It also applies to crimes committed on PRC vessels or aircraft. If either the act or the consequence of a crime occurs within PRC territory, the crime is deemed to have been committed within PRC territory.

3. SPC–SPP Interpretation No. 21 (2013) (法释〔2013〕21号) Art. 2

利用信息网络诽谤他人，具有下列情形之一的，应当认定为刑法第二百四十六条第一款规定的“情节严重”：（一）同一诽谤信息实际被点击、浏览次数达到五千次以上，或者被转发次数达到五百次以上的；（二）造成被害人或者其近亲属精神失常、自残、自杀等严重后果的；（三）二年内曾因诽谤受过行政处罚，又诽谤他人的；（四）其他情节严重的情形。

Lìyòng xìnxī wǎngluò fěibàng tārén, jùyǒu xiàliè qíngxíng zhīyī de, yīngdāng rèndìng wéi xíngfǎ dì'èr bǎisì shíliù tiáo dìyīkuǎn guīdìng de "qíngjié yánzhòng": (yī) tóngyī fěibàng xìnxī shíjī bèi diǎnjī, liúlǎn cìshù dá dào wǔqiān cì yǐshàng, huòzhě bèi zhuǎnfā cìshù dá dào wǔbǎi cì yǐshàng de; (èr) zàochéng bèihàirén huòzhě qí jìnrénshǔ jīngshén shīcháng, zìcán, zìshā děng yánzhòng hòuguǒ de; (sān) èrnián nèi céng yīn fěibàng shòuguò xíngzhèng chǔfá, yòu fěibàng tārén de; (sì) qítā qíngjié yánzhòng de qíngxíng.

English translation: Defaming another through an information network under any of the following circumstances shall be deemed "serious circumstances" under Article 246(1) of the Criminal Law: (1) the same defamatory information is actually clicked or viewed 5,000 times or more, or forwarded 500 times or more; (2) it causes the victim or the victim's close relatives serious consequences such as mental disorder, self-harm or suicide; (3) the person, having received administrative punishment for defamation within the past two years, defames another again; (4) other serious circumstances.

4. PRC Civil Code (民法典) Art. 1024

民事主体享有名誉权。任何组织或者个人不得以侮辱、诽谤等方式侵害他人的名誉权。名誉是对民事主体的品德、声望、才能、信用等的社会评价。

Mínshì zhǔtǐ xiǎngyǒu míngyùquán. Rènhe zǔzhī huòzhě gèrén bùdé yǐ wǔrǔ, fěibàng děng fāngshì qīnhài tārén de míngyùquán. Míngyù shì duì mínshì zhǔtǐ de pǐndé, shēngwàng, cáinéng, xìnyòng děng de shèhuì píngjià.

English translation: Civil subjects enjoy the right to reputation. No organisation or individual may infringe another's right to reputation by insult, defamation or the like. Reputation is the social evaluation of a civil subject's moral character, prestige, ability, credit and so on.

5. PRC Civil Code Art. 1165

行为人因过错侵害他人民事权益造成损害的，应当承担侵权责任。依照法律规定推定行为人有过错，其不能证明自己没有过错的，应当承担侵权责任。

Xíngwéirén yīn guòcuò qīnhài tā rén mín shì quán yì zàochéng sǔnhài de, yīngdāng chéngdān qīnquán zérèn. Yīzhào fǎlǔ guīdìng tuīdìng xíngwéirén yǒu guòcuò, qí bùnéng zhèngmíng zìjǐ méiyǒu guòcuò de, yīngdāng chéngdān qīnquán zérèn.

English translation: An actor who, by fault, infringes another's civil rights and interests and causes damage shall bear tort liability. Where the law presumes the actor to be at fault and the actor cannot prove that he is not at fault, he shall bear tort liability.

6. PRC Civil Code Art. 1194

网络用户、网络服务提供者利用网络侵害他人民事权益的，应当承担侵权责任。法律另有规定的，依照其规定。

Wǎngluò yònghù, wǎngluò fúwù tígōngzhě lìyòng wǎngluò qīnhài tā rén mín shì quán yì de, yīngdāng chéngdān qīnquán zérèn. Fǎlǔ lìngyǒu guīdìng de, yīzhào qí guīdìng.

English translation: Where network users or network service providers use the network to infringe another's civil rights and interests, they shall bear tort liability. Where the law provides otherwise, such provisions apply.

7. PRC Civil Code Art. 1183

侵害自然人人身权益造成严重精神损害的，被侵权人有权请求精神损害赔偿。因故意或者重大过失侵害自然人具有人身意义的特定物造成严重精神损害的，被侵权人有权请求精神损害赔偿。

Qīnhài zìránrén rénshēn quán yì zàochéng yánzhòng jīngshén sǔnhài de, bèi qīnquánrén yǒuquán qǐngqiú jīngshén sǔnhài péicháng. Yīn gùyì huòzhě zhòngdà guòshī qīnhài zìránrén jùyǒu rénshēn yìyì de tèdìngwù zàochéng yánzhòng jīngshén sǔnhài de, bèi qīnquánrén yǒuquán qǐngqiú jīngshén sǔnhài péicháng.

English translation: Where infringement of a natural person's personal rights and interests causes serious mental harm, the infringed person has the right to claim compensation for mental harm. Where intentional or grossly negligent infringement of a specific object of personal significance to a natural person causes serious mental harm, the infringed person likewise has the right to claim such compensation.

8. PRC Civil Code Art. 1000

行为人因侵害人格权承担消除影响、恢复名誉、赔礼道歉等民事责任的，应当与行为的具体方式和造成的影响范围相当。行为人拒不承担前款规定的民事责任的，人民法院可以采取在报刊、网络等媒体上发布公告或者公布生效裁判文书等方式执行，产生的费用由行为人负担。

Xíngwéirén yīn qīnhài réngéquán chéngdān xiāochú yǐngxiǎng, huīfù míngyù, péilǐ dàoqiàn děng mínshì zérén de, yīngdāng yǔ xíngwéi de jùtǐ fāngshì hé zàochéng de yǐngxiǎng fànweí xiāngdāng. Xíngwéirén jù bù chéngdān qiánkuǎn guīdìng de mínshì zérén de, rénmin fǎyuàn kěyǐ cǎiqǔ zài bàokān, wǎngluò děng méitǐ shàng fābù gōnggào huòzhě gōngbù shēngxiào cáipàn wénshù děng fāngshì zhíxíng, chǎnshēng de fèiyòng yóu xíngwéirén fùdān.

