
INSTITUTE OF
RESEARCH
IIJ
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CODE OF
JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION
LAW No. 879/1981, UPDATED

AND CONSOLIDATED

WITH REFERENCES TO THE TEXTS OF
THE REGULATORY PROVISIONS

© **SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE**

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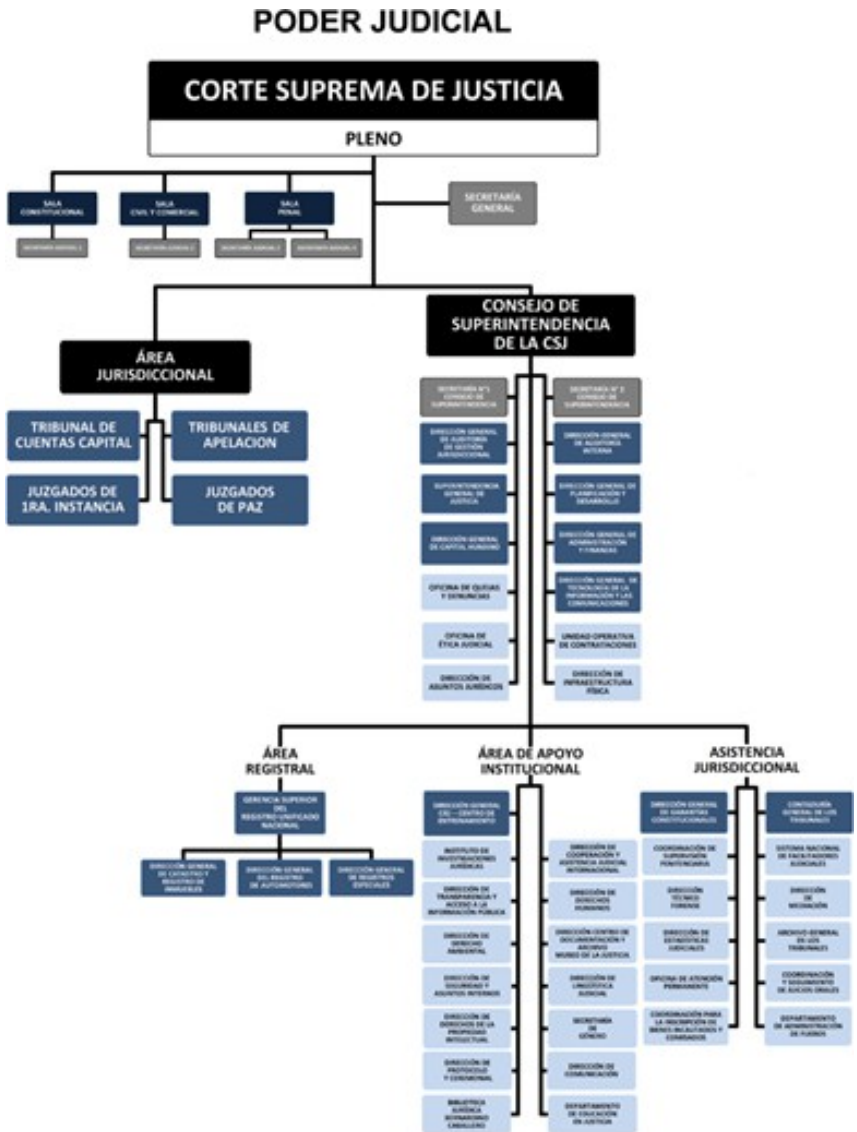
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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART[1]



[1]https://www.pj.gov.py/organigrama/

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INTRODUCTION

The Institute for Legal Research of the Supreme Court of Justice, as a technical legal body supporting judicial administration, is pleased to make available to the legal community the "Code of Judicial Organization. Law No. 879/81. Updated and Consolidated," in digital format.

This work is a revised edition of the first and only publication produced in print in 1997 by the Institute, which at that time was known as the Division of Research, Legislation, and Publications of the International Center for Judicial Studies of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The work involved reviewing and analyzing all the institutions contained in the Code, as well as the related regulatory provisions that complement them, ensuring that repeals, amendments, and effective dates are accurately reflected, and including updated and supplementary legal provisions that add value, presented through a system of footnotes: Constitution, Codes, Laws, Decrees, Resolutions, Ordinances. It contains a general index and a summarized alphabetical subject index. The second part contains the Annex on Supplementary Regulatory Provisions, which will soon be completed and updated; it is fully linked to the corresponding official texts of these provisions.

The publication is made available digitally on the Judiciary's website in PDF format, so that it is freely accessible to all at no cost, subject to the copyright of the Supreme Court of Justice; this source must be cited for the corresponding legal purposes.

Confident in the usefulness of this legal tool, which governs the functions of the judicial system, the Institute for Legal Research has fulfilled one of its objectives: to provide support materials for judicial work in order to ensure effective and efficient justice.

LAW No. 879/1981

CODE OF
E JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

LAW No. 879/1981

CODE OF JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION[2]

THE CONGRESS OF THE PARAGUAYAN NATION ENACTS WITH THE FORCE OF LAW:

BOOK I

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY[3]

TITLE I

ON THE FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY[4]

Article 1. The Judiciary exercises its judicial functions under the terms and guarantees established in Chapter IX of the Constitution[5].

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[2] Published in the Official Gazette No. 144 (bis) of December 2, 1981.

[3] Law No. 5360/2014 "Establishing the National Commission for the Study of the Reform of the Laws Governing the Operation of the Judiciary"; Law No. 6200/2018 "Amending Articles 2 and 3 of Law No. 5360/2014 'Establishing the National Commission for the Study of the Reform of the Laws Governing the Operation of the Judiciary'"; Law No. 6567/2020 "Amending Article 3 of Law No. 6200/2018 'Amending Articles 2 and 3 of Law No. 5360/2014 "Establishing the National Commission for the Study of the Reform of the Laws Governing the Functioning of the Judiciary"'; Law No. 6801/2021 "Establishing the National Commission for the Investigation of Kidnappings and Their Links to Organized Crime and Political Groups"; Resolution No. 425/2006 "Approving the Implementation Plan for the Pilot Project on the Protection of Whistleblowers Reporting Acts of Public Corruption"; Resolution No. 542/2008 "Approving the 2006–2010 National Integrity Plan prepared by the Steering Council of the National Integrity System (CISNI)"; Resolution No. 954/2015 "Ratifying and approving the content of the 'Manual of Best Practices in Strategic Planning for the Judiciary'"; Resolution No. 1666/2022 (Establishes the Observatory of Landmark Cases Section, under the Immediate Response Department of the General Directorate of Jurisdictional Management Audits, whose purpose shall be to ensure transparent access to information regarding the proceedings followed in criminal cases related to

Article 2. Judicial power shall be exercised by [6]:

- The Supreme Court of Justice[7] ;

corruption and that have been declared emblematic by the Supervisory Council of the Supreme Court of Justice)

[4] Resolution No. 783/2012 "Approving the Code of Good Governance of the Judiciary of the Republic of Paraguay"; Resolution No. 1675/2022 "Establishing the Commission for Quality Management in the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1688/2023 (ratifying the "Ibero-American Decalogue for Quality Justice," approved by the Plenary Assembly of the XVI Ibero-American Judicial Summit, held on April 25, 26, and 27, 2012, in the City of Buenos Aires; annexed to the Resolution).

[5] Amended by the Constitution, Art. 246, Chapter III, Title I, Part II. Constitution, Arts. 3, 11 through 23, 36 through 41, 44, 47, 63, 101 et seq., 117, no. 11), 131–137, 154, 157, 191, 192, 193 *in fine*, 195, 225, 231–234, 235, no. 2), 236, 238, no. 10), 247–275, 288; Law No. 6940/2022 "Establishing mechanisms and procedures to prevent and punish acts of racism and discrimination against people of African descent."

[6] Amended by Law No. 963/1982, "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization," Art. 1. Original text: *Art. 2. Judicial power shall be exercised by: the Supreme Court of Justice; the Court of Auditors; the Courts of Appeal; the Courts of First Instance; the Justice of the Peace (Justicia Letrada) (*as amended by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Courts of the Peace"*; Criminal Investigating Courts; and Arbitrators and Mediators;* Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting the obligation to pay court fees and attorney's fees in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace."

[7] Constitution, Art. 259, subpar. 6); Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 38, para. 1), 39, 140, 142, 477 et seq., 480, 481 et seq.; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 3, subpar. h); Law No. 1885/2002 "On Adults"; Law No. 6495/2019 "Authorizing the Implementation of the System of Telematic Hearings in the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office"; Law No. 7085/2023 "On digital inclusion for older adults"; Law No. 7615/2025 "Amending Article 8 of Law No. 609/1995 'Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice' and repealing Law No. 7058/2023"; Decree No. 10068/2007 "Regulating Law No. 1885/2002 'On Older Adults'"; Resolution No. 882/2014 "Approving the protocol of the inter-institutional committee (Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Ministry of Public Defense, and Public Prosecutor's Office) as an alternative means of access to justice for adults deprived of liberty in Paraguay"; Resolution No. 1373/2020 "Regulating the resumption of activities in the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1391/2020 "Establishing guidelines for scheduling criminal hearings during the state of public health emergency due to COVID-19";

- The Court of Auditors[8] ;

- The Courts of Appeal[9];

- The *Juvenile* Courts of Appeal[10];

- The Courts of First Instance[11] ;

[8] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 30; Resolution No. 728/2011 "Approving the Manual of Organization and Functions and the Manual of Administrative Management of the Court of Auditors, which shall take effect as of November 1, 2011."

[9] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 31–37; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 38(2), 461 et seq.

