

Pulse Research Week '25

# On Centralization of IP Layer

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## Country-Level Consolidation of IP Addresses

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Georgia  
Tech.



Internet  
Society



CLOUDFLARE

# Why studying Centralization is important?

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- Multiple layers of the Internet are increasingly getting centralized
- Higher centralization
  - ➔ Internet disruptions, single points of failure
  - ➔ Easier implementation of censorship, security measures
  - ➔ Directly impacts Internet Resilience
- Prior work: DNS, Web infrastructure, Hosting Providers
- IP layer?

# Why should we study the IP layer?

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Identify organizations responsible for critical operations:

- Connectivity [Resilience]
- Sub-allocation of addresses [Fair Access]
- Routing security measures [Security]
- Deploying services, responsible for traffic [Utilization, Availability]

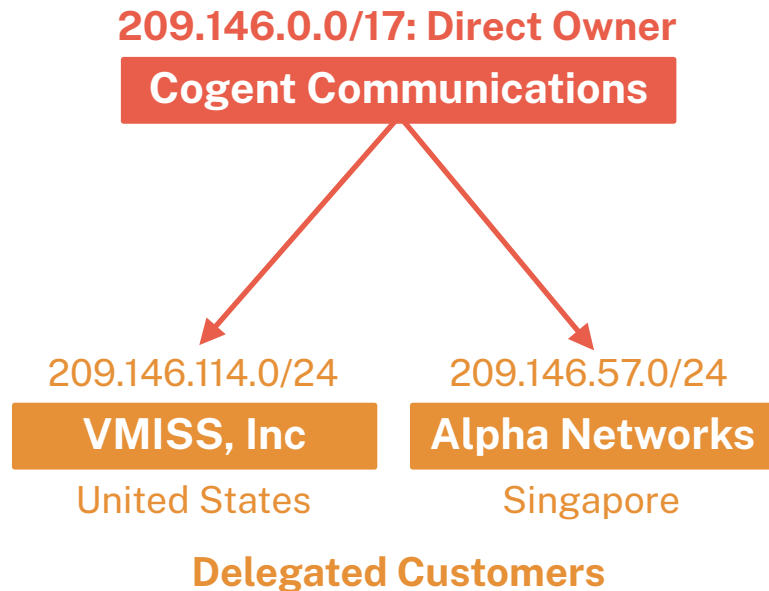
# Datasets

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## Prefix2Org (ACM IMC '25):

- **Authoritative Organization:**
  - Connectivity
  - Further allocations
  - Routing security measures
- **End-user Organization:**
  - Deploying services
  - Traffic

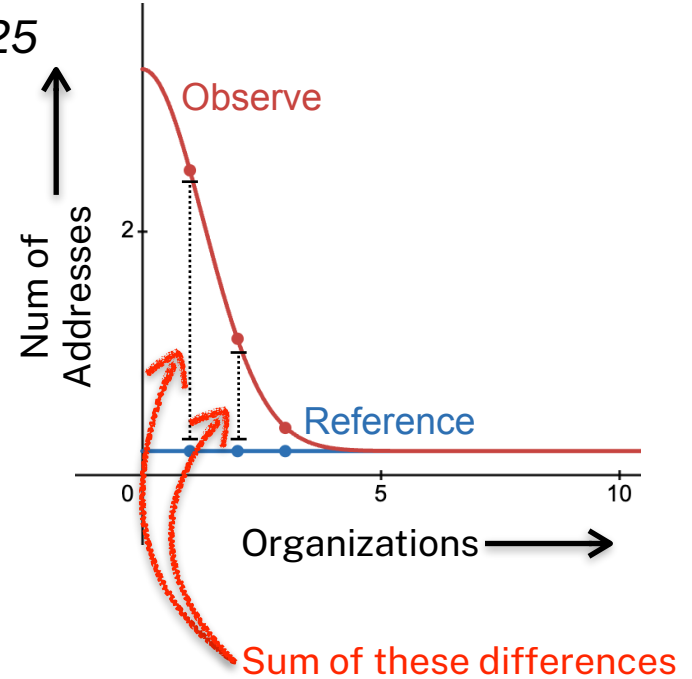
**Geolocation:** IPinfo (Country-level)