English translation: Where an actor bears civil liability such as eliminating the impact, restoring reputation and making an apology for infringing personality rights, it shall be commensurate with the specific manner of the act and the scope of its impact. Where the actor refuses to bear that liability, the people's court may enforce it by publishing an announcement in newspapers, on networks or other media, or by publishing the effective judgment, at the actor's expense.

9. Provisions on the Administration of Students in Regular Higher Education Institutions (普通高等学校学生管理规定, MOE Order No. 41) Art. 52

学生有下列情形之一，学校可以给予开除学籍处分：（一）违反宪法，反对四项基本原则、破坏安定团结、扰乱社会秩序的；（二）触犯国家法律，构成刑事犯罪的；（三）受到治安管理处罚，情节严重、性质恶劣的；（四）代替他人或者让他人代替自己参加考试、组织作弊、使用通讯设备或其他器材作弊、向他人出售考试试题或答案牟取利益，以及其他严重作弊或扰乱考试秩序行为的；（五）学位论文、公开发表的研究成果存在抄袭、篡改、伪造等学术不端行为，情节严重的，或者代写论文、买卖论文的；（六）违反本规定和学校规定，严重影响学校教育教学秩序、生活秩序以及公共场所管理秩序的；（七）侵害其他个人、组织合法权益，造成严重后果的；（八）屡次违反学校规定受到纪律处分，经教育不改的。

Xuéshēng yǒu xiàliè qíngxíng zhīyī, xuéxiào kěyǐ jǐyǔ kāichú xuéjí chǔfèn: (yī) wéifǎn xiànfǎ, fǎnduì sìxiàng jīběn yuánzé, pòhuài āndìng tuánjié, rǎoluàn shèhuì zhìxù de; (èr) chùfàn guójiā fǎlǜ, gòuchéng xíngshì fànzuì de; (sān) shòudào zhì'ān guǎnlǐ chǔfá, qíngjié yánzhòng, xìngzhì èliè de; (sì) dàiì tārén huòzhě ràng tārén dàiì zìjǐ cānjiā kǎoshì, zǔzhǐ zuòbì, shǐyòng tōngxùn shèbèi huò qítā qìcái zuòbì, xiàng tārén chūshòu kǎoshì shìtí huò dá'àn móuqǔ lìyì, yǐjǐ qítā yánzhòng zuòbì huò rǎoluàn kǎoshì zhìxù xíngwéi de; (wǔ) xuéwèi lùnwén, gōngkāi fābiǎo de yánjiū chéngguǒ cúnzài chāoxí, cuàngǎi, wěizào děng xuéshù bùduān xíngwéi, qíngjié yánzhòng de, huòzhě dàixiě lùnwén, mǎimài lùnwén de; (liù) wéifǎn běn guīdìng hé xuéxiào guīdìng, yánzhòng yǐngxiǎng xuéxiào jiàoyù jiàoxué zhìxù, shēnghuó zhìxù yǐjǐ gōnggòng chǎngsuǒ guǎnlǐ zhìxù de; (qī) qīnhài qítā gèrén, zǔzhǐ héfǎ quán yì, zàochéng yánzhòng hòuguǒ de; (bā) lǚcì wéifǎn xuéxiào guīdìng shòudào jìlǜ chǔfèn, jīng jiàoyù bùgǎi de.

English translation: A school may impose the sanction of expulsion from student status on a student who: (1) violates the Constitution, opposes the Four Cardinal Principles, undermines unity and stability, or disrupts social order; (2) violates national law and commits a criminal offence; (3) receives a public-security administrative penalty of serious circumstances and odious nature; (4) takes an examination for another or has another take it, organises cheating, cheats using communication devices or other equipment, or sells exam questions or answers for gain, and other serious cheating or disruption of examination order; (5) commits plagiarism, tampering, forgery or other academic misconduct of serious circumstances in a dissertation or published research, or ghost-writes or trades in papers; (6) violates these Provisions and school rules so as to seriously affect the school's teaching order, living order and the management order of public places; (7) infringes the lawful rights and interests of other individuals or organisations causing serious consequences; (8) repeatedly violates school rules, receives disciplinary sanctions, and does not change after education.

10. PRC Extradition Law (引渡法) Art. 7

外国向中华人民共和国提出的引渡请求必须同时符合下列条件，才能准予引渡：（一）引渡请求所指的行为，依照中华人民共和国法律和请求国法律均构成犯罪；（二）为了提起刑事诉讼而请求引渡的，根据中华人民共和国法律和请求国法律，对于引渡请求所指的犯罪均可判处一年以上有期徒刑或者其他更重的刑罚；为了执行刑罚而请求引渡的，在提出引渡请求时，被请求引渡人尚未服完的刑期至少为六个月。对于引渡请求中符合前款第一项规定的多种犯罪，只要其中有一种犯罪符合前款第二项的规定，就可以对上述各种犯罪准予引渡。

Wàiguó xiàng Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó tíchū de yǐndù qǐngqiú bīxū tóngshí fúhé xiàliè tiáojiàn, cáinéng zhǔnyǔ yǐndù: (yī) yǐndù qǐngqiú suǒzhǐ de xíngwéi, yīzhào Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó fǎlǜ hé qǐngqiú guó fǎlǜ jūn gòuchéng fànzuì; (èr) wèile tíqǐ xíngrì sùtòng ér qǐngqiú yǐndù de, gēnjù Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó fǎlǜ hé qǐngqiú guó fǎlǜ jūn gòuchéng fànzuì; (èr) wèile tíqǐ xíngrì sùtòng ér qǐngqiú yǐndù de, zài tíchū yǐndù qǐngqiú shí, bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén shàng wèi fúwán de xíngqī zhìshǎo wéi liù gè yuè. Duì yú yǐndù qǐngqiú zhōng fúhé qiánkuān dì yī tiánguīdìng de duōzhǒng fànzuì, zhǐyào qízhōng yǒu yīzhǒng fànzuì fúhé qiánkuān dì èr tiánguīdìng de guīdìng, jiùkěyǐ duì shàngshù gèzhǒng fànzuì zhǔnyǔ yǐndù.

