

Lebanon Internet Report

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Abstract

1 Introduction

This report aims to describe the current state of the Internet in Lebanon. It offers an analysis of growth trends and Internet routing in the country. We will discuss the use of the Internet across the country based on data from the International Telecom Union (ITU) portraying the evolution of penetration rate of the Internet in the MEA countries as well as mobile cellular and fixed broadband subscriptions. Then we will analyze addressing modes by touching upon LIR registered accounts to RIPE NCC determining the countries of origin of LIRs offering services in Lebanon. Other parts of the report explore IPv4 holdings and the growth in the number of the prefixes in the Middle East which data was gathered from RIPE NCC's website. We go into the exhaustion timeline of IPv4 then we deduct a potential growth in IPv6 from the observation of the data similarly collected. Subsequently, we visualize with interactive graphs made using the Python Plotly library (entire code will be available on Github) the distribution of IPv4 and IPv6 addresses by Lebanese autonomous systems taking away from it what autonomous systems have the biggest share of addresses. Following this, our code will also allow us to view the results obtained from the RIPE database portraying autonomous systems' evolution in Lebanon highlighting the different sectors of activity from ISPs to banks to universities ... We then study internal routing in the country with the statistics we got from performing traceroutes between online Lebanese probes. Finally, we highlight Lebanon's international connectivity with an interactive Sankey diagram illustrating which networks provide BGP route announcements. This would be the first detailed report done for Lebanon. We hope to provide technical insight and make the data available to the local community and decision makers. Hence, supporting the internet development in the country.

2 Internet Use Across the Country

The percentage of people using the Internet across the Middle Eastern countries has been increasing quite steadily in most of them and at a rapid rate in some others (i.e UAE, Lebanon). Figure 1 shows that Lebanon places in the middle. In 2001, the penetration rate was extremely low (less than 10%) and began to increase rapidly between 2008 and 2013. However, this evolution slowed down around 2014. This may be due to the government cutting off access to mobile Internet services in Aarsal in the northeast of Lebanon in 2014 for political reasons. This shutdown lasted around three years. Moreover, in July 2015, there was a breakdown of several thousand telephone and Internet lines in Beirut due to the waste incineration. In 2017, Lebanon's penetration rate reached 78

