

ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, 72.41% of urban residents can surf in cyberspace. Meanwhile, in rural-urban areas or areas between villages and cities, only 49.5% are connected to the internet. While in rural or rural areas only 48.3% are connected to the internet. By region, the composition of the largest internet users is on Java, which is 58.1%. After that in Sumatra with composition of 19% and Kalimantan 8%. While the other regions, namely Sulawesi, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku-Papua, the composition is 6.7%, 5.6%, and 2.5% respectively. To overcome this problem, several efforts have been made to equalize internet access in Indonesia, and one of the efforts offered by Google companies is (Project Loon) which is a communication technology based on High Altitude Platform (HAPs). Based on this, it is necessary to analyze the feasibility of the loon project so that there is no overlap and regulatory errors in its implementation. In conducting a feasibility analysis, the Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) method is used to measure the feasibility of Loon Projects in terms of frequency management by observing the potential frequencies available in Indonesia and the regulations currently available. So that it can be obtained a conclusion that the Loon Project allows it to be applied in Indonesia, but it requires regulations that regulate it mainly in terms of frequency.

Keywords : Project Loon, HAPs, RIA, Frekuensi Regulation

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ABSTRAK

Di Indonesia sebanyak 72,41% penduduk urban bisa berselancar di dunia maya. Sementara itu, di kawasan rural-urban atau wilayah antara desa dan kota, hanya 49,5% yang terhubung internet. Sedangkan di daerah rural atau perdesaan hanya 48,3% yang terhubung internet. Berdasarkan wilayah, komposisi pengguna internet terbesar berada di Pulau Jawa yakni 58,1%. Setelah itu di Sumatera dengan komposisinya 19% dan Kalimantan 8%. Sedangkan wilayah lainnya yakni Sulawesi, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, dan Maluku-Papua masing-masing komposisinya sebesar 6,7%, 5,6%, dan 2,5%. Untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut, beberapa upaya dilakukan untuk pemerataan akses internet di Indonesia, dan salah-satu upaya ditawarkan oleh perusahaan Google yaitu (*Project Loon*) yang merupakan teknologi komunikasi berbasis *Hight Altitude Platform (HAPs)*. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, maka perlu dilakukan analisis kelayakan mengenai project loon tersebut agar tidak terjadi tumpang tindih dan kesalahan regulasi dalam penerapannya. Dalam melakukan analisis kelayakan, digunakan metode *Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA)* untuk mengukur kelayakan Project Loon dari segi tata kelola frekuensi dengan mengamati potensi frekuensi yang tersedia di Indonesia dan regulasi yang tersedia saat ini. Sehingga dapat diperoleh sebuah kesimpulan bahwa Project Loon memungkinkan untuk diterapkan di Indonesia namun perlu regulasi yang mengaturnya utamanya dari segi frekuensi.

Kata Kunci : Project Loon, HAPs, RIA, Regulasi Frekuensi