# Nepal VPS Showdown 2026: WorldLink, Subisu vs AWS - Which Wins for DevOps Speed & Cost?

*What if your biggest performance bottleneck isn't your code but where your servers location?*

*Would you choose a cloud that's 50ms away or one with 200+ services at your fingertips?*

You spent weeks optimizing your code. You fine-tuned every query. Yet your website still feels slow for users in Kathmandu. The problem might not be your code. It might be your server's location.

Here's the reality: a server in Mumbai is 1,500 kilometers away from Kathmandu. Every click, every page load, has to make that round trip. Meanwhile your competitor hosts locally and loads twice as fast for Nepali users. But they're missing out on powerful automation tools that could cut deployment time from hours to minutes.

This is the dilemma facing Nepal's developers and businesses in 2026.

Nepal's IT sector is booming, with the exports are nearing $1 billion. But our infrastructure hasn't kept pace. Every team must now answer one critical question should they go local with WorldLink or Subisu for speed and simple billing? Or choose AWS for its automation and global reach, despite payment headaches and extra taxes?

The choice isn't just technical, it affects your budget, your user experience, and how fast you can grow.

This blog looks at Nepal's biggest ISPs, Worldlink and Subisu. And compares them with the global leader AWS. We will compare them from a DevOps POV, focusing on two main things: **Speed** (for both Devs and Users) and **cost**.

**What is a VPS?**
A Virtual Private Server is a partitioned slice of a physical server, giving you root access and dedicated resources (CPU, RAM, storage). Providers like WorldLink and Subisu offer these with straightforward monthly pricing, managed through a control panel or SSH. It's familiar, direct, and feels like "your server."

**What is AWS?**
Amazon Web Services is a global cloud platform offering on-demand compute (EC2), storage, networking, and hundreds of managed services. Instead of renting a fixed server, you provision resources dynamically and pay per second of usage. It's a paradigm shift from infrastructure-as-a-product to infrastructure-as-code.

**The contenders: An Introduction**

WorldLink Communications:

Nepal's largest ISP is now moving into cloud and data services. With a new Tier-3 data center in Chandragiri, Kathmandu, and plans to expand, WorldLink is targeting businesses. Their focus is on managed infrastructure and private cloud, helping companies run systems without worrying about daily operations.

Subisu Cablenet:

Subisu runs its own data center in Baluwatar and works closely with DataHub. Together they offer VPS hosting, disaster recovery, and ISO-certified infrastructure. They also provide API access which is very important for DevOps automation.

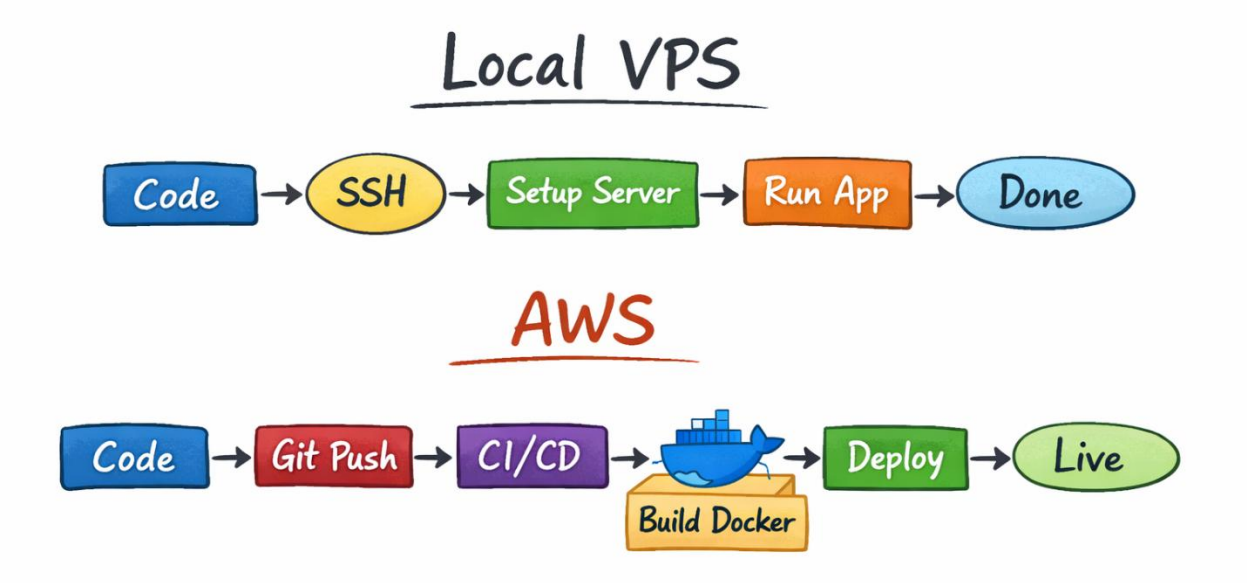
AWS:

AWS is a global cloud provider with a wide range of services. It offers strong support for automation and scalability. Which many DevOps teams rely on. However, the nearest region for Nepal is Mumbai (ap-south-1), which has a direct impact on latency.

*So how do you choose between them?* Instead of comparing features one by one, we will evaluate each option across 3 practical dimensions that affect real projects:

## Dimension 1: DevOps Speed & Agility

For a DevOps team, "speed" is about the ability to provison, configure, and deploy infrastructure and applications rapidly and repeatedly. It's about automation, control, and minimizing manual intervention.




In a world where time to market can determine the success for a product, the efficiency of the deployment pipeline becomes crucial. Local players like WorldLink and Subisu follow a more manual infrastructure model. Setting up a server involves manual SSH access, configuration of the operating system, and the manual installation of the stack whether it be Nginx, Docker, or a specific database engine. While they are moving forward towards fully managed solutions, the developer is often tasked with the last mile of configuration, which can be error prone.

On the other hand, AWS focuses heavily on automation. Using tools like App Runner and CI/CD pipelines with GitHub Actions, developers can deploy code to production without manually setting up servers. With IaC, teams define their setup in files, making environments consistent and repeatable. In practice setting up a new deployment on a local VPS can take 30 60 minutes, while an automated AWS pipeline can do it in a few minutes. With basic checks and rollback options.

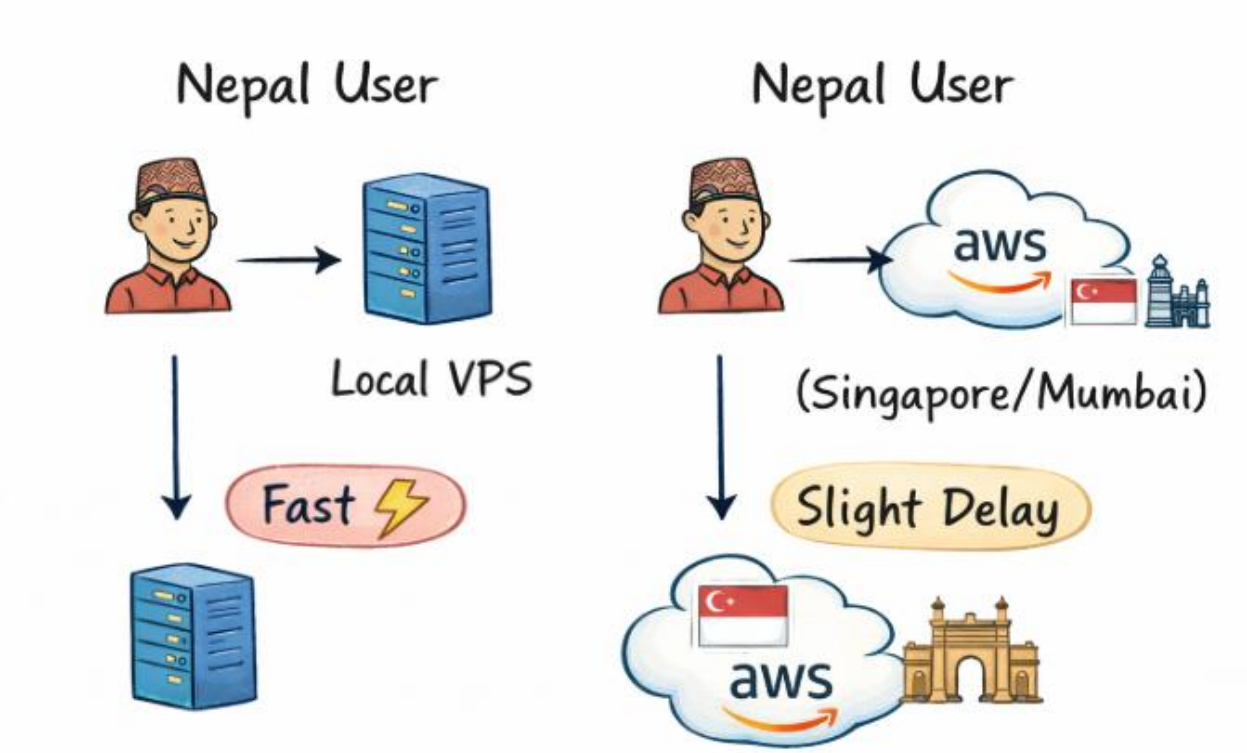
Below is the in detail comparision of AWS vs Worldlink vs Subisu

