Lampiran A1: Form A2.2

Kontrak Penulisan Skripsi

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini menyatakan dengan sungguh-sungguh akan melaksanakan proses pembimbingan skripsi secara tertib, teliti dan menyeluruh dan penulisan skripsi selama-lambatnya enam bulan, terhitung sejak penandatanganan kontrak ini

Jakarta, 19 November 2018

Pembimbing Utama

YANG MENYATAKAN

Ketua Program Studi

Hakikat Penulisan Skripsi

1. Skripsi adalah bagian akhir untuk menyelesaikan jenjang sarjana yang persiapan atau menjadi tanggung jawab penulis mahasiswa
2. Penulisan Skripsi pada hakikatnya adalah kegiatan ilmiah untuk melahirkan mahasiswa berkinerja, logic dan metodes
3. Jaminan Komunikasi pembimbingan yang intensif dengan pembimbing anda untuk kecapan dan kekuatan penulisan skripsi
4. Skripsi merupakan karya ilmiah hasil penelitian mandiri yang terbebas dari kebijakan plagiasi
5. Selama berlakunya plagiarisme dalam penulisan skripsi merupakan pelanggaran akademik dan akan diikuti sanksi serius atasnya yang bertindak

Selesai Skripsi anda dalam 1 (Satu) Semester

Mulai Bimbingan Tanggal : 19 November 2018

BAB I

Tanggal | Kegiatan Bimbingan | Paraf | Pemb.I | Pemb.II
--------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------
8/11/18  | Budidaya Judul & LBM  |       |        |        
29/11/18  | Judul & LBM Penulisan  |       |        |        

BAB II

Tanggal | Kegiatan Bimbingan | Paraf | Pemb.I | Pemb.II
--------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------
8/11/18  | Lintas Ruang & Teori, Klasifikasi  |       |        |        
5/12/18  | Rencana & Aturan Penulisan  |       |        |        

BAB III

Tanggal | Kegiatan Bimbingan | Paraf | Pemb.I | Pemb.II
--------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------
12/11/18  | Metodologi Analisis & Kajian  |       |        |        
19/11/18  | ACC seluruh proposal  |       |        |        

BAB IV

Tanggal | Kegiatan Bimbingan | Paraf | Pemb.I | Pemb.II
--------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------
8/1/19  | Laporan B  & Revisi  |       |        |        
14/1/19  | ACC Proposal  |       |        |        

BAB V

Tanggal | Kegiatan Bimbingan | Paraf | Pemb.I | Pemb.II
--------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------
1/1/19  | Persiapan Laporan  |       |        |        
14/1/19  | ACC Laporan  |       |        |        

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TANDA PERSETUJUAN UJIAN SKRIPSI
Nomor : B / 109 / UN61/FISIP/2019

Dengan ini Ketua Program menyatakan bahwa Mahasiswa:
Nama: Dr. Asep Kamaluddin N., S.H., M.Si.
Nomor Pokok:                
Program Studi: HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL
Konsentrasi: PENETRASI

Telah menyelesaikan penulisan Skripsi berjudul:
IMPLEMENTASI TRILATERAL COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT (TCA)
INDOMALDHI SEBAGAI HASIL DARI DIPLOMA PERTAHANAN
INDONESIA DALAM MENANGGULANGI ANCAMAN DI LAUT SELUAR
PERIODE 2016 – OCTOBER 2018

Dan telah memenuhi persyaratan untuk diuji baik dari segi isi maupun dari segi teknis. Ujian Skripsi akan dilangsungkan pada:
Hari:             
Tanggal: 16 MEI 2019
Jam: 09.00 - 12.00
Tempat / ruang: LAB. DIPLOMASI, FISIP UNP "VETERAN" JAKARTA

Jakarta, 7. MEI 2019

Pembimbing I:

AFFIMADONA, PH.D

Pembimbing II:

YUDISTARDOB, KOMENI, M.Si

Mengetahui,
1. Ketua Program
2. Ka. Bag. TU
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Tembusan:

Dr. Asep Kamaluddin N., S.H., M.Si.
Lampiran B1: **Joint Declaration on Immediate Measures to Address Security Issues in the Maritime Areas of Common Concern Among Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines**

Yogyakarta, 5 Mei 2016
Joint Declaration

Foreign Ministers and Chiefs of Defence Forces of
Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines

On Immediate Measures to Address Security Issues in the Maritime Areas of Common
Concern among Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines

Yogyakarta, 5 May 2016

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, H.E. Dato’ Sri Anifah Aman; and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, H.E. Jose Rene D. Almendras; the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Indonesia, General Gatot Nurmantyo; the Chief of Defence Force of Malaysia, General Tan Sri Dato’ Sri (Dr) Zulkifeli bin Mohd. Zin; and the Flag-Officer-in-Command, Vice Admiral Caesar C. Taccad AFP representing the Acting Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on the 5th May of 2016, to discuss immediate regional maritime and security challenges affecting the three countries.

2. They underscored the importance of the longstanding bond of friendship and strong political, economic, social, security and defence ties that have developed through many years of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation among the three countries bilaterally and through ASEAN;

3. They reaffirmed their mutual respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity of each other, and the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, consistent with the fundamental principles of the Charters of the United Nations and ASEAN;

4. They further reaffirmed their full commitment to the promotion of peace, stability and security in the region to ensure circumstances conducive to sustainable economic growth and development and prosperity in the three countries as well as in ASEAN and the realization of its Vision 2025;

5. They recognized the growing security challenges, such as those arising from armed robbery against ships, kidnapping, transnational crimes, and terrorism in the region, particularly in reference to the maritime areas of common concern of the three countries.
6. They deplored the abduction of innocent civilians by armed groups in the vicinity of the maritime areas of common concern of the three countries that have included the nationals of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. In this context, they underscored the importance of protecting the lives, well-being, and rights of their nationals in accordance with international laws, and respective domestic laws and regulations.

7. They expressed concerns that these security challenges also undermine the confidence in trade and commerce, particularly the movement of commercial shipping, goods, and people, in the maritime areas of common concern of the three countries, which in turn can adversely affect the economic activities and welfare of peoples in the surrounding areas.

8. In light of these developments and security challenges, they reaffirmed the continued efforts in enhancing existing cooperation, such as the Agreement on Information Exchange and Establishment of Communication Procedures between the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Republic of the Philippines, by strengthening mutual cooperation and collaboration among the militaries to address the growing non-traditional security challenges in the region.

9. In this regard, they agreed to implement the following measures:

1. To conduct patrol among the three countries using existing mechanisms as a modality;

2. To render immediate assistance for the safety of people and ships in distress within the maritime areas of common concern;

3. To establish a national focal point among the three countries to facilitate timely sharing of information and intelligence as well as coordination in the event of emergency and security threats; and,

4. To establish a hotline of communication among the three countries to better facilitate coordination during emergency situations and security threats.

10. They instruct the relevant agencies of the three countries to meet as soon as possible and subsequently convene on a regular basis to implement and periodically review the above-mentioned measures and also to formulate the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
Lampiran B2: Joint Statement Trilateral Meeting Among the Defence Ministries of the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia

Manila, 20 Juni 2016
JOINT STATEMENT

TRILATERAL MEETING AMONG THE DEFENCE MINISTERS OF THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA

Manila, 20 June 2016

1. The Secretary of National Defense of the Republic of the Philippines, H.E. Voltaire T. Gazmin; the Minister of Defence Malaysia, H.E. Dato' Seri Hishammuddin Tun Hussein; and the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. General (R) Ryamizard Ryacudu met in Manila, on 20 June 2016 to discuss on the growing security challenges in the region, specifically in the maritime area of common concern to the three countries. The Meeting was conducted in the spirit of cordiality, mutual understanding and good neighbourliness.

2. The Trilateral Meeting among the Defence Ministers in Manila reaffirmed the commitments made on 5th May 2016 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia by the Foreign Ministers and the Chief of Defence Forces of the three countries in addressing regional maritime and security challenges affecting the three countries.