[10] Current name: Courts of Appeal for Children and Adolescents (Amended by the Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 158–160, 254; Criminal Courts of Appeal for Adolescents (Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 160, 223); Resolution No. 258/2002 (The Criminal Records Office may uni ly record decisions that, with respect to adolescents who have violated criminal law, impose, by final, unappealable, and enforceable judgment, a custodial measure, as provided for in Art. 206 of Law 1680/2001; The Office of Criminal Statistics may only provide information on final judgments imposing correctional measures to the interested party and to judicial magistrates, judges, prosecutors, and defenders of children and adolescents; Resolution No. 271/2003 (Regarding the designation of the "Criminal Appeals Court for Adolescents"); Resolution No. 917/2014 "Whereby it is resolved to ratify the content of the Lima Declaration on Restorative Juvenile Justice"; Resolution No. 1440/2020 "Amending the Pilot Project for the Care of Adolescent Offenders (PAI) to the Program for Adolescents in Conflict with Criminal Law (PACLP) (amends Resolution No. 329/2004 "Regulating the Implementation of the PAI Project for the Care of Adolescent Offenders)."

[11] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 38–41; Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 224; Code of Criminal Procedure: Criminal Judges, Art. 226; Enforcement Judges: Arts. 38(3), 41, 44, 364 et seq., 439 et seq.; Sentencing Courts:
Articles 38(4), 42, 224, 279, 282, 283–364 et seq.; Art. 38, para. 5), 43, 148, para. 3, 490; Law No. 5162/2015 "Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay"; Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing the State Protocol," Art. 17, para. 38; Law No. 7191/2023 "Establishing the courts of first instance, the criminal court of first in , and public defender's offices in the city of General Elizardo Aquino, San Pedro Department"; Law No. 7247/2024 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance in the city of Carmelo Peralta, within the Judicial District of the Department of Alto Paraguay"; Resolution No. 789/2012 (Establishing that proceedings pertaining to

- *Juvenile Protection and Correctional Courts*[12] ,

relating to illicit drug trafficking and related offenses, whether already initiated or to be initiated, shall also be handled by the Sentencing Courts and Courts of Appeal of the Capital); Resolution No. 841/2013 "Establishing the Electronic Judicial Case File Project"; Resolution No. 1623/2022 (On the restructuring of the jurisdiction of the "Online Case Registry," First Phase of the Criminal Enforcement Courts, and reaffirms the validity of Resolution No. 1194/2017 (Regarding the restructuring, by regional sectors, of the jurisdiction of the Criminal Enforcement Courts of the Central Judicial District).

[12] Amended by the Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 161, 224: Court for Children and Adolescents (Art. 160), Criminal Court for Adolescents (Art. 224); Law No. 5415/2015 "Establishing the Registry of Delinquent Child Support Debtors (REDAM)"; Law No. 6083/2018 "Amending Law No. 1680/2001 'Code on Children and Adolescents,' Articles 29, 41, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 158, 159, 165, 167, 175"; Law No. 6903/2022 "Establishing measures to protect minors from the influence of slot machines"; Law No. 7103/2023 "Approving the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance and the Protocol on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations"; Law No. 7247/2024 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance in the city of Carmelo Peralta, within the Judicial District of the Department of Alto Paraguay"; Law No. 7519/2025 "Establishing the regulatory framework for administrative and judicial proceedings regarding the return and international visitation of children and adolescents"; Law No. 7549/2025 "Mandating the retention of data to combat child and adolescent pornography and related criminal offenses"; Resolution No. 744/2012 "Establishing the rotation system for the Courts of First Instance for Children and Adolescents in the Judicial District of Cordillera"; Resolution No. 834/2013 (Prioritizes the deinstitutionalization of children and adolescents subject to protective measures through the intervention of the Judicial Advisory Team, if available, or the Special Protection Directorate (DIPROE) of the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents, which shall conduct a search for the nuclear or extended family of children and adolescents living in shelter facilities and maintain family ties, with a view to their integration or reintegration into the family environment under safe conditions that guarantee their protection and continued full exercise of their rights); Resolution No. 965/2015 "Establishing guidelines for the admission of children and adolescents in emergency situations to health care facilities as a precautionary protective measure"; Resolution No. 1392/2020 "Regulating the Protocol for the Interdisciplinary Advisory Team on Justice for Children and Adolescents"; Resolution No. 1525/2021 (Plan to streamline the use of dismissals, data protection in private criminal actions, and criminal cases without identification of defendants); Resolution No. 1687/2023 "Regarding

- *Civil and Commercial Courts*[13] ,
- *Criminal Investigating Courts*[14] ; and
- Arbitrators and Mediators[15] ; and
- Justices of the Peace[16] .

which establishes procedures for applying for registration in the registry of delinquent alimony debtors (REDAM."

[13] Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace"; Law No. 6351/2019 "Amending Articles 4 and 6 of Law No. 6,059/2018 'Amending Law No. 879/81 "Code of Judicial Organization" and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace'"; Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting the obligation to pay court fees and attorney's fees in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace"; Resolution No. 1405/2020 (Establishing a new order of substitution for the Justices of the Peace of the Capital for the purpose of better organizing the administration of justice).

[14] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 47. Under the current Code of Criminal Procedure, this provision is no longer in effect.

[15] Judicial Organization Code, Arts. 48–55; Law No. 7561/2025 "On Arbitration
"

([16]) Constitution, Arts. 26, 63; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 56–60; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 19, subsections 1), 2), 21 et seq., 41, no. 3), 44, 301, 311 et seq.,
312, 407 through 419, 420, 422 et seq.; Law No. 2702/2005 "Expanding Section II, Art. 60 of Law No. 879/81 'Code of Judicial Organization'"; Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81 'Code of Judicial Organization' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace," Art. 1; Law No. 6964/2022 "Designating the clerks of the Justices of the Peace of the Republic of Paraguay as specialized court clerks of the Justices of the Peace with jurisdiction in civil, commercial, labor, criminal, and child and adolescent matters, and establishing their salary regime"; Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting from the obligation to pay court fees and legal representation in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace"; Law No. 7239/2024 "On the social em emergency regarding violence against women, girls, boys, and adolescents, and reinforces strategies aimed at promoting a change in the sociocultural patterns that perpetuate inequality between men and women"; Law No. 7269/2024 "On the prevention, control, and eradication of violence in sports"; Law No. 7300/2024 "Which protects the integrity of the electrical system, provides for the seizure and forfeiture of property associated with such a punishable act, and amends Article 173 of Law No. 1160/1997, the 'Penal Code'"; Law No. 7411/2025 "On firearms and their components,

Art. 3. The following are complementary and auxiliary to the administration of justice[17]:

ammunition and its components, controlled accessories, explosives, explosive accessories, chemical precursors of explosives, explosive-related substances, and pyrotechnic articles"; Law No. 7467/2025 "Establishing special provisions for sporting events of international significance held in the Republic of Paraguay"; Law No. 7549/2025 "Mandating the retention of data to combat pornography involving children and adolescents and related criminal offenses"; Decree No. 3337/2025 "Regulating Law No. 7269/2024 'On the Prevention, Control, and Eradication of Violence in Sports'";

[17] Amended by Law No. 963/82 "Amending and expanding certain provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization," Art. 1. Original text: *Art. 3: The following are complementary and auxiliary to the judiciary: the Public Prosecutor's Office; the Office of Public Defense and the Office of the Guardian Ad Litem; the Police; attorneys; solicitors; notaries and public notaries; auctioneers; experts in general and translators; and court officers.*

Law No. 4423/2011, "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense," Art. 35; Law No. 1885/2002, "On Adults"; Law No. 5415/2015, "Establishing the Registry of Delinquent Alimony Debtors (REDAM)"; Law No. 6506/2019 "Amending Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Law No. 5415/2015 'Establishing the Registry of Delinquent Alimony Debtors (REDAM)'"; Law No. 6795/2021 "Establishing conditions and requirements for the suspension or exclusion of older adults from the alimony system established by Law No. 3728/2009 'Establishing the right to alimony for older adults living in poverty'"; Law No. 7103/2023 "Approving the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance and the Protocol on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations"; Law No. 7600/2025 " , which approves the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons"; Decree No. 10068/2007 "Regulating Law No. 1885/2002 'On Older Adults'"; Decree No. 6578/2022 "Regulating and clarifying aspects of the implementation of Law No. 6795/2021, 'Establishing conditions and requirements for the suspension or exclusion of older adults from the alimony regime established in Law No. 3728/2009' "Establishing conditions and requirements for the suspension or exclusion of older adults from the alimony system"; Law No. 7085/2023 "On Digital Inclusion for Older Adults"; Resolution No. 1155/2017 (Authorizes the development and implementation of the Electronic System for Notifying the Initiation of Investigations by the Public Prosecutor's Office in compliance with the provisions of Article 290 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be included as a service available to Prosecutors on the Parties' Management Portal, and shall operate under the following framework); Resolution No. 1687/2023 "Establishing Means of

- The Public Prosecutor's Office[18] ;

- The Ministry of Public Defense [19];

- Juvenile Justice Assistants [20];

- The General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office [21];

for applying for registration in the Registry of Delinquent Alimony Debtors (REDAM)"; Resolution No. 1743/2024 "Regulating Article 9, subsection b), of Law No. 6506/2020, regarding the Certificate of History of Delinquent Alimony Debtors, in the context of registry and notarial proceedings."

[18] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 61–69; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office"; Law No. 7511/2025 "Amending Article 60 of Law No. 1562/2000 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office'."

[19] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 70–82; Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 162–164, 229; Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Public Defender's Office."

[20] Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 165; Law No. 6068/2018 "Approving the Hague Convention of October 19, 1996, on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement, and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children"; Law No. 6486/2019 "On the promotion and protection of the right of children and adolescents to live in a family, regulating alternative care measures and adoption"; Law No. 6891/2022 "Amending Article 116 of Law No. 6486/2019 "On the promotion and protection of the right of children and adolescents to live in a family, which regulates alternative care measures and adoption"; Law No. 7549/2025 "Which establishes the mandatory retention of data to combat child and adolescent pornography and related criminal offenses"; Decree No. 5402/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6486 dated February 4, 2020, 'On the promo tion and protection of the right of children and adolescents to live in a family, which regulates alternative care measures and adoption'"; Resolution No. 850/2013 "Establishing compliance guidelines within judicial adoption proceedings" Note: Take into account the current status of Law No. 6486/2020 "On the Promotion and Protection of the Right of Children and Adolescents to Live in a Family, which regulates alternative care measures and adoption," , which repealed *Law No. 1136/1997 "On Adoptions*."

