

Infrastructure and Projects **News**

Decrees No. 5306/2026 and No. 5307/2026

Paraguay Advances in a New Framework for Convergent Industries and Power-to-X Projects

The Executive Branch has recently promulgated Decrees No. 5306/2026 and No. 5307/2026, introducing a new public policy framework aimed at fostering the installation and development of energy, technology, and innovation-intensive industries in Paraguay.

Decree No. 5306/2026 establishes, as a sector-specific public policy, the development of "Convergent Industries." This concept encompasses highly sophisticated technical activities that utilize stable, renewable electric energy as a critical input for value creation. This includes high-performance computing (HPC) infrastructure, artificial intelligence, cloud services, advanced manufacturing processes, and other energy-intensive industrial transformations. Furthermore, the Decree creates a new electricity consumption category for these industries, applicable to various voltage levels (500, 220, 66, and 23 kV), with tariffs denominated in U.S. dollars and a horizon of up to 15 years, subject to update mechanisms.

As part of the same scheme, Decree No. 5306/26 creates a Biministerial Commission composed of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) and the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MITIC). This commission will be responsible for accrediting companies that qualify as Convergent Industries, based on the submission of a "Productive Linkage Plan" aimed at maximizing local economic and technological impact.

In addition to this general framework, Decree No. 5307/2026 introduces a specific treatment for "Power-to-X Convergent Industries" — projects that convert renewable energy into energy carriers and raw materials such as hydrogen, ammonia, methanol, synthetic fuels, and others. This Decree formally incorporates these ventures into the Convergent Industries regime and creates a specific consumption category for Power-to-X projects connected to Very High Voltage (220 kV), with tariffs also denominated in U.S. dollars and a planned duration of up to

15 years. Unlike the general regime, the MIC acts as the direct enforcement authority for the accreditation and authorization of these projects.

Both Decrees align with the objectives of the Paraguay 2050 National Development Plan and an investment attraction strategy based on leveraging the country's comparative energy advantage, promoting higher value-added activities, know-how transfer, and integration into global productive chains.

From a practical perspective, this framework is still in the implementation phase. While the National Electricity Administration (ANDE) must adapt its tariff structure and the Decrees provide for administrative periods for their rollout, the effective application of the new regimes will depend on additional regulations and the accreditation of specific projects, which will reasonably take time.

In conclusion, Decrees No. 5306/26 and No. 5307/26 constitute a significant signal in terms of industrial and energy policy. While they do not resolve the challenges of implementation, predictability, and institutional coordination on their own, they represent a positive step toward creating a more attractive environment for investments in strategic sectors such as technology, advanced industry, and energy transition in Paraguay.

To access the full text of the Decrees, click here:
[Decree No. 5306/26 - Decree No. 5307/26](#)



Contact



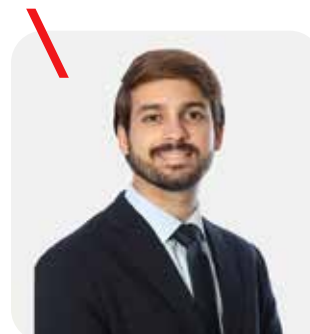
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