3. The Ministers raised concern over the recent incidents of kidnappings and armed robbery at sea in the maritime areas of common concern, and reaffirmed the need, commitment and collective responsibility of the countries to address such threats that undermine peace, security and prosperity of the region.

4. The Ministers agreed that the best practices shared by Malaysia and Indonesia on their experiences in the Malacca Straits Patrol (MSP) may be adopted as a model for trilateral cooperation to address common maritime security concerns.

5. In this regard, the Ministers deliberated and have agreed in principle for the armed forces and/or relevant agencies to explore the following measures:

   a. Coordinated activities among the militaries of the three countries, focusing on maritime security;

   b. Possibility to establish joint military command posts at designated locations including ad hoc military liaisons on board;

   c. Trilateral maritime and air patrol at the maritime areas of common concern;
d. Triilateral Maritime Patrol Working Group (TMPWG) which would set the operational directions on the conduct of the trilateral maritime patrol. The Maritime Command Centers shall be established by the respective countries and shall retain overall responsibility for the tasking and deployment of their respective assets;

e. A transit corridor within the maritime areas of common concern which will serve as designated sea lanes for mariners entering the maritime area of common concern;

f. Information and intelligence sharing pertaining to the maritime area of common concern; and

g. A trilateral database sharing mechanism.

6. The Ministers also agreed for the armed forces and/or relevant agencies of the three countries to expedite the crafting and finalization of relevant Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

7. The Defense Ministers hope to conduct the next trilateral meeting soon after.

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Lampiran B3: 17th Asia Security Summit The IISS Shangri-La Dialogue

The Third Plenary Session Shaping Asia’s Evolving Security Order

Saturday, 2 June 2019

Ryamizard Ryacudu, Minister of Defense, Indonesia
17th Asia Security Summit
The IISS Shangri-La Dialogue

Third Plenary Session
Shaping Asia’s Evolving Security Order
Saturday 2 June 2018

Ryamizard Ryacudu,
Minister of Defense, Indonesia
General Ryamizard Ryandi, Minister of Defense, Indonesia

The Honourable Defence Minister of Singapore; the Honourable Director-General and Chief Executive of the ISS, Dr John Chipman; Defence Minister and respectable participant Ngo Xuan Lich; it is an honour for me to meet all of you at this esteemed event of the Shangri-La Dialogue 2018 and to be given an opportunity to share opinions on “Shaping Asia’s Security Order” in the new architecture, with this evolving during our third plenary session. I deeply appreciate the warm and friendly hospitality of the government of Singapore, represented by the Ministry of Defence of Singapore and the organizing committee of the Shangri-La Dialogue 2018.

Distinguished participants of the Shangri-La Dialogue event, the strategic maritime access of the Indo-Pacific region starts from the South China Sea in the north, then moves to the waters of Natuna, then to the Malacca Strait, moves south to the Strait of Sunda and then to the Indian Ocean. This lucrative sea lane is worth US$55 trillion annually. It is equal to one-third of the world’s trade. The security development of this constant maritime access leads to the development of the Indo-Pacific geopolitical and geostrategic current trends. At the same time, it gives rise to the emergence of new trends of tangible and obvious challenges, threats and opportunities.

Based on Indonesia’s perspective in the region, the threat is not about conventional war or the open war among nations, the so-called non-factual threat. It can only happen with the anticipated indication and needs time to be considered. Now it is timely for us to exercise caution, to give more attention and focus to address our factual threat, which is terrorism and radicalism, separatism, insurgency, natural disasters and environmental calamity, border disputes, natural-resource poaching, pandemic diseases and the trafficking of illicit drugs, intelligence and cyber warfare. In this regard we have to put forward unity, enlarge our similarity and commonality, and increase our efforts to address our factual threats in front of our eyes that can happen any time. The nature of the aforementioned threats are more unpredictable – ignoring borders, ignoring religions, ignoring time – and can happen any time, sooner or later, and can be inflicted on random victims.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I would like to take this opportunity to focus on how we address terrorism. It is quite regrettable that recently Indonesia was affected by a new pattern of terrorist attacks involving one full family in Tangerang and another terror incident in another part of Indonesia. Currently our security forces are still hunting one family that is still at large. They are not representing Islam, because the teachings of Islam are far from what they are conducting. The Islamic religion is about peace and love. What they are doing is following the misleading religion, what we call evil religion.