[21] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 181; Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankruptcy"; Law No. 5025/2013 "Amending Articles 138 and 139 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law'"; Law No. 6481/2020 "Amending Articles 18, 137, and 138 of Law No. 154/1969 'On Bankruptcy,' as amended by Law No. 5025/2013"; Resolution No. 1211/2017 "Authorizing the implementation of the online management module for reports and certificates of personal entries in the Registry

- the Forensic Medical Corps[22] ;

- Attorneys and Solicitors[23] ;

- Notaries and Public Notaries[24] ;

General Bankruptcy Registry and the Call for Creditors of the General Directorate of Public Registries ( )".

[22] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 182–185; Resolution No. 617/2010 "Whereby the 'Forensic Technical Office' of the Jurisdictional Area of the Supreme Court of Justice is established."

[23] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 87–98.

[24] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 101–160.

- The Police[25] ;

- Auctioneers [26];

- Experts [27] in general and Translators [28] ; and

[25] Constitution, Arts. 175, 272; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 36, 237; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 58–61; Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 230; Law No. 5471/2015 "Establishing penalties for the prohibitions set forth in Law No. 1115/1997 on the Military Personnel Statute, and Law No. *222/1993 'Organic Law of the National Police' (*Law repealed by Law No. 7280/2024 "On the Reform and Modernization of the National Police"), regarding the manufacture, sale, and use of uniforms by law enforcement personnel"; Law No. 6068/2018 "Approving the Hague Convention of October 19, 1996, on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement, and Cooperation in Matters of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children"; Law No. 7348/2024 "Approving the Operational Agreement for the Implementation of Mechanisms for the Exchange of Immigration Information among the Mercosur Member States"; Law No. 7549/2025 "Establishing the Mandatory Retention of Data to Combat Child and Adolescent Pornography and Related Criminal Offenses"; Decree No. 4904/2025 "Regulating various articles of Law No. 7280/2024 'On the Reform and Modernization of the National Police' and establishing procedures for promotions and criteria for the performance evaluation of officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Police."

[26] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 161–169; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 47, 470–502; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 47–52.

[27] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 174–180, 200; Penal Code, Art. 148, subpar. 1), no. 2); Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. Code of Criminal Procedure, , Arts. 80, 81, 111, 178, 192, 202 et seq., 213, 216, 226, 255, 2nd paragraph, 320, 365, 3rd para-paragraph 370 et seq., 390, 427(8), 434(1), 438; Law No. 1012/1983 "Schedule of Architects' Fees," arts. 6, 7, 8; Law No. 5777/2016 "On the Comprehensive Protection of Women Against All Forms of Violence," art. 36; Law No. 6844/2021 "Regulating the Professional Practice of Geologists," Art. 4, subpar. c); Law No. 7239/2024 "On the Social Emergency Regarding Violence Against Women, Girls, Boys, and Adolescents and Strengthening Strategies Aimed at Promoting a Change in Sociocultural Patterns That Perpetuate Inequality Between Men and Women"; Resolution No. 1392/2020 "Regulating the Protocol for the Interdisciplinary Advisory Team on Justice for Children and Adolescents," para. 5; Resolution No. 1440/2020 "Amending the Pilot Project for the Care of Juvenile Offenders (PAI) to become the Program for Adolescents in Conflict with Criminal Law (PACLP) (amending Resolution No. 329/2004 "Regulating the Implementation of the PAI Project for the Care of Adolescent Offenders); Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Providing that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country use the parameters

- Court Officers[29] .

Art. 4. Institutions or individuals to whom the law assigns such a function are also considered Auxiliaries of Justice[30] .

TITLE II

ON JURISDICTION AND COMPETENCE

CHAPTER I

ON JURISDICTION

Article 5. Jurisdiction consists of the authority to hear and decide cases in court and to enforce the judgments rendered. There shall be no special jurisdictions other than those established by the Constitution and the law[31].

Art. 6. Jurisdiction may not be extended, except for territorial jurisdiction, which may be extended by agreement of the parties in civil and commercial proceedings; nor may it be delegated. Judges and courts shall determine

the fair valuation of the professional fees of court-appointed experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters."

[28] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 173; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 128–130; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 7, 111(2), 119, 381(2), 226; Resolution No. 50/1997 "Regulating Article 173 of Law No. 879/81 ' n Code of Judicial Organization' regarding the registration of translators and interpreters."

[29] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 170–172; Law No. 1110/85 " e System for Judicial Notifications."

[30] Constitution, Arts. 101, 106, 173, 175, 257, 265; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 214–226; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Arts. 63–65; Law No. 7511/2025 "Amending Article 60 of Law No. 1562/2000 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office'"; Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense," Art. 35; Resolution No. 479/2007 "Admission of *Amicus Curiae* in Judicial Proceedings."

[31] Constitution, Arts. 173, 273–275; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 521, 566, 603.

and shall decide on their own the cases within their jurisdiction, but may, when necessary, appoint other judges to conduct specific proceedings[32] .

Art. 7. Judges and courts shall exercise jurisdiction within the limits of their authority[33] .

Art. 8. Criminal courts and tribunals shall act ex officio or at the request of a party, depending on the nature of the action arising from the crime. All other courts and tribunals shall exercise their functions only at the request of a party, except in cases where the law authorizes them to act ex officio[34] .

[32] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 5; Labor Procedure Code, Art. 27; Criminal Procedure Code, Arts. 31, 490 et seq.; Law No. 597/1995 "Approving the Buenos Aires Protocol on Contractual Jurisdiction," Art. 4; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 3, 6, 15, 159, 224, 521, 566, 603, 657–659, 685; Resolution No. 1511/2021 "Which establishes the need to apply pretrial detention only in exceptional cases, provides guidance for that purpose, and promotes the use of ex officio review as a tool to alleviate prison overcrowding."

[33] Constitution, Art. 136; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 24, 25; Code Civil Procedure Code, Arts. 2, 4, 5, 93, 224, 566, 603, 685, 697; Penal Code, Arts. 6–9, 11(3); Criminal Procedure Code, Arts. 32–34.

[34] Labor Procedure Code, Art. 58; Civil Procedure Code, Arts. 2, 98, 243, 337; Criminal Procedure Code, Arts. 14–26; Law No. 5162/2015 "Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay"; Law No. 7621/2025 "Amending and Expanding Various Articles of Law No. 5162/2014 'Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay'"; Decision No. 789/2012 (Establishing that cases involving illicit drug trafficking and related offenses, whether already initiated or to be initiated, shall also be heard by the Sentencing Courts and Courts of Appeal of the Capital); Resolution No. 841/2013 "Establishing the Electronic Court Case File Project"; Resolution No. 1623/2022 (On the restructuring of the jurisdiction and the "Online Case Registry" IT tool, First Phase of the Criminal Enforcement Courts, and reaffirming the validity of Resolution No. 1194/2017 (On the restructuring, by regional sectors, of the jurisdiction of the Criminal Enforcement Courts of the Central Judicial District); Resolution No. 1650/2022 "Regulating the optimization of the use of telematic means in criminal proceedings."

Art. 9. Judges and courts shall apply the Constitution, international treaties, codes and other laws, decrees, municipal ordinances, and regulations, in the order of precedence set forth[35] .

They may not refuse to administer justice. In the event of insufficiency, ambiguity, or silence of the law, they shall apply the provisions of analogous laws and the general principles of law and shall take judicial precedents into consideration.

The applicable foreign law shall be applied ex officio by the judges and courts of the Republic, without prejudice to the right of the parties to allege and prove its existence, content, and validity[36] .

Art. 10. The authorities shall provide the necessary assistance for the execution of judicial proceedings, warrants, and rulings. Whenever a judicial officer or court official presents a written order from a competent judge or court to carry out a search, arrest, detention, release, eviction, seizure, or attachment of property, or any other precautionary measure, officials or agents of the Executive Branch shall comply with it immediately[37] .

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[35] Constitution, Art. 137.

[36] Constitution, Arts. 16, 17, 45(1), 136, 137, 141, 145, 256; Law No. 63/1968 "Approving and Ratifying Convention No. 107 of the International Labor Organization Concerning the Protection of Indigenous, Tribal, and Semitribal Peoples," Art. 8, subpar. b); Law No. 891/81 "Approving and ratifying the Inter- can Convention on Evidence and Information on Foreign Law," Art. 22; Civil Code, Arts. 6, 22; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 37, 199; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 6, 15, 16, 249, 384, 532–537, 550, 695; Labor Code, Arts. 6, 45, 137, 141, 145,
256; Law No. 426/1994 "Establishing the Charter of the Departmental Government," Arts. 17, subpar. e), 24–27; Law No. 3966/2010 "Municipal Charter."

[37] Constitution, Arts. 175, second paragraph, 257; Labor Procedural Code, Art. 68; Civil Procedural Code, Arts. 2, 16, 163, 451, 498, 507, 508, 513, 514, 537, 571,
574, 578, 586, 627, 630, 695, 710, 721, 734; Judicial Organization Code, Arts. 3, 237; Criminal Procedure Code, Arts. 52–66; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office"; Law No. 7511/2025 "Amending Article 60 of Law No. 1562/2000 'Or gic Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office,' Arts. 26, 27; Law No. 6071/2018 "Approving the Ibero-American Convention on the Use of Videoconferencing in International Cooperation between Justice Systems and the Additional Protocol to the Ibero-American Convention on the Use of Videoconferencing in International Cooperation between Justice Systems—

CHAPTER II

JURISDICTION[38]

Art. 11. Jurisdiction in civil, commercial, labor, and administrative litigation matters is determined by territory, subject matter, the value or amount in dispute, domicile or residence, the level of jurisdiction, the court's docket order, and related cases[39] .

