# PARAGUAY



## Essential Guide for a Successful Expatriation



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# Introduction



A traveler at heart, I have explored many countries in search of new experiences and fascinating cultures. It was during a journey through Latin America that I stumbled upon Paraguay, almost by chance. This little-known country immediately won me over. Its authenticity, relaxed lifestyle, and the warm welcome of its people made me want to settle down here.

Today, after 2 years of living in Paraguay, I've decided to share my experience through this guide. My goal is to help those who, like me, are considering settling in Paraguay for the long term. I've discovered unexpected opportunities, challenges to overcome, but above all, a country where life is truly enjoyable. Whether you're looking for a new adventure, a calmer way of life, a business-friendly environment, or simply an excellent Plan B, I hope this guide will give you all the tools you need to make your move a success.

# I. Paraguay at a Glance

Before considering an expatriation project, I felt it was essential to gain a clear understanding of Paraguay in its broad outlines. This country has many particularities in terms of geography, climate, nature, culture, history, and international openness. It was therefore indispensable to devote a thorough analysis to it.

# a. The Basics of Paraguay

## Geography




Paraguay is a landlocked country, which means it has no direct access to the sea. Its territory of **406,700 km²** (compared to California's 423,970 km²) is divided into two main geographic regions: the eastern region, which is the most fertile and most populated, and the western region, which is mostly made up of the Gran Chaco. This semi-arid area accounts for about 60% of the country's surface but is sparsely inhabited due to its salty and infertile soils. The highest point in Paraguay is **Cerro Tres Kandú**, a small mountain reaching 842 meters in altitude. The country is crossed by several major rivers, including the **Paraná River**, which is about 4,880 km long and is the second-longest river in South America after the Amazon. It originates in Brazil, passes through several countries, and empties into the Río de la Plata in Argentina. The famous **Iguazú Falls**, the widest in the world, are located on this river. The **Paraguay River**, on the other hand, is approximately 2,621 km long and branches off from the Paraná. It runs through the country from north to south, passing through the capital, thus playing a crucial role in the country's economy and logistics.



# Climate

Paraguay has a continental climate, which means it experiences extreme temperature variations since it is not influenced by the sea. There are several climatic zones in the country, but Asunción and the eastern region enjoy a **subtropical climate**. The country is known for its very hot summers, with heat peaks reaching **42 to 45°C** (108 to 113°F). However, the heat remains bearable thanks to the relatively dry climate, the presence of winds, and abundant vegetation. As for the seasons, they are reversed because Paraguay is located in the southern hemisphere: summer lasts from December to March, while winter spans from June to September, and it can sometimes get cold enough to require a duvet and heating. Very often, you will notice that air conditioners have a heating function, which is very convenient.

# Nature

Paraguay is a country where nature is ever-present. Even in the cities, the abundance of trees and green spaces often gives the feeling of being in the countryside. Outside urban areas, nature becomes even wilder, with vast stretches almost untouched by human presence. The country boasts exceptional biodiversity, particularly in protected areas known as **“RAMSAR”** sites and in the **Pantanal** region, one of the richest in the world in terms of flora and fauna. This region is home to a wide variety of animals, such as rare birds, felines like jaguars, reptiles, and numerous fish. It also plays a key role in aquatic ecosystems thanks to its wetlands and rivers that support a unique wildlife.

Among the country’s emblematic animals is the armadillo, a mammal whose name in Guarani, “tatû", means “female sex” (a detail worth knowing to avoid misunderstandings). Paraguay is also home to many species of insects and spiders, although in Asunción, you will rarely encounter dangerous insects.

# Natural Resources




Paraguay is rich in natural resources, although it does not have oil or extensively exploited mines, unlike other countries in the region. However, it benefits from a large portion of the **Guarani Aquifer**, one of the largest underground freshwater reserves in the world, containing approximately **40,000 billion cubic meters of naturally replenishing freshwater**. Its powerful rivers are also harnessed to generate hydroelectric energy. Paraguay is, in fact, one of the world's largest electricity exporters thanks to its dams, particularly the Itaipú Dam, the second largest hydroelectric dam in the world, which we will discuss later. Finally, thanks to its vast fertile lands, the country is ideal for agriculture, including the cultivation of organic sugar, stevia, corn, soy, wheat, cotton, and tobacco, as well as livestock farming, which together constitute the main economic activities.

# Demographics

Paraguay has approximately **7.1 million inhabitants**, making it one of the least populated countries in Latin America. The population is highly concentrated in three main cities: Asunción, the capital, and its metropolitan area, which together account for about **2.1 million people**, nearly one-third of the national population. Ciudad del Este, a border city with Brazil, has around **340,000 inhabitants** and is an important commercial hub (one of the largest free-trade zones in the world, offering tax benefits and simplified customs procedures). Encarnación, a lakeside city in the south of the country, is a popular tourist destination with about **130,000 inhabitants**.

Outside these cities, the country is very sparsely populated. Some regions are so isolated that one can feel completely alone, giving Paraguay a very calm and peaceful atmosphere.

# b. History of Paraguay

## The Guarani People



The Guarani people are one of the oldest indigenous groups in South America, with a presence dating back more than **2,000 years** in the region that today covers Paraguay, southern Brazil, and northern Argentina. Their culture is rich in traditions, festivals, and gastronomy. Among their most famous dishes are **sopa paraguaya**, the only "solid soup" in the world, and **chipaguasu**, a preparation made from corn and cheese.

Another essential element of their culture is **tereré**, an infusion made from yerba mate, served cold and often shared in a group. The metal straw used to drink it is called a bombilla. **Asados** (barbecues) are also an important part of Guarani and Paraguayan culture. It is important to call them "asado" rather than "barbecue," as for them, it represents much more than just a meal, it is a true social ritual.




## Guarani and Spanish

Guarani, the ancestral language of the Guarani people, is one of Paraguay's official languages. Today, approximately **90% of the population** speaks this complex and fascinating language, which presents a real challenge for Europeans due to its unique roots. It is estimated that there are around **6.5 million Guarani speakers** worldwide. Meanwhile, Spanish, the colonial language, is also widely spoken, with **95% of Paraguayans** fluent in it. Globally, Spanish is spoken by over **600 million people** across **21 countries** (19 of which are in Latin America). Paraguay thus stands out as one of the few bilingual countries in Latin America. It is also important to note that residents frequently use a mix of both languages, called "jopará", which perfectly reflects the country's cultural identity by blending indigenous heritage with colonial influences.

# The War of the Triple Alliance

The **War of the Triple Alliance** (1864–1870) was one of the most tragic conflicts in Paraguay's history. It pitted Paraguay against the allied forces of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. This war was devastating for the country, which lost a large part of its territory and population. Paraguayan soldiers, known for their resilience, fought fiercely until the very end. The toll was catastrophic: the Paraguayan population was decimated, to the point that, for a time, there were **8 women for 1 man**. Some countries, such as Colombia, supported Paraguay by opposing the expansionist policies of the allied nations, which is why Colombians are still highly appreciated in Paraguay today.