It does not make any sense that a mother can bring her children to commit suicide. Where is the heart of the mother? A mother is supposed to have the instinct to protect her children from any threat and challenge that can hurt the children. Even a tiger will not hurt its children, will not eat its children. That is why we have to fight against this perverted and misleading ideology. They are indoctrinated with the misleading ideology, with the false promise that when they die, firstly they will go to heaven, and secondly they will meet God. Thirdly, they will be forgiven for all their sins and
mistakes. Fourthly, 70 of their family members will be brought to heaven. The fifth one, the man will meet 72 angels in heaven. This is a false understanding or thinking. It does not make any sense for human beings. For these perpetrators, they are not going to heaven, for sure; in fact, the other way around. This way of thinking has to be changed, revised and even diminished.

Ladies and gentlemen, currently in the region, and in any part of the world, we are facing a very real potential threat: as I mentioned, the danger or threat of terrorism and radicalisation of the third generation post-al Qaeda – al-Qaeda being the first generation, and post Daesh announcement in Iraq and Syria, it is the second generation that has been destroyed in the Middle East, in Iraq and Syria. Recent acts of terror in Indonesia are due to the order and control of the ISIS group in Kabul, Afghanistan and Mosul.

The nature of the third-generation terrorism threat is the evolution from a centralised manner to being more decentralised. The threat centred in Syria, now has been decentralised and spread to every region of the world, ranging from Africa and Europe to Asia and Southeast Asia especially. One thing that is typical of this third generation is the returning combatants from the Middle East. Based on intelligence data, there are about 31,500 ISIS foreign fighters who joined the fighting in Syria, of which 800 are from Asia, 400 from Indonesia. This third generation of radical terrorism threat has the nature of decentralisation into the territory or province based on the sleeper cells and stand-alone operations; a lone wolf radicalised by online media, through social media; and the use of sophisticated or advanced technology, for example how to make bombs.

Ladies and gentlemen, participants of the Shangri-La Dialogue to address this development, quite recently Indonesia has revised its anti-terrorism or counter-terrorism bill that will include involving the military forces to address terrorism, which is becoming more terrible. The threat of terrorism is organised crime, which has tried to change democracy and our national ideology. In this regard, their role may have to be expanded to address these issues, to tackle the terrorism that does not make sense. With suicide bombings we have to have a strategy to change the mindset. We cannot tolerate this. It has to be tackled with a concerted strategy, structured strategy and systematic strategy.

In this regard, Indonesia capitalised on the strategic radicalisation through strengthening the mindset or the counter-narrative. For example, the way to crush terrorism is not always through hard power or the use of weapons. Rather, we have to strengthen the mindset and idea of a nation, of this state. All the people of Indonesia have to participate to fight them with the concept of strengthening of the so-called spirit of defending the state or spirit of nationalism, the so-called hela negara. The victim of this hela negara consists of our values reflected in our ideology of Pancasila. We have to stand up together, not to be easily influenced by the radical ideology. Then we have to crush any misleading or pervaded teachings.

In this regard, in line with the book The Future of Power, written by Joseph Nye, written two years after, which states that the aspect of tackling terrorism through weapons only contributes 1% to tackle the root cause of terrorism, while 99% of the solution to radicalism and terrorism is through the
participation of the people through the strengthening of their mindset and strengthening the state ideology. I believe that what I am conducting is already in line with what is written in this book.

The key aspect to respond to these common challenges in the international realm is our resolution through the mechanism of security consultation through bilateral and multilateral approaches. Indonesia, together with other nations, the Philippines and Malaysia, has already taken action and cooperated in a concrete manner through the establishment of a trilateral platform in the Sulu Sea, conducting joint patrols and coordinated patrols on the sea, in the air; and in the future two months from now, we will step up and elevate this cooperation through the land forces joint operation. The aim of this joint operation is to locate ISIS in the southern Philippines and stop it from spreading.