Art. 12. Jurisdiction in *criminal* matters is established by the nature, place, and time of commission of the punishable acts, the level of jurisdiction, the court's turn[(40)] ,and related cases.

"matters of justice related to costs, language provisions, and the submission of requests"; Law No. 6757/2021 "Establishing the use of video cameras in proceedings conducted by government officials"; Law No. 7001/2022 "Approving the Treaty on the Electronic Transmission of Requests for International Legal Cooperation between Central Authorities." Iber@ Electronic Platform

[38] Law No. 7247/2024 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance in the city of Carmelo Peralta, within the Judicial District of the Alto Paraguay Department"; Resolution No. 525/2008 "Amending Article 1 of Resolution No. 519/2008 with regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance of Luque and San Lorenzo"; Resolution No. 689/2011 (Providing that one of the positions of Criminal and Sentencing Judge in the Concepción Judicial District shall perform the functions of a Pretrial Judge in the town of Yby Yaú); Resolution No. 1020/2015 (Establishing the Criminal Preliminary Hearing Court with jurisdiction over the districts of Avaí, Tava'i, and General H. Morínigo, within the Judicial District of Caazapá).

[39] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 13 through 17, 19, 20–23 (residence), 28, 32, 35, 36 (related cases), 38–41, 61, 63; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2–14, 121, 238, 521, 537, 566, 603, 685, 741, 748.

[40] Order No. 901/2014 "Establishing the order and docket schedules for the Criminal Guarantees Courts of Salto del Guairá—Judicial District of Canindeyú—and their respective Clerks' Offices"; Resolution No. 1001/2015 (Regarding a 10-day rotation system for each Criminal Court of Guarantees in Coronel Oviedo, Judicial District of Caaguazú, until the Online Filing System is implemented at for said Judicial District); Resolution No. 1003/2015 (Authorizing the Criminal Court of Guarantees created for the Judicial District of Concepción, which shall become Criminal Court of Guarantees No. 4); Resolution No. 1057/2016 "Establishing guidelines to optimize the operation of the criminal courts of

In proceedings involving related crimes and misdemeanors, the judge with jurisdiction over the former shall also have jurisdiction over the misdemeanors.

In cases of common crimes, there shall be no jurisdiction other than the ordinary jurisdiction, and this shall take precedence over all others in cases of related offenses. In crimes committed on the high seas aboard national vessels[41] or aircraft, the judges and courts of the Republic shall have jurisdiction. Likewise, they shall have jurisdiction in

"guarantee of the capital"; Resolution No. 1068/2016 "Amending Article 7 of Resolution No. 1052 of March 2, 2016"; Decree No. 1525/2021 (Plan to expedite the use of dismissals, data protection in private criminal actions, and criminal cases without the identification of defendants); Order No. 1695/2023 (Establishment of Courts: Courts of First Instance in Civil, Commercial, Labor, and Juvenile Matters in Naranjal; Criminal Court of Preliminary Hearings and Juvenile Criminal Court in Naranjal; Labor Court in Ciudad del Este, which will become the Third Division of Ciudad del Este; Criminal Enforcement Court of Ciudad del Este, which will be reorganized as the Court of First Instance for Criminal Enforcement of the Third Circuit of Ciudad del Este; establishment of Sentencing Court No. 5 of the Alto Paraná Judicial District; authorization of the Justice of the Peace Court of Raúl Peña); Resolution No. 1735/2024 (Unified system of biweekly dockets for the distribution of all cases among the Justice of the Peace Courts of the First and Second Dockets of San Juan Nepomuceno).

[41] Law No. 2367/2005 "Approving the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea"; Law No. 2535/2005 "Approving the United Nations Convention against Corruption"; Law No. 2614/2005 "Approving the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea"; Law No. 2886/2006 "Approving the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage and its Annex"; Law No. 3117/2007 "Approving the Convention on Slavery, the Protocol Amending the Convention on Slavery and its corresponding Annex, and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery"; Law No. 3533/2008 "Approving the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime"; Law No. 3623/2008 "Approving the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel"; y Law No. 3677/2009 "Approving the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism"; Law No. 3977/2010 "Approving the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance"; Law No. 4564/2012 "Approving the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness"; Law No. 7128/2023 "Approving the Agreement between the Republic of Paraguay and the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Strengthen the Fight against Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes."

cases in which, at the time the crime is committed, the vessel is in foreign jurisdictional waters or the aircraft is in foreign airspace, if the affected governments do not intervene[42] .

Art. 13. Territorial jurisdiction is determined by the boundaries of each judicial district[43] .

[42] Aeronautical Code, Art. 5; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 11 (jurisdiction), 21 (related cases), 24, 25; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 224; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 31–37; Law No. 5400/2015 "On the Surveillance and Protection of Paraguayan Airspace," Art. 3; Law No. 6917/2022 "Amending Article 63 of Law No. 1860/2002 'Establishing the Aeronautical Code of the Republic of Paraguay'"; Resolution No. 3/1952 (Duty Schedules for Criminal Courts); Resolution No. 154/2000 (Approval of the regulations governing the transitional judicial organization of the criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Law No. 1444/1999); Resolution No. 209/2001 "Organizing the Support Offices of the Criminal Justice System"; Resolution No. 591/2009 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Capital's Sentencing Courts"; Resolution No. 634/2010 (Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of Sentencing Courts in Central); Resolution No. 665/2010 "Providing that in cases of recusal, challenge, or other impediment involving criminal judges, the case file shall be returned to the criminal case intake desk by the court facing the impediment, for a new random assignment"; Resolution No. 678/2011 "Amending Resolution No. 591/2009 to provide for the new composition of Sentencing Courts for the handling of oral trials to be assigned by lot by the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of Sentencing Courts of the Capital"; Resolution No. 820/2013 "Authorizing the implementation of the Online Filing System for the Criminal Jurisdiction" (Article 4 of Resolution No. 820/2013 is hereby repealed); Resolution No. 827/2013 "Authorizing the implementation of the Online Filing System for the criminal jurisdiction" (Provides for the postponement of the effective date of Resolution No. 820/2013); Resolution No. 876/2014 "Approving the regulations of the Technical Commission for the Support of Criminal Justice"; Resolution No. 1500/2021 (Numbering of all Criminal Courts of First Instance for Sentencing in the Judicial District of Guairá, so that they may be included in the Constitutional Guarantees Distribution System).

[43] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 5, 224; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 36, 37; Law No. 6/1989 "Renaming the capital city of the Department of Alto Paraná 'Ciudad del Este,' which until now has been known as 'Ciudad Presidente Stroessner'"; Decree No. 9476/1985 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Pedro Juan Caballero"; Law No. 59/1990 "Creating the Cir-

"Judicial District of Caaguazú and San Pedro"; Law No. 278/1993 "Establishing the Judicial District of the Department of Ñeembucú"; Law No. 279/1993 "Establishing the Judicial District of the Department of Misiones"; Law No. 326/1994 "Expanding the Geographical Boundaries of the Judicial District of Concepción"; Law No. 2224/2003 "Establishing the Judicial District of the IX Department of Paraguarí"; Law No. 2409/2004 "Establishing the Judicial District of the VI Department of Caazapá"; Law No. 2461/2004 "Establishing the Judicial District of the Second Department of San Pedro"; Law No. 2528/2004 "Establishing the Judicial District of the Third Department of Cordillera, with its seat in the city of Caacupé"; Law No. 2567/2005 "Establishing the Judicial District of the Department of Presidente Hayes, with its seat in the city of Villa Hayes"; Law No. 3151/2006 "Establishing the Judicial District of the Central Department, with its seat in the city of San Lorenzo"; Law No. 6379/2019 "Establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime with y jurisdiction within the criminal justice system," Art. 3; Law No. 6510/2021 "Establishing the Electoral Judicial District of the Department of San Pedro"; Law No. 6697/2021 "Establishing Courts and Public Defender's Offices in the Judicial District of the Department of Alto Paraná"; Law No. 6745/2021 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Appeals, Sentencing Courts, Preliminary Hearing Courts, and Enforcement Courts in the Judicial District of Central"; Law No. 6783/2021 "Establishing the Courts, Courts of First Instance, and Public Defender's Offices of the city of Doctor Juan Eulogio Estigarribia in the Department of Caaguazú"; Law No. 7191/2023 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance, the Criminal Sentencing Court, and Public Defender's Offices in the city of General Elizardo Aquino, San Pedro Department"; Law No. 7239/2024 "On the social emergency regarding violence against women, girls, boys, and adolescents, and reinforcing strategies aimed at promoting a change in the sociocultural patterns that perpetuate inequality between men and women"; Law No. 7411/2025 "On firearms, their components, ammunition and its components, controlled accessories, explosives, explosive accessories, chemical precursors for explosives, explosive-related substances, and pyrotechnic articles"; Law No. 7422/2024 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance, the Criminal Sentencing Court, and the Public Defender's Offices of the city of Santa Rosa de Lima, which shall fall under the jurisdiction of the Judicial District of the Department of Misiones"; Law No. 7497/2025 "Establishing Courts, Public Defender's Offices, Prosecutors' Offices, and Courts of Appeal in the Judicial District of the Department of Paraguarí"; Law No. 7549/2025 "Which mandates the retention of data to combat child and adolescent pornography and related criminal offenses"; Decree No. 32888/1958 "Dividing the Republic into five territorial districts in accordance with Article 4 of Law No. 407, dated January 30, 1957, establishing criminal investigating courts, whose capitals shall be Asunción, Concepción, Encarnación, Pilar, and Villarrica"; Decree No. 4298/1964 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Villarrica"; Decree No. 11505/1965 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Encarnación"; Decree No.

