

Internet Landscape and Network Resiliency

in South East Europe



Internet resilience

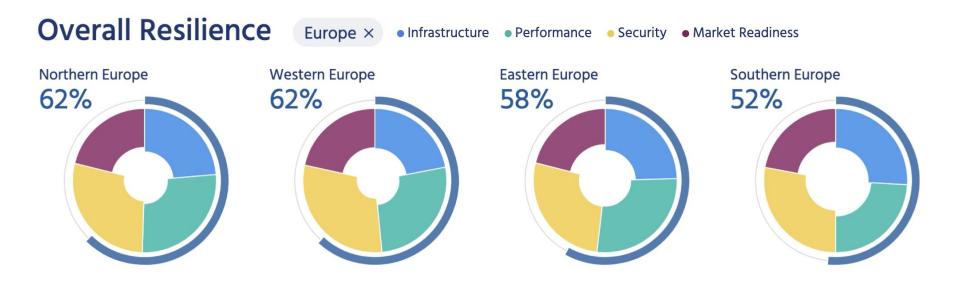
['Intenst ri'ziliens] noun

The capacity of a country or region's Internet infrastructure to maintain stable and reliable service despite disruptions.



Internet Resilience Index



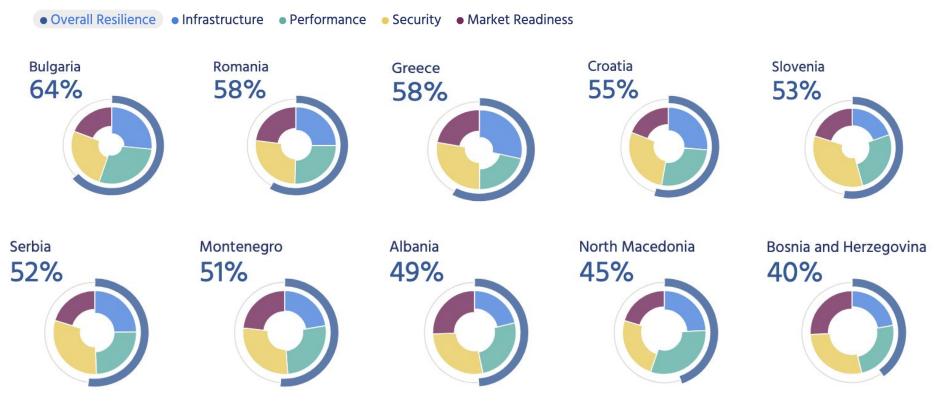


Internet Society Pulse:

pulse.internetsociety.org/resilience

Internet Resilience Index





Internet Resilience Index



Albania

Infrastructure			41%	Security			54%
Cable ecosystem	41%	Fibre 10km reach	41%	Enabling technologies	72%	Secure web traffic	98%
Mahilla	72%	Notwork covers	81%			IPv6 adoption	11%
Mobile connectivity	72%	Network coverage		Domain name system security	25%	DNSSEC adoption	0%
		Spectrum allocation	51%	Domain name system security	25/0	DNSSEC validation	49%
Enabling infrastructure	11%	Data centers	12%			DNSSEC VAIIDATION	49%
		Number of IXPs	10%	Routing hygiene	62%	MANRS	84%
Performance			50%			Upstream redundancy	39%
i.				Security threat	69%	DDoS protection	89%
Fixed networks	47%	Fixed download	20%			Global cybersecurity	64%
		Fixed jitter	79%			Secure Internet servers	55%
		Fixed latency	88%	Market readiness			50%
		Fixed upload	26%				
Mobile networks	51%	Mobile download	38%	Market structure	66%	Affordability	90%
		Mobile jitter	64%			Upstream provider diversity	37%
		Mobile latency	61%			Market diversity	69%
		Mobile upload	49%	Traffic localization	34%	Domain count	5%
						EGDI	74%
						Peering efficiency	25%

