

Offshore Hosting Jurisdiction Guide 2026

A comparison of 31 hosting jurisdictions: privacy law, intelligence-sharing alliances, US DMCA applicability, network latency and pricing.

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1. Why jurisdiction is the primary hosting decision

Server hardware is a commodity; the legal system a server operates under is not. The jurisdiction determines who can lawfully compel disclosure of data, whether foreign copyright instruments such as the US Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) carry any force, and whether intelligence agencies exchange surveillance data about the infrastructure by default. This guide compares the 31 jurisdictions in which SuperBitHost operates dedicated servers, using three legal criteria and two practical ones.

1.1 Criteria

- **National privacy law** - the statute governing hosted data (GDPR and national implementations in Europe; PDPA-family laws in Asia; sectoral laws elsewhere).
- **Intelligence alliances** - membership of the Five, Nine or Fourteen Eyes agreements. Member states exchange signals intelligence by default; non-members require formal legal process (e.g. MLAT requests).
- **US DMCA applicability** - the DMCA binds providers under US jurisdiction only. In every jurisdiction in this guide it has no direct legal force; EU member states apply EU copyright law instead.
- **Network latency** - typical round-trip times to Central Europe and the US East Coast.
- **Entry price** - starting dedicated server tier, EUR per month, July 2026.

1.2 A note on terminology

Offshore hosting is frequently conflated with "bulletproof" hosting. The two are distinct: an offshore provider operates lawfully within its host country and enforces an acceptable use policy - the protection it offers is against *foreign* demands that have no local legal basis. Bulletproof hosting implies disregard for the host country's own law and is not what this guide describes.

2. Summary recommendations

Priority	Recommendation	Rationale
Strongest legal privacy	Switzerland	Non-EU, no Eyes membership, revised Federal Act on Data Protection (nDSG 2023), constitutional privacy tradition.
Best European connectivity	Netherlands / Germany	AMS-IX Amsterdam and DE-CIX Frankfurt - the world's largest internet exchanges; 2–15 ms across Western Europe.
Maximum distance from US/EU frameworks	Panama	No DMCA analogue, no EU regulation, no Eyes membership; Law 81 of 2019 governs personal data.
Asian audiences	Malaysia / Singapore	PDPA-family privacy laws, no Eyes membership, excellent Southeast Asia connectivity.
Budget EU jurisdiction	Latvia	Full GDPR protection at the lowest entry price in the lineup (€70/month, roughly half of Germany or the Netherlands).
Publishing and free speech	Iceland	International Modern Media Initiative (IMMI) framework designed to protect publishers and journalists.

3. Jurisdiction comparison - all 31 countries

Country	Key privacy law	Eyes alliance	US DMCA force	Latency EU	Latency US East	From (EUR/mo)
Argentina	Ley de Protección de Datos Personales (25.326)	Not a member	Not applicable	~200–230 ms	~120–150 ms	€77
Australia	Privacy Act 1988 (Commonwealth)	Five Eyes member	Not directly applicable	~260–290 ms	~180–210 ms	€240
Bahamas	Data Protection (Privacy of Personal Information) Act 2003	Not a member	Not applicable	~130–150 ms	~40–60 ms	On request
Brazil	Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados (LGPD)	Not a member	Not applicable	~170–200 ms	~100–130 ms	€250
Bulgaria	GDPR + Bulgarian Personal Data Protection Act	Not a member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~10–30 ms	~120–140 ms	€160
China	Cybersecurity Law (CSL) + PIPL 2021	Not a member	Not applicable	~160–200 ms	~180–220 ms	€290
Cyprus	GDPR + Cyprus Data Protection Law (L.125(I)/2018)	Not a member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~30–50 ms	~130–160 ms	€250
Egypt	Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL 2020)	Not a member	Not applicable	~60–80 ms	~150–180 ms	On request
France	GDPR + French Data Protection Act (Loi Informatique et Libertés)	Fourteen Eyes member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~5–20 ms	~90–110 ms	€144
Germany	GDPR + Bundesdatenschutzgesetz (BDSG)	Not a member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~5–15 ms	~95–110 ms	€144
Hong Kong	Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (PDPO)	Not a member	Not applicable	~170–190 ms	~160–180 ms	€220
Iceland	International Modern Media Initiative (IMMI)	Not a member	Not applicable	~20–35 ms	~80–100 ms	€440
Jamaica	Data Protection Act 2020	Not a member	Not applicable	~120–140 ms	~40–60 ms	On request
Japan	Act on Protection of Personal Information (APPI)	Not a member	Not applicable	~210–240 ms	~140–160 ms	€125
Latvia	GDPR + Personal Data Processing Law (Latvia)	Not a member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~15–30 ms	~110–130 ms	€70
Luxembourg	GDPR + Luxembourg Data Protection Law (LPD)	Not a member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~5–15 ms	~95–110 ms	€120
Malaysia	Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (PDPA)	Not a member	Not applicable	~160–180 ms	~200–220 ms	€75
Mexico	LFPDPPP (Ley Federal de Protección de Datos Personales)	Not a member	Not applicable	~140–170 ms	~40–80 ms	€286
Netherlands	GDPR + Dutch Implementation Act (UAVG)	Not a member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~2–15 ms	~80–100 ms	€138
Norway	Personal Data Act (Personopplysningsloven) + GDPR via EEA	Not a member	Not applicable	~15–30 ms	~100–120 ms	€135
Panama	Ley 81 de 2019 - Protección de Datos Personales	Not a member	Not applicable	~140–160 ms	~60–80 ms	€130