# The Chaco War

The Chaco War (1932–1935) between Paraguay and Bolivia was the only war in Latin America in which tanks were used. The conflict was long and deadly, and Paraguay emerged victorious. Controversial fact: in spite of winning the war, Paraguay ceded some part of the disputed land to Bolivia through international arbitration.

# Stroessner's Dictatorship

Paraguay went through several periods of dictatorship, but the most notable was that of **Alfredo Stroessner**, which lasted from 1954 to 1989. Stroessner was an authoritarian and repressive leader, known for his extreme brutality and cruel actions against political opponents. It is said that he eliminated his communist enemies in inhumane ways, even going so far as to drown them in their own excrement. Moreover, he supported Nazi regimes and facilitated the arrival of several war criminals, including **Joseph Mengele**, the doctor infamous for his inhumane experiments on children. Other war criminals, such as **Eduard Roschmann** and **Eduardo Von Tschischwitz**, also found refuge in the country under his regime.

However, it must also be acknowledged that he contributed to the development of Paraguay through several major projects, notably the construction of the Itaipú Dam, the creation of the Hospital de Clínicas, and the building of the Friendship Bridge (connecting Paraguay to Brazil).

## Abolition of Slavery

It was in the 1970s that Paraguay officially abolished the enslavement of indigenous people, long after many other Latin American countries. This aspect of Paraguay's history was largely ignored for a long time, but it remains an important milestone in the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples.

## Religion and Traditions

Paraguay is a country that is **99% Christian**, and religion plays a central role in the lives of Paraguayans. Churches are everywhere, and people practice their faith with great devotion. Masses, which are particularly lively, serve as gathering moments for families. This strong religious influence profoundly shapes the culture and traditions of the country, affecting family structures and social values. Paraguay remains a nation where traditions, faith, and culture are alive and continue to be passed down through generations.

# c. International Opening

## Influence of Neighboring Countries

Paraguay, while having its own unique culture, remains deeply influenced by its neighbors: Argentina, Brazil, and Bolivia. This influence is evident in its culture, cuisine, and even language. For example, many people drink **hot mate** in the morning (which can be seen as a hot version of tereré), a traditional beverage originating from the Guaraní people and widely consumed in both Argentina and Paraguay. I also discovered **Fernet**, an Italian bitter spirit that became extremely popular in Argentina before gaining popularity in Paraguay. Paraguayan cuisine has also been influenced by Brazil, here you can eat **guisado** or **feijoada** as a dish, and **açaí ice cream** for dessert.

Regarding vocabulary, Paraguay shares a lot of words with Argentina, like "**anteojos**" (instead of "gafas") for glasses or "**pileta**" (instead of "piscina") for swimming pool. A common insult here in Paraguay actually comes from Argentina, it is "**boludo**" (which means "idiot" in English). Additionally, Brazilian and Guarani words are used in daily life, such as "**jacaré**" to mean caiman. The Argentine accent, quite present in certain regions, is also noticeable in the way some people speak.

# Influence of Mercosur

Paraguayan culture is not limited to the influences of its immediate neighbors; it is also shaped by the broader Latin American region. This openness is partly due to Paraguay's membership in Mercosur (Southern Common Market), an economic organization that facilitates trade and movement between member countries. This integration also encourages people from other Latin American nations, such as Colombia or Bolivia, to settle in Paraguay, bringing their own traditions, flavors, and cultural influences.

This diversity is reflected in festivals, cuisine, music, and even popular TV series. For example, people watch Colombian and Mexican productions such as *Narcos* or *El Chapo*, enjoy empanadas, and reggaeton often sets the rhythm of the day. Dance, music, and celebrations hold a central place in daily life, reinforcing a sense of conviviality and family, which are essential pillars of local culture.

# Immigration from Around the World

Beyond the influence of Latin America, Paraguay has, over the years, welcomed many newcomers from all around the world. Italians, Spaniards, Germans, Britons, Americans, Koreans, and Japanese have all contributed to enriching the country with their cultures. The Mennonites, a group of European origin, also arrived in several waves, fleeing persecution and seeking to preserve their agricultural traditions.

The English-speaking community, numbering around **10,000 to 15,000 registered residents** in Paraguay in 2025, continues to grow as well. This diversity provides many opportunities to discover traditions and customs from across the globe. For example, through encounters with Russian residents, I have had the chance to taste *borscht*, a popular dish in Ukraine and Russia, as well as *wagyu*, the renowned beef from Japan.

All of this demonstrates that Paraguay is a true cultural crossroads, where exchanges and discoveries are constant.

# d. Miscellaneous Facts about Paraguay

## The Inventors of Football

According to recent archaeological discoveries, it has been shown that the Guarani people were playing with a ball called “yvyra" or "mangai," made from tree resin, for centuries. This ball was used in a game that closely resembled what we now know as football (soccer), originally codified in the United Kingdom in the 19th century. In other words, the Guarani could be considered the **true pioneers of football**. Today, this passion for football endures and continues to hold a central place in Paraguayan culture. Paraguayans not only play the sport but also watch it with great enthusiasm. Football has become a true national phenomenon, a source of pride and unity. Among the most supported clubs are *Cerro Porteño*, *Olimpia*, and *Guaraní*, all of which embody this deep passion for the game.

## More Cows than People

Paraguay is a vast and sparsely populated country, ideal for extensive cattle farming. The cows roam freely over large areas and live in natural conditions, unlike intensive farming, where animals are often confined to small spaces. This method allows for the production of high-quality meat while reducing costs. It is partly for this reason that Paraguay has become the 9th largest exporter of beef in the world. Production far exceeds the country’s needs, with around **14 million cows for only 7 million inhabitants**, about **two cows per person**. In short, you could almost say that in Paraguay, cows have more friends than humans!

# Rebellious Jesuits

Paraguay was also home to numerous Jesuit missions, among the most famous being **Santísima Trinidad de Paraná**, **Jesús de Tavarangue**, and **San Ignacio Guazú**. The Jesuits played a key role in protecting indigenous populations, providing them with education and even supplying them with weapons to defend themselves against the conquistadors.

However, their subversive influence and defiance of colonial authorities eventually led to their expulsion. They were ultimately repatriated to Europe because of their opposition to Spanish and Portuguese domination. These missions have left a lasting mark on the country's history and remain a central part of Paraguay's cultural heritage.

# The Land of the Mennonites

Starting in the 1930s, the Mennonites, a religious community from Eastern Europe (mainly Germany), fled religious persecution and settled in Paraguay. They were looking for land where they could live according to their principles and established themselves primarily in the Chaco, a sparsely populated and hard-to-reach region. Known for their hard work, agricultural expertise, and rejection of modern technology, the Mennonites still play an important role in the country's agriculture today, particularly in milk and meat production. Sometimes, they can even be seen in Asunción: their traditional clothing and distinctive hats make them immediately recognizable!