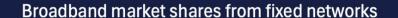


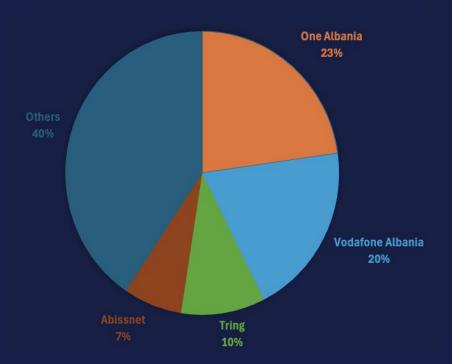
Market readiness

Market structure

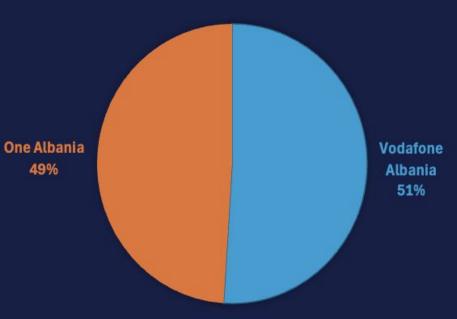
Market structure - Albania







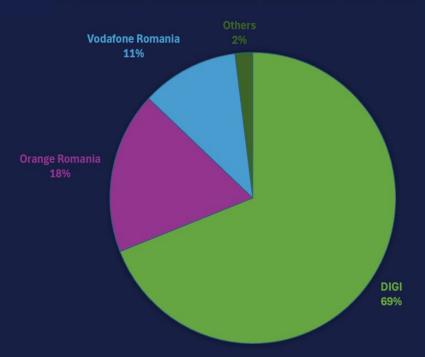
Number of active mobile phone users



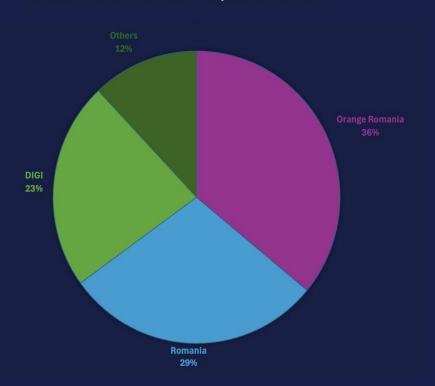
Market structure - Romania



Broadband market shares from fixed networks



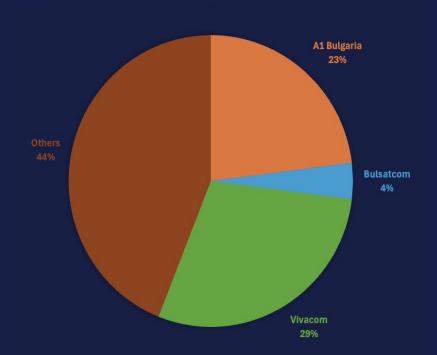
Number of active mobile phone users



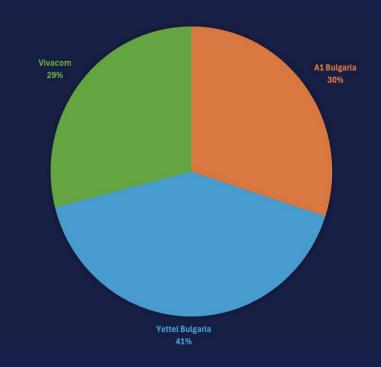
Market structure - Bulgaria



Broadband market shares from fixed networks



Number of active mobile phone users



Market structure



Country	HHI score
RO	0.418
GR	0.368
MK	0.368
SI	0.349
HR	0.346
ME	0.335
RS	0.283
ВА	0.250
BG	0.178
AL	0.167 - 0.317

The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is an economic measure of market concentration.

We calculate the HHI using APNIC data on networks serving users in a specific country. Only networks with over 1% of users in that country are included.

By converting percentages to fractions, we obtain an HHI ranging from 0 (no concentration) to 1 (monopoly).

- HHI < 0.1: Unconcentrated (competitive market).
- 0.1 ≤ HHI < 0.18: Moderately concentrated.
- HHI ≥ 0.18: Highly concentrated (indicative of significant market power).