xíngshì sùsòng ér qǐngqiú yǐndù de, gēnjù Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó fǎlǚ hé qǐngqiú guó fǎlǚ, duìyú yǐndù qǐngqiú suǒzhǐ de fànzuì jūn kě pànchū yīnián yǐshàng yǒuqī túxíng huòzhě qítā gèngzhòng de xíngfá; Wèile zhíxíng xíngfá ér qǐngqiú yǐndù de, zài tíchū yǐndù qǐngqiú shí, bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén shàngwèi fúwán de xíngqī zhìshǎo wéi liùgèyuè. Duìyú yǐndù qǐngqiú zhōng fúhé qiánkǎn dìyīxiàng guīdìng de duōzhǒng fànzuì, zhǐyào qízōng yǒu yīzhǒng fànzuì fúhé qiánkǎn dì'èrxiàng de guīdìng, jiù kěyǐ duì shàngshù gèzhǒng fànzuì zhǔnyǔ yǐndù.

English translation: A foreign extradition request to the PRC may be granted only if it meets all of the following conditions: (1) the conduct alleged constitutes a crime under both PRC law and the law of the requesting State; (2) where extradition is requested for criminal prosecution, the crime alleged is punishable under both laws by imprisonment of one year or more or a heavier penalty; where requested to enforce a sentence, the remaining sentence to be served at the time of the request is at least six months. Where a request covers several crimes satisfying item (1), extradition may be granted for all of them so long as one satisfies item (2).

11. PRC Extradition Law Art. 8

外国向中华人民共和国提出的引渡请求, 有下列情形之一的, 应当拒绝引渡: (一) 根据中华人民共和国法律, 被请求引渡人具有中华人民共和国国籍的; (二) 在收到引渡请求时, 中华人民共和国的司法机关对于引渡请求所指的犯罪已经作出生效判决, 或者已经终止刑事诉讼程序的; (三) 因政治犯罪而请求引渡的, 或者中华人民共和国已经给予被请求引渡人受庇护权利的; (四) 被请求引渡人可能因其种族、宗教、国籍、性别、政治见解或者身份等方面的原因而被提起刑事诉讼或者执行刑罚, 或者被请求引渡人在司法程序中可能由于上述原因受到不公正待遇的; (五) 根据中华人民共和国或者请求国法律, 引渡请求所指的犯罪纯属军事犯罪的; (六) 根据中华人民共和国或者请求国法律, 在收到引渡请求时, 由于犯罪已过追诉时效期限或者被请求引渡人已被赦免等原因, 不应当追究被请求引渡人的刑事责任的; (七) 被请求引渡人在请求国曾经遭受或者可能遭受酷刑或者其他残忍、不人道或者有辱人格的待遇或者处罚的; (八) 请求国根据缺席判决提出引渡请求的。但请求国承诺在引渡后对被请求引渡人给予在其出庭的情况下进行重新审判机会的除外。

Wàiguó xiàng Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó tíchū de yǐndù qǐngqiú, yǒu xiàliè qíngxíng zhīyī de, yīngdāng jùjué yǐndù: (yī) gēnjù Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó fǎlǚ, bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén jù yǒu Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó guójí de; (èr) zài shōudào yǐndù qǐngqiú shí, Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó de sīfǎ jīguān duìyú yǐndù qǐngqiú suǒzhǐ de fànzuì yǐjīng zuòchū shēngxiào pànjué, huòzhě yǐjīng zhōngzhǐ xíngshì sùsòng chéngxù de; (sān) yīn zhèngzhì fànzuì ér qǐngqiú yǐndù de, huòzhě Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó yǐjīng jǐyǔ bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rénshòu bìhù quánlì de; (sì) bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén kěnéng yīn qí zhǒngzú, zōngjiào, guójí, xìngbié, zhèngzhì jiànjie huòzhě shēnfèn děng fāngmiàn de yuányīn ér bèi tíqǐ xíngshì sùsòng huòzhě zhíxíng xíngfá, huòzhě bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén zài sīfǎ chéngxù zhōng kěnéng yóuyú shàngshù yuányīn shòudào bù gōngzhèng dàiyù de; (wǔ) gēnjù Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó huòzhě qǐngqiú guó fǎlǚ, yǐndù qǐngqiú suǒzhǐ de fànzuì chúnshǔ jūnshì fànzuì de; (liù) gēnjù Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó huòzhě qǐngqiú guó fǎlǚ, zài shōudào yǐndù qǐngqiú shí, yóuyú fànzuì yīguò zhuīsù shíxiào qīxiàn huòzhě bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén yǐ bèi shèmiǎn děng yuányīn, bù yīngdāng zhuījǐu bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén de xíngshì zérèn de; (qī) bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén zài qǐngqiú guó céngjīng zāoshòu huòzhě kěnéng zāoshòu kùxíng huòzhě qítā cánrěn, bùréndào huòzhě yǒu rǔ réngé de dàiyù huòzhě chǔfá de; (bā) qǐngqiú guó gēnjù quēxī pànjué tíchū yǐndù qǐngqiú de. Dàn qǐngqiú guó chéngnuò zài yǐndù hòu duì bèi qǐngqiú yǐndù rén jǐyǔ zài qí chūtíng de qíngkuàng xià jìnxíng chóngxīn shěnpàn jīhuì de chúwài.

English translation: A foreign extradition request to the PRC shall be refused where: (1) under PRC law the person sought holds PRC nationality; (2) when the request is received, PRC judicial organs have already rendered an effective judgment on, or terminated criminal proceedings for, the crime concerned; (3) extradition is requested for a political offence, or the PRC has granted the person sought the right of asylum; (4) the person sought may be prosecuted or punished, or unfairly treated in judicial proceedings, on account of race, religion, nationality, sex, political opinion or status; (5) the crime concerned is purely a military offence under PRC or the requesting State's law; (6) under PRC or the requesting State's law the person should not bear criminal liability because the limitation period has expired, amnesty or other reasons; (7) the person sought has suffered or may suffer torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the requesting State; (8) the request is based on a judgment in absentia, unless the requesting State undertakes to give the person a retrial in his presence after extradition.