# Centralization Metric

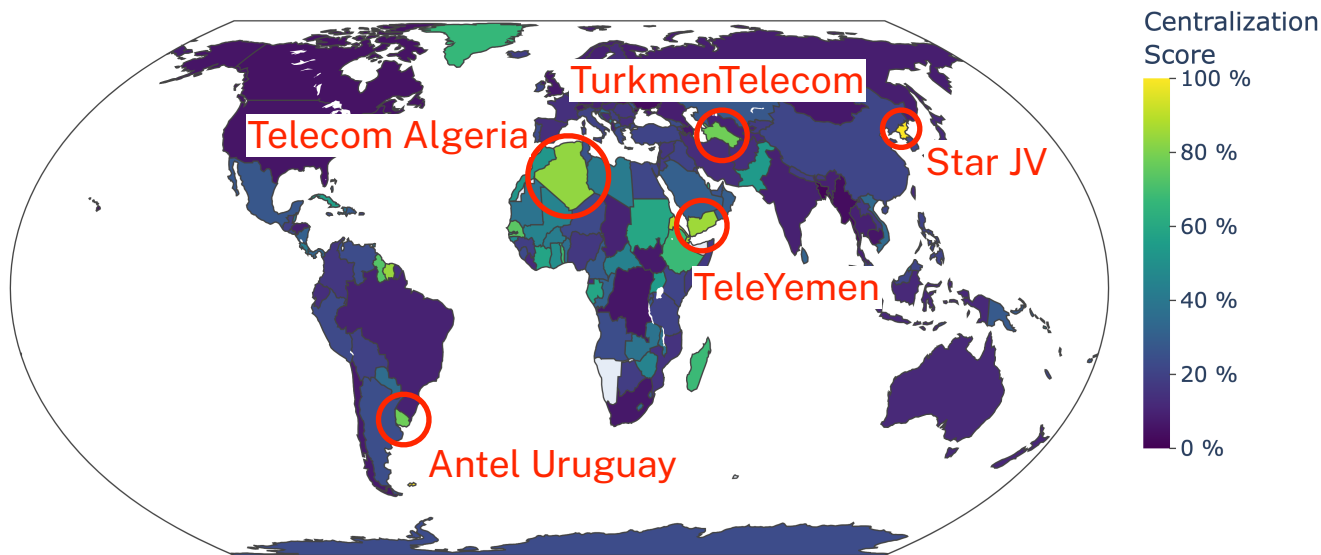
- Centralization metric defined in “*Formalizing Dependence of Web Infrastructure*”, SIGCOMM 2025
- Effort required to convert an observed distribution → truly decentralized distribution
- Mathematically, similar to Herfindahl–Hirschman index (HHI)
- **Lower Score ⇒ Better!**



# Results

# Country-Level Centralization (IPv4)

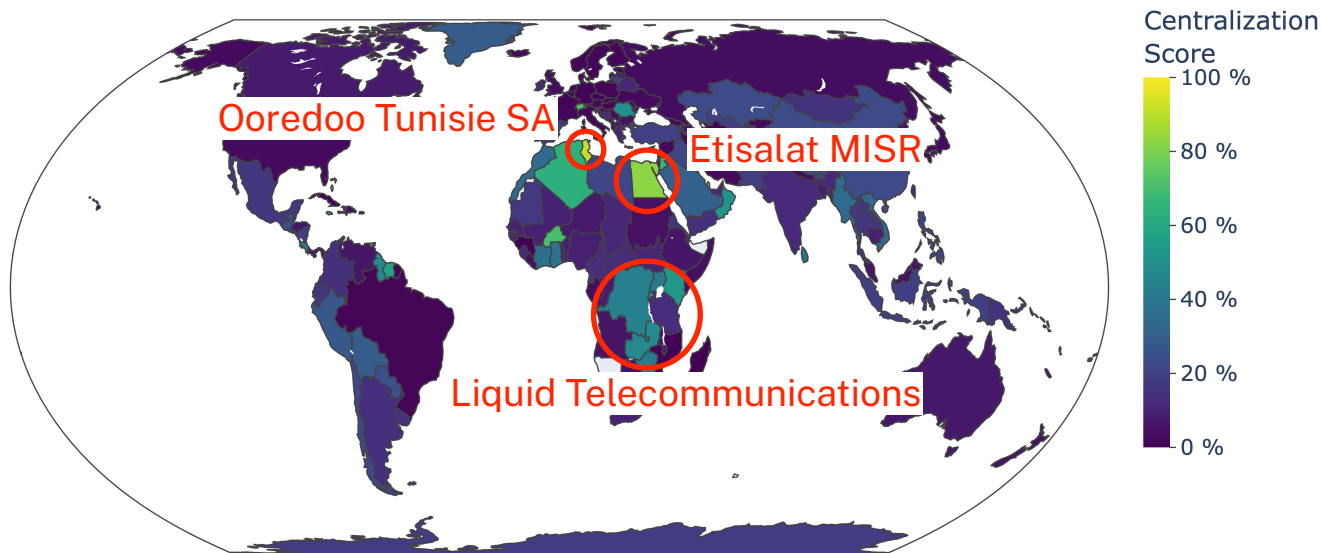
Global Centralization by Addresses (IPv4, 2025-09-01)