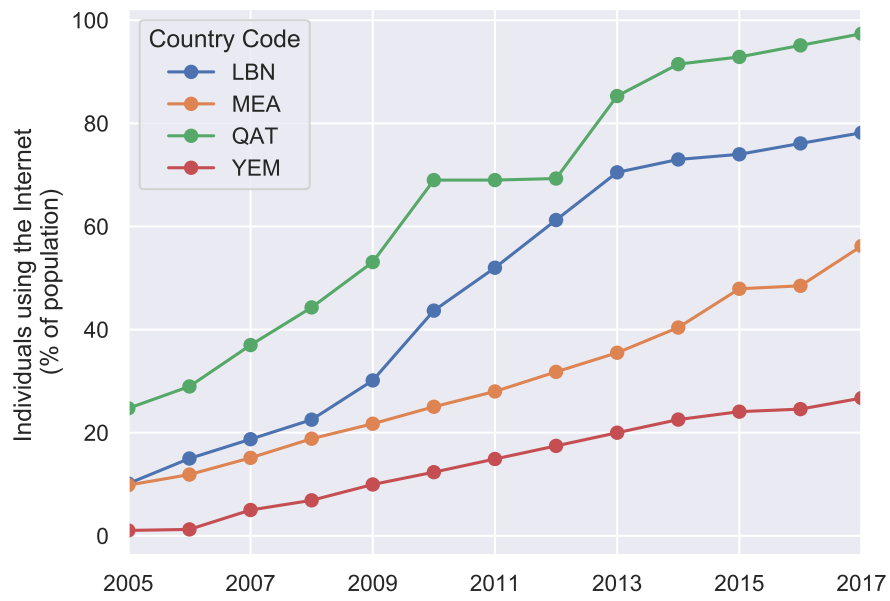


Figure 1: test

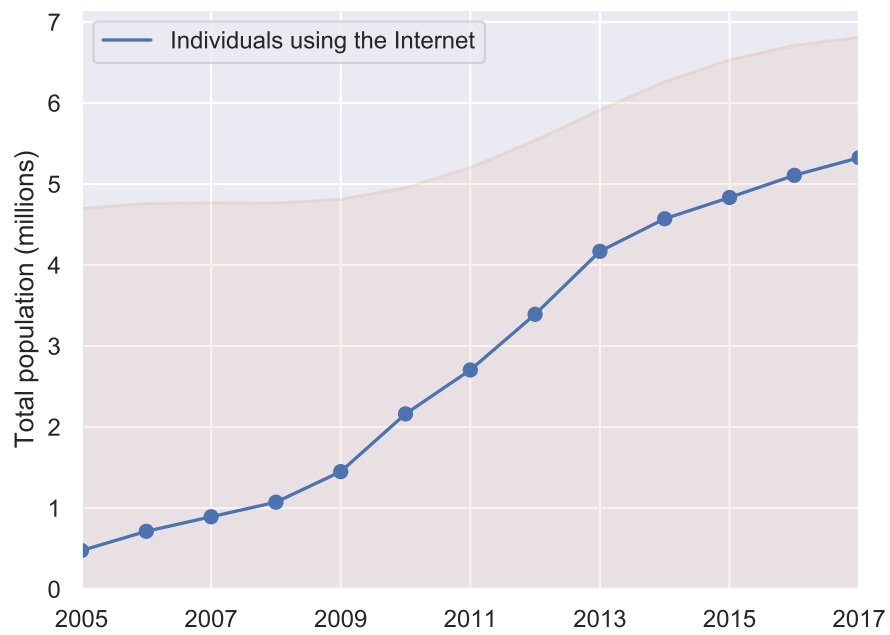


Figure 2: test

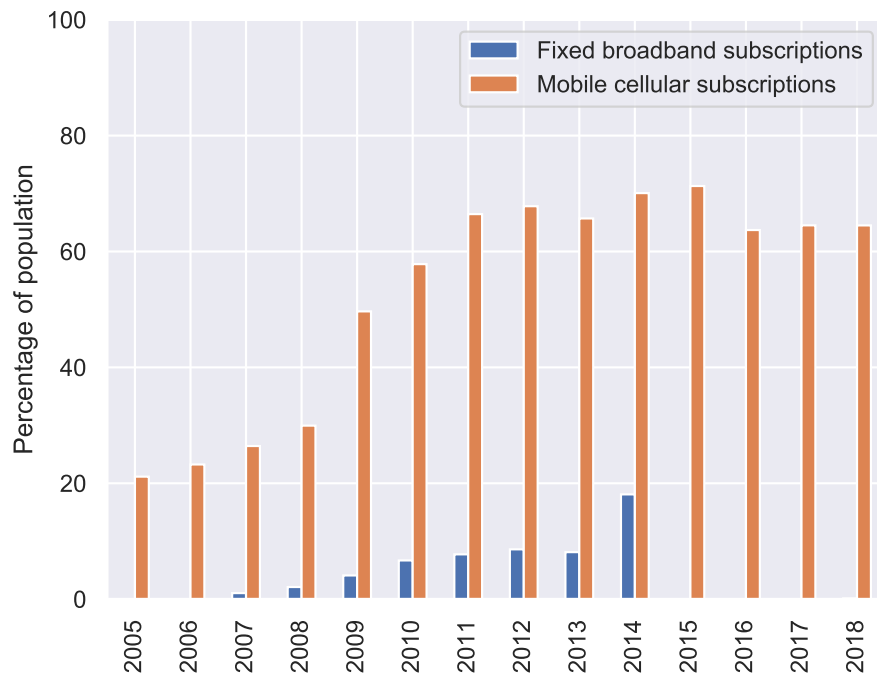


Figure 3: test

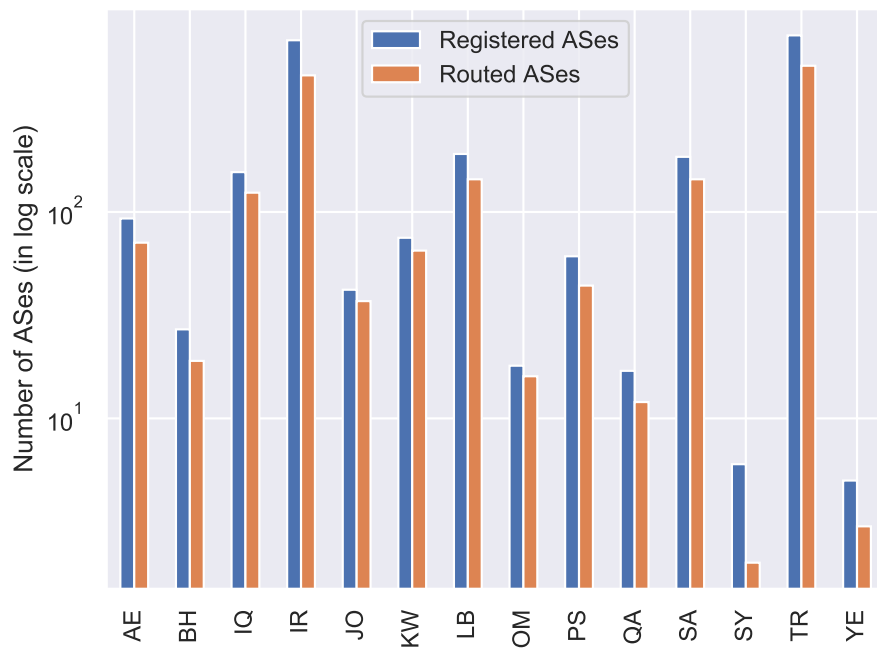


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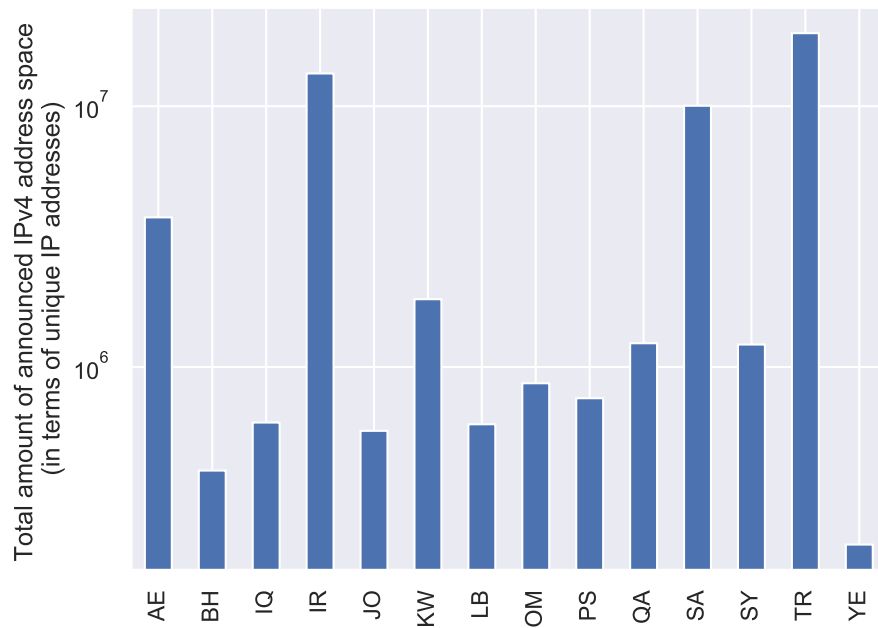