Note: for foreign students the *Administrative Measures for Recruiting and Cultivating International Students* (学校招收和培养国际学生管理办法, Xuéxiào zhāoshōu hé péiyǎng guójì xuéshēng guǎnlǐ bànfǎ; Order No. 42 of the PRC Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Public Security) also applies, requiring international students to comply with PRC law and school regulations (cited by name only; no specific article is quoted).

Note on application of PRC law. Article 246 requires "serious circumstances" (情节严重) and is in principle complaint-based (告诉才处理); the 5,000-view/500-forward threshold is assessed by PRC authorities on platform data. Regardless, civil remedies (民法典) and academic disciplinary complaints remain available.

VI. CALCULATION OF DAMAGES

Maximum fine under Article 434 (category IV) = **IDR 200,000,000**. Add 1/3 (Art. 441(1)): IDR 200,000,000 + (1/3 × IDR 200,000,000) = **IDR 266,666,667**. Maximum imprisonment: 3 years + 1/3 = **4 years**.

Non-material damages demanded = **2 (two) times** the maximum criminal fine:

2 × IDR 266,666,667 = IDR 533,333,334 (five hundred thirty-three million three hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred thirty-four rupiah)

Basis: Arts. 1365 and 1372 Civil Code (judge weighs gravity of insult and the parties' positions); under PRC law: Civil Code Arts. 1165 and 1183(1). Aggravating factors: dissemination in public, repetition (June and September 2026), and unsupported allegations of crime.

VII. DEMANDS

I demand that you, **Gatot Gunarso**:

1. **Delete** the post on Threads account @gatotgunarso123 and the related WhatsApp messages, and all copies/screenshots you have circulated;
 2. **Publish a public apology** on @gatotgunarso123 and in the group KORIKA-IMPACT: Kesehatan, containing: (a) withdrawal of the accusations of "extortion", "scammer", "spamming", "orgil" and "hacker-wannabe ala kiddie script"; (b) an acknowledgement that you have no basis or evidence and never worked with me directly; (c) a sincere expression of regret;
 3. **Cease** all further statements attacking my honour and good name;
 4. **Pay damages** of IDR 533,333,334;
 5. **Provide** written evidence (if any) for your accusations, or a **written denial** if you assert that you do not own or control the accounts.
-

VIII. DEADLINE

Confirmation and good-faith settlement no later than:

Wednesday, 23 September 2026, 09:00 WIB (10:00 Beijing time)

by email: rahmat.wibowo21@gmail.com

IX. ESCALATION AND EXTRADITION MECHANISM IF NOT COMPLIED WITH

Stage 1 — After the deadline (from Wednesday, 23 September 2026, after 09:00 WIB):

1. Criminal complaint (complaint-based offence, Art. 440) to the Indonesian National Police under Art. 433(2) jo. Art. 434(1) jo. Art. 441(1) of Law No. 1 of 2023 (alternatively Art. 436), carrying up to 3 years' imprisonment (4 years with aggravation) and/or a fine of up to IDR 266,666,667. Indonesian jurisdiction: Arts. 4(c) and 8.
2. Civil suit (unlawful act, Arts. 1365 and 1372 Civil Code) claiming **IDR 533,333,334**, a declaration that the act was slander (Art. 1373), restoration of reputation, and publication of the judgment at the defendant's cost.
3. Delivery of copies of the complaint to Beihang University (academic integrity and student conduct) and the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing (protection and consular facilitation).

Stage 2 — If you fail to appear for examination and are in the PRC:

1. Naming as suspect and proper summons; upon non-appearance, listing as a wanted person (DPO).
2. Coordination via Interpol NCB Indonesia (Indonesian National Police) for tracing and information exchange.
3. **Extradition request**: legal basis is Law No. 1 of 1979 on Extradition and the *Treaty between the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Republic of China on Extradition* (signed in Beijing on 1 July 2009; ratified by Law No. 13 of 2017, State Gazette 2017 No. 231). The request is made through the Ministry of Law as central authority and diplomatic channels (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Embassy in Beijing) to PRC authorities, with core documents: arrest warrant/detention order, statement of the offence, text of the provisions violated, and identity particulars.
4. Core requirements to be tested: dual criminality (offence under both countries' laws — PRC: Criminal Law Art. 246), penalty threshold (under Extradition Law Art. 7, imprisonment of one year or more; Arts. 434 jo. 441 = 4 years), and the nationality exception for the requested State's own nationals (not relevant to you as an Indonesian citizen). Treaty article details will be cited from the official treaty text when the request is made.
5. I recognise that extradition is a last resort, subject to proportionality and to the assessment of both States' authorities, and that no outcome can be promised. Parallel avenues in the PRC (private criminal prosecution/自诉 under Criminal Law Art. 246(2)–(3), civil action under the Civil Code, and an academic disciplinary complaint to Beihang University) remain open.

Stage 3 — Escalation of the claim: If the matter is not resolved, all legal costs (proceedings in Indonesia and the PRC, translation, and collection costs) will be claimed from the court in addition to the damages of IDR 533,333,334.

I reserve the right to disclose this legal document and its evidence to competent authorities and related institutions as necessary to enforce my rights, without prejudice to any other rights under law.

X. CLOSING

This notice is issued in good faith so that the matter may be resolved amicably before I pursue legal remedies. All my legal rights are reserved.

South Jakarta, Sunday, 20 September 2026

Sincerely,



Rahmat Wibowo Aggrieved Party

This is a personal legal notice issued directly by the aggrieved party without counsel. All legal follow-up will be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Indonesia and, where relevant, the People's Republic of China.

XI. ANNEX — ETHICS REPORT TO BEIHANG UNIVERSITY

Together with this Legal Notice, I am submitting an ethics / student-conduct report (No. 066/PENGADUAN/RW/IX/2026) to **Beihang University** — the Graduate School (综合管理处), the Office of Discipline Inspection and Supervision (纪检监察办公室) and the International School — with a copy to the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing. The full document is available separately ([pengaduan-beihang.pdf](#)).

Subject: unsupported accusations of "tried to extort", "orgil", "Scammer", "Spammer" and "hacker-wannabe ala kiddie script" made by you on public media (Exhibits A-1 to A-5; Threads link: https://www.threads.com/share/BARTvE-x_7/).