State-owned telecom providers  
In some cases, only one licensed provider!

# Country-Level Centralization (IPv6)

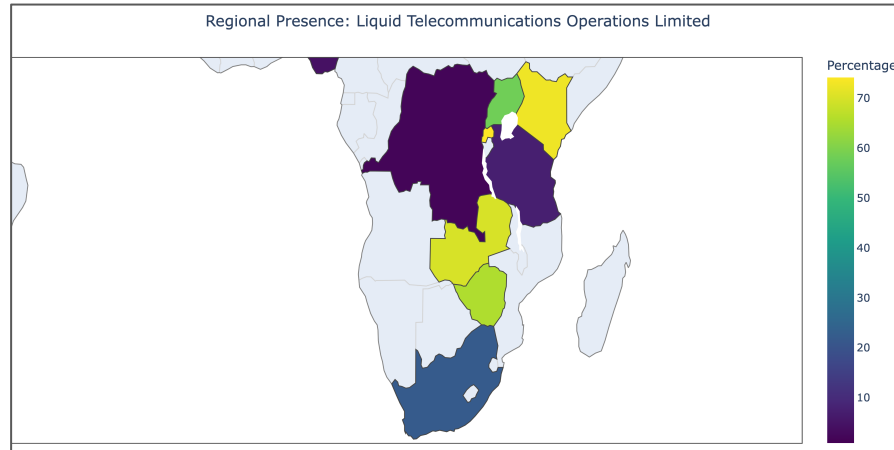
Global Centralization by Prefixes (IPv6, 2025-09-01)



Not state-owned providers!  
Private organizations with multi-national presence

# Organizational Footprint - Regional (IPv6)

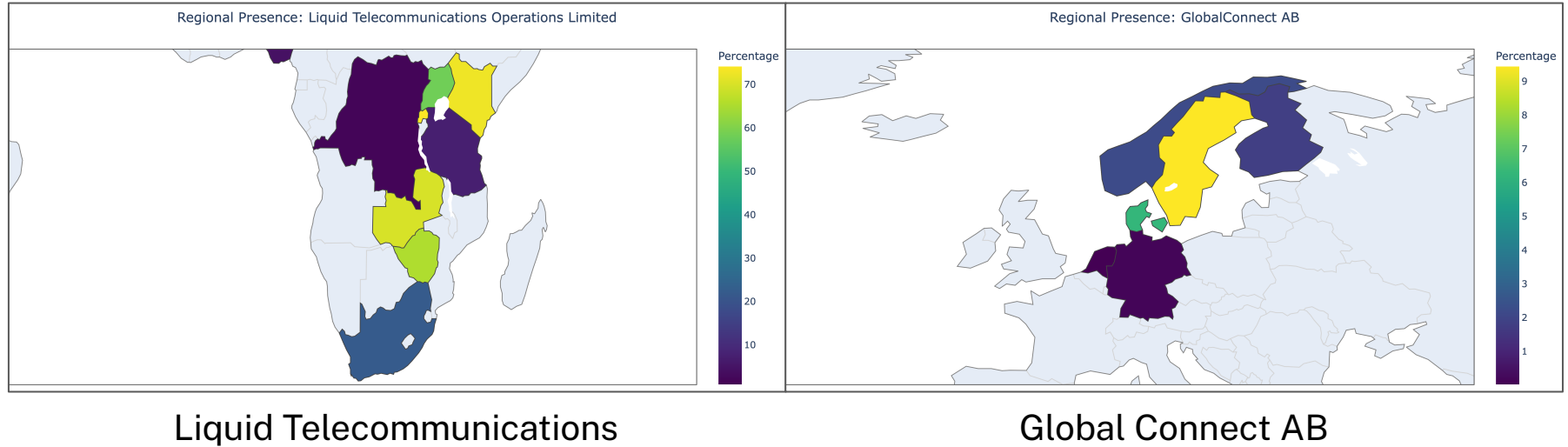
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Liquid Telecommunications

