

Moving to Paraguay: the residency checklist

The routes that exist, the official thresholds, and the order to do things in. Official sources checked 8 September 2026.

Residency pathways

Residencia Temporal (standard route) — Almost everyone — remote workers, retirees, professionals, entrepreneurs — who wants a legal card without investing.

- ☐ Passport or national ID; consular visa only for nationalities that need one; proof of entry (stamp or boleto migratoria)
- ☐ Birth certificate and civil-status certificate, apostilled or legalised, translated into Spanish
- ☐ Police clearance from your country of origin — or from the country you lived in during the last 3 years — apostilled, valid at national/federal level, required from age 14
- ☐ Interpol certificate and the Policía Nacional 'Certificado de Antecedentes para Extranjeros', both obtained in Paraguay
- ☐ Sworn declarations before the DNM of respect for the Constitution and of your profession/activity and Paraguayan domicile; fee Gs. 2.926.925

Timeline: Card valid up to 2 years, extendable for the same period; 'residente precario' status while the file is pending lets you leave, re-enter, study and work

<https://migraciones.gov.py/residencia-temporal/>

Residencia Permanente (change of category) — Temporary residents at the end of their two years who can show they support themselves.

- ☐ Apply within the 3 months before the temporary card expires (up to 1 month after, with a fine of Gs. 702.462)
- ☐ Paraguayan cédula and temporary card, plus four local certificates: Policía Nacional (foreigners), good conduct, judicial record and Interpol
- ☐ Proof of economic solvency from the DNM annex — e.g. IPS registration or a registered employment contract; a professional degree stamped by the MEC plus IVA/IRP returns; a remote-work certificate stating income and how it is paid (apostilled and translated); a property title registered within the last 2 years; or a pension certificate showing the amount
- ☐ Fee Gs. 2.926.925; Certificado de Radicación Gs. 234.154

Timeline: Permanent card is indefinite, renewed every 10 years (Gs. 468.308); cédula valid 10 years

<https://migraciones.gov.py/residencia-permanente-para-el-cambio-de-categoria-de-residente-temporal/>

SUACE investor route (direct permanent residency) — Investors who want to skip the two-year temporary stage by putting capital into a Paraguayan business, tourism project, financial instrument or income-producing property.

- ☐ 'Constancia del Inversionista' issued by the Viceministerio de Industria y Comercio via SUACE — minimum investment US\$70,000 (productive), US\$150,000 (tourism) or US\$200,000 (financial), or equivalent in guaraníes; real-estate investments need a registered deed or notarised sale contract with at least 30% paid and cannot be for personal or family use
- ☐ Proof of funds (last 3 months' bank statements or investment titles), sworn declaration of origin of funds, and a project profile with mandatory half-yearly progress reports
- ☐ Then the DNM file: the standard identity, birth, civil-status and apostilled police documents, Interpol and Policía Nacional certificates, and the Constancia in original plus two certified copies
- ☐ Fee Gs. 2.926.925; Certificado de Radicación Gs. 234.154

Timeline: Permanent card issued directly (Ley 6984, art. 46 exception); renewed every 10 years

<https://migraciones.gov.py/residencia-permanente-para-inversionistas-extranjeros-suace/>

Family and MERCOSUR routes — Spouses and children of Paraguayans, foreign family of repatriated Paraguayans, and nationals of MERCOSUR states (with a special track for Uruguayans).

- ☐ Proof of the family link (apostilled marriage or birth certificate) or MERCOSUR nationality
- ☐ Same identity, entry and police-clearance package as the standard route
- ☐ Fee Gs. 2.926.925 for permanent residency

Timeline: Permanent residency without the two-year temporary stage for the listed groups

<https://migraciones.gov.py/residencia-permanente/>

Your tax position once resident

- ☐ Foreign-source income is outside the IRP. Art. 48 treats personal services performed abroad as Paraguayan-source only when rendered to Paraguayan IRE/IRP taxpayers — so salary or fees from a foreign employer or foreign clients, and dividends, interest and gains on assets outside Paraguay, are not taxed in Paraguay.
- ☐ Paraguayan-source personal-services income is taxed at 8% on net income up to Gs. 50,000,000, 9% to Gs. 150,000,000 and 10% above (art. 69) — and only once your gross local services income exceeds Gs. 80,000,000 in the year (art. 62). The annual return (Formulario 515) is due by the end of the third month after year-end.
- ☐ Local capital income — rents, dividends from Paraguayan companies, interest, gains on Paraguayan assets — is taxed at a flat 8% (arts. 57 and 60). Exempt under art. 56: pensions, interest on bank deposits, gains on stock-exchange securities and sales of movable property under Gs. 20,000,000 a year.
- ☐ No wealth tax and no separate inheritance or gift tax exist in the national tax code, which is limited to income taxes (IRE, IDU, IRP, INR), IVA and ISC. Note that art. 57 lists certain gratuitous transfers and unexplained wealth increases as capital income at 8%.
- ☐ IVA is 10% in general and 5% on residential rent, real-estate sales, basic-basket foods and registered medicines (art. 90). Independent service providers register for IVA with the DNIT.
- ☐ Tax residency certificate: the DNIT issues a Certificado de Residencia Fiscal under Resolución General 65/2020 within 10 working days, valid for 1 year — taxpayers need a RUC and a clean compliance record; non-taxpayers apply with cédula and migratory proof. This is the document you use against your old country.

<https://www.dnit.gov.py/web/portal-institucional/w/d-ley-n-6380-19>

From decision to residency card

01 Choose the route and the timing

Standard temporary residency for most people; SUACE if you have US\$70,000+ to invest and want permanent residency now; family or MERCOSUR routes if they apply. Check whether your nationality needs a consular visa before entry — the DNM will ask for it.

02 Collect and apostille at home

Birth certificate, marriage/divorce certificate and a national-level police certificate from your country of origin (or the country you lived in during the last 3 years), all apostilled. Have them translated into Spanish by a matriculated Paraguayan public translator, or by a foreign public translator with the translation apostilled.

03 Enter Paraguay and get the local certificates

Keep your entry stamp or boleta migratoria. Obtain the Interpol certificate and the Policía Nacional certificate for foreigners in Asunción, then sign the two sworn declarations at the DNM when the file is lodged.

04 Lodge the file in person and pay the fee

The DNM states the procedure is personal and presencial; a lawyer or gestor can follow it up for you. Pay Gs. 2.926.925. You hold 'residente precario' status while the temporary file is decided, which allows exit, re-entry, study and work.

05 Cédula, RUC and the solvency trail

After approval, the Policía Nacional issues your cédula with the same validity as the card. Register a RUC with the DNIT if you will have local income, and start building the solvency evidence the permanent-residency annex will ask for — IPS or contract, IVA/IRP returns, a remote-work income certificate, a registered property title or a pension statement.

06 Convert to permanent and close the loop at home

File the change of category in the 3 months before the temporary card expires; the permanent card and 10-year cédula follow. Then request the DNIT's tax residency certificate (RG 65/2020) and finish your old-country exit file — see the Exit sites.

Next step

Get your documents compiled into a structured residency report for \$27 at movetoparaguay.app, then add a written team review & opinion memo (\$497) before you commit capital or move. Questions: hello@exitglobal.app