| **Feature** | **AWS** | **WorldLink** | **Subisu (DataHub)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Server setup** | You can create servers yourself instantly using commands or scripts | You usually need to contact their team to set up a server | You can create servers from a dashboard after payment |

| Feature | AWS | WorldLink | Subisu (DataHub) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Control** | Full control; everything can be managed programmatically | Limited control; much of the work is handled by their team | Moderate control; some things can be done from dashboard or API |
| **Automation** | Strong; almost everything can be automated | Very little; mostly manual process | Some automation available through API |
| **Infrastructure setup** | You can define and recreate full setups using code | No built-in way to define setups using code | Partial; APIs allow some scripted setup |
| **Deployment pipeline** | Built-in tools to automate build, test, and deployment | Not provided | Not provided natively |
| **Scaling resources** | Automatic or manual scaling based on usage | Manual scaling through request | Manual scaling via dashboard or support |
| **Speed of provisioning** | Minutes (instant via system) | Slower (depends on communication) | Minutes after payment |
| **Maintenance** | You manage most things yourself | Provider handles maintenance and updates | Shared; some handled by provider, some by user |
| **Monitoring** | Built-in monitoring tools | Limited or basic monitoring | Basic monitoring available |
| **Pricing flexibility** | Pay only for what you use (varies with usage) | Fixed plans | Fixed plans with some flexibility |
| **Best suited for** | Developers who want full control and automation | Businesses that want hands-off hosting | Users who want some control without full complexity |

## Dimension 2: Performance and Latency(End user speed)

While DevOps speed shows how fast you can build, end-user speed is about how fast your application feels. For users, the closer the server means quicker the response. Geography can make a big difference in perceived speed.




Worldlink/Subisu:

Hosting your application in a data center from WorldLink or Subisu in Kathmandu means your servers are physically close to Nepali users. This reduces round-trip time (latency) leads to faster page loads and a more responsive experience. For platforms like e-commerce sites, news portals, or any service mainly used in Nepal, this can make a noticeable difference. On top of that, since both are major ISPs. The traffic within their own networks is often more efficient, avoiding congestion from national or international routes.

AWS:

With AWS, the closest region for Nepal is Mumbai. This means every request from a user in Nepal has to travel across borders and multiple network points before reaching the server. As a result, latency is naturally higher compared to local hosting. In real-world terms a local server might respond in around 10–50ms, while a Mumbai-based AWS server may take around 100–

150ms. You can even test this yourself using tools like cloudping. While AWS offers strong infrastructure, the physical distance still affects response time.

Below is a detailed comparison of the speed

| Source | Destination | Median Latency (2026) |
|---|---|---|
| DataHub Kathmandu | Kathmandu | <5ms |
| AWS Delhi Local Zone | Delhi | 18–25ms |
| AWS Mumbai Region | Mumbai | 35–45ms |
| AWS Singapore Region | Singapore | 65–80ms |

*Tip for the DevOps guys: Your latency to AWS Delhi is entirely dependent on whether your ISP peers directly at the NPIX (Nepal Internet Exchange) or if they route your traffic through a long, scenic tour of northern India via an inefficient transit provider.*

## Dimension 3: The Cost

The financial side of hosting in Nepal is complex due to local pricing, taxes and currency rules. Local VPS providers offer predictable costs: a mid-tier VPS from Subisu typically costs NPR 1,500–2,500 per month, including fixed storage and generous (or even unlimited) bandwidth within the local network. Payments are made in Nepali rupees through gateways like eSewa or Khalti which simplifies accounting for local businesses.

AWS uses a pay-as-you-go model, which offers flexibility but adds cost layers for Nepali users. A standard t3.micro instance in Mumbai costs about $0.0112 per hour (~$8.18 per month), but additional charges like Elastic Block Store (EBS), snapshots, and Data Transfer Out fees increases the total.

