

Paraguay Investor Pass

A practical guide to permanent residence through investment

Paraguay's updated investor residence framework offers four investment routes, with minimum commitments ranging from USD 70,000 to USD 200,000. Eligibility depends on the investment category, documentary evidence and immigration approval.

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Launched in April 2026, the **Paraguay Investor Pass** updates the procedure through which foreign investors can apply directly for permanent residence without first obtaining temporary residence. Its central instrument is the **Constancia de Inversionista Extranjero**, or CIE, issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce through SUACE. [1,2]

The rules are set out in **MIC Resolution 0283/2026 of 21 April 2026**, which replaced Resolution 1052/2025. The underlying exemption from the temporary-residence stage already exists in Article 46 of Migration Law 6,984/2022. The reform gives the investor certificate a more differentiated framework, recognising productive, financial, real-estate and tourism investment. [1]

The four routes at a glance

Investment route	Minimum	Key conditions
Productive investment	USD 70,000	Industry, commerce or services; business plan and at least five formal jobs
Financial instruments	USD 200,000	Documented investment; minimum two-year holding period and annual reporting
Real estate	USD 200,000	Economic purpose; exclusively personal or family use excluded
Tourism	USD 150,000	Tourism project supported by a business plan and implementation reporting

Amounts may be expressed in US dollars or their guaraní equivalent at the applicable official exchange rate. Investments may be completed or in progress, provided the economic commitment is documented. [1, Annex I, Article 1]

What the Investor Pass actually provides

The programme is a route to **permanent immigration residence**. The CIE is issued to a foreign individual for the purpose of applying to the National Directorate of Migration. It is not itself a residence permit, a passport or an entry visa. The immigration authority retains responsibility for the residence decision. [1,3]

This distinction matters when arranging travel. Applicants who require a consular visa must still satisfy that requirement. Investment certification and permission to enter Paraguay are separate steps. [1, Annex I, Article 2]

Productive investment from USD 70,000

The productive route covers industry, commerce and services. It requires a business plan and the creation of **at least five formal jobs**. A project can involve a new company or an

existing business, with documentation establishing the applicant's participation where relevant. [1, Annex I, Articles 1 and 3]

The plan must explain the company, location, activity, investment budget and implementation schedule. It must also demonstrate the applicant's financial capacity. Where several investors participate in a project, each applicant must individually meet the minimum investment required for the relevant category.

The investment calculation is narrower than the total cash needed to operate a business. The resolution recognises assets connected with the activity, including premises, machinery, equipment, specialised tools, business vehicles, operational furniture and qualifying works or installations.

Rent, salaries, utilities, recurring administrative expenses and other purely operating costs do not count towards the qualifying investment. A business with a USD 70,000 overall budget may therefore fall short if a substantial portion is working capital. Investors should separate qualifying assets from operating expenditure before filing.

Financial investment from USD 200,000

This route does not require direct management of a business, job creation or a business plan. It requires a documented financial investment maintained for **at least two years**, together with annual reporting. [1, Annex I, Articles 1 and 5]

Investment evidence must be issued by an entity authorised by the securities supervisor under Paraguay's Central Bank, record the investment value and satisfy the minimum term. The documents submitted to demonstrate the investment must not be older than 180 calendar days at the application date.

The practical question is whether the proposed instrument and its documentation meet those conditions. The route should not be treated as permission to place USD 200,000 in any bank account or overseas portfolio and obtain residence automatically. Before subscribing, the investor should establish who will issue the required certificate and what it will confirm.

Real-estate investment from USD 200,000

The real-estate route covers acquisition, development or exploitation of property or legally recognised property rights for an economic purpose, including rental income, appreciation or productive use. It excludes acquisitions for **exclusively personal or family use**. No business plan or formal-job requirement applies to this category. [1, Annex I, Articles 1 and 6]

The resolution accepts a duly registered public transfer deed or a private sale agreement with signatures certified by a notary. The qualifying investment evidence must be no more than 180 calendar days old when submitted.

For the private-contract alternative, the amount paid must represent at least **30% of the total declared investment**. At a declared investment of USD 200,000, that percentage is USD 60,000. This is an evidentiary payment condition: it does not reduce the minimum investment to USD 60,000 or remove the remaining contractual obligations.

Property selection still requires ordinary legal and commercial checks. Ownership, encumbrances, development permissions, completion risk and enforceability of the purchase contract should be assessed independently of residence eligibility. A seller's description of a property as suitable for the programme is not an immigration approval.