# The Aryan Shipwreck

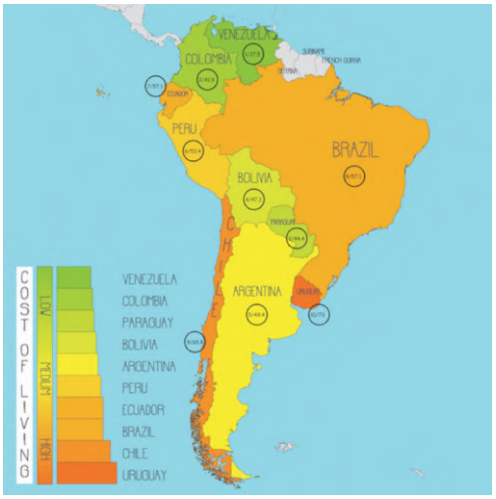
In 1887, **Elisabeth Nietzsche**, the sister of the famous German philosopher **Friedrich Nietzsche**, and her husband Bernhard Förster arrived in Paraguay with an ambitious project: to establish an Aryan colony inspired by 19th-century racialist theories. Driven by extremist ideals, they sought to create a community of "pure whites" in the Chaco region. However, the land, particularly difficult to cultivate due to salty water, made this project impossible. After several years of struggle and disappointment, Förster, overwhelmed by his failure, committed suicide. This enigmatic episode highlights both the harshness of the Chaco and the limitations of racialist theories.

# II. The Advantages of Paraguay

After exploring an initial glimpse of Paraguay, let's discover together the many advantages that make this destination unique and appealing. Whether you are a digital nomad, entrepreneur, investor, retiree, or seeking a fresh start, Paraguay offers an exceptional quality of life, where opportunities, comfort, and accessibility come together.

## a. Economic Aspects

### Cost of Living




On your first visit to Paraguay, you might be surprised by the cost of living, particularly because of the use of the local currency, the guaraní (PYG). It is common to think in thousands or millions of guaraníes, which can make amounts seem high, even though in reality, they are quite affordable. For example, the highest banknote is 100mil guaraníes, which is about $14. Compared to other Latin American countries, Paraguay ranks as the third cheapest country, just after Venezuela (1st) and Colombia (2nd). The **average salary is $370 per month**, while the **minimum wage is $320 per month**.

### Real Estate Prices

Real estate in Paraguay is much more affordable than in the United States or Europe, with prices **3 to 14 times lower**. Personally, I like to say that by selling a house in the West, you could easily buy three or four in Paraguay.

Here are a few examples of rents to give you an idea:

- **A suburban villa**, like the ones I show in my videos, with 5 bedrooms, rents for around 6000mil guaraníes per month (about $830).
- **A suburban apartment** rents for around 1200mil guaraníes per month (about $170).
- In more remote villages, it is possible to find **student rooms** starting at 250mil guaraníes per month (about $35–$40).
- In **Encarnación**, a very pleasant resort town located in the south of Paraguay, real estate prices are about 10% lower in the city center and 30% lower in the outskirts compared to Asunción.

Here are a few examples of prices if you want to buy:

- **A 5-bedroom suburban villa of 150 m²** costs around $120,000.
- **A 35 m² suburban apartment** costs around $40,000.
- **A 100 m² house in a remote rural area** costs around $11,000.
- **A 100 m² plot of land in a remote rural area** costs around $3,000.

Currently, real estate prices are particularly attractive, making it an ideal time to consider investing in Paraguay.

# Daily Life Costs

Whether in terms of bills or the cost of daily living, Paraguay is much more affordable compared to the USA or Europe. Here are a few examples:

- **Water**: 4 times cheaper
- **Electricity**: 5 to 6 times cheaper
- **Gasoline**: 2 times cheaper
- **Internet**: 2 times cheaper
- **Fruits and vegetables**: 2 times cheaper
- **Meat**: Excellent quality, comparable to Argentina, at prices on average 2 to 3 times cheaper
- **Restaurants**: On average, dining out is about 3 times cheaper

Services such as housekeepers, gardeners, or pool maintenance staff are also very affordable, with rates of around **100,000 guaraníes per day.**

# Electronic Products

When it comes to electronic products (smartphones, tablets, computers, etc.), Ciudad del Este, located on the border between Paraguay and Brazil, offers very competitive prices. This area is one of the largest free trade zones in the world, where products imported from China are sold at highly attractive rates thanks to low taxes and simplified customs procedures.

# Advantageous Taxation

Paraguay is one of the least taxed countries in Latin America. Its income tax is progressive, with a **maximum rate of 8–10%**. Additionally, many purchases made within the country can be deducted, further reducing the effective tax rate.

The Paraguayan tax system is based on the principle of territoriality, or "territorial tax." This means that only income generated within the country (real estate, agricultural operations, local businesses, etc.) is subject to tax at 8–10%. All income generated abroad (online business, trading, cryptocurrencies, etc.) can be exempt from taxation if structured through "*pass-through entities*" such as a US LLC or a UK LLP, properly affiliated with Paraguay.

Another major and often overlooked advantage: there are no gift or inheritance taxes. Therefore, if you are a tax resident in Paraguay, your heirs can receive your entire estate without any tax loss. It is, however, recommended that the heirs themselves be residents, holding their Paraguayan cédula and a local bank account to ensure a secure and legal transfer.

Finally, Paraguay is not a member of the CRS (*Common Reporting Standard*), CbC, or FATCA, which provides a very high level of privacy.

In summary, Paraguay offers ultra-attractive taxation and total discretion, making it a top alternative to more well-known destinations like Panama or Dubai.

# A Stable and Autonomous Economy

Paraguay enjoys a stable and self-reliant economy, built on four essential pillars: agriculture, livestock, fresh water, and electricity. Thanks to the abundance of these resources, the country is often seen as self-sufficient, meaning it can cover its own needs with minimal reliance on foreign trade.

# Agriculture: Fertile and Abundant Lands




Agriculture plays a major role in Paraguay's economy, accounting for about **20% of GDP** and employing a large portion of the population. The country benefits from fertile land and a favorable climate for agricultural production, making it a key international player. According to *agrolatam.com*, Paraguay holds several leading positions in global agricultural exports: 1st in organic sugar, 2nd in stevia, 4th in soybeans, 6th in corn, and 10th in wheat. The main destinations for these exports are China, the European Union, and Argentina, with trade flows that support the country's economic stability.

# Livestock: An Exceptional Cattle Herd

With an impressive herd of **14 million cattle** for a population of **7 million people**, Paraguay ranks among the world's leading beef exporters (the 9th largest global exporter according to *agrolatam.com*). Its vast territory supports extensive farming, a method that produces beef of a quality very close to that of Argentina, considered a global benchmark. Appreciated in many international markets, Paraguayan beef is exported to countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Russia, Taiwan, and Israel, generating billions of dollars in annual revenue for Paraguay.

# Drinking Water: Paraguay's Blue Gold

Paraguay possesses one of the largest freshwater reserves in the world: the Guarani Aquifer, containing approximately **40,000 billion cubic meters of water**. This massive groundwater reservoir, shared with several South American countries, naturally replenishes itself, ensuring an almost unlimited water supply. In a world where water is becoming an increasingly valuable resource, this wealth places Paraguay in a strategically important position for the future.

# Electricity: A Green Powerhouse

Thanks to its rivers, notably the Rio Paraná, with a flow of **17,000 m³ per second**, Paraguay has heavily invested in hydroelectric energy. One of the country's largest projects is the Itaipú Dam, located on the border with Brazil. This gigantic dam, which cost **$30 billion** (the equivalent of 575 Eiffel Towers, considering the Eiffel Tower cost $45 million), has a production capacity of 14,000 MW (1 MW = 1 million watts), equivalent to the output of **15 nuclear power plants**. To put this into perspective, Itaipú alone could continuously supply Argentina with electricity.