Country	Key privacy law	Eyes alliance	US DMCA force	Latency EU	Latency US East	From (EUR/mo)
Philippines	Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173)	Not a member	Not applicable	~180–210 ms	~170–200 ms	On request
Singapore	Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (PDPA)	Not a member	Not applicable	~160–180 ms	~200–230 ms	€220
South Africa	Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) 2020	Not a member	Not applicable	~140–170 ms	~180–220 ms	€150
South Korea	Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA)	Not a member	Not applicable	~220–250 ms	~160–180 ms	On request
Sweden	GDPR + Swedish Data Protection Act (2018:218)	Not a member	Not applicable (EU law applies)	~15–30 ms	~100–120 ms	€144
Switzerland	Federal Act on Data Protection (nDSG) 2023	Not a member	Not applicable	~5–20 ms	~100–120 ms	€240
Taiwan	Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA)	Not a member	Not applicable	~190–220 ms	~160–180 ms	On request
Thailand	Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 (PDPA 2019)	Not a member	Not applicable	~170–200 ms	~200–230 ms	€260
UAE	Federal Decree Law No. 45 of 2021 (PDPL)	Not a member	Not applicable	~100–130 ms	~150–180 ms	€330
Vietnam	Cybersecurity Law 2018 + Decree 13/2023 on Personal Data	Not a member	Not applicable	~180–210 ms	~200–230 ms	€190

Latency figures are typical round-trip times and vary by route. Prices are starting dedicated tiers as of July 2026; locations marked On request are quoted via support. Current pricing at superbithost.com/offshore-dedicated-server/.

4. Legal background

4.1 The Eyes alliances

The UKUSA agreement ("Five Eyes": United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand) established default signals-intelligence sharing between members. The arrangement extends to nine parties with Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Norway, and to fourteen with Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Sweden. For hosting, membership means data collected about infrastructure in one member state can reach the others without a specific legal request. Of the 31 jurisdictions in this guide, only Australia (Five Eyes) and France (Fourteen Eyes) are members; several others cooperate case-by-case but are not parties to default sharing.

4.2 Why the DMCA stops at the US border

The DMCA's section 512 notice-and-takedown system trades legal immunity for rapid compliance - but only for service providers subject to US jurisdiction. A provider with no US establishment, assets or infrastructure is outside that bargain: a DMCA notice sent to it is a request under a foreign statute, carrying no more force than any other letter. Copyright enforcement against content on such servers requires action under the host country's own law - in the EU, the Copyright Directive as nationally implemented; elsewhere, national copyright statutes - each with its own evidentiary standards and, typically, judicial oversight.

4.3 GDPR jurisdictions

Eleven jurisdictions in this guide apply the EU General Data Protection Regulation directly or via the EEA (Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden - plus Norway and Iceland through the EEA, and Switzerland with the closely aligned nDSG). GDPR-governed hosting offers a paradox worth understanding: the same regulation that burdens businesses with compliance obligations also gives hosted data the strongest general-purpose legal protection available, including strict conditions on any transfer to foreign authorities.

5. About SuperBitHost and this guide

SuperBitHost (superbithost.com, founded 2013) operates offshore dedicated servers in the 31 jurisdictions listed and anonymous VPS in 7 of them. Accounts require an email address only - no identity documents at any stage - and are payable in Bitcoin, Litecoin and Monero. All plans are month-to-month with full root access and a 99.9% uptime SLA.

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