18115/1966 "Establishing the boundaries of the Judicial District of Concepción"; Decree No. 855/1983 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Presidente Stroessner"; Resolution No. 127/1994 (On the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial District of Concepción); Resolution No. 24/1996 "On the territorial jurisdiction of courts established by law: Capital District, Caaguazú, San Pedro Alto Paraná, Canindeyú, and Guairá, Misiones); Resolution No. 104/1998 "Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 24/1996 (Regarding territorial jurisdiction, Court of First Instance of Caacupé); Resolution No. 187/2000 (Amending Resolution No. 24/1996 regarding the Court of First Instance of Paraguarí); Resolution No. 251/2002 "On the territorial jurisdiction of Courts of First Instance, Judicial Districts of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú); Resolution No. 253/2002 (On the territorial jurisdiction of Courts of First Instance: Asunción, Filadelfia, Luque, San Lorenzo, Capiatá, J. Augusto Saldívar, Lambaré, Paraguarí, Caacupé); Resolution No. 301/2004 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance of Santa Rita); Resolution No. 321/2004 (Amending Resolution No. 253/2002 regarding the jurisdiction of the Concepción Judicial District: Puerto Pinasco; Pozo Colorado; and Río Verde); Resolution No. 410/2006 (Ordering the relocation of the Criminal Guarantee Court of Santa Rosa del Aguaray from San Pedro); Resolution No. 411/2006 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Horqueta Criminal Guarantee Court); Resolution No. 417/2006 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Criminal Guarantee Courts of Paraguarí, Carapeguá, Quiindy, and Ybycui); Resolution No. 461/2007 (Expanding Resolution No. 453/2007, Art. 2: Concepción and Horqueta, Yby Ja'u Criminal Preliminary Hearing Court); Resolution No. 519/2008 (Regarding the Central Judicial District); Resolution No. 525/2008 "Amending Resolution No. 519/2008"); Resolution No. 634/2010 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Sentencing Courts of the Central Judicial District"; Resolution No. 639/2010 "Implementing the operations of the San Lorenzo 24-Hour Service Office"; Resolution No. 642/2010 "Providing that complaints of domestic violence filed outside the normal public service hours of the Justices of the Peace of the Capital shall be referred through the Supreme Court of Justice's Office of Permanent Assistance"; Resolution No. 650/2010 "Establishing the shift schedule for the Juvenile Criminal Courts of the Cordillera Judicial District"; Resolution No. 652/2010 "Providing for the distribution of case files in the Courts of First Instance of Luque that have more than one shift"; Resolution No. 656/2010 "Establishing the order of substitution for judges"; Resolution No. 662/2010 "Regulating the procedure of the Office of Permanent Assistance for the filing of complaints regarding domestic violence"; Resolution No. 680/2011 "Providing that the Criminal Court of Guarantees, located in the city of María Auxiliadora, Tomás Romero Pereira District, shall have jurisdiction over cases originating from the localities of San Rafael del Paraná, Mayor Julio Otaño,

Yatytay, Natalio, Edelira, Capitán Meza, Carlos A. López, Itapúa Poty, Virgen de Fátima, Alto Verá, and Pirapó, within the Judicial District of Itapúa"; Resolution No. 691/2011 "Whereby it is provided that the Court of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters of María Auxiliadora, located in Ciudad María Auxiliadora, Tomás Romero Pereira District, shall have jurisdiction over cases originating in the localities of San Rafael del Paraná, Mayor Julio Otaño, Yatytay, Natalio, Edelira, Capitán Meza, Carlos A. López, Itapúa Poty, Virgen de Fátima, Alto Verá, and Pirapó, which fall within the Judicial District of Itapúa"; Resolution No. 744/2012 "Establishing the rotation system for the Courts of First Instance for Children and Adolescents in the Judicial District of Cordillera"; Resolution No. 848/2013 (Establishing a quota of 200 cases for the Justice of the Peace Courts of Concepción); Resolution No. 851/2013 "Providing that one of the criminal judge positions created in the Judicial District of Cordillera shall perform the functions of a 'Guarantee 2' judge"; Resolution No. 853/2013 "Whereby the order and dockets of the Criminal Guarantees Courts of Caacupé are distributed"; Resolution No. 868/2013 "Whereby the territorial jurisdiction of the courts located in the town of Vallemí is specified as extending to the entire district of San Lázaro"; Resolution No. 869/2013 (Provides that the Court of Zevallos Cué shall be named the Justice of the Peace Court of Santísima Trinidad, 3rd Shift. Extends the validity of Article 2 of Resolution No. 799/2013 to cases of domestic violence); Resolution No. 878/2014 "(Proceedings to be initiated, those already initiated, and proceedings before the Guarantee Courts of the Republic concerning the punishable offense of smuggling); Joint Resolution No. 879/2014 (Establishes that the territorial jurisdiction of the Civil and Commercial Court of First Instance of Itakyry extends to the town of San Alberto in the Judicial District of Alto Paraná); Resolution No. 884/2014 "Authorizing Judicial Secretariat No. 2 of the Criminal Guarantees Court of Presidente Franco—Alto Paraná Judicial District"; Resolution No. 893/2014 (Amends Resolution No. 656/2010 regarding the order of substitution of judges) Repeals the portion pertaining to criminal matters by Resolution No. 1292/2018 "Resolution on the Organization of Courts and Tribunals in the Criminal Jurisdiction in all Judicial Districts of the country"; Resolution No. 906/2014 "Whereby the Courts of First Instance in Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters and for Children and Adolescents, established by the Judicial District of Boquerón and headquartered in Filadelfia, are authorized"; Resolution No. 907/2014 "Whereby the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents, established for the Judicial District of Concepción, is authorized"; Resolution No. 908/2014 "Whereby the Courts of First Instance in Labor Matters, established for the Judicial District of Central, are authorized"; Resolution No. 930/2014 "Whereby the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents, established by the Judicial District of Alto Paraná, is authorized"; Resolution No. 931/2014 "Whereby the Court of Preliminary Hearings, established for the Judicial District of Alto Paraná, is authorized"; Resolution No. 932/2014 "Whereby the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents, established for the Judicial District of Alto Paraná, is authorized" (Amended

by Resolution No. 1508/2021); Resolution No. 933/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, established for the Judicial District of Cordillera, is authorized"; Resolution No. 952/2015 "Whereby the scope of Resolution No. 893 of June 17, 2014, is amended"; Resolution No. 967/2015 "Expanding the operations of the 24-hour service office of the Central Judicial District, headquartered in San Lorenzo" (Amends Resolution No. 639/2010); Resolution No. 1004/2015 "Establishment of the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents created for the Judicial District of San Pedro, in the City of Santa Rosa del Aguaray, which shall have jurisdiction over the localities of Santa Rosa del Aguaray, Lima, and General Resquín"; Resolution No. 1039/2015 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents of the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, which shall constitute the Second Division of the aforementioned Judicial District"; Resolution No. 1042/2016 "Approving the Organizational Chart of the Directorate of Judicial Statistics"; Resolution No. 1052/2016 "Establishing the Juvenile Criminal Court of Coronel Oviedo, which shall constitute the Second Division of that court and jurisdiction"; Resolution No. 1154/2017 (Establishes that the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts of Santa Rosa del Aguaray extends not only to Santa Rosa del Aguaray, Lima, and General Resquín but also to the localities of San Vicente Pancholo and Tacuatí); Resolution No. 1178/2017 (Authorizes the Criminal Court of Katueté, which will henceforth constitute the Criminal Court of Guarantees of Katueté within the Judicial District of Canindeyú); Resolution No. 1181/2017 (Establishes the territorial jurisdiction of the Quindy Court for Children and Adolescents to include cases arising in the City of María Antonia); Resolution No. 1189/2017 (Amends Article 4 of Resolution No. 1178 of June 6, 2017); Resolution No. 1199/2017 (Establishes that the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts of Puerto Casado, in the Judicial District of Alto Paraguay, extends to Colonia Carmelo Peralta); Resolution No. 1252/2018 "Institutional Protocol on Procedures for Serving the Public"; Resolution No. 1406/2020 "Regulating the Implementation of the Courts Created by Law No. 6379/2019"; Resolution No. 1508/2021 (Amending Article 1 of Resolution No. 932 of December 9, 2014, on proceedings involving children and adolescents, Minga Guazú-Ciudad del Este); Resolution No. 1509/2021 "Authorizing an addendum to Resolution No. 1493/2021 (regarding the establishment of courts in Alto Paraná); Resolution No. 1552/2021 "Whereby the terms of Resolution No. 893/2014—which amended Resolution No. 656/2010 and established the mechanism for the composition of courts and tribunals in cases of absence, recusals, and challenges in accordance with the specialized jurisdiction for children and adolescents—are amended"; Resolution No. 1509/2021 "Whereby an addendum to Resolution No. 1493/2021 is authorized"; Resolution No. 1681/2023 "Establishing courts pursuant to the enactment of Law No. 7050 'approving the General National Expenditure Budget for fiscal year 2023,' which incorporated transfers, modifications, and expansions of the jurisdictions of said courts"; Resolution No. 1714/2023 (Establishes that officials who provide services

Art. 14. In lawsuits of any nature to which the State is a party, whether as plaintiff or defendant, the judge of the place where the State's representative has his or her legal domicile shall have jurisdiction.

In actions against public officials arising from the performance of their duties, the court with jurisdiction shall be that of the official's legal domicile[44] .