To strengthen our surveillance system and early detection for the potential of the development of ISIS in our region, Indonesia has come up with a new initiative, the intelligence-sharing strategy, the so-called Our Eyes Initiative. The Our Eyes Initiative has been launched officially on 25 January 2018 in Bali, Indonesia. The framework of this cooperation really hopes to strengthen cooperation in the region to tackle our common challenges, especially the terrorism type. Its concept has been supported by partner countries like the US, Australia, Russia and Japan.

Also at this time in our ASEAN region are at least three areas of maritime cooperation that focus on the coordinated patrol in the Malacca Strait, maritime cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand, as well as the trilateral cooperation in the Sulu Sea. These three platforms of cooperation will be expanded to include other ASEAN nations as well as ASEAN partner countries like the US, Australia and Japan and other nations. The expansion of this cooperation is needed to create interconnectivity among these core platforms and cooperation in the subregional nations.

We have to take a precaution and pay special attention to the development of the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar. It is not only about supporting the humanitarian issue, but we have to take concrete action and step up the concrete and considered effort in the proper manner, because if it is not properly managed these vulnerable refugees can be recruited by the IS group to strengthen their network. Nowadays we have already been busy tackling the development of ISIS, and you can imagine if they are strengthened by these new recruits.

Ladies and gentlemen, we also have to put aside the geopolitical ego among major powers that can expand the gap in this regard, we have to focus on how we should tackle our challenges together. The influence of ego on the geopolitical base can exacerbate the situation, and then it cannot focus on our noble obligations of how to achieve prosperity for our people and the security of our people. In this regard, we can progress the situation in our region. It can create uncertainty. It is enough that we can see the people becoming victims of terrorist actions and also the victims of other threats.

It is timely for us to recalibrate our security architecture and our security order with a new one, with a more humanitarian orientation, in an open and transparent manner. By enlarging our commonalities and decreasing our differences, it is in line with our noblest of all human beings in this world. It is timely to discuss and deliberate to establish the regional geostrategy platform, an original practical secondary platform to face the common real threat, which is terrorism and other
transnational crime, based on these commonalities of values and perspective in order to implement the stability, peace and prosperity that can involve every nation to achieve our strategy. The concrete form of cooperation includes joint exercises to safeguard our maritime security, intelligence security information exchange and the mechanism of cooperation in times of emergency. We have already had the security architecture that can be developed, ranging from ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum), the East Asia Summit, ADMM (ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting), ADMM-Plus and trade diplomacy, the Raisinia Dialogue, Japan Defence Forum, Putrajaya Forum and others, as well as this prestigious Shangri-La Dialogue forum. Those modalities are more than enough to address our threat in the region and as a guideline for us to crush terrorism.

However, most important is the implementation and concrete action of this platform. In this region, we are starting with the more concrete and operational action as the implementation or the follow-up of our discussion in this platform. Ladies and gentlemen, the distinguished Shangri-La Dialogue participants, I believe there is no one country that can solve the problem alone. With the capacity that they have, they need cooperation among nations in the region to address and to tackle our challenges and threats together.

Finally, the need to recalibrate the security architecture of the Indo-Pacific region is an urgency that needs to be realised or materialised so that we can navigate every threat and challenge in the region appropriately, correctly and proportionately. This we do for the sake of and to demonstrate our willingness to safeguard our people and eventually realise our common prosperity. There are some proposals I would like to propagate. Terrorism is not about Islam, but it is only on behalf of Islam, so every Muslim country has to propagate the true Islamic teachings in every mosque, on television and in social media. It is about the horrible terror attacks that claim Islam as the cause; in fact, they are not Islam and they are not going to heaven.

We have to keep circulating this information. We have to find all the activities, their identity and their pictures, especially when they are still in Afghanistan, Iraq or Syria, so that we identify who is coming from where. The people that are coming from ASEAN, we have to identify whether they are coming back to their country of origin. Then we have to capture them. We have to track their financial support, and we can spread their addresses to any nation that joins this intelligence cooperation, including through social-media networks. I believe, with a clear intention, every problem can be solved together.

