Impact of geopolitical changes in the Internet

The case of Crimea

Romain Fontugne (IIJ), Ksenia Ermoshina (CNRS/Citizen Lab), Emile Aben (RIPE NCC)









Introduction

- Crimea used to be administrated by Ukraine
- From March 2014 it is administrated by Russia

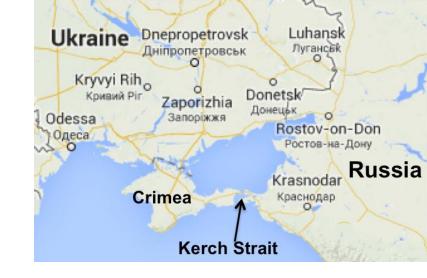
Goal: How this change impacts Internet connectivity?

- Approach:
 - Sociological fieldwork: 45 interviews with local ISPs, journalists, etc...
 - Internet measurements: analysis of BGP data



Internet in Crimea (2014-2015)

- 2014 March: Referendum
- 2014 April: Completion of submarine link from Russia to Crimea (Kerch Strait cable)
- 2014 July: Start of cable operation by Miranda Media (Rostelcom's local agent)
- 2014 December: Most Ukranian ISPs left Crimea
- 2015: Price for Internet raised



Internet in Crimea (2016-2017)

- 2016 May: Russia started the construction of a second Internet cable (in service from July)
- 2017 May: Ukrainian president orders to block access to popular Russian platforms
- 2017 May: Crimean users complain about Ukrainian blockpages when accessing these websites
- 2017 July: Ukraine stop providing Internet connectivity

Internet measurements



Finding Crimean ASes

• Who is operating in Crimea?

Network dependencies

- Who provides connectivity to Crimean networks?
- How does it change over time?
- How does it correlate with our timeline?

Locating ASes



- Geolocation of IP space is hard (even more for disputed area)
- A lot of different manual inspections:
 - RIPE Atlas / OONI probes
 - Manually checked upstream networks
 - IXP information (Crimea IX)
 - Manual validation with whois/forums/interviews
 - BGP data: downstream of Miranda-Media
- Found 111 ASNs that were active between 2012-2019

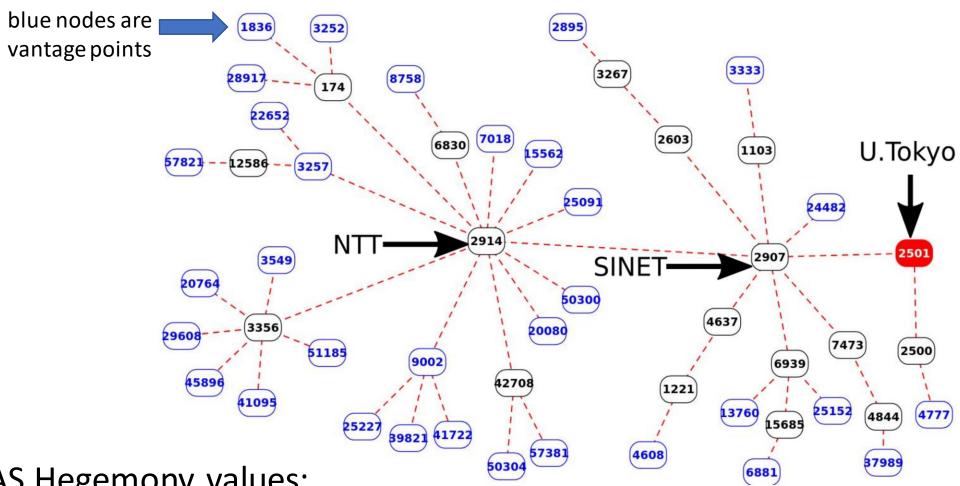
Network dependency

What are the main transit networks for Crimea?