Art. 15. The value or amount in dispute shall be determined in accordance with the following rules[45] :

a) when the amount in dispute is contested and forms part of a larger claim, the amount of the claim shall be taken into account;

b) if the claim is for the balance of a larger amount already paid, only the value of the balance shall be taken into account;

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at the Permanent Service Office of the Judicial District of Guairá, they shall work rotating shifts of 6 hours per day); Resolution No. 1719/2023 "Whereby the names of the justice of the peace courts of San Ignacio Guazu, Misiones; the court of first instance for civil, commercial, labor, and juvenile matters; and the court of settlement and judgment are standardized; assigns the order and rotation, and defines the territorial jurisdiction of the criminal courts of first instance in the judicial district of Misiones"; Resolution No. 1728/20024 "On the reorganization of the courts established by Law No. 6379/2019, which establishes jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system"; Resolution No. 1736/2024 "Whereby Resolution No. 1713/2023 is repealed, which provided for the redistribution of cases filed with the Capital's Criminal Courts of Appeal"; Resolution No. 1738/2021 "Amending the case distribution system in the specialized Enforcement Courts within the framework of the resolution reorganizing the courts established by Law No. 6379/2019 'establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system'"; Resolution No. 1741/20224 "Amending the resolution governing the Courts Specializing in Organized Crime established by Law No. 6379/2019 'Establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system'";

[44] Constitution, Arts. 106, 244–246; Civil Code, Arts. 53, 54, 61, 1845; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 3, 53, 54, 61; Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic."

[45] Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81 'Code of Judicial Organization' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace," Arts. 1–5; Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting the obligation to pay court fees and attorney's fees in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace."

c) Proceeds, income, losses, and interest, costs, and other ancillary payments shall be added to the principal only if they were due prior to the filing of the complaint;

d) When the complaint includes various amounts or items arising from a single cause or from several causes, the total value of all such amounts or items shall be taken into account;

e) if there are several plaintiffs or defendants under the same legal title, the total value of the subject matter of the claim shall determine jurisdiction, regardless of whether the obligation is joint and several or indivisible;

f) in cases involving possession of a thing, the value in dispute shall be the value of the thing; and,

g) when the value of the subject matter of the claim cannot be determined, the plaintiff must state it under oath, without prejudice to the defendant's right to decline jurisdiction[46] .

Art. 16. In real actions concerning real property, the judge of the place where the property is located shall have jurisdiction.

If the real property is located in more than one judicial district, jurisdiction shall lie with the judge of the district where the greater part of the property is located.

If there are multiple properties located in different judicial districts, the court with jurisdiction shall be the court of the place where the property of the highest value is located.

When actions in rem are brought regarding movable property, jurisdiction shall lie with the judge of the place where the property is located, or that of the defendant's domicile, at the plaintiff's discretion[47] .

Art. 17. In personal actions, jurisdiction shall lie with the court of the place agreed upon for the performance of the obligation, and in the absence of such an agreement, at the plaintiff's discretion, with the court of the defendant's domicile, or with the court of the place

[46] Civil Code, Arts. 499, 508; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 16, 65, 101, 161, 192, 215.

[47] Civil Code, Art. 2407 et seq.; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 55, 460.

of the contract, provided that the defendant is named therein, even if only incidentally.

If there are several jointly liable parties, the jurisdiction of the judge before whom the action is filed shall prevail.

A party without a known domicile may be sued at the place where he or she is located[48] .

Art. 18. The judge with jurisdiction over the principal obligation shall also have jurisdiction over the accessory obligation[49] .

Art. 19. A national court may be sued to enforce contracts that are to be performed in the Republic, even if the defendant does not have domicile or residence there.

If the debtor has his domicile in the Republic and the contract is to be performed outside the Republic, he may be sued before the court of his domicile[50] .

Art. 20. The judge who established the guardianship or conservatorship shall have jurisdiction to hear actions relating to the conduct of guardians or conservators.

A change in the domicile or residence of the guardian or conservator, or of the minor or legally incapacitated person, does not affect jurisdiction[51] .

Art. 21. The docket for the courts and tribunals shall be established by the Supreme Court of Justice[52] .

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[48] Labor Procedural Code, Arts. 39–41; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 101, 210, 271, 439, 590; Law No. 45/1991 "On Divorce"; Law No. 921/1996 "On Fiduciary Transactions," Art. 43.

[49] Civil Procedure Code, Arts. 2, 460.

[50] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 3, 5, 460.

[51] Civil Code, Arts. 266–271; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 5; 128, 161, subpar. c).

[52] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 29, subpar. h); Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 460; Resolution No. 46/1985 (On the allocation of cases filed in labor courts); Resolution No. 58/1985 (on the allocation of cases to be heard by the Courts of Appeal), Arts. 1 and 3, partially amended by Resoluti , No. 14/1989, and 64/1997; Resolution No. 47/1997 (Presidency of Chamber Members);

Art. 22. Jurisdiction based on the level of the court is determined by the judicial instances, in the manner and to the extent that appeals are established in procedural laws[53] .

Art. 23. In actions brought by an employee arising from an employment contract or from the law, the competent judge, at the employee's choice, shall be:

Resolution No. 51/1997 "Establishing the rotation system in the Courts of the Judicial District of Itapúa"; Resolution No. 370/2005 "Regulations Governing the Filing Desk for Lawsuits to Be Initiated Before the Court of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters"; Resolution No. 380/2005 (Monthly Docket System for Courts of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters, Non-Judicial Matters); Resolution No. 587/2009 (Establishing the number of cases per shift for those courts with more than one shift within the First Instance Courts of the Judicial District in the civil, commercial, labor, and children's and adolescents' jurisdictions of the Caaguazú Judicial District); Resolution No. 601/2010 "Expanding Resolution No. 587/2009, which establishes the case distribution system for all courts of first instance in the Caaguazú Judicial District that have more than one shift, within the Guairá Judicial District"; Resolution No. 780/2012 "Establishing the order of weekly shifts for the Courts for Children and Adolescents in the Capital, for cases of child abuse and precautionary measures"; Resolution No. 870/2013 "Adjusting the procedure for filing additional cases and handling submissions related to child abuse and precautionary measures of urgency within the jurisdiction of the Courts for Children and Adolescents"; Resolution No. 1006/2015 (Regarding the Authorization of the Court of First Instance in Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters, established for the Judicial District of Concepción, in the city of Concepción, which will become the Fourth Division for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters); Acor d No. 1062/2016 "Authorizing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents in Fuerte Olimpo"; Resolution No. 1063/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents in Alto Paraguay and Bahía Negra "; Resolution No. 1064/2016 "Establishing the Criminal Court of First Instance for Alto Paraguay and Bahía Negra "; Resolution No. 1632/2022 "Establishing the computerized random selection system among the Courts of Appeal of the Central Judicial District for the random and equitable assignment of cases initiated by a petition for habeas corpus, amparo, or habeas data"; Resolution No. 1643/2022 (Approves the Operating and Procedural Manual of the Interdisciplinary Advisory Team on Justice for Children and Adolescents, which forms part of this Resolution).

[53] Labor Procedure Code, Arts. 235, 258; Civil Procedure Code, Arts. 2, 386, 416; Criminal Procedure Code, Arts. 449–489; Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 243, 244.

a) the place where the work is performed;

b) the place of the employer's domicile;

c) the place where the contract was entered into; and

d) the place of the worker's residence when the worker performs services in several locations at the same time[54] .

Art. 24. National judges and courts have jurisdiction to hear cases involving acts committed and events occurring aboard aircraft in flight over Paraguayan territory. In the case of foreign aircraft, national courts shall have jurisdiction only in the event of a violation of laws or regulations concerning public safety, military affairs, taxation, or aviation safety; or when such acts compromise public safety or public order; or affect the interests of the State or other persons; or when the first landing following the incident took place within national territory[55] .

[54] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Code of Labor Procedure, Arts. 39–41; Law No. 439/1974 "Protocol on Labor Relations and Social Security in the Annex to the ITAIPÚ Treaty," Art. 2; Law No. 481/1974 "Additional Protocol Concerning the Employment Contracts of Workers Employed by Contractors and Subcontractors for Construction Projects and by Service Providers and Sub-service Providers, Annex to the Itaipu Treaty"; Law No. 1023/1983 "Protocol on Labor and Social Security of the Yacaretá Binational Entity," Art. 5, subpar. i).

[55] Law No. 584/1960 "Approving and Ratifying the 1940 Montevideo Convention on International Criminal Law," Arts. 8, 10, 15; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 12, 3rd para.; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 12, 3rd paragraph; Aeronautical Code, Arts. 5, 6.

Art. 25. The courts of the Republic also have jurisdiction over acts and events occurring on board Paraguayan aircraft while flying over the high seas, or when it is not possible to determine over which territory the aircraft was flying when the act was committed or the event occurred.

If the acts were committed aboard a Paraguayan aircraft flying over foreign territory, national judges and courts shall have jurisdiction only if legitimate national interests have been affected[56] .

TITLE III

ON THE BODIES OF THE JUDICIARY[57]

CHAPTER I ON

THE

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE[58]

Art. 26. The Supreme Court of Justice shall exercise jurisdiction throughout the Republic[59] .

[56] Commercial Code, Book III; Aviation Code, Art. 5, subpar. (a), 6; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 12, para. 3; Law No. 7001/2022 "Approving the Treaty on the Electronic Transmission of Requests for International Legal Cooperation between Central Authorities." Iber@ electronic platform; Law No. 7082/2023 "Amending Articles 1, 6, 9, and 10 of Law No. 6937/2022, which establishes the public nature of the sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Council of the Judiciary, the Jury for the Impeachment of Magistrates, the Council of Ministers, the Superior Court of Electoral Justice, and the Electoral Registry Management Council, and repeals Law No. 6299/2019 "Establishing the Public Broadcasting of Sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Council of the Magistracy, the Jury for the Impeachment of Magistrates, and the Council of Ministers"; Resolution No. 533/2008 " , which establishes the Directorate of Integrity Affairs 2006–2010, prepared by the Promotional Council of the National Integrity System (CISNI)"; Resolution No. 549/2008 (If, in a case pending before any judicial body of the Judiciary, a question arises regarding the validity or legal interpretation of the following MERCOSUR regulatory instruments); Resolution No. 1079/2016 "Pursuant to

which restructures the Directorate of International Affairs and Institutional Integrity and creates the Directorate of International Cooperation and Assistance of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1080/2016 "Amends Annex 1 of Resolution No. 1079/2016 of May 31, 2016"; Resolution No. 1320/2019 (Cases of the Constitutional Chamber in sessions broadcast publicly in compliance with *Law No. 6299/2019*).