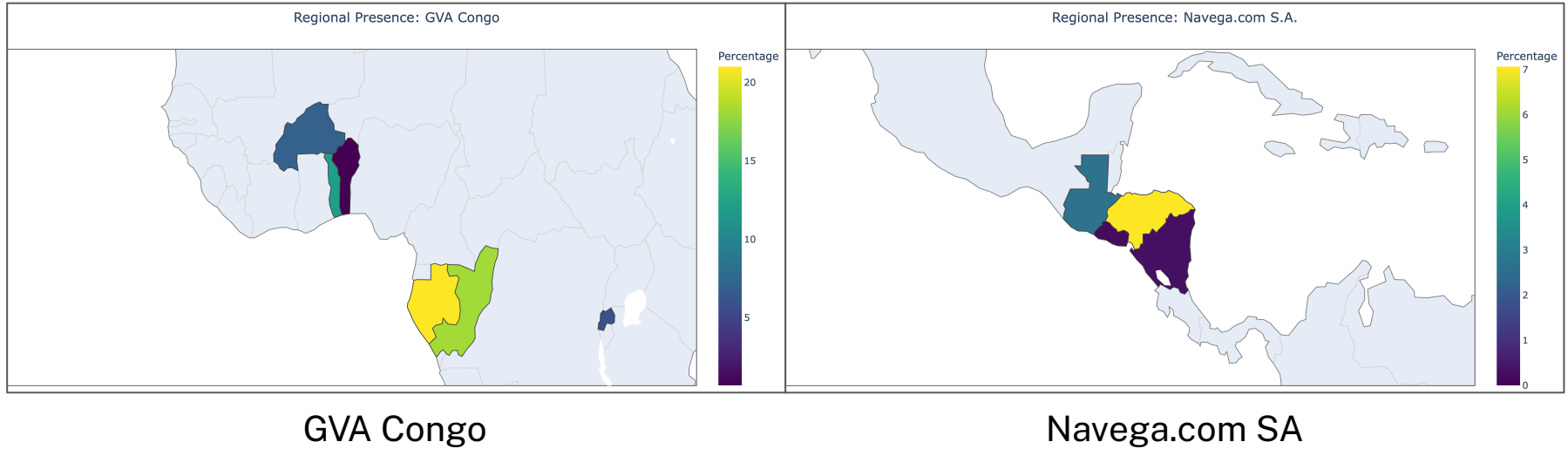
# Organizational Footprint - Regional (IPv6)

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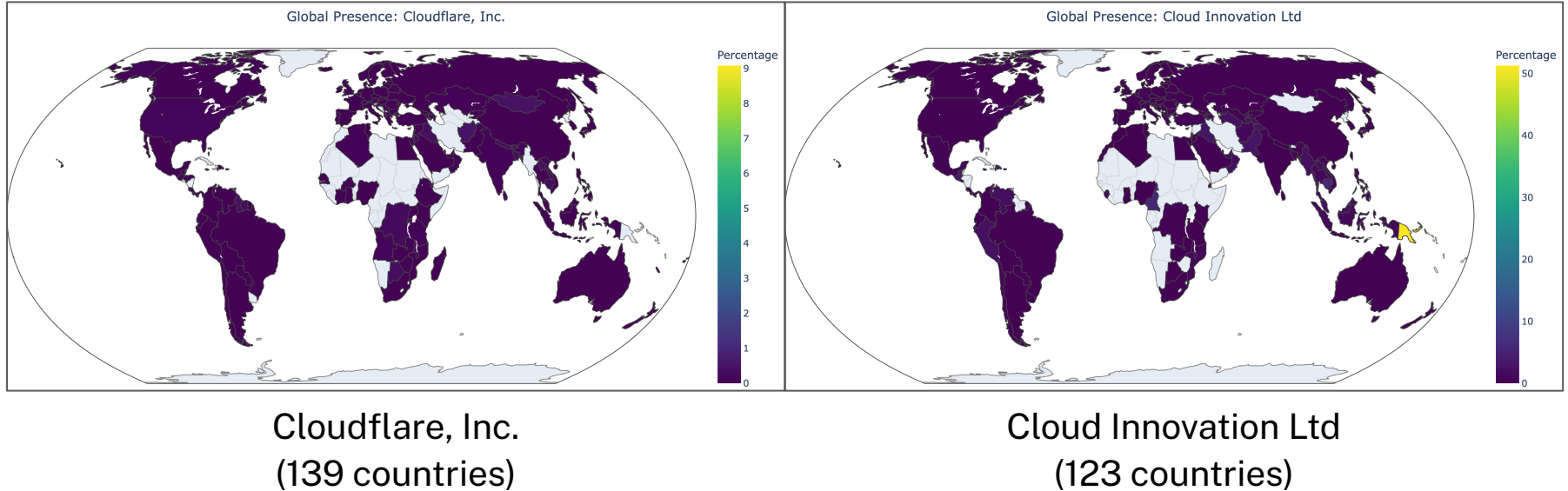
# Organizational Footprint - Regional (IPv4)