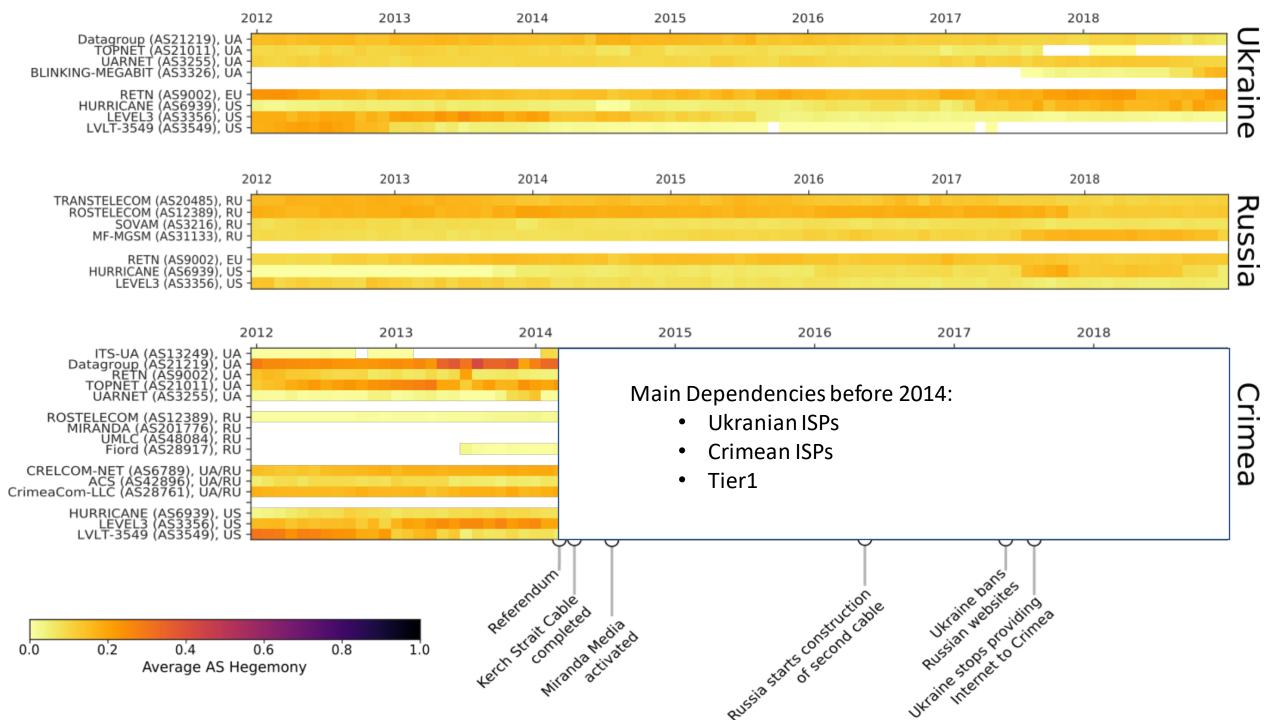
- AS Hegemony [PAM18]
 - Take AS paths from BGP data
 - Make graph with all paths to a selected AS
 - Compute node centrality (values range in [0,1])
 - Account for sampling bias
 - Weight paths by prefix size