On top of this, non-resident providers like AWS must apply a 2% Digital Service Tax (DST) on revenue from Nepali users. The Nepal Rastra Bank also limits prepaid USD cards to $500

annually. A small startup using several AWS instances could quickly exceed $41.66 per month, requiring a corporate dollar account or third-party payment solutions, adding both cost and administrative effort.

Below is the table with detailed cost breakdown

| Cost Component | Local VPS (Subisu) | AWS (EC2/App Runner) |
|---|---|---|
| Base Compute | Fixed monthly NPR 1,500 - 5,000 | Hourly billing approx. $8 - $20+ |
| Data Transfer | Usually included/unlimited in-network | $0.09 per GB (post-100GB free tier) |
| Taxation | Standard domestic taxes (VAT) | 2% Digital Service Tax + 13% VAT |
| Payment Method | Local NPR (eSewa, Khalti, Bank) | USD Card (Subject to NRB limits) |
| Predictability | High; fixed monthly bills | Low; varies with traffic and usage |

**When to Use What: Making the Right Choice**

The decision is not about which platform is better. It's more about what fits your situation, your budget, your users, and how far you plan to grow.

**Opt Local VPS if:**

- **You need it for Student Projects and Personal Learning**: For a student or hobbyist developer, the fixed low monthly cost of a VPS plan offers a risk-free environment to learn deployment concepts without the fear of incurring unexpected charges. The simplicity of direct server access is also beneficial for educational purposes.
- **The Project has a Strict, Low Budget**: You are a small business websites, local blogs, or internal tools that do not require massive scale. The fixed-price model of local providers prevents unexpected bill spikes.

- **Latency is the number one Priority**: For a domestic e-commerce portal or a local gaming server, the 10ms response time is a competitive advantage that AWS cannot currently match from its overseas regions.
- **Data Sovereignty is Mandatory**: Certain government contracts or financial sector regulations in Nepal may require that sensitive citizen data remains within the geographical borders of the country. For those Local VPS is a major win

**Opt AWS if:**

- **You are Building a Scalable Startup**: If your business plan involves rapid growth and has a potential global user base. The elasticity of AWS is a fundamental requirement.
- **DevOps Velocity is Critical**: For teams that need to deploy several times a day with high confidence, the automated CI/CD and Infrastructure as Code capabilities of AWS is worth the price.
- **Managed Services are Needed**: If your application requires advanced features like Managed Kubernetes (EKS), automated backups, or complex AI-driven security, the local VPS market simply cannot compete with the cloud's depth.
- **You have a Corporate Dollar Account**: If your organization has navigated the NRB regulations and has a reliable way to pay for international services, the primary friction point of using AWS is removed.
- **High Availability is Non-Negotiable**: For mission-critical applications that cannot afford any downtime, the ability to deploy across multiple AWS Availability Zones provides a level of redundancy that single-data-center local providers cannot match as of now.

**Conclusion: Bridging the Gap**

Choosing between local providers and AWS in 2026 is not about picking a winner. It is about matching the tool to your project.

If you need low cost, fast local speeds, or data that stays in Nepal, a local VPS from WorldLink or Subisu makes sense. If you are building for global users, need advanced tools, or cannot afford downtime, AWS is worth the extra effort.

Many teams now use both: local servers for testing and internal work, and AWS for customer-facing products. This balanced approach gives you the best of the both world.

## FAQs

**1. I'm a student just learning web development. Which should I choose?**

Start with a local VPS from WorldLink or Subisu. The fixed monthly cost (usually NPR 1,500-2,500) means there is no surprise bills while you're learning. You'll get hands-on experience with server management without the headache of AWS billing. Once you're comfortable and have a project that needs to scale you can explore options in AWS, Azure.

**2. Can I switch from local VPS to AWS later if my project grows?**

Yes, absolutely. Many teams start local and move to AWS as they grow. The main thing is to design your application with portability in mind, use standard tools like Docker and avoid provider-specific features early on. Migration requires effort but it's a common path for successful Nepali startups.

**3. Is hosting locally in Nepal secure enough for sensitive data?**

Yes, Both WorldLink and Subisu operate in ISO-certified data centers with proper security measures. For most business applications local hosting is secure. However if you need advanced security features like automated threat detection, DDoS protection at scale, or compliance with international standards. AWS has more robust options. For government or financial data that must stay in Nepal local hosting is actually required by law.