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# Organizational Footprint - Global

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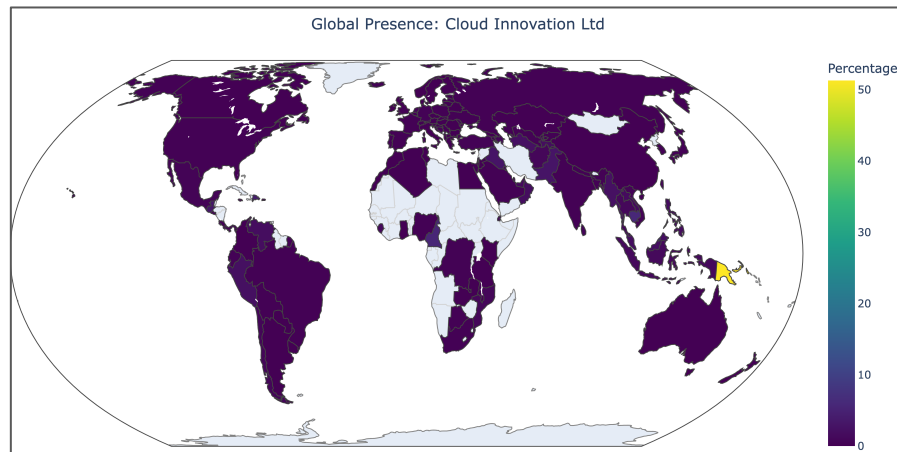




# Organizational Footprint - Cloud Innovation Ltd

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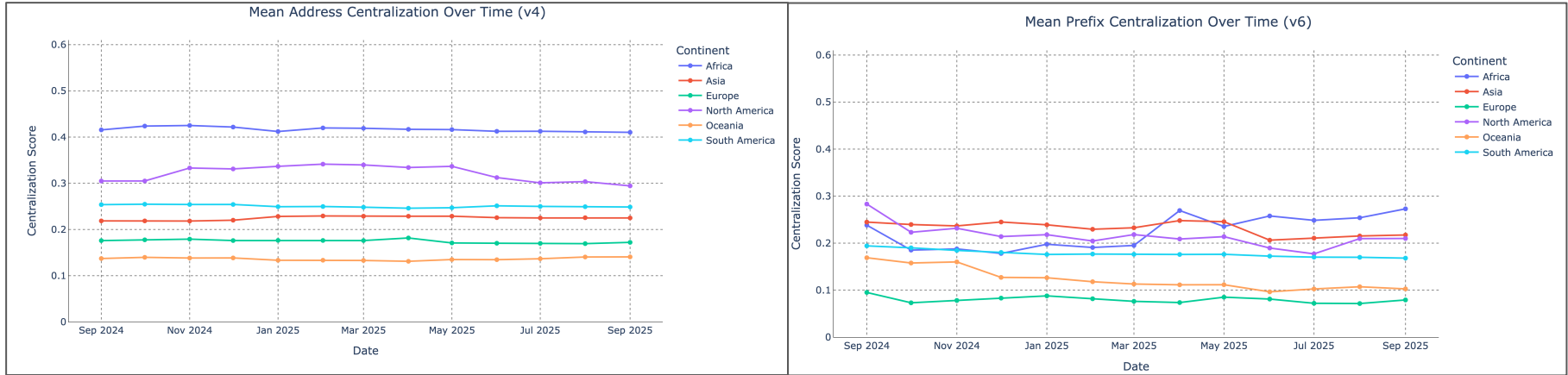
- 10.6K IPv4 prefixes
- ~100% from AFRINIC
- Operationally:
  - Geolocated in 123 countries
  - Reallocated to ~400 customers
  - BGP Origin → 479 ASNs
- None of these ASNs are managed by Cloud Innovation!
- Does not appear in BGP, DNS, Hosting Provider studies