Another major project is the Yacyretá Dam, Paraguay's second-largest dam, shared with Argentina, which also contributes to the country's energy supply.

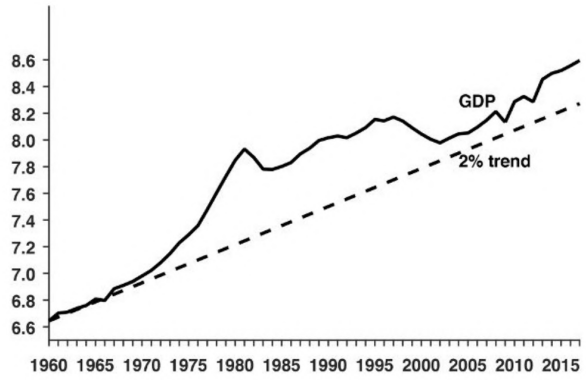
Thanks to these infrastructures, Paraguay is virtually energy self-sufficient, with **99.5% of its electricity consumption** coming from hydroelectric power. Remarkably, the country **consumes only 20%** of its energy production, **exporting the remaining 80%** to Brazil and Argentina, making Paraguay a net electricity exporter.

Finally, this entirely renewable electricity production represents a strategic asset for the future. In a world undergoing an energy transition, this green resource could allow Paraguay to become the "Switzerland of the Americas", a model of sustainability and prosperity.

# A Country with Untapped Resources

Unlike other Latin American nations, Paraguay still possesses vast underexploited natural reserves, particularly in raw materials, minerals, and forests. This untapped wealth points to immense economic potential for the future.

# A Stable Currency




Paraguay's strong and autonomous economy contributes to the stability of its local currency, the guaraní. With more than 80 years of existence, it is the oldest currency in Latin America. Unlike many currencies in developing countries, the guaraní has never experienced a major crisis and has remained resilient during international turbulence, including the subprime crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, periods during which it even gained value against the dollar and the euro.

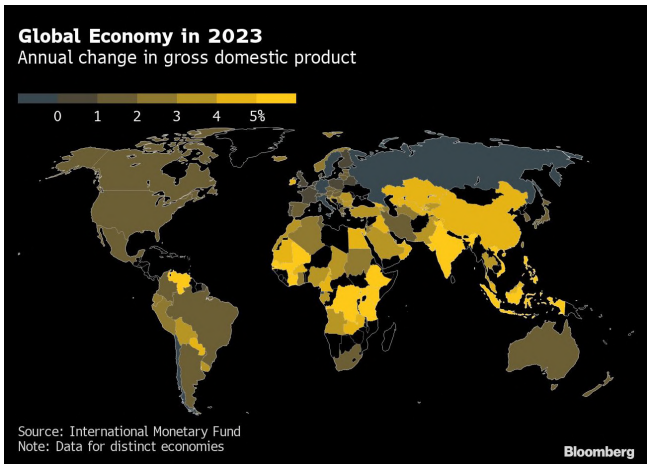
Its annual inflation remains relatively controlled, fluctuating between 5% and 10%. However, if you plan to invest in Paraguay, it is important to note that the guaraní tends to depreciate faster than the dollar or the euro, which should be taken into account in your financial calculations.

# A Stable Policy

Paraguay has been governed by the **Colorado Party** for approximately 75 years, with only a single interruption (**Fernando Lugo**, 2008–2013, supported by the Liberal Party coalition, but he was impeached after 4 years and his vice president completed the term). This conservative, economically liberal party advocates for the free movement of capital. The current president, **Santiago Peña**, enjoys strong popular support, largely due to the contrast with neighboring Argentina, which recently suffered severe inflation.

# Explosive Growth

Among regions of the world experiencing strong growth, Latin America consistently ranks among the best, and Paraguay stands out as one of the most promising countries in the region. According to International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts, Paraguay's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to grow by **3.8% in 2025**, placing the country at the top of economic growth in the southern part of South America. Meanwhile, the World Bank anticipates an even stronger expansion of **4.8% for the same year**, further consolidating Paraguay's position among the fastest-growing nations in the region.




On an international scale, Paraguay's performance is remarkable. According to Bloomberg, **Paraguay's GDP growth is 5%**, compared to only 1% in the United States and 0.5% in Europe. In other words, Paraguay is experiencing economic growth five times faster than the U.S. and ten times faster than Europe.

Additionally, demographic projections are impressive. The population of Asunción and its metropolitan area is expected to double in the coming decades, rising from **2.1 million in 2025 to 5 million by 2050**, reflecting strong urban growth dynamics.

From my personal experience, every year, when returning to Europe for the holidays and then back to Paraguay, I notice new buildings rising from the ground and new commercial establishments opening, illustrating this rapid expansion.

Finally, it is important to highlight that Paraguay's age structure also works in its favor. With an **average age of 27**, compared to 38 in the United States and 42 in Europe, Paraguay benefits from a young population, conducive to a dynamic workforce and sustained growth in the years to come.

# Accessible Banking Services

In Paraguay, opening a bank account (for example with UENO, Atlas, Sudameris, or Continental), whether in guaraníes or dollars, is particularly accessible for foreigners. The Paraguayan banking system stands out for its simplicity and flexibility, making it easy to manage your business or daily life in the country.

Additionally, some banks offer cashback programs (or "*reintegro*"), allowing **discounts of up to -40%** on certain purchases, providing a tangible benefit for residents.

⚠️ Attention: these discounts are reserved for credit card holders. To apply, you must be a tax resident in Paraguay and have a billing history with IVA, the local value-added tax. We will talk about this later in the book.

# Investment and Entrepreneurship

Thanks to its low cost of living, favorable taxation, economic stability, and rapid growth, Paraguay offers a particularly attractive environment for business. Entrepreneurs and investors find all the necessary conditions to develop and succeed.

A multimillionaire friend living in Paraguay once told me: "Here, you can invest with your eyes closed in any sector; the risk of loss is very low." Whether in real estate, land acquisition, or starting businesses, opportunities are abundant and the potential for success is high.

Among the most profitable sectors, cattle breeding stands out, with average annual returns of 30% to 40%. However, it remains essential to stay vigilant against cattle theft, a recurring problem in certain regions.

# b. Social Aspects

## A Rich and Diverse Local Culture

The culture of Paraguay, like that of Latin America as a whole, is exceptionally rich and diverse. It is shaped by a multitude of influences, particularly from across Latin America, the Guaraní people, and Brazil, which is reflected in the cuisine, music, and local customs. Latin culture, both colorful and warm, never fails to surprise those who discover it.

I remember an Australian friend who told me he chose Paraguay because the Anglo-Saxon culture of his home country felt “stale” to him, lacking diversity and originality. According to him, Latin America, on the other hand, was full of life and vibrant cultural expressions.