Requests to the University: (1) register the report and acknowledge receipt in writing; (2) verify enrolment status and hear your response; (3) within its competence, remind you to comply with PRC law and University rules and recommend removal of the content and a public correction; (4) keep the Reporter's identity confidential; (5) reply to rahmat.wibowo21@gmail.com.

Note on scope: Article 9 of the Beihang Measures defines academic misconduct as conduct in academic activities; I ask the University to decide the competent office and refer accordingly, and to verify proactively under Article 11 since the conduct was made on public media.

Rules invoked — 《北京航空航天大学研究生学术道德规范管理办法（试行）》(Beihang Graduate Document [2015] No. 8):

1. Beihang Measures (Beihang Graduate Doc. [2015] No. 8) Art. 6

树立法制观念，严格遵守我国相关法律、法规和条例，在学术活动中切实履行维护国家安全、保守国家秘密以及不侵犯他人权利的责任和义务，并遵守以下规范：（一）反对侵犯知识产权的行为，禁止侵占、抄袭、剽窃他人的劳动成果，禁止由他人代写文章或署名不实；（二）以严谨、负责的态度对待作品的引证、署名和发表，在著作中直接或间接引用他人成果，须严格注明引文出处、标注注释、并列入参考文献；（三）合著的著作在发表前须经全体署名人审阅，每位署名人应对本人完成的部分负责，第一署名人或通讯作者应对发表作品的整体负责，不得在未参与工作的研究成果中署名；（四）有导师指导或署名的研究生论文、成果，须经导师严格把关。未经导师审查并允许，禁止

在论文或成果中给导师署名。以北京航空航天大学作为第一作者完成单位发表的研究生论文和成果，应经导师审查同意，导师应对其同意署名的成果负责；（五）严格遵守国家、学校保密规定，认真履行合同约定的保密责任。

Shùlì fǎzhì guānniàn, yángé zūnshǒu wǒguó xiāngguān fǎlǚ, fǎguī hé tiáoli, zài xuéshù huódòng zhōng qièshí lǚxíng wéihù guójiā ānquán, bǎoshǒu guójiā mìmì yǐjī bù qīnfàn tārén quánlì de zérén hé yìwù, bìng zūnshǒu yíxià guīfàn: (yī) fǎnduì qīnfàn zhīshí chǎnquán de xíngwéi, jìnzhǐ qīnzhàn, chāoxí, piāoqiè tārén de láodòng chéngguǒ, jìnzhǐ yóu tārén dàixiě wénzhāng huò shǔmíng bù shí; (èr) yǐ yánjīn, fùzé de tàidù duìdài zuòpīn de yīnzhèng, shǔmíng hé fābiǎo, zài zhùzuò zhōng zhījiē huò jiànjiē yǐnyòng tārén chéngguǒ, xū yángé zhùmíng yǐnwén chūchū, biāozhù zhùshi, bìng lièrù cānkǎo wénxiàn; (sān) hézhù de zhùzuò zài fābiǎo qiǎnxū jīng quánfǎ shǔmíng rén shěnyuè, měiwèi shǔmíng rén yìngduì běnrén wánchéng de bùfèn fùzé, dìyī shǔmíng rén huò tōngxùn zuòzhě yìngduì fābiǎo zuòpīn de zhèngtǐ fùzé, bùdé zài wèi cānyù gōngzuò de yánjiū chéngguǒ zhōng shǔmíng; (sì) yǒu dǎoshī zhǐdǎo huò shǔmíng de yánjiūshēng lùnwén, chéngguǒ, xū jīng dǎoshī yángé bǎguān. Wèijīng dǎoshī shēnchá bìng yǔnxǔ, jìnzhǐ zài lùnwén huò chéngguǒ zhōng gěi dǎoshī shǔmíng. Yǐ běijīng hángkōng hángtiān dàxué zuòwéi dìyī zuòzhě wánchéng dānwèi fābiǎo de yánjiūshēng lùnwén hé chéngguǒ, yīngjīng dǎoshī shēnchá tóngyì, dǎoshī yìngduì qí tóngyì shǔmíng de chéngguǒ fùzé; (wǔ) yángé zūnshǒu guójiā, xuéxiào bǎomì guīdìng, rènzhen lǚxíng hétóng yuēdìng de bǎomì zérén.

English translation: Establish a sense of the rule of law, strictly abide by China's relevant laws, regulations and rules, and in academic activities earnestly fulfil the responsibilities and obligations of safeguarding national security, keeping state secrets and not infringing others' rights, and observe the following norms: (1) oppose infringement of intellectual property; it is prohibited to appropriate, plagiarise or copy others' work, or to have others ghost-write articles or give false authorship; (2) treat citation, authorship and publication with rigour and responsibility; where others' results are cited directly or indirectly, sources, notes and references must be strictly indicated; (3) co-authored works must be reviewed by all signatories before publication; each signatory is responsible for his own part and the first author or corresponding author for the work as a whole; no one may sign a result to which he did not contribute; (4) graduate theses and results guided or co-signed by a supervisor must be strictly vetted by the supervisor; without the supervisor's review and permission, it is prohibited to add the supervisor's name; theses and results published with Beihang as the first-author institution must be reviewed and approved by the supervisor, who is responsible for results on which his name is approved; (5) strictly observe national and school confidentiality rules and earnestly perform contractual confidentiality duties.

2. Beihang Measures Art. 7

遵守社会公德，以诚实守信的态度维护考试、答辩和学术评比活动的公平公正，并遵守以下规范：（一）严禁违反国家法律法规、校规校纪以及利用其他不正当的手段破坏学术自由、学术民主和公正、客观的学术环境；（二）在参与各类考试、答辩和学术评比等活动中，禁止以任何不正当手段影响考试成绩、奖学金评定、论文评阅、论文答辩和学位授予的行为；（三）反对因个人或小团体的私利而损害国家、学校或他人利益的行为；（四）反对沽名钓誉、急功近利、损人利己的不良风气。

Zūnshǒu shèhuì gōngdé, yǐ chéngshí shǒuxìn de tàidù wéihù kǎoshì, dábiàn hé xuéshù píngbǐ huódòng de gōngpíng gōngzhèng, bìng zūnshǒu yíxià guīfàn: (yī) yánjìn wéifǎn guójiā fǎlǚ fǎguī, xiàoguī xiàoji yǐjī liyòng qítā bù zhèngdāng de shǒuduàn pòhuài xuéshù zìyóu, xuéshù mínzhǔ hé gōngzhèng, kèguān de xuéshù huánjīng; (èr) zài cānyù gèlèi kǎoshì, dábiàn hé xuéshù píngbǐ děng huódòng zhōng, jìnzhǐ yǐ rēnhé bù zhèngdāng shǒuduàn yǐngxiǎng kǎoshì chéngjì, jiǎngxuéjīn píngdìng, lùnwén píngyuè, lùnwén dábiàn hé xuéwèi shòuyǔ de xíngwéi; (sān) fǎnduì yīn gèrén huò xiǎotuántǐ de sīlì ér sǔnhài guójiā, xuéxiào huò tārén lìyì de xíngwéi; (sì) fǎnduì gūmíng diàoyù, jīgōng jìnlì, sǔnrén lìjǐ de bùliáng fēngqì.