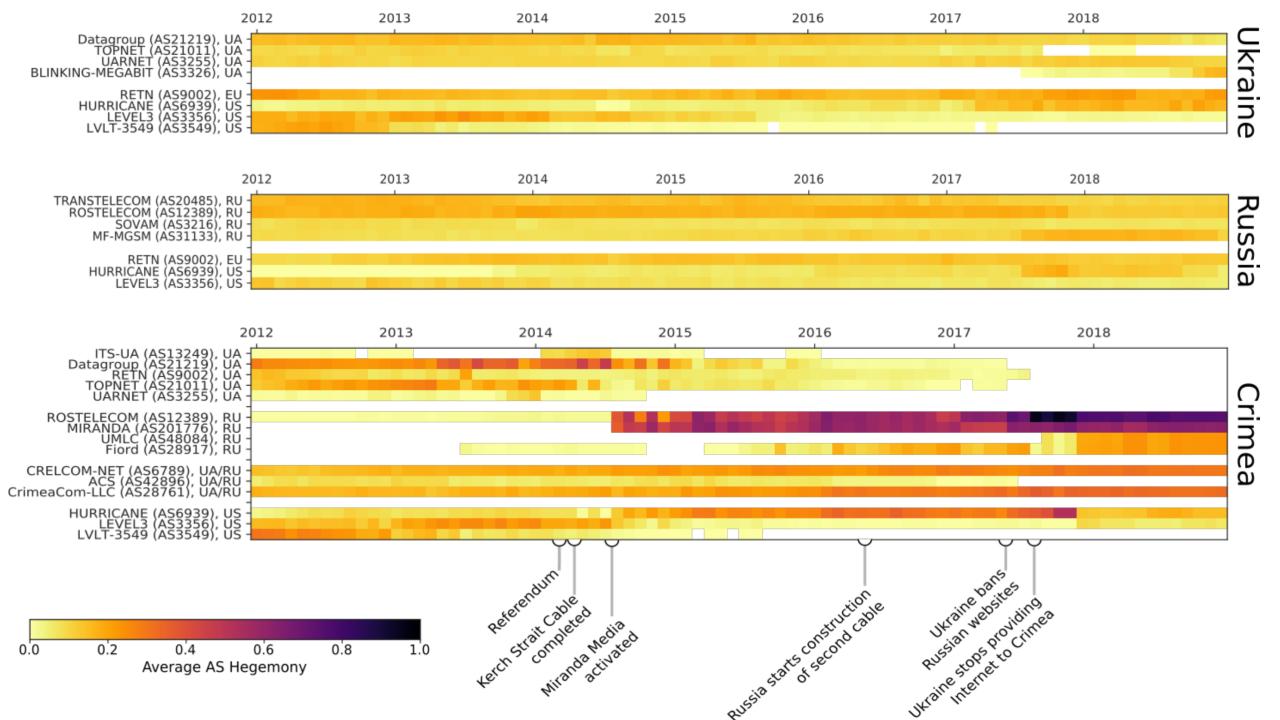


Example: U. Tokyo dependencies



- AS Hegemony values:
 - **SINET= 1.0**
 - NTT = 0.8





Discussions



- Significant changes to Crimea's Internet connectivity
- Long transition (3+ years)
- Good match with compiled timeline
- Now all paths are going through Miranda Media/Rostelecom or UMLC/Fiord
- Topological chokepoint reflecting geo-politic in the region

Community contributions

• Data: AS Hegemony values available on Internet Health Report



- REST API: https://ihr.iijlab.net/ihr/en-us/api
- Python library: https://pypi.org/project/abondance/

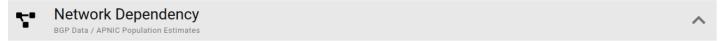
- Tool: Country AS Hegemony
 - https://github.com/InternetHealthReport/country-as-hegemony
 - Fetch AS Hegemony values per country
 - Merge values weighted by IP space or eyeballs

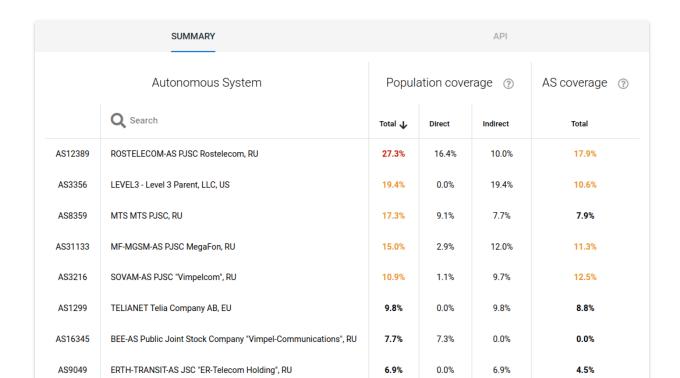


https://ihr.iijlab.net/



3-day report ending on October 13, 2021





Summary

- Investigated Crimea's topological changes during interregnum
- Cross referenced BGP measurements and survey data
- Significant changes to Crimea's Internet connectivity
- Long transition (3+ years)
- Data and tool available:
 - https://ihr.iijlab.net/
 - https://github.com/InternetHealthReport/country-as-hegemony
- Paper: The Internet in Crimea: a Case Study on Routing Interregnum, Global Internet Symposium 2020

Backup

Sociological fieldwork

- 45 semi-structured interviews of 1 to 2 hours with:
 - ISPs from Crimea and Ukraine
 - journalists and human rights defenders
 - members of the Ministry of Communications of Ukraine
 - digital security trainers
- Focusing on infrastructure transitions between March 2014 and July 2017



