

# Regulasi bitstream access untuk backhaul mobile broadband berbasis ip di Indonesia = Bit streams access regulation for ip base backhaul mobile broadband in Indonesia

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## Abstrak

Pasar telekomunikasi saat ini sedang mengalami evolusi kearah jaringan berbasis protokol internet (IP), pita lebar, teknologi nirkabel, dan menuju konvergensi teknologi informasi dan komunikasi. Di sisi lain, pemerintah Indonesia mempunyai komitmen dan target yang ambisius dalam pengembangan dan pemerataan akses broadband dimana infrastruktur backhaul mobile broadband merupakan faktor utama untuk tujuan tersebut. Layanan bistream access berbasis ip merupakan komponen terpenting dalam solusi penyediaan infrastruktur backhaul mobile broadband yang efektif dan efisien. Di negara Inggris, Selandia baru, dan Australia secara umum mempunyai kemiripan dalam hal technological development, intekoneksi, interoperability, kualitas layanan dan model layanan untuk bit streams access berbasis ethernet. Pemisahan fungsional (functional separation) untuk operator dominan sangat diperlukan di Indonesia untuk meminimalisasi adanya diskriminas dalam penyediaan backhaul mobile broadband di Indonesia. Model investasi yang sesuai dengan kondisi kompetisi dan regulasi di Indonesia adalah membentuk perusahaan baru yang khusus menangani backbone (core network) dengan inisiasi pendanaan oleh pemerintah dan privatisasi setelah proses roll out selesai.

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Current telecommunication market has been evolution toward internet protocol network (IP), broadband, wireless technology, and moving to information and communication technology convergence. In other hand, Indonesian government have a commitment and ambitious target in the development and equitable access to broadband where mobile broadband backhaul infrastructure is a major factor for such purposes. Ip-based bistream access service is the most important component in the solution of an effective and efficient mobile broadband backhaul infrastructure provision. In United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Australia in general has some similarities in terms of technological development, interconnection, interoperability, quality of service and service model for the thernet-based bit streams access. Functional separation for the dominant operator is needed in Indonesia to minimize the discrimination in the provision of mobile broadband backhaul in Indonesia. Investment model in accordance with the conditions of competition and regulation in Indonesia is to form a new company that focuses on the backbone (core network) with the initiation of funding by the government and the privatization after the roll-out is complete.