English translation: Observe public morality and safeguard the fairness of examinations, defences and academic evaluations with honesty, and observe the following norms: (1) it is strictly prohibited to violate national laws and regulations or school rules and discipline, or to undermine academic freedom, academic democracy and a fair, objective academic environment by other improper means; (2) in examinations, defences and academic evaluations, it is prohibited to influence exam results, scholarship assessment, thesis review, thesis defence and degree conferral by any improper means; (3) oppose acts that harm the interests of the state, the school or others for the private interests of individuals or small groups; (4) oppose the bad practices of seeking fame, seeking quick success, and harming others to benefit oneself.

3. Beihang Measures Art. 8

反对其他一切违反学术界公知公认的学术道德规范的行为。

Fǎnduì qítā yīqiè wéifǎn xuéshùjiè gōngzhī gōngrèn de xuéshù dàodé guīfàn de xíngwéi.

English translation: Oppose all other conduct that violates the academic ethical norms generally recognised in the academic community.

4. Beihang Measures Art. 9

研究生学术不端行为是指在学术活动中的各种造假、抄袭、剽窃等违背学术道德的行为，主要包括：（一）抄袭、剽窃和侵吞他人学术成果 1. 将他人成果的全部或部分，以改变形式或内容的方式当作自己成果发表；2. 将他人的语言文字、图表公式或研究观点，经过编辑、拼凑、修改后加入到自己的论文、著作、项目申请书、项目结题报告、专利文件、数据文件、计算机程序代码等材料中，并当作自己的成果而不加引用地公开发表；3. 未参加研究或创作，在他人学术研究成果上署名；4. 购买或由他人代写学术论文或学位论文以公开发表或申请学位；5. 其他抄袭、剽窃和侵吞他人学术成果的行为。（二）伪造和篡改 1. 以实际观察和试验中取得的真实数据为依据，而是按照某种科学假说和理

论演绎出的期望值，记录或报告无中生有的数据或实验结果；2. 实验过程中，更改、省略数据或部分结果，使得研究记录不能真实地反映实际情况，或在取得试验数据后，按照期望值随意修改加工或取舍，以符合期望的研究结论；3. 伪造注释；4. 伪造学术经历、学术成果、成绩单等证明材料；5. 伪造导师或专家推荐信及其它评定（或审批）意见，伪造导师或专家签名；6. 提交毕业答辩和学位申请材料中的其它舞弊作伪行为；7. 其他伪造和篡改的行为。（三）一稿多投和重复发表1. 同一作者在法定或约定的禁止再投期间，或者在期限以外获知自己作品将要发表或已经发表，在期刊编辑和审稿人不知情的情况下，试图或已经在两种或多种期刊同时或相继发表内容相同或相近的论文；2. 同一作者向不同出版物投稿时，其文稿内容有相当重复而且文稿之间缺乏充分的交叉引用或标引。（四）未经他人许可使用他人署名；（五）学校各级学术委员会认定的其它学术不端行为。

Yánjiūshēng xuéshù bùduān xíngwéi shì zhǐ zài xuéshù huódòng zhōng de gèzhǒng zàojiǎ, chāoxí, piāoqiè děng wéibèi xuéshù dàodé de xíngwéi, zhǔyào bāokuò: (yī) chāoxí, piāoqiè hé qīntūn tā rén xuéshù chéngguǒ 1. Jiāng tā rén chéngguǒ de quánbù huò bùfèn, yǐ gǎibiàn xíngshì huò nèiróng de fāngshì dàngzuò zìjǐ chéngguǒ fābiǎo; 2. Jiāng tā rén de yǔyán wénzì, túbiǎo gōngshì huò yánjiū guāndiǎn, jīngguò biānjí, pīncòu, xiūgǎi hòu jiārù dào zìjǐ de lùnwén, zhùzuò, xiàngmù shēnqǐngshù, xiàngmù jiétí bàogào, zhuānli wénjiàn, shùjù wénjiàn, jìsuànjī chéngxù dàimǎ děng cáiliào zhōng, bìng dàngzuò zìjǐ de chéngguǒ ér bùjiā yǐnyòng de gōngkāi fābiǎo; 3. Wèi cānjiā yánjiū huò chuàngzuò, zài tā rén xuéshù yánjiū chéngguǒ shàng shǔmíng; 4. Gòumǎi huò yóu tā rén dàixiě xuéshù lùnwén huò xuéwèi lùnwén yǐ gōngkāi fābiǎo huò shēnqǐng xuéwèi; 5. Qítā chāoxí, piāoqiè hé qīntūn tā rén xuéshù chéngguǒ de xíngwéi. (èr) wěizào hé cuàngǎi 1. Bùyǐ shíjì guānchá hé shíyàn zhōng qǔdé de zhēnshí shùjù wèi yījù, érshì ànzhào mǔzhǒng kēxué jiǎshuō hé lǐlùn yǎnyìchū de qīwàngzhí, jìlù huò bàogào wúzhōng shēngyǒu de shùjù huò shíyàn jiéguǒ; 2. Shíyàn guòchéng zhōng, gēnggǎi, shěnglüè shùjù huò bùfèn jiéguǒ, shǐde yánjiū jìlù bùnéng zhēnshí de fǎnyǐng shíjì qíngkuàng, huò zài qǔdé shíyàn shùjù hòu, ànzhào qīwàngzhí suíyì xiūgǎi jiāgōng huò qǔshě, yǐ fúhé qīwàng de yánjiū jiélùn; 3. Wěizào zhùshì; 4. Wěizào xuéshù jīnglì, xuéshù chéngguǒ, chéngjìdān děng zhèngmíng cáiliào; 5. Wěizào dǎoshī huò zhuānjiā tuījiànxin jíqí tā píngdìng (huò shēnpī) yìjiàn, wěizào dǎoshī huò zhuānjiā qiānmíng; 6. Tíjiāo biyè dábiàn hé xuéwèi shēnqǐng cáiliào zhōng de qítā wǔbù zuòwéi xíngwéi; 7. . qítā wěizào hé cuàngǎi de xíngwéi. (sān) yìgāo duōtóu hé chóngfù fābiǎo 1. Tóngyī zuòzhě zài fǎding huò yuēding de jìnzǐ zài tóu qǐjiān, huòzhě zài qìxiàn yǐwài huòzhǐ zìjǐ zuòpīn jiāngyào fābiǎo huò yǐjīng fābiǎo, zài qìkān biānjí hé shēngǎorén bùzhīqíng de qíngkuàng xià, shìtù huò yǐjīng zài liǎngzhōng huò duōzhōng qìkān tóngshí huò xiāngjì fābiǎo nèiróng xiāngtóng huò xiāngjìn de lùnwén; 2. Tóngyī zuòzhě xiàng bùtóng chūbǎnwù tóugāo shí, qí wéngǎo nèiróng yǒu xiāngdāng chóngfù érqǐ wéngǎo zhījiān quēfā chōngfèn de jiāochā yǐnyòng huò biāoyǐn. (sì) wèijīng tā rén xǔkě shǐyòng tā rén shǔmíng; (wǔ) xuéxiào gèjí xuéshù wěiyuánhùi rèndìng de qítā xuéshù bùduān xíngwéi.