Additionally, Paraguay stands out for its spirit of sharing and conviviality. Various social activities, such as “**asados**” (group barbecues), “**tereré**” (a traditional yerba mate drink) shared among friends, and football played in teams, are all key traditions that help expatriates integrate, providing numerous opportunities to connect with others.

## A Language Accessible to English Speakers

Speaking the local language is essential for proper integration. In Paraguay, Spanish is spoken by **95% of the population**, especially in cities. The advantage of Spanish is that it is relatively easy for English speakers to learn. In six months, it is possible to reach a basic conversational level (B1), and in two years, an advanced level (C1), making it an excellent investment. Moreover, Spanish is spoken by over **600 million people in 21 countries**, each with a rich and unique culture (such as Spain, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, etc.). Personally, learning Spanish has been one of the best investments I have made in recent years.

In Paraguay, many people also speak Brazilian Portuguese, a language that is easy to learn if you already know Spanish, as well as English, particularly among expatriates. However, although Guaraní is spoken by **90% of the population**, I recommend learning it only if you are passionate, as it is very distant from European languages, quite difficult to learn, and spoken by only **6.5 million people** worldwide.

## Friendly Locals

Despite the economic difficulties some people face, Paraguayans are known for their joy of life and their big hearts. For the most part, they are happy to share their culture with newcomers. For example, when I arrived at my first Airbnb, I was immediately offered an “asado” (barbecue) without even asking, which deeply touched me. It is also worth noting that Paraguay is one of the least visited countries in Latin America (receiving **fewer than 1 million visitors per year**), which makes the locals even more open and welcoming to foreigners. This creates a dynamic different from that in more saturated countries, and there is a genuine willingness to embrace those who choose to settle here.

## Traditional Women

Paraguayan women, like many others in Latin America, are beautiful, positive, and very pleasant to be around. What truly makes them unique is their traditional side. In Paraguay, family occupies a central place in women's lives. An interesting fact: the average age for having a first child in Paraguay is 20 years, compared to 30 years in Europe. This comes from the Paraguayan school system, which lacks sexual education, and the cultural religious influence.

There is also a strong respect between generations, whether among children, parents, or grandparents. This mutual respect creates a stable and warm family atmosphere, ideal for those looking to build something solid. Personally, I feel that relationships in Paraguay resemble those that existed in Europe 70 years ago. There is more trust between people and a stability that is hard to find elsewhere.

# c. Safety

## Low Crime Rate

Compared to other countries in the region, Paraguay has a relatively low crime rate. According to rankings, **Asunción is the third safest city in Latin America**, just behind Buenos Aires in Argentina and Santiago in Chile.

**Crime Comparison Between Asuncion and Paris**

NUMBEO

| Index | Asuncion | Paris |
|---|---|---|
| Crime Index: | 57.17 | 58.06 |
| Safety Scale: | 42.83 | 41.94 |

If we compare Asunción and Paris on *numbeo.com*, the safety scores are very close: **57.17 for Asunción** versus **58.06 for Paris**. Thus, the capital of Paraguay is slightly safer than the French capital. However, these statistics for Paraguay may seem high due to corruption. In fact, the country is ranked 107th out of 180 on the Global Corruption Index, while France is 28th out of 180. This difference is often explained by a lack of clear laws and lax enforcement in Paraguay, whereas in France, some potentially illegal practices are legalized through legislation. That said, when it comes to street crime or terrorism, these are much less frequent in Paraguay. Personally, I feel safer in certain so-called "sketchy" neighborhoods of Asunción than in the Paris metro.

Nevertheless, being in Latin America, it is always advisable to stay vigilant and adopt good safety habits. For example, it is preferable to avoid walking alone at night and not to display overt signs of wealth, especially in neighborhoods considered riskier, such as certain areas of the historic center, "*Chacarita*" (the most dangerous district in Asunción, near the Costanera along the Paraguay River), Zeballos Cué, or Ñemby. For safer neighborhoods, I recommend areas like Mburucuyá, Ycuá Satí, Recoleta, Villa Morra, or Los Laureles, which are calmer and where you can walk without concern, even with a laptop in your bag.

# Little Control of Bureaucracy

Paraguay is a country of freedom, far from the strict regulations you might find elsewhere, especially if you are concerned about the “New World Order.” Here, you are free to live with minimal restrictions: you can drive without a seatbelt, play music at full volume, let your pets roam freely, or even build on your land without strict permits. Authorities won’t bother you, the government lets you live your way. An interesting fact: **60% of the country’s GDP comes from informal activities** (street trade, self-employed workers, etc.), which are undeclared and unregulated, meaning the state struggles to control these sectors. Additionally, many businesses operate exclusively in cash, avoiding numerous inspections.

# No Major Natural Disasters

Paraguay, being a landlocked country, is naturally protected from tsunamis. Additionally, it is located in the heart of the South American tectonic plate, far from major seismic zones, which greatly reduces the risk of earthquakes. To give a personal example, when I lived in Turkey, I experienced a 6.1-magnitude earthquake in Izmir in November 2022. It happened in the middle of the night at 3 a.m., with the walls of the house creaking (a sign that the house could collapse). In short, it was a traumatic experience. Fortunately, earthquakes are virtually nonexistent in Paraguay. There can be minor floods in some poorly equipped areas during heavy rains, making roads dangerous, but nothing alarming.

# A Country Without Nuclear Risks

Paraguay is a low-profile country on the international stage, which keeps it “under the radar” and significantly limits geopolitical risks. Due to its discreet position globally, it is unlikely that the country will be involved in major conflicts. Additionally, Paraguay is part of several trade alliances, including Mercosur (Mercado Común del Sur), which further reduces the risk of war.

# d. Nature

## Vast Spaces

With only **7.1 million inhabitants spread over 406,700 km²**, Paraguay is one of the least densely populated countries in Latin America. This low population density offers vast natural expanses and a sense of space. Even in the capital, Asunción, traffic remains smooth, and traffic jams are rare. In some downtown neighborhoods, the sound of leaves rustling in the wind almost drowns out the noise of cars, giving the impression of being in the countryside while still in the city. This atmosphere contributes to a feeling of freedom and serenity.

## Preserved Environment

Thanks to its low population, Paraguay has preserved many natural areas in their original state. In Asunción, trees are carefully protected, even in urban spaces. For example, in the parking lot of Shopping del Sol, I took a photo of a tree that was preserved despite affecting traffic. Outside the cities, the country is full of protected sites, such as those classified as RAMSAR, which aim to preserve aquatic ecosystems. The Pantanal region, one of the most biodiverse areas in South America, is also protected. For nature lovers, Paraguay offers an ideal setting, still largely untouched by human activity.



## Clean Air and Low Pollution

From my very first moments in Paraguay, even while in Asunción, I was surprised by the quality and purity of the air. Unlike many Latin American metropolises, the atmosphere here is significantly less polluted. This impression is even more pronounced in the countryside, where the environment remains preserved and the air is of remarkable quality.

# III. Successfully Expatriating to Paraguay

Now that we have explored the unique aspects of Paraguay and discovered its many advantages, you are probably eager to start a new adventure! However, proper preparation is essential to ensure that your arrival goes as smoothly as possible. That's why we will go over some practical tips to guide you throughout your relocation, from your arrival at the airport to a successful long-term expatriation.