[57] Law No. 6954/2022 "Prohibiting the allocation of fuel to authorities and officials of the three branches of government and of the Organs and Entities of the State (; Law No. 7089/2023 "Establishing the regime for the prevention, correction, and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in public service"; Decree No. 7979/2017 "Approving the National Drug Policy of Paraguay for 2017–2022."

[58] Law No. 276/1994, "Organic and Functional Law of the Comptroller General of the Republic," Art. 10; Law No. 6837/2021, "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Attorney General's Office," Arts. 39 (Composition of the Council of State Attorneys), , 40; Law No. 6899/2022 "Establishing the National Commission for the Study of Claims Regarding Illegally Acquired Lands Identified in the 2008 Final Report of the Truth and Justice Commission," Art. 2, subpar. g); Law No. 6940/2022 "Establishing mechanisms and procedures to prevent and punish acts of racism and discrimination against people of African descent"; Law No. 7082/2023 "Amending Articles 1, 6, 9, and 10 of Law No. 6937/2022, which establishes the public nature of the sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Judicial Council, the Jury for the Impeachment of Judges, the Council of Ministers, the Superior Court of Electoral Justice, and the Electoral Registry Management Council, and repeals Law No. 6299/2019 "Establishing the public nature of the sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Judicial Council, the Jury for the Impeachment of Judges, and the Council of Ministers"; Law No. 7085/2023 "On Digital Inclusion for Older Adults"; Law No. 7600/2025 "Approving the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Adults"; Resolution No. 472/2007 "Establishing the Office of Institutional Integrity of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 517/2008 "Establishing the Position of Judicial Facilitator, the Office of Judicial Facilitators, and Approving the Regulations for Judicial Facilitators"; Resolution No. 524/2008 (Judicial Branch Case Law Database). It provides that the Decisions and Judgments, as well as the Interlocutory Orders issued by each Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, shall be forwarded from the various Chambers to the corresponding Judicial Secretariat in digital format, simultaneously with the delivery of the signed version in triplicate, so that they may be entered into the computerized management system installed in the various Judicial Secretariats; Furthermore, they shall be numbered and dated within the aforementioned system, using the digital signature of the Judicial Clerk, the Information Technology Directorate, and the Research, Legislation, and Publications Division (now the Institute) as a security mechanism for processing the resolution.

(Legal Research Division), Communications Office of the Supreme Court of Justice); Resolution No. 533/2008 "Establishing the Office of International Affairs under the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 542/2008 "Approving the 2006–2010 National Integrity Plan prepared by the Steering Council of the National Integrity System (CISNI)"; Resolution No. 609/2010 "Approving the creation of a specialized office, to be known as the 'Judiciary Gender Secretariat,' under the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 615/2010 (Approval of the Internal Regulations of the Judiciary's Voluntary Retirement Program); Resolution No. 616/2010 "Whereby it is provided that the functions corresponding to the Office of Institutional Integrity and the Directorate of International Affairs shall be carried out by the 'Directorate of International Affairs and Institutional Integrity' within the Strategy and Institutional Support Division of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 618/2010 "Whereby the organizational chart of the Supreme Court of Justice is approved"; Resolution No. 633/2010 "Whereby it is resolved to ratify the content of the '100 Rules of Brasilia' on access to justice for persons in vulnerable situations"; Resolution No. 657/2010 "Establishing the guidelines for the Institutional Policy on Gender Mainstreaming of the Paraguayan Judiciary"; Resolution No. 675/2011 "Providing for the establishment of Judicial Secretariat IV, which shall report to the Criminal Chamber"; Resolution No. 684/2011 "Amending Article 39 of Resolution No. 464/2007"; Resolution No. 698/2011 "Amending Article 4 of Resolution No. 464 of June 16, 2007"; Resolution No. 751/2012 "Amending Resolution No. 618/2010, regarding changes to the Court's organizational chart"; Resolution No. 754/2012 "Establishing the Intellectual Property Rights Directorate of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 793/2012 "Regulating the proper use of the Protocol as a tool for organizing the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Justice itself and the judicial districts of the Republic"; Resolution No. 802/2013 "Establishing the Environmental Law Directorate of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 817/2013 "Establishing the Support Office for the Prosecution of Economic Crimes and Corruption Cases"; Resolution No. 821/2013 "Amending the structure of the Center for Judicial Studies (CIEJ) to serve as an International Judicial Training Center and a technical curriculum body for the ongoing training of judges and officials of the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 837/2013 (Establishing the Institute for Legal Research (a body supporting the judicial function)); Resolution No. 845/2013 "Whereby it is resolved to implement the provisions of the 'United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders,' known as the 'Bangkok Rules'"; Resolution No. 865/2013 (Establishing a Judicial Administration Council, reporting to this Court, responsible for the institution's administrative affairs); Resolution No. 897/2014 "(Granting the Directorate of De-

Environmental Law, acting as *"Amicus* Curiae" before the Supreme Court of Justice, pursuant to Joint Resolution No. 479/2007"; Resolution No. 898/2014 "Amending the organizational chart approved by Resolution No. 802/2013 and enacting the institutional organizational chart of the Environmental Law Directorate"; Resolution No. 921/2014 (Amending the organizational chart of the Supreme Court of Justice); Resolution No. 941/2014 "Amending Resolution No. 865/2013 on the organizational chart of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 953/2015 "Expanding the membership of the Judicial Administration Council to include the position of Councilor for Audit and Control of Administrative Management"; Resolution No. 981/2015 "Approving the Regulations for Selection by Open Competition for Admission to the Supreme Court of Justice to Fill Vacant Positions as Members of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ) of the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1018/2015 "Establishing the procedure and designating judges to hear prosecutorial requests in cases initiated for criminal offenses against the environment"; Resolution No. 1021/2015 "Authorizing the implementation of electronic management of the institution's internal and external correspondence"; Resolution No. 1024/2015 "Establishing the guidelines for the policy on access to justice for older adults and persons with disabilities within the Paraguayan Judiciary, in compliance with the 100 Brasilia Rules on access to justice for persons in vulnerable situations (Resolution No. 633/2010)"; Resolution No. 1043/2016 "Regulations of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ), which form part of this Resolution"; Resolution No. 1193/2017 (Partially amends the Regulations of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ), approved by Resolution No. 1043 of February 11, 2016); Resolution No. 1269/2018 "Approves the Regulations of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ)"; Resolution No. 1314/2019 (Extends Resolution No. 802 of February 19, 2013, and grants the Environmental Law Directorate, under the Supreme Court of Justice, the status of "Technical - Legal Support for Jurisdictional Assistance, Specializing in Environmental Law" with specific prerogatives); Resolution No. 1324/2019 (Regulations for Law Clerks of the Supreme Court of Justice); Resolution No. 1344/2019 (Monitoring of ongoing criminal investigations into environmental crimes); Resolution No. 1439/2020 "Regulating the Operation of the Judiciary's Library"; Resolution No. 1578/2021 "Providing for the Implementation of the Electronic Court Record in the Criminal Chamber of the Honorable Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1694/23 "Approving the Restructuring and Updating of the Institutional Organizational Chart of the Supreme Court of Justice."

[59] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 1; Law No. 7307/2024 "Amending Article 11, subsection a!t, of Law No. 609/1995 'Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice,' as amended by Law No. 3986/2010; Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1323/2019 "Approving the Implementation of the Electronic Tool for the Random Assignment of Cases and the Composition of Chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice" (Resolution No. 464/2007, Art. 21).

Art. 27. The Supreme Court of Justice, in addition to its judicial authority, shall exercise supervisory authority, including disciplinary power, over the courts, tribunals, judicial officers[60], and offices under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary[61].

It shall exercise its supervisory authority through the Courts of Appeal of the judicial districts in the interior over the courts and offices within said jurisdiction[62] .

Art. 28. The Supreme Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction[63] :

[60] Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 165, 166; Resolution No. 1333/2019 (Approves the implementation of the System for the Registration, Control, and Issuance of Identification Cards for Court Clerks using a QR Code System).

[61] Law No. 5208/2014 "Establishing Deadlines for the Designation, Appointment, or Acceptance of Public Office"; Resolution No. 1701/2023 "Regulating the Procedure for the Preventive Suspension of Judicial Magistrates from Their Duties as a Precautionary Measure Following Reports of Alleged Irregularities."

[62] Constitution, Art. 259, para. 1); Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 29; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 20, 23; Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023; Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice," Articles 29–32; Resolution No. 522/2008 "Amending Articles 17, 26, and 27 of Resolution No. 464/07"; Resolution No. 1321/2019 "Approving the Structure of the Office of Jurisdictional Support" (expands Article 25 of Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice"); Resolution No. 1513/2021 (amends Article 31 of Resolution No. 464 of June 26, 2007, "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice"); Resolution No. 1737/2024 "Repeals Article 42 of Resolution No. 1679, dated December 28, 2022." [63] Amended Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 1.

Law No. 840/1980 "Organic Law of the Military Courts"; Law No. 6825/2021 "Amending Articles 19, 21, 23, and 25 of Law No. 840/1980 'Organic Law of the Military Courts'"; Resolution No. 1148/2016 "Assigning Powers to the Clerks of the Chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice."

1. In sole instance:

a) actions and motions to declare the unconstitutionality of laws and the inapplicability of provisions contrary to the Constitution[64] ;

b) on the writ of habeas corpus[65] ;

c) on nationality and its loss[66] ;

d) requests for exemption from compulsory military service;

e) disputes over jurisdiction between lower courts and tribunals or between them and military courts or officials of the Executive Branch;

f) *the prosecution and removal of judges and judicial magistrates, members of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Public Defender's Office, juvenile justice officers, and the General Trustee in Bankruptcy, in accordance with the provisions of this Code*[67] . The Supreme Court of Justice also has jurisdiction to try, under the same procedure, those

[64] Law No. 7082/2023 "Amending Articles 1, 6, 9, and 10 of Law No. 6937/2022, which establishes the public nature of the sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Judicial Council, the Jury for the Impeachment of Judges, the Council of Ministers, the Superior Court of Electoral Justice, and the Electoral Registry Management Council, and repeals *Law No. 6299/2019 "Establishing the public nature of the sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Judicial Council, the Jury for the Impeachment of Judges, and the Council of Ministers."*

[65] Law No. 1500/1999 "Regulating the Constitutional Guarantee of Habeas Corpus," Arts. 2, 3.