English translation: Academic misconduct by graduate students refers to various acts in academic activities that violate academic ethics such as falsification, plagiarism and copying, mainly including: (1) plagiarism, copying and appropriating others' academic results: 1. publishing all or part of another's results as one's own by altering form or content; 2. adding another's words, charts, formulas or research views, after editing, piecing together or modifying, into one's own papers, works, project applications, project reports, patent documents, data files, program code etc. and publishing them as one's own without citation; 3. signing on another's academic result without participating in the research or creation; 4. buying, or having others write, academic or degree theses for publication or degree application; 5. other plagiarism, copying and appropriation; (2) forgery and tampering: 1. recording or reporting fabricated data or experimental results based on expected values deduced from a scientific hypothesis or theory rather than real data from actual observation and experiment; 2. altering or omitting data or part of the results so that records do not truthfully reflect actual conditions, or freely modifying or selecting data after obtaining it to fit the expected conclusion; 3. forging annotations; 4. forging academic experience, results, transcripts and other proof materials; 5. forging supervisor or expert recommendation letters and other assessment (or approval) opinions, or supervisor or expert signatures; 6. other cheating in graduation defence and degree application materials; 7. other forgery and tampering; (3) multiple submission and duplicate publication: 1. the same author, during a statutory or agreed ban on resubmission, or after learning that his work will be or has been published, without the knowledge of editors and reviewers attempts or has published papers with the same or similar content in two or more journals simultaneously or successively; 2. the same author submitting to different publications manuscripts with considerably repeated content lacking adequate cross-citation; (4) using another's name without permission; (5) other academic misconduct determined by academic committees at all school levels.

5. Beihang Measures Art. 11

发现研究生涉嫌学术不端行为的单位和个人，应及时向研究生院综合管理处和相关学院举报，对于在公共媒体上公开检举或报道的我校研究生涉嫌违背学术道德的行为，研究生院综合管理处和相关学院在获悉后应积极主动地开展调查核实工作。

Fāxiàn yánjiūshēng shèxián xuéshù bùduān xíngwéi de dānwèi hé gèrén, yīng jíshí xiàng yánjiū shēngyuàn zōnghé guǎnlǐchù hé xiāngguān xuéyuàn jǔbào, duìyú zài gōnggòng méití shàng gōngkāi jiǎnjǔ huò bàodào de wǒxiào yánjiūshēng shèxián wéibèi xuéshù dàodé de xíngwéi, yánjiū shēngyuàn zōnghé guǎnlǐchù hé xiāngguān xuéyuàn zài huòxī hòuyīng jījí zhǔdòng de zhǎnkāi diào chá héshí gōngzuò.

English translation: Units and individuals who discover suspected academic misconduct by a graduate student shall promptly report it to the General Management Office of the Graduate School and the relevant school; for conduct of a graduate student of this University suspected of violating academic ethics that has been publicly reported or exposed in public media, the General Management Office of the Graduate School and the relevant school shall, once informed, actively and proactively carry out investigation and verification.

6. Beihang Measures Art. 13

研究生院综合管理处或相关学院在收到关于研究生学术不端行为的举报材料或获悉相关报道后，应予登记并立即处理，主动相互通报、联系署名举报人和相关媒体，研究生院牵头及时与校学术委员会联系，同时向学校主管领导报告，并确定是否立案。

Yánjiū shēngyuàn zōnghé guǎnlǐchù huò xiāngguān xuéyuàn zài shōudào guānyú yánjiūshēng xuéshù bùduān xíngwéi de jǔbào cáiliào huò huòxī xiāngguān bàodào hòu, yīngyǔ dēngjì bìng lìjí chǔlǐ, zhǔdòng xiānghù tōngbào, liánxì shǔmíng jǔbào rén hé xiāngguān méitǐ, yánjiū shēngyuàn qiāntóu jíshí yǔxiào xuéshù wěiyuánhùi liánxì, tóngshí xiàng xuéxiào zhǔguǎn lǐngdǎo bàogào, bìng quèdìng shìfǒu lì'àn.

English translation: Upon receiving report materials or learning of relevant reports concerning academic misconduct by a graduate student, the General Management Office of the Graduate School or the relevant school shall register the matter and handle it immediately, actively notify each other, contact the named reporter and the relevant media; the Graduate School shall take the lead in promptly contacting the University Academic Committee, report to the responsible school leader, and decide whether to open a case.