## a. Logistics

### Finding a Cheap Flight Ticket

Many foreigners make the mistake of buying their plane ticket at too high a price. It's important to keep in mind that a reasonable fare for a one-way trip to Paraguay from the United States is between $550 and $950, and from Europe between $440 and $700. The trick to getting a competitive price is to use flight comparison sites like *skyscanner.com*. With careful searching, it is sometimes possible to find tickets around $550 from the U.S. and $440 from Europe, even during the Christmas period. Note that there are rarely direct flights to Asunción. You will very often need to make a stopover, commonly through Bogotá, São Paulo, or Madrid.

It is also important to be careful if you transit through Brazil: the country may require you to present a yellow fever vaccination certificate, as the disease is mosquito-borne. Without this proof, you could be blocked at the airport or in the country and may have to cross the border overland.

# Dollar / Euro - Guaraní Conversion




Upon your arrival at Asunción airport, you will find ATMs with reasonable withdrawal fees. The maximum amount per withdrawal is 2500mil guaraníes (approximately $360 / €320), with fees of around 40mil guaraníes ($6 / €5.40) per transaction. To reduce fees, I recommend using WEPA ATMs once you leave the airport, which are available in shopping centers and some Biggie stores. The maximum withdrawal amount remains 2500mil guaraníes, but fees are lower, around 25mil guaraníes ($3.50 / €3) per withdrawal.

You should also take into consideration the exchange fees applied by your home bank. To minimize them, it is advisable to open an account with an online bank that does not charge fees on foreign withdrawals. Schwab accounts (USA) are an excellent option, as they reimburse all foreign exchange fees. In Europe, banks such as N26 or Wise are also good alternatives, which charge almost no fees on foreign withdrawals.

Regarding exchange offices, those at the airport apply high commissions: between 3% to 5% for dollars and 7% to 9% for euros. In the city, the exchange office Norte Cambios SAECA on Palma Street, located in the historic center, offers more favorable rates: about 2% to 4% for dollars and 4% to 5% for euros. There is also an online app called "MejorCambioPY" that lets you check in real time which exchange office offers the best rates at any given moment.

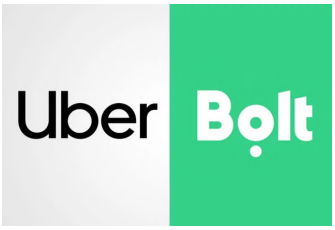
MejorCambio

# Getting a SIM Card

If you want to buy a local SIM card, two operators stand out: Tigo and Claro. Personally, I find that Claro is great if you are living in the city, because it has good connection quality and better prices (70-80mil guaraníes per month). But if you live in the countryside, Tigo remains a better solution because it covers more areas across the country, and prices are still affordable (around 100mil guaraníes per month). You can easily buy a SIM card with a prepaid plan using just your passport. I recommend bringing a dual-SIM phone or a second phone. Another option is to use an international plan with your home mobile operator, which costs around $45 per month. Finally, if you prefer a satellite internet connection, Elon Musk's Starlink offers a service for about $150 per month.

# Transportation in Paraguay

For your daily commutes, you can take the “colectivo” bus, which is very cheap, but you’ll see, it’s packed like sardines and shaken around like in a milkshake.




For more comfort, ride-hailing apps like Uber and Bolt remain the most convenient and widespread options. Fares can sometimes vary, especially during peak hours, so it’s a good idea to check and compare the two regularly. You can pay by card or cash. If you choose to pay in cash, avoid large bills, as drivers often have little change. These apps are also suitable for longer trips, sometimes up to 2 hours, and remain very affordable.

For longer journeys, such as Asunción → Encarnación or Asunción → Ciudad del Este, I recommend taking a long-distance bus. These buses are generally more comfortable than collectivos, with spacious seats and air conditioning. You can buy tickets at the Terminal de Omnibus de Asunción (Av. Dr. Fernando de la Mora, Asunción 001424) or online at *plataforma10.com.py*.

If you prefer to buy or rent a vehicle locally, prices are slightly higher than in France, but gasoline costs about half as much. However, be aware that many used vehicles come from Japan, and some have modified steering wheels, which can affect driving. Roads in Paraguay are often in poor condition, so if you need to travel outside the cities, a 4x4 (known as a “camioneta” in Spanish) is highly recommended.

⚠️ Paraguayan drivers do not always follow safety rules, which increases the risk of accidents. Paraguay records about 15 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, compared to 12 per 100,000 in the United States and 4 per 100,000 in Europe. Be especially cautious. If you ride a motorcycle, the risk is even higher: according to the WHO, the death rate for motorcyclists is **about 20 times higher** than for car drivers.

# Finding Suitable Housing

For short-term accommodation, Airbnb is an excellent option, with many properties available from $14 to $20 per night, often with a pool.

For medium-term stays, you can rent an apartment or villa, which is very affordable. For example, the 5-bedroom homes I show in my videos rent for around $830 per month, while a studio in the suburbs costs about $170 per month. I've even seen student rooms in remote villages for only $35 to $40 per month. It's worth noting that to rent a property, you generally need a cédula (ID number) and a guarantor. However, it's often possible to negotiate directly and amicably with the owner. Be careful with security deposits: they are almost never refunded, which is a peculiarity of Paraguay!

For long-term stays, buying property can be an excellent option. In Asunción, a 150 m² villa in a well-located but slightly outlying neighborhood costs between $95,000 and $150,000, while a studio is around $35,000 to $45,000. If you are looking for a country house of 100 m², you can find one with land for a very low price, starting from $8,000 to $17,000.

# Shopping and Eating

In Paraguay, food products are generally affordable in comparation to western countries, especially meat. Among my favorite cuts, I recommend **entraña (the best of all meats!)**, **bombom**, or the **picada parrillera**: flavorful and offering excellent value for money.




*Entraña* 🥇




*Bombom*




*Picada Parrillera*

Vegetables and fruits, such as avocados or bananas, are also very reasonably priced. However, some imported products, like Ferrero Rocher or Nutella, tend to be more expensive.

💡 Tip #1: To reduce your food expenses, focus on supermarkets. Among the cheapest, you have *"El Cacique"* or *"Luisito"*, where everything is low-priced. You will also find many street vendors offering fresh fruits and vegetables at very affordable prices. That said, if you want the best quality and imported products, I would recommend going to *"Casa Rica"*, a fancy option.

💡 Tip #2: If you have a local bank account, for example with banks like UENO, you can benefit from cashback (or “reintegro”) of **up to -40%** in many stores through their loyalty program. ⚠️ Attention: these discounts are reserved for credit card holders (you must be a tax resident in Paraguay).

Regarding restaurants in Asunción, there is a wide variety to choose from. Among franchises, I particularly like **Bellini**, where you can make your own pasta, and **Sicilia**, which offers excellent pizzas (and you can also have them delivered via the **PedidosYa** app).




If you’re looking for a culinary experience, I highly recommend my favorite restaurant, **O Gaucho** 🥇, an all-you-can-eat buffet, or the **Bolsi** 🥇, a legendary establishment located in the historic center of Asunción. If I had to rate these two restaurants, I would give them 20/20!