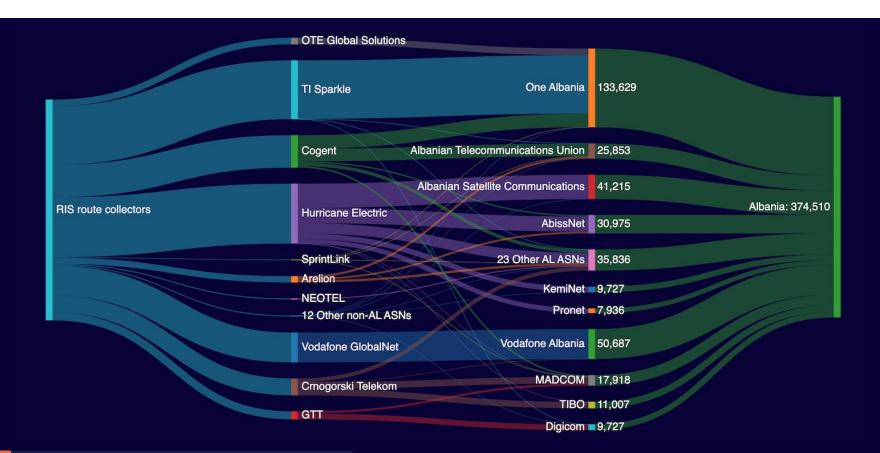


Market readiness

Upstream provider diversity

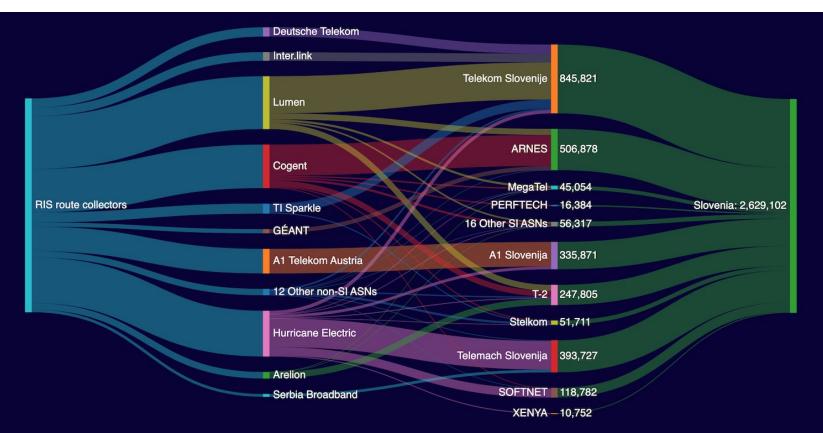
Upstream operators providing connectivity into Albania





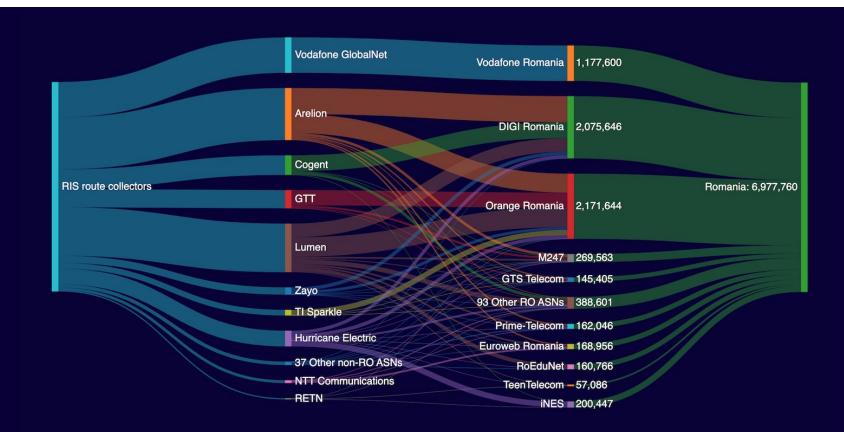
Upstream operators providing connectivity into Slovenia