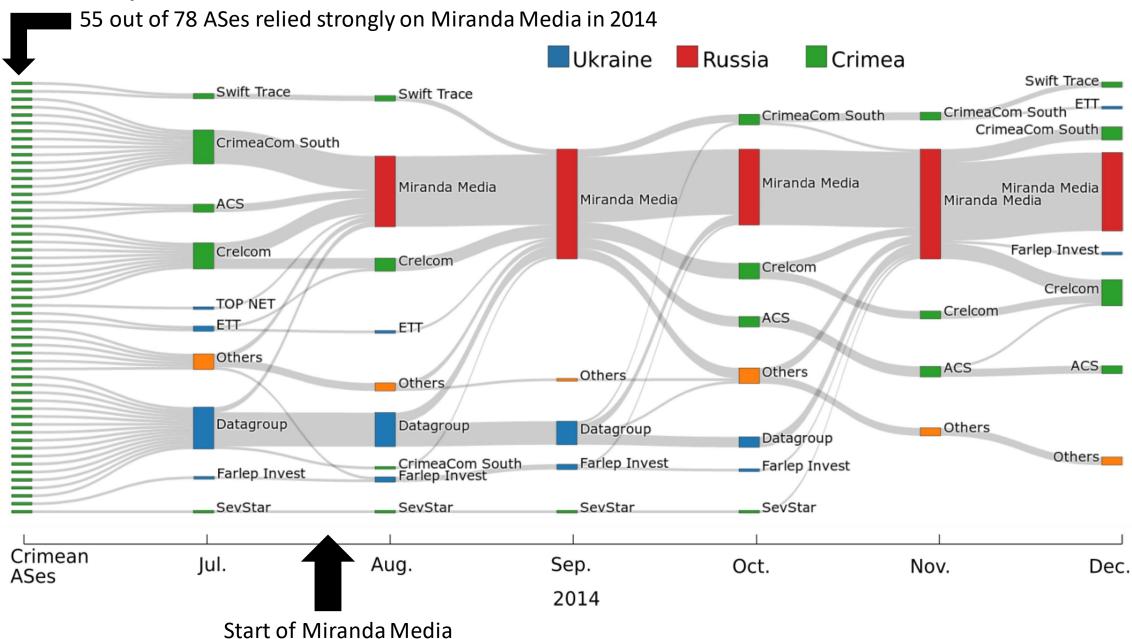
Network dependency of multiple ASes

- Compute AS Hegemony for each AS (weight by IP space)
- Mean AS Hegemony across all ASes (weight by AS)
- Obtain typical network dependency for selected ASes

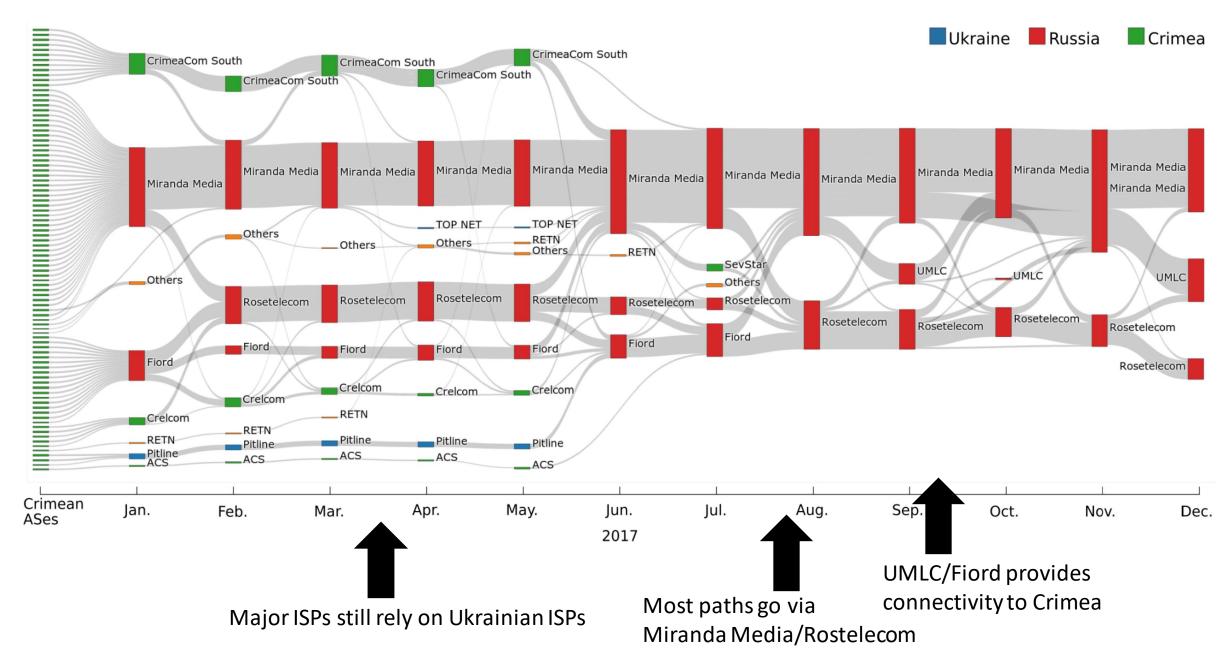
Pros/Cons:

- + Recycle AS Hegemony results from PAM18
- + Small ASes are equally important
- Not accounting for AS sizes

Adoption of Miranda Media

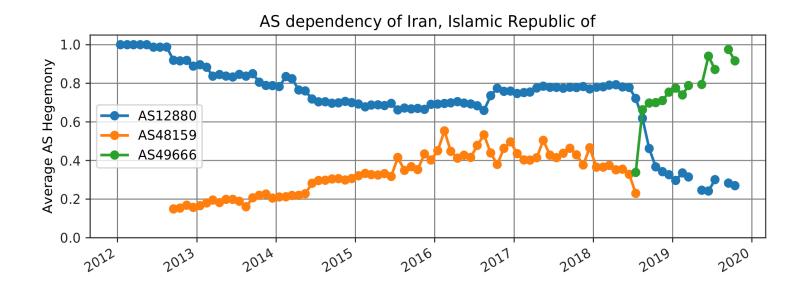


End of transition



Examples

 Iranian networks depend on 3 ASes from the state-owned ISP (TCI)



 Second upstream for North Korea