Cloud Innovation Ltd

# Centralization Trends over Time

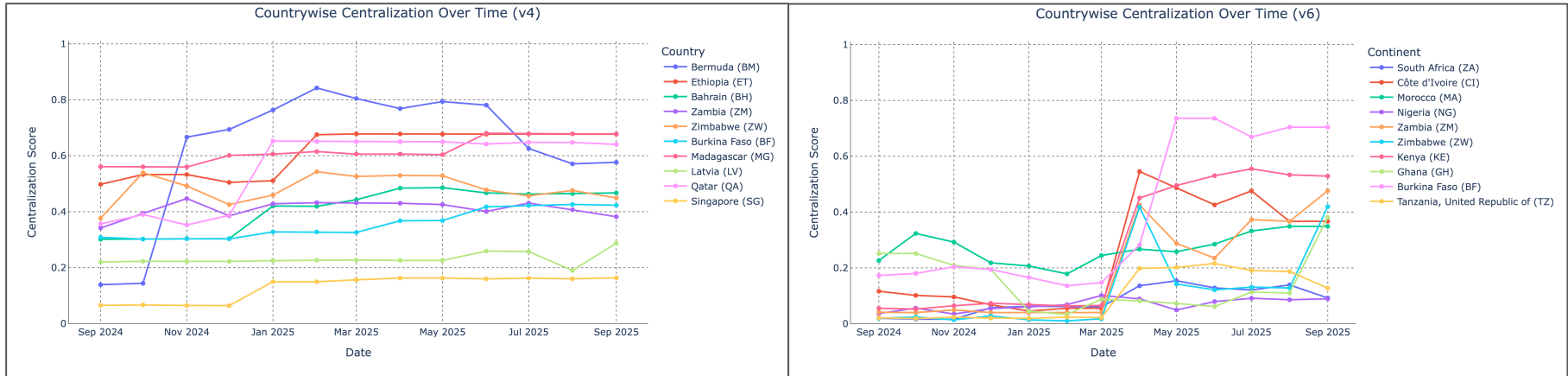
# Longitudinal Trend



Macro scale: Centralization trend is stable

Centralization Score : IPv4 > IPv6

# Longitudinal Trend



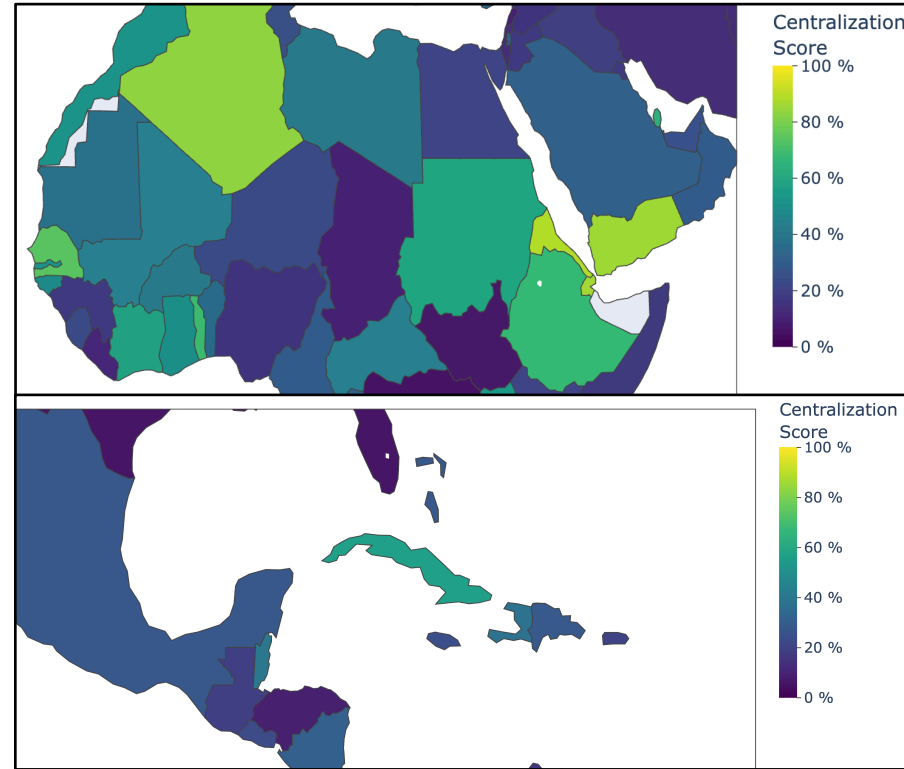
Country scale: Increasing in several countries