Upstream operators providing connectivity into Romania

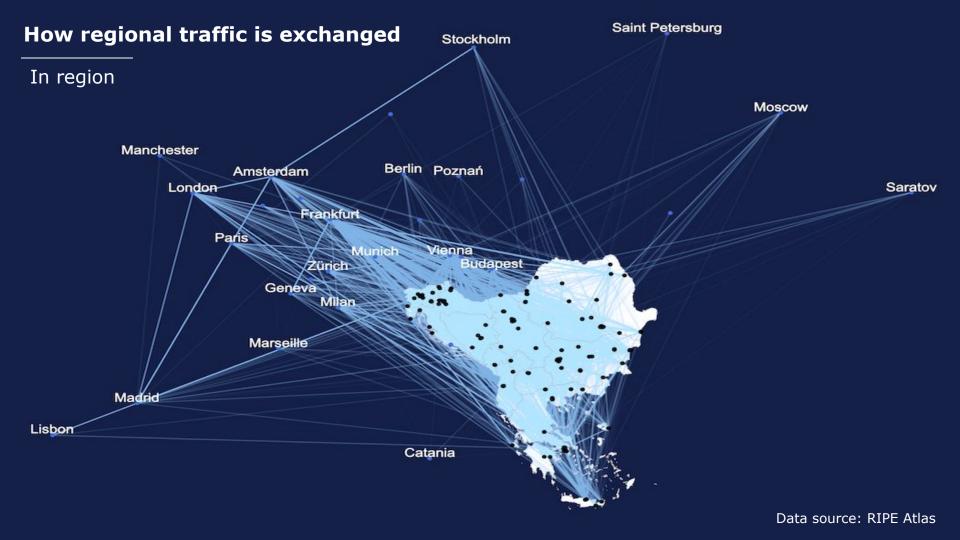


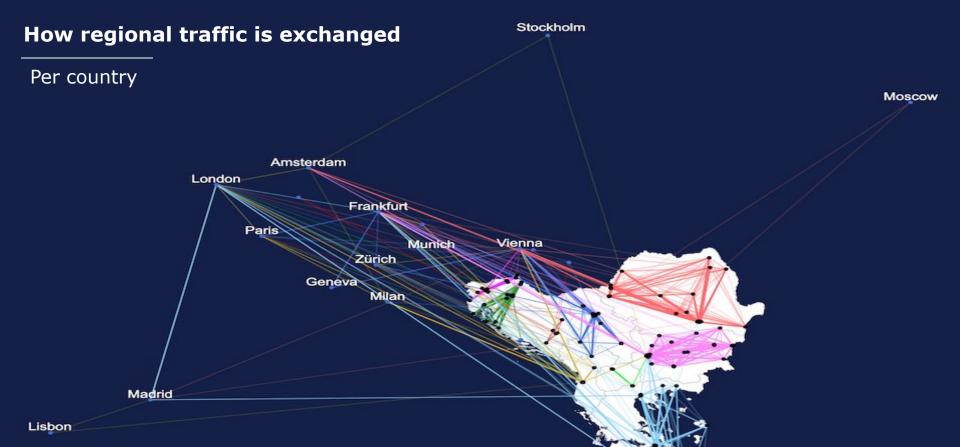




Market readiness

Traffic localisation





Data source: RIPE Atlas

Paths between origin and destination in AL



Data source: RIPE Atlas



Infrastructure

Enabling infrastructure

Number of IXPs



Cloud, CDN and OTT leaders in IXP participation

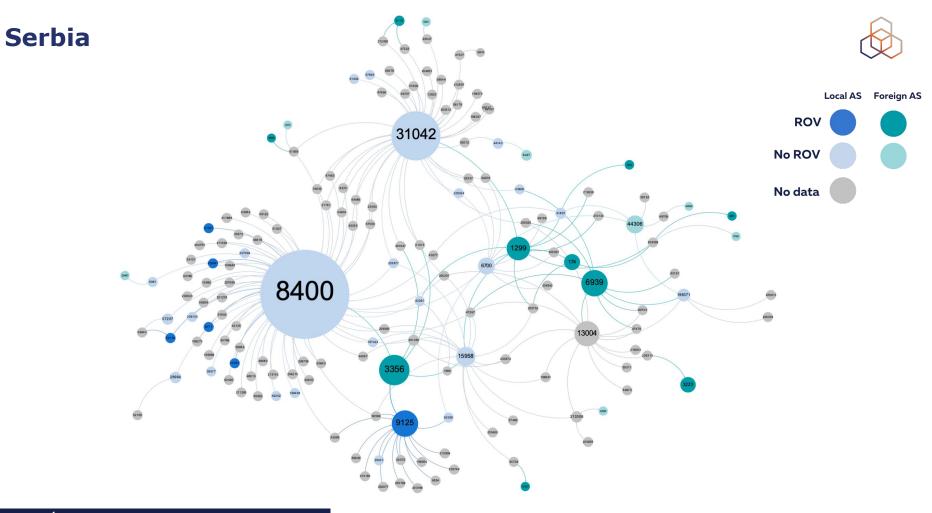


Provider	ANIX	sox	InterLAN	RoNIX	CIX	BIX.BG	NetIX	GR-IX	IXP.mk
Google		100G	100G	40G		400G	400G		
Microsoft Azure		20G	20G		40G	200G	100G	200G	
Akamai			200G			40G	100G		
AWS		40G				200G		200G	
Meta	30G	200G	200G	200G		200G	220G		
Cloudflare		40G	100G	10G	40G	20G	200G	200G	20G
Fastly						200G			
Netflix	20G	40G	100G	100G					
ByteDance			100G				100G		