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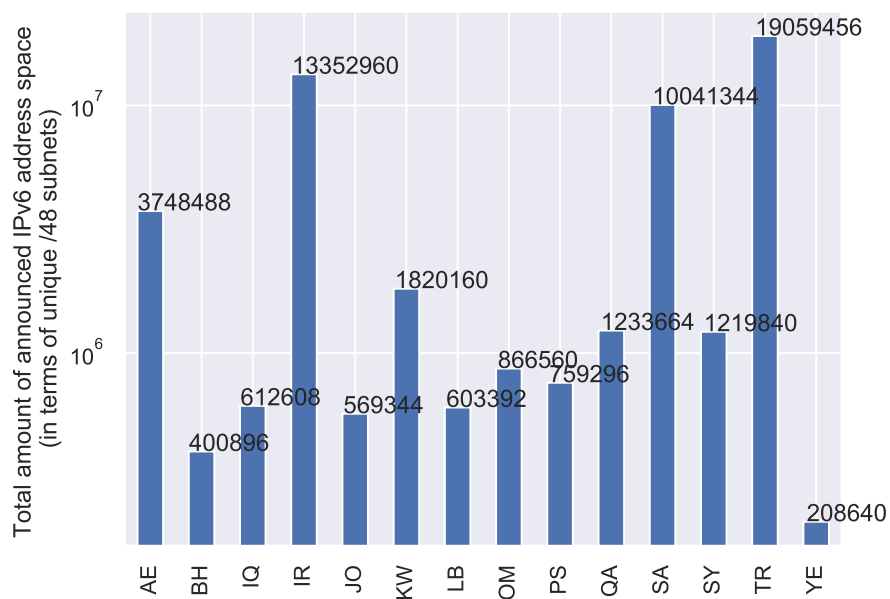
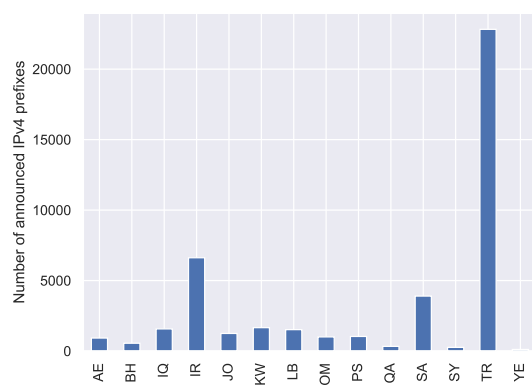
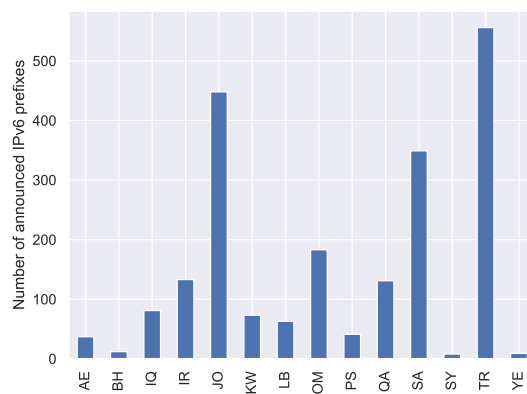


Figure 6: test



(a) Frequency bands.



(b) Mobile technologies.

Figure 7: Evolution of the spectrum utilization in the city of Rennes in France.