I believe that is all that I can say on this special occasion in addressing the development of security in the region, especially in facing security challenges as I mentioned above, understanding that to enlarge the similarities and commonalities whilst minimising and diminishing our differences is always presented in order to provide the right direction to manage our security order in this region. Thank you so much once again for your kind attention. May God bless you all. Thank you so much.
Lampiran C1: Sertifikat Selama Kegiatan Perkuliahan

Sertifikat 1

Sertifikat 2
Sertifikat 3

INDONESIAN CONNECT
Sertifikat Peserta
DIBERIKAN KEPADA
Ulfii Joanita
ATAS PARTISIPASINYA
Dalam Seminar Hubungan Bilateral Indonesia - Tiongkok dan Edu Ekspo PPI Tiongkok
pada tanggal 2 Februari 2019 di Gedung Ki Hajar Dewantara, Kementerian Pendidikan dan
Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia

PADLAN MUZAKKI
Ketua PPI Tiongkok

ALIF NUR RAMADHAN
Ketua Pelaksana Indonesian Connect

Sertifikat 4

SERTIFIKAT
DIBERIKAN KEPADA
Ulfii Joanita
ATAS PARTISIPASINYA SEBAGAI
PESERTA
Seminar
PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN DETEKSI DAN KOORDINASI
INSIDEN KEAMANAN SIBER SECARA NASIONAL
Diselenggarakan oleh Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara bekerjasama dengan
Swiss German University dan Indonesia Honeynet Project
Tangerang, 24 November 2018

Dr. rer. nat Filiandah Santoso
Rektor Universitas Bina Nusantara

Drs. Dharma Pengiran, M.M., M.H.
Depsi Bitang Identifikasi dan Deteksi BSSN

Dr. Ing. Wai Soon Lim, M.Sc
Indonesia Honeynet Project Chapter Lead
Sertifikat 5

Sertifikat 6
Sertifikat 7

SERTIFIKAT
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Ulfii Ioanita


Jakarta, 13-15 Agustus 2018

Mark Gerald Edan
(Chairman Board of Trustees IDN Global)

Drs. Din D. Djalal
(President IDN Global 2017 - 2019)

Sertifikat 8

Sertifikat

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" JAKARTA

Nomor : SF/0912/VIII/2015
Diberikan kepada :

ULFI IOANITA
NIM : 1510412043

Telah Mengikuti Kegiatan Penugasan Kehutanan Kampung (PK2) Mahasiswa Baru
Tanggal 18 Agustus sd 23 Agustus 2015
Di Kampus Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta

Jakarta, 20 Agustus 2015

An. Rektor
Wakil Rektor III

Ir. B.B. Sulistiyono, S. Sos., M. AP
Nama : Ulfi Joanita  
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Jakarta, 19 Juni 1997  
Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan  
Agama : Islam  
Kewarganegaraan : Indonesia  
Alamat : Jl. Petogogan I Gg. Majsid Rt 04/12 No.13 Gandaria Utara, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan  
No. Telp : 085773373709  
E-mail : Joanitaulfi@gmail.com  
Nama Orang Tua  
Ayah : Muhammad Tauhid  
Ibu : Efie  
PENDIDIKAN FORMAL  
1. SDIT Madinatunnajah  
2. SMPN 6 Kota Tangerang Selatan  
3. SMAN 1 Kota Tangerang Selatan
LAMPIRAN D

Hasil Turnitin

Ulfii_Joanita_-_SKRIPSI_LENGBKAP  
by

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IMPLEMENTASI TRILATERAL COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT (TCA)
INDOMALPHI SEBAGAI HASIL DARI DIPLOMASI PERTAHANAN
INDONESIA DALAM MENANGGULANGI ANCAMAN KEAMANAN DI LAUT
SULU PERIODE 2016 – OKTOBER 2018

Nama : Uli Juanita
NIM : 1510412043

FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN ILMU POLITIK
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN"
JAKARTA
2019
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