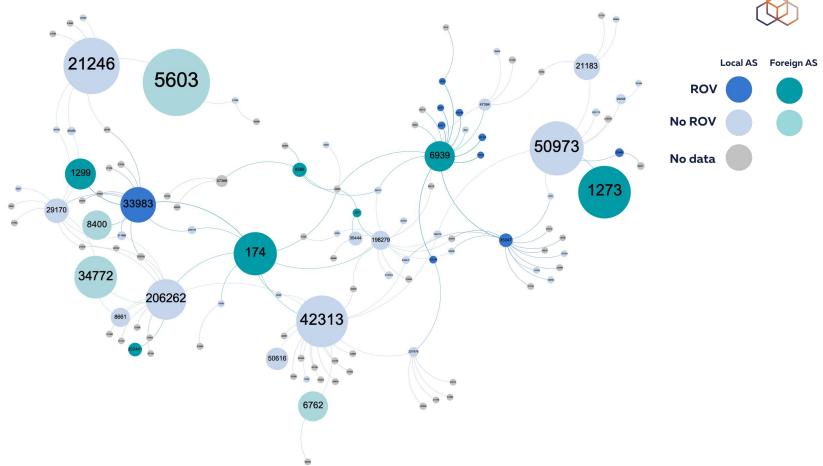


Security

Routing Hygiene



Albania

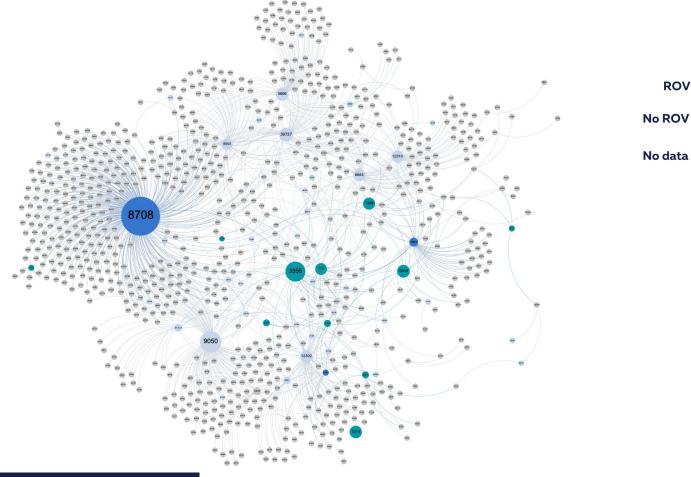


Romania



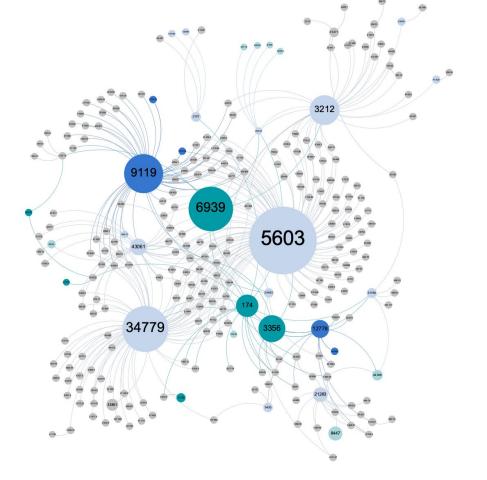
Local AS Foreign AS

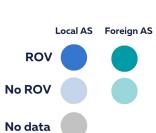
ROV



Slovenia







"It's the people, stupid."





The strength of a network lies not just in its infrastructure, but in the community that builds, sustains, and defends it.

Highlights



- The (former) state telecommunications operators still exert a lot of influence. There are smaller numbers of independent providers than we see in some other parts of Europe.
- Routing within the region is generally efficient, although we observed a few anomalies that likely reflect the various peering arrangements that different networks have in place.
- There is a modest amount of diversity in terms of the routes available to traffic flowing into the region, the dominant role played by incumbents.
- Routing security could be further improved if more "central" ASNs deploy ROV, contributing to greater "collateral benefits".

Help us increase RIPE Atlas coverage in Albania



ASN	Network name
<u>50973</u>	Vodafone Albania
<u>21183</u>	Vodafone Albania
<u>50616</u>	One Albania
<u>35444</u>	Digicom
<u>35047</u>	Abissnet
47394	ASC/Tring
<u>57388</u>	IBC



Questions & Comments







THANK YOU!