Submission and contact channels (Beihang official websites, checked 20 September 2026):

CHANNEL	DETAILS	SOURCE
International School — Postgraduate & Visiting Scholar Program Office (Room 206)	Email: beihangadmission@buaa.edu.cn · Tel: +86-10-82316196, +86-10-82316937, +86-10-82339331	is.buaa.edu.cn/en/cu.htm
Office of Discipline Inspection and Supervision 纪检监察办公室	Mail: 北京航空航天大学纪检监察办公室, 100191 (Room 430, Administrative Building) · Tel: 010-82338830 · "廉政信箱" box outside the campus mail room	jwjc.buaa.edu.cn/info/1088/1811.htm
Graduate School, General Management Office 研究生院综合管理处	Mail: 北京市海淀区学院路37号北京航空航天大学研究生院, 100191	graduate.buaa.edu.cn

How sent: email to beihangadmission@buaa.edu.cn asking it to forward to the Graduate School and the Discipline Inspection Office, plus a hard copy by international courier to the mailing addresses. No public email is published for the Discipline Inspection Office or the Graduate School.

XII. ANNEX OF EVIDENCE

All exhibits below are Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents admissible as evidence under Article 5(1) of the ITE Law (as amended by Law No. 1 of 2024). Screenshots were captured on 20 September 2026 and will be supplemented with original metadata in legal proceedings.



Exhibit A-1. LinkedIn profile of Gatot Gunarso — Beihang University, Beijing, China (identity).



PHD Student

Beihang University

2021年8月 - 至今 · 5 年 2 个月

中国 北京市

PhD dissertation topic: Ethical Artificial Intelligence in Multicultural View



Lecturer

Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana

2017年1月 - 2024年7月 · 7 年 7 个月

印尼 雅加达拉亚

Taught Digital Marketing, Financial Technology, Entrepreneurship, International Business, Research Method, Business Development, Business Communicatio ...展开



Head of Entrepreneurship Unit

Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana (UKRIDA)

2020年2月 - 2023年8月 · 3 年 7 个月

印尼 雅加达拉亚

Create, run, and oversee the university's entrepreneurship program in business and economic, engineering and computer science, language, medical and nursing, and ...展开

展开 ✓

Exhibit A-2. LinkedIn history: PhD Student, Beihang University (since August 2021; *Ethical Artificial Intelligence in Multicultural View*); Lecturer and Head of Entrepreneurship Unit, Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana.



Exhibit A-3. Reply by Threads account @gatotgunarso123 ("tried to extort", "orgil", "spamming", "hacker-wannabe ala kiddie script") beneath a post by R Machrio Achmad Nurhatta (818 likes, 196 replies). Link: https://www.threads.com/share/BARTvE-x_7/

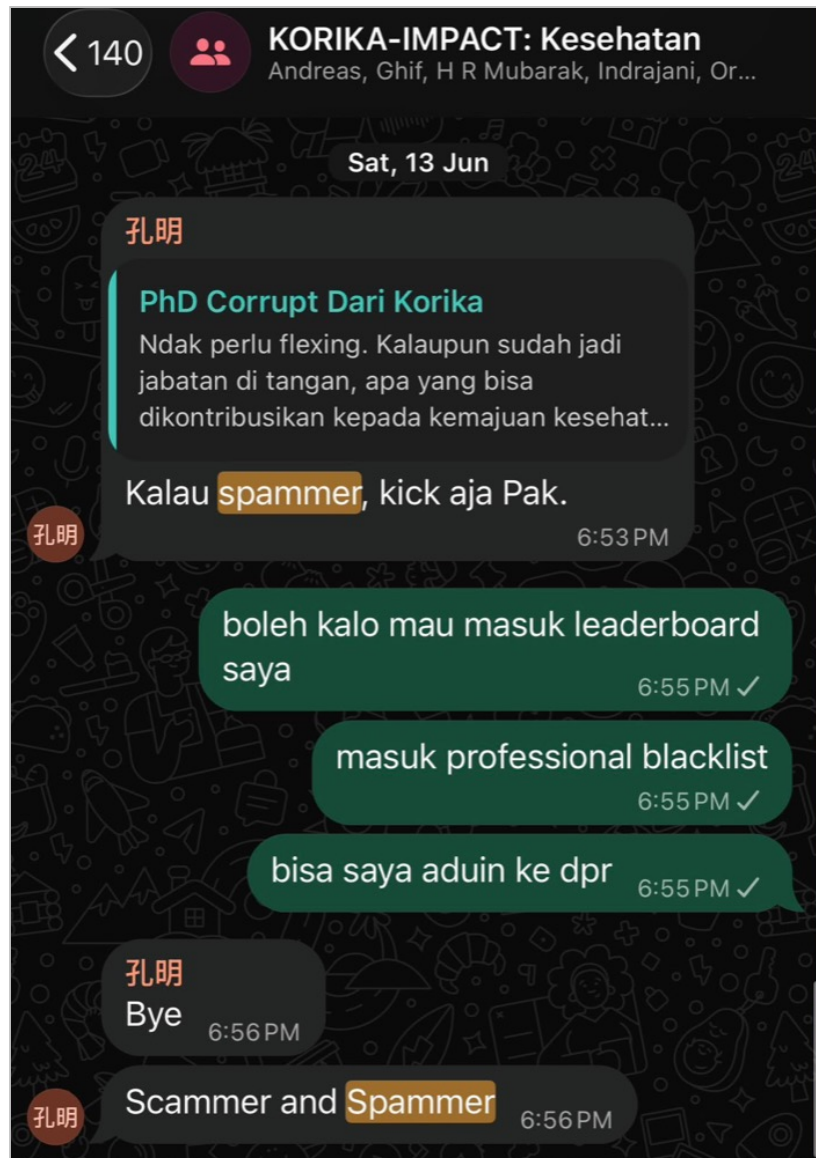


Exhibit A-4. WhatsApp group KORIKA-IMPACT: Kesehatan, Saturday 13 June 2026 — account "孔明": "Kalau spammer, kick aja Pak." and "Scammer and Spammer."



Exhibit A-5. Continuation (6:57–6:58 PM): "Bye", "Scammer and Spammer, we won't miss you"; I am removed from the group.

Attribution note: ownership of the Threads and WhatsApp accounts is attributed to you on my information; you may deny it in writing (Section I.D). All exhibits are attached without alteration of content.