One reason: Organizations start routing new prefixes

# Centralization Across Layers

# Comparison with other layers - Similarities

- North and east African nations have higher centralization - Hosting provider ecosystem, (ACM SIGCOMM 2025)
- Countries like Ethiopia, Cuba, Libya and Yemen overwhelmingly rely on the state for IP access - ASN Transit Influence, (PAM 2022)



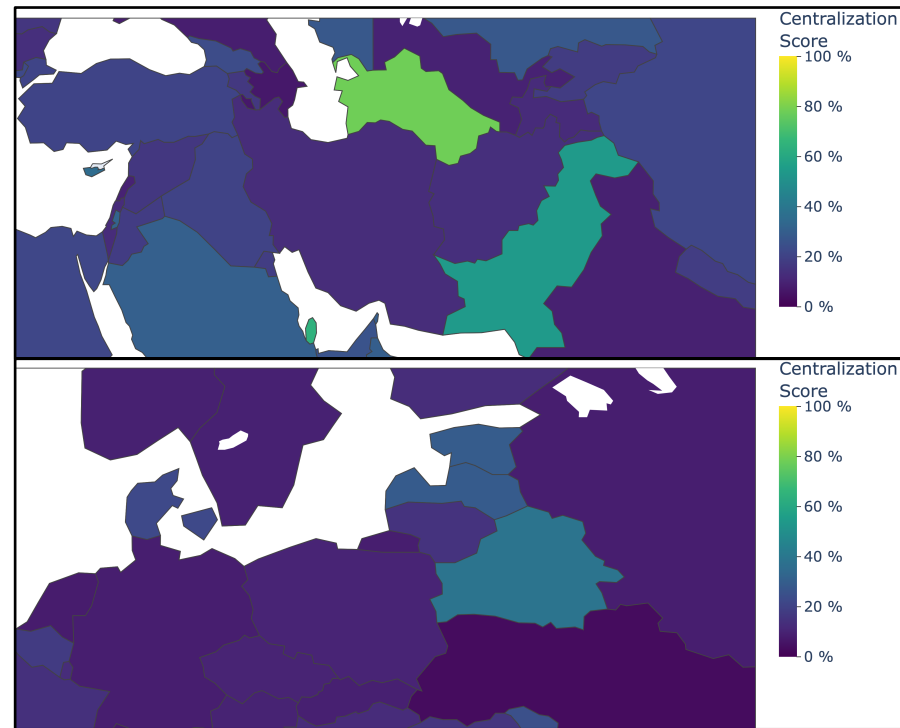
# Comparison with Previous Work

- **Turkmenistan:**

- Low DNS, TLD centralization ↓
- High IP centralization ↑

- **Eastern Europe:**

- Belarus, Latvia, Estonia
- Less than average DNS, TLD centralization ↓
- Higher than average IP ↑  
centralization



# Takeaways

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- IPv4 Ecosystem:
  - More centralized than IPv6
  - State-owned orgs dominate in countries with high centralization
- IPv6 Ecosystem:
  - easier allocations  $\Rightarrow$  more organizations  $\Rightarrow$  lesser centralization
- Clusters of regional presence in Central Africa, Caribbean, Northern Europe
- Countries exhibit centralization across multiple layers
- **Next step: prefix-level traffic information**

## Questions!

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# Backup Slides

# Centralization of Traffic originated from ASNs

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Global Centralization by HTTP Traffic (2025-09-01)

