

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis dinamika politik internasional dalam relasi pemerintah Indonesia dan Starlink sebagai perusahaan multinasional pada periode 2020-2025. Kehadiran layanan internet satelit Low Earth Orbit tidak diposisikan hanya sebagai persoalan ekonomi atau teknologi, melainkan sebagai pertemuan antara otoritas negara, kekuatan struktural perusahaan global, kebutuhan pemerataan konektivitas, advokasi industri domestik, dan kepentingan kedaulatan digital. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif-eksplanatoris dengan metode studi kasus. Kerangka utama Robert Gilpin mengenai relasi negara dan pasar diperkuat oleh gagasan tawar-menawar negara-perusahaan multinasional, strategi nonpasar dan akses kebijakan, kedaulatan digital, serta regulatory statecraft. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur terhadap lima informan, dokumen resmi, regulasi, publikasi kelembagaan, literatur akademik, dan media arus utama. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masuknya Starlink merupakan proses politik lintas batas yang berlangsung melalui regulatory engagement, pertemuan tingkat tinggi, pemenuhan izin, Uji Laik Operasi, badan hukum lokal, dan Network Operation Center. Bukti yang tersedia menunjukkan akses kebijakan dan diplomasi perusahaan, tetapi tidak cukup untuk menyimpulkan adanya lobi tertutup atau perlakuan istimewa. Respons Indonesia bersifat adaptif-selektif: negara memanfaatkan teknologi global, menampung advokasi pelaku domestik, dan tetap menetapkan syarat guna mempertahankan yurisdiksi, kesetaraan kompetisi, serta kedaulatan digital.

Kata kunci: Starlink, Hubungan Internasional, ekonomi politik internasional, perusahaan multinasional, Robert Gilpin, kedaulatan digital, regulatory engagement.

ABSTRACT

This study analyses the international political dynamics of relations between the Indonesian government and Starlink as a multinational corporation during 2020-2025. Low Earth Orbit satellite internet is treated not merely as an economic or technological issue, but as an intersection of state authority, the structural power of a global firm, connectivity needs, domestic-industry advocacy, and digital sovereignty. The research applies a descriptive-explanatory qualitative case-study approach. Robert Gilpin's state-market framework is strengthened by state-multinational bargaining, nonmarket strategy and policy access, digital sovereignty, and regulatory statecraft. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with five informants, official documents, regulations, institutional publications, academic literature, and mainstream media. The findings show that Starlink's entry constituted a cross-border political process conducted through regulatory engagement, high-level meetings, licensing, operational feasibility testing, a local legal entity, and a Network Operation Center. Available evidence demonstrates policy access and corporate diplomacy, but is insufficient to establish covert lobbying or preferential treatment. Indonesia's response was adaptive-selective: the state utilised global technology, accommodated domestic advocacy, and imposed conditions to preserve jurisdiction, competitive fairness, and digital sovereignty.

Keywords: *Starlink, International Relations, international political economy, multinational corporation, Robert Gilpin, digital sovereignty, regulatory engagement.*