# b. Safety and Health

## DANGER: Drinking Water Safely

In Paraguay, tap water is generally drinkable. Personally, I have been drinking it every day for the past two years without any health issues. However, to ensure better water quality, it may be preferable to invest in a purifier, such as a **Berkey filter** or a **reverse osmosis system**. Another option is to buy bottled water, although the plastic in the bottles is not ideal for health. There are also some services that deliver water gallons to your home weekly, such as Bes and Seltz. In summary, water in Paraguay is not toxic, but it is advisable to take some precautions if you have a sensitive digestive system.

Speaking of drinks, I also have to mention tereré. Although this traditional drink is very refreshing, it can have a diuretic effect if consumed excessively, potentially leading to long-term mineral loss. It is therefore recommended to alternate it with regular water to limit these side effects.

## DANGER: Protecting Yourself from the Sun

Paraguay is one of the sunniest countries in the world, with over 300 days of sunshine per year. The sun is particularly intense, which poses an increased risk for people with fair skin. For comparison, Australia, a country with a similar climate, has one of the highest rates of skin cancer (**36.6 melanoma cases per 100,000 inhabitants**). Paraguay could therefore present similar risks, especially due to its strong sunlight. Here are some tips to protect yourself effectively from the sun:

- **Use a sunscreen with SPF 50+** that blocks about 98% of UV rays.
- **Wear a hat, long-sleeved clothing, or use an umbrella** to limit direct exposure.
- **Tint your car windows**, especially if you frequently drive under the sun.

# Health and Insurance: Preparing Effectively

Having health insurance in Paraguay is essential. In case of an accident, if you are unconscious and uninsured, some hospitals may refuse treatment.

Local insurance providers:

- **Asismed**: Large network of partner hospitals, good value for money, but some high-end clinics do not accept it.
- **Medicina Prepaga**: Less well-known than Asismed, but sometimes more flexible regarding rates and coverage options.
- **IPS (Instituto de Previsión Social)**: A public service, free of charge, but not very recommendable as it lacks resources (equipment, staff, etc...) though worth mentioning.

International insurance providers:

- **Allianz Care, APRIL International, MSH International**: Worldwide coverage, access to top clinics, but higher costs.

# Finding a Good Hospital

If a problem arises, it is essential to know where to go quickly. Here in Paraguay, you can call 911, but from my experience (I have already helped someone in an emergency), the response can be very slow, so it is better to get there yourself.

- **Hospital de Clínicas**: University hospital with various specialties - tel 0213399366 - *111421 Av. Mariscal López, San Lorenzo*
- **Sanatorio La Costa**: High-level private clinic with excellent specialists - tel 0212171000 - *Av. Gral. José Gervasio Artigas 1500, Asunción*
- **Sanatorio Migone**: Well-equipped private hospital, recommended for emergencies - tel 0212170000 - *Mcal. Estigarribia 968, Asunción*
- **Sanatorio San Roque**: Renowned for the quality of care and its emergency services - tel 0212484000 - *Tacuary 176, Asunción*

# Finding the Best Doctor

Finding a good doctor is essential to ensure quality care. After taking the time to gather opinions from many people, here are two excellent professionals I was able to identify:

- **Dr. Helen Lopez Ovelar**: General practitioner - tel: 0976567568 - *Cap Juan Genaro Lafranconi 786, Asunción*
- **Dr. David Ortiz**: General practitioner at EBSA Clinic - tel: 0994282386 - *Campos Cervera 5332, Asunción*

# Finding the Best Dentist

If you're looking for two excellent dentists in Asunción, I highly recommend:



- **Dr. Vicente** 🥇: Specialist in dental surgery (root canals, endodontic treatments, etc.) - tel: 0981372429
- **Dr. Carlos** 🥇: Specialist in cosmetic dentistry - tel: 0992288104

Both work at the same clinic, located at *San Roque González de Santacruz 552 casi, Asunción*, and also collaborate with prosthetists and orthodontists.

I particularly recommend them because I personally used their services for a serious issue: a nerve almost exposed following the loss of a filling. Instead of going straight for a root canal, they offered a more conservative solution by placing a "shield" to save my tooth. The procedure was complex, but thanks to their expertise, everything went perfectly.

I find them extremely competent and very personable. I've already recommended their services to many foreigners, and all have been completely satisfied.

# c. Daily Life and Integration

## Learning Spanish to Integrate Better

The experience in Paraguay changes completely once you speak Spanish. Of course, you can always rely on a translator on your phone, but this makes interactions less lively and makes it harder to truly connect with people. That's why I highly recommend preparing well before coming, by learning vocabulary and taking courses. Spanish is a relatively easy language for English speakers to learn. I believe it's possible to reach a conversational B1 level in 6 months, and a high proficiency C1 level in 2 years. Spanish is truly a language worth learning, as it is spoken by over **600 million people** in **21 countries** (19 of them in Latin America). Personally, it's one of the best investments I've made in recent years.

## Some Useful Words in Guaraní

Guaraní, spoken by 90% of the local population, is not essential to learn in its entirety, as the majority of Paraguayans are fluent in Spanish (around 95%). Moreover, since Guaraní has roots that are very distant from European languages, it can be challenging to learn. However, Paraguayans are very attached to their language, and to please them, here are a few words worth knowing:

- **Haupei** (haou-pei): Informal hello
- **Mba'éichapa** (mba-é-icha-pa): Hello, how are you?
- **Aguyje** (a-goo-ye): Thank you
- **Kapé** (ka-pé): Friend, buddy or dude
- **Kuña** (koo-nya): Woman
- **Nderakore** (de ra co-ré): Swear word meaning "your ass" or "fuck"
- **Tavy** (Tabhui): That means "fool" but has some variation like Tavyron (Tabhuiron), the biggest fool of the group, and Tavycho (Tabhuisho), afective sweet idiot
- **Ja'ú** (ya-oo): Let's eat / let's drink

# English-Speaking Community: Finding Support



It is worth noting that there are approximately **10,000 to 15,000 English-speaking expatriates** living in Paraguay. In addition, there are many people from other nationalities who also speak English, which provides great opportunities for meeting new people and making connections. Quite often, we get together for a typical barbecue, called an “asado,” or for dinner at a local restaurant. It is also worth mentioning that the community here is quite close-knit: most people know each other or have mutual friends.

# d. Administrative Procedures

## Necessary Documents for Settling in Paraguay

The advantage of choosing Paraguay for expatriation is that many documents are easily accessible and grant you rights very similar to those of locals (unlike in many other countries). To settle in the country, three documents are essential: the **Residency Card**, the **National Police Card**, and the **Cédula**.







The **Residency Card** (Temporary or Permanent) allows you to stay legally in Paraguay. In an uncertain and ever-changing world, it provides real security in case of problems: many people apply for it simply to have a Plan B. It is also essential for obtaining the Cédula, a key document for administrative procedures. The Temporary Residency Card is valid for 2 years and requires returning to Paraguay at least once every 365 days to maintain it. The Permanent Residency Card is valid for 10 years and requires returning to Paraguay at least once every 3 years to remain valid.




The **National Police Card** is a registration document with the Police. It allows for a check of your criminal record at the national level and is a mandatory step for obtaining the Cédula.