Tourism investment from USD 150,000

The tourism category covers capital allocated to creating, acquiring, expanding, modernising or operating assets, infrastructure, services or activities directly linked to tourism. A business plan must explain the project and its contribution to the sector. [1, Annex I, Articles 1 and 4]

The plan identifies the company, location, tourism activity, investment items, funding capacity and implementation schedule. Qualifying assets are distinguished from operating expenses, with rent, salaries, utilities and recurring administrative costs excluded from the investment calculation.

The specific tourism provisions do not repeat the productive route's five-job minimum. Applicants should use the requirements for the tourism category and the applicable sector classification rather than assume that every project follows the productive-investment checklist. Implementation progress must be reported every six months.

From investment evidence to permanent residence

Stage	Authority or action	Purpose
1 Prepare the investment file	Applicant and advisers	Select the route; document funds, investment and project requirements
2 Apply for the CIE	MIC through SUACE	Obtain the investor certificate under Resolution 0283/2026
3 Apply for permanent residence	National Directorate of Migration	Submit the certificate and immigration documents for a separate decision
4 Obtain identity documents	Relevant issuing authorities	Complete the identity-card process after residence approval

The resolution gives SUACE a period of **no more than five working days from receipt of the file** to issue the CIE. That period is suspended where observations, requests for additional information or corrections remain outstanding. It is a certificate-stage deadline, not a promise of permanent residence or an identity card within five days. [1, Article 4]

The investment file includes an application form, valid identity documentation, evidence of entry into Paraguay, the relevant criminal-record certificates, a Paraguayan INTERPOL certificate and a sworn declaration of the origin of funds. Additional investment evidence depends on the selected category. [1, Annex I, Article 2]

The residence application has its own checklist. It includes the CIE, identity and entry documents, civil-status records where relevant and the required background checks. Foreign documents generally require apostille or legalisation and an accepted Spanish translation, subject to the stated exceptions. [3]

Although launch announcements discussed digital processing, the published Migration Directorate checklist identifies the residence application as **personal and in person**. Applicants should confirm the current filing arrangements before travelling and should not assume that the entire process can be completed remotely. [3]

Costs and obligations after certification

The minimum investment is only one part of the budget. Government charges, document procurement, apostilles, translations, notarial work and professional fees are separate.

Property taxes and closing expenses or financial-intermediary charges may also apply according to the chosen transaction.

The CIE is followed by monitoring. The resolution provides for SUACE supervision and coordination with Migration. Productive and tourism projects require six-monthly implementation reports; the financial route requires annual reporting and at least two years of investment maintenance. Applicants should keep evidence of payments, ownership, implementation and any required employment. [1]

The Migration Directorate describes the residence status under the investor procedure as permanent, while the residence card must be renewed every ten years. Approval also gives access to the Paraguayan identity-card procedure. Card renewal, investment monitoring and the rules governing residence remain distinct matters. [3]

Residence and tax planning are separate decisions

Resolution 0283/2026 governs investor certification. It does not establish a general tax holiday or provide a complete tax-residence test. A residence application should therefore be accompanied by a separate review of the investor's personal position, business structure and income flows.

In particular, an applicant should not assume that immigration approval ends tax residence in another country, removes reporting obligations there or determines the treatment of future dividends. Those questions require the relevant domestic tax rules and any applicable treaty to be considered on their own terms.

Other residence options under the general immigration framework

The Investor Pass is not the only route to residence in Paraguay. Applicants who do not meet its investment requirements may still qualify under the general framework in Law 6,984/2022. This generally starts with temporary residence, followed by an application for permanent residence. It does not require an Investor Pass investment, but has its own eligibility, documentation and financial-solvency requirements. The appropriate pathway depends on individual circumstances. [6,7]

Sources

1. [MIC – Resolution 0283/2026 of 21 April 2026 and Annex I](#)
2. [MIC – Official explanation of the Paraguay Investor Pass](#)
3. [National Directorate of Migration – Permanent residence for foreign investors through SUACE](#)
4. [MIC – Foreign Investor Certificate service and legal framework](#)
5. [National Directorate of Migration – Official launch on 21 April 2026](#)
6. [National Directorate of Migration – Temporary residence under Law 6,984/2022](#)
7. [National Directorate of Migration – Change from temporary to permanent residence](#)

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