The **Cédula** is the most important document. It is the Paraguayan identification number, essential for many procedures: opening a bank account, obtaining a driver's license, renting or buying real estate, starting a business, hiring employees, being able to work locally, or becoming a tax resident with a territorial tax of 10%. It also allows you to join MERCOSUR, providing greater mobility within member countries. In short, I like to explain that the Cédula gives you almost the same rights as a Paraguayan citizen, except for the right to vote.

# How to Become a Tax Resident in Paraguay?

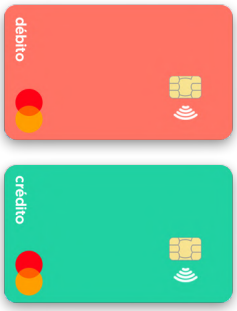



Becoming a **Tax Resident** in Paraguay (not to be confused with simply being a resident), through a **RUC number** (*"Registro Único del Contribuyente"*, a national tax ID) allows you to benefit from a territorial tax system. That means, on one hand, if you generate money outside of Paraguay, such as through online activities, trading, or cryptocurrencies, you don't pay taxes. On the other hand, if you do generate money inside the country, you pay only 8–10% in taxes.

To obtain this status, it is mandatory to have your Residency Card and your Cédula.Then you have to report your invoices monthly through the **Marangatú platform** to manage your taxes in Paraguay.

MARANGATU

# How to Open a Bank Account and get the Debit / Credit Card in Paraguay?

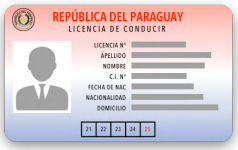



In Paraguay, to open a **Bank Account**, it is recommended, in order to avoid unnecessary paperwork, to already have your **Cédula**. Among the banks on the market, we recommend: UNEO (excellent for credit cards), ITAU (a very solid Brazilian bank), Atlas (accessible for credit cards), Sudameris (a bank of French-Italian origin), Continental, Banco Familiar, and Basa Banco.

In Paraguay, there are two types of accounts: "basic" accounts, which can hold up to approximately $1,000 (you can open up to 4 per person), and "advanced" accounts, which have no ceiling. Generally, to open an advanced account, you need to have had an active RUC for more than 5–6 months.

Regarding bank cards, there is the **Debit Card**, which only allows you to spend the money you already have in your account, and the **Credit Card**, which allows you to borrow money and benefit from cashback (*"Reintegro"* in Spanish). Banks like UNEO can offer discounts of up to -40% at many local partners, such as Biggies or Stock Market (well-known supermarket chains in Paraguay). A real game changer for saving money. To get a Credit Card, you need to have had an active RUC for more than 5–6 months.

# How to Obtain the Driver's License in Paraguay ?




In Paraguay, nationals of visa-exempt countries (such as the United States, Canada, Australia, or the European Union) may use their home country's driver's license while they hold tourist status. That is, usually within the 90-day period granted upon entry. Once that period expires, a **Paraguayan Driver's License** becomes mandatory to legally drive in the country.

# How to Obtain a Paraguayan Passport?




First, it's important to understand that to settle permanently in Paraguay, it is not essential to have a **Paraguayan Passport**. The **Residency Card** and the **Cédula** already allow you to live and act almost like a Paraguayan citizen, except for the right to vote or work for the government. However, these documents must be renewed: every two years for the Temporary Residency Card and every ten years for the Permanent Residency Card, with a minimum presence requirement of once per year for the temporary card and once every three years for the permanent card in order to maintain them. This is why, depending on your lifestyle and plans, it may be worthwhile to obtain a Paraguayan passport, since once issued, it is valid for life.

To apply for it, you must have **held a Permanent Residency Card for at least 3 years** and **pass a Spanish-language exam on the history and culture of Paraguay.**

# How to Obtain these Documents Easily?

Whether you are relocating permanently to Paraguay, establishing fiscal residency, or looking for a Plan B, **having the right documents is non-negotiable.** [ExpatParaguay.com](ExpatParaguay.com) has helped expats from around the world navigate this process smoothly. With local knowledge, transparent guidance, and a dedicated team by your side every step of the way.




To reserve your spot, a deposit of $100 is required. The remaining balance must be paid on-site once in Paraguay.

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🚗 Transport to all offices

🌐 Certified Translations

✍️ Notarized Power of Attorney

⏳ Precarious Residency

🆔 **Temporary Residency Card**

📬 Receipt of Temporary Residency Card

🆔 **National Police Card** *(intermediate document for obtaining your Cédula)*

🆔 **Cédula Card**

📬 Receipt of Cédula Card

💳 **Bank Account in Gs (UENO) with Debit Card**

💼 The service includes only the fees for the service (government fees are separate)

🇬🇧 Full assistance in English

ExpatParaguay.com

To reserve your spot, a deposit of $100 is required. The remaining balance must be paid on-site once in Paraguay.

**For more information about the PLUS Pack, CLICK HERE >>>>>**

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- 📞 30-min Call (Quote & Guarantee) + Unlimited Assistance
- ✅ Tutorials + **Document Verification**
- 📘 Paraguay: Essential Guide for a Successful Expatriation (Book)
- 🛬 **Soft Landing V2 (2h30 Mini-Training)**
- 🏅 **List of 50 Private Paraguay Contacts**
- 🛩️ **Airport Pickup**
- 📱 **Help Getting a SIM Card**
- 🏨 **3 Nights of Accommodation Near the Offices**
- 🚗 Transport to all offices
- 🌐 Certified Translations
- ✍️ Notarized Power of Attorney
- ⏳ Precarious Residency
- 🆔 **Temporary Residency Card**
- 📬 Receipt of Temporary Residency Card
- 🆔 **National Police Card** *(intermediate document for obtaining your Cédula)*
- 🆔 **Cédula Card**
- 📬 Receipt of Cédula Card
- 💳 **Bank Account in Gs (UENO) with Debit Card and Cashback Credit Card (-40%)**
- 💸 **RUC Tax Number Creation**
- 🏛️ **SET Registration**
- 📍 **Relocation of Fiscal Residency**
- 💻 **Accounting/Invoicing Tutorials**
- 🌎 **Assistance for Offshore Company (e.g., LLC)**
- 📈 **Interactive Brokers Account Setup (Tutorial)**
- 💼 The service includes only the fees for the service (government fees are separate)
- 🇬🇧 Full assistance in English

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The ELITE pack is compatible with the **SUACE program** (invest $70,000 in a business + 5 local employees) and the **Investor Pass** (invest $200,000 in real estate, invest $200,000 in the stock market, or invest $150,000 in a tourism project).

To reserve your spot, a deposit of $200 is required. The remaining balance must be paid on-site once in Paraguay.

**For more information about the ELITE Pack, CLICK HERE >>>>>**

# Conclusion

Throughout this guide, you have discovered a Paraguay rich in history, culture, and opportunities. This often-overlooked country offers fertile ground for your expatriation projects. Its economic stability, pleasant living environment, and the friendliness of its people are major assets for a successful adventure.

I wish you great success in this new chapter of your life, and may Paraguay become a place of personal growth and new opportunities for you.



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