[66] Constitution, Arts. 146–154; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 14, as amended by Law No. 4542/2011 "Amending Art. , 3, subparagraph m), and Art. 14 of Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice"; Law No. 7307/2024 "Amending Article 11, subsection (a) of Law No. 609/1995 'Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice,' as amended by Law No. 3986/2010"; Law No. 7052/2023 "Regulating Articles 146, 147, and 149 of the National Constitution Regarding Multiple Paraguayan Nationality."

[67] Repealed. See Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the Procedure for the Prosecution and Removal of Judges, Prosecutors, Public Defenders, and Bankruptcy Trustees"; Decision No. 1701/2023 "Regulating the procedure for the preventive suspension of judicial magistrates from their duties as a precautionary measure upon notification of alleged irregularities."

Attorneys and Solicitors for the cancellation of their registration, and Notaries Public for their suspension and removal[68] .

The revocation of the licenses of auctioneers, court officers, translators, and other experts[69] shall be regulated by the Supreme Court of Justice. The procedure shall be summary, with a hearing for the interested party;

g) on recusal, self-recusal, and challenges to self-recusal by members of the Supreme Court of Justice itself, the Court of Auditors, and the Courts of Appeal;

h) appeals for reconsideration and clarification, and requests for further information filed against their decisions; and

i) complaints regarding the denial of appeals or delays in justice filed against the Court of Auditors and the Courts of Appeal.

2. It shall hear, by way of appeal and annulment:

a) final judgments rendered by the Court of Auditors and those of the Courts of Appeal that modify or overturn judgments of the courts of first instance, in accordance with the provisions of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and the respective laws;

b) decisions issued by the Courts of Appeal in civil, commercial, criminal, and audit matters; and,

[68] Law No. 6648/2021 "On the ordinary retirement of workers with disabilities in the civil service, and the retirement of workers with a disability rating of 33% (thirty-three percent) hereinafter"; Resolution No. 709/2011 "Approving the Regulations Governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1578/2021 "Providing for the implementation of the Electronic Judicial Record in the Criminal Chamber of the Honorable Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1579/2021 "Expanding the implementation of the Electronic Judicial Record in the Criminal Chamber of the Honorable Supreme Court of Justice, as authorized by Resolution No. 1578/2021".

[69] Law No. 979/1984 "Regulating the practice of the professions of engineer, architect, and surveyor or topographer"; Law No. 7424/25 "Establishing the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry, Articles 148 et seq.

c) of judgments by the Courts of Appeal imposing *the death penalty* [70] or imprisonment for fifteen to thirty years, which shall not become final without a ruling by the Supreme Court of Justice.

Appeals and motions for annulment shall always be deemed to have been filed against these judgments, even if the parties consent to them [71] .

[70] Under Article 4 of the Constitution, the death penalty was abolished.

[71] Constitution, Arts. 37, 129, 132, 146–154, 259(1), (3), (6); Penal Code, Articles 466–489; Code of Civil Procedure, Articles 10, 19, 36, 111, 367(c), 387, 390, 395–403, 410, 411, 435–438; Labor Procedure Code, Art. 37; Law No. 635/1995 "On Electoral Justice," Art. 18, subpar. ñ); Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 3, subsections h) and m); 11, 14, 15, subsection g); 17, 23 (subsection); 24; Law No. 569/1975 "Establishing Compulsory Military Service and the Military Tax"; Law No. 1500/1999 "Regulating the Constitutional Guarantee of Habeas Corpus"; Law No. 2386/2004 "On the Fee Schedule for Agricultural Engineers"; Law No. 2440/2004 "Repealing Article 48 of Law No. 569/75 'On Compulsory Military Service'"; Law No. 4013/2010 "Regulating the Exercise of the Right to Conscientious Objection to Compulsory Military Service and Establishing Alternative Service for the Benefit of the Civilian Population"; Law No. 5777/2016 "On Comprehensive Protection for Women Against All Forms of Violence"; Resolution No. 50/1997 (Requirements for Registration in the Registry of Translators and Interpreters); Resolution No. 389/2005 (Providing that judges comply with Articles 539, 543, 558, and 559 of the Code of Civil Procedure); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 16, subsections c) and d); Resolution No. 892/2014 (Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice governing inter-institutional commissions); Resolution No. 1066/2016 "Whereby the Regulations and Manual of Functions of the General Directorate of Constitutional and Guarantees, Auctions, and Judicial Experts of the Supreme Court of Justice are approved"; Resolution No. 1392/2020 "Whereby the Protocol for the Operations of the Interdisciplinary Advisory Team on Justice for Children and Adolescents is regulated," para. 5; Resolution No. 1515/2021 "Whereby Presidential Resolution No. 8666 of March 26, 2021, is ratified. Regarding claims for constitutional guarantees"; Resolution No. 1641/2022 (Provides that the Supreme Court of Justice, when reviewing matters submitted for its decision, is authorized to verify procedural records in the case inquiry module. It provides that, given the identical legal validity of electronic proceedings, these may and must be mention in resolutions that require reference to them, with a citation from the case search module); Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Whereby it is ordered that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country use the guidelines for determining the professional fees of court-appointed experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters."

Art. 29. In the exercise of its supervisory authority, it is incumbent upon it[72] :

[72] Constitution, Arts. 13, 21, 84–94, 161, 170, 173–175, 203; 238, para. 10), 249, 251, 259(8), 265; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 595; Code of Judicial Organization—Civil Code, Arts. 27, 28(f), 91, 103, 197, 360–363; Aviation Code (Law No. 1860/2002), Arts. 25, 326; Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankruptcy," Arts. 42, 213; Law No. 276/1994 "Organic and Functional Law of the Comptroller General of the Republic," Art. 18; Law No. 296/1994 "Organizing the Operation of the Judicial Council" (amended by Art. 1, Law No. 763/1995); Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 3(e), 4, 15(c), 20–25, 28(f); Law No. 5876/2017 "On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property," Art. 46, subpar. c); Law No. 6396/2019 "Amending Article 46 of Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property'"; Law No. 6786/2021 "Amending Articles 10 and 39 of Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property'"; Law No. 7254/2024 "Amending and expanding Articles 13, 18, and 23 of Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property'"; Law No. 7621/2025 "Amending and expanding various articles of Law No. 5162/2014 'Code of Criminal Enforcement for the Republic of Paraguay'"; Decree No. 8668/2018 "Regulating Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property' and Approving the Charter of the National Secretariat for the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property (SENABICO)"; Decree No. 4048/2020 "Amending and expanding Decree No. 8668/2018 "Regulating Law No. 5876/2017 "On the administration of seized and forfeited property" and approving the Charter of the National Secretariat for the Administration of Seized and Forfeited Property (SE-NABICO)"; Resolution No. 51/1997 (Distribution of Case Files from the Courts of First Instance); Resolution No. 1248/2018 "Regulating Access to Public Information within the scope of the administration of justice and all bodies under the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1257/2018 "Approving the organizational chart and functions of the Directorate of Transparency and Access to Public Information"; Resolution No. 1298/2019 "Regulating the business days and hours for submitting electronic filings and digitally signing judicial decisions"; Resolution No. 1437/2020 "Regulations on the safekeeping of seized property, property subject to forfeiture, and the registration of forfeited property"; Resolution No. 1438/2020 (Ordering the creation and establishment of a Technical Office for the Registration of Confiscated Property, under the Supreme Court of Justice, whose purpose will be to provide technical and operational support to the Criminal Enforcement Courts); Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Regulating procedures relating to the administration of judicial branch personnel"; Resolution No. 1701/2023 "Regulating the procedure for the preventive suspension of judicial magistrates from their duties as a precautionary measure upon notification of alleged irregularities."

a) to issue the necessary rulings and regulations to fulfill the purposes assigned to the Judiciary by the Constitution and to ensure their faithful compliance[73];

[73] Law No. 3956/2009, "Comprehensive Management of Solid Waste in the Republic of Paraguay"; Law No. 4679/2012, "On Administrative Procedures"; Law No. 6207/2018 "Establishing the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MITIC)," Art. 4, subpar. 6); Law No. 6562/2019 "On the Reduction of Paper Use in Public Administration and Its Replacement with Digital Formats"; Law No. 6622/2020 "Establishing Measures to Rationalize Public Expenditures"; Law No. 6822/2022 "On Trust Services for Electronic Transactions, Electronic Documents, and Electronically Transmittable Documents"; Law No. 7261/2024 "Approving the Agreement on Linked Border Localities"; Decree No. 8709/2018 "Mandating the use of the Information Exchange System (SII) in public institutions"; Decree No. 4845/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6562/2020 "On the reduction of paper use in public administration and its replacement with digital formats"; Decree No. 4899/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6622/2020 'Establishing measures to rationalize public spending'"; Decree No. 7576/2022 "Regulating provisions of Law No. 6822/2021, 'On Trust Services for Electronic Transactions, Electronic Documents, and Electronically Transmittable Documents'"; Resolution No. 817/2013 "Establishing the Support Office for the Prosecution of Economic Crimes and Corruption"; Resolution No. 855/2013 "Regulating and establishing guidelines for the processing and dissemination of information and the use of any lawful and suitable instrument for such purposes, in accordance with Laws No. 1683/2001 and No. 1969/2002, and ensuring the receipt of truthful, responsible, and accurate information, as the public source of information, subject to the legal provisions in force"; Resolution No. 999/2015 "Whereby the Directorate of Transparency and Access to Public Information is established, under the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1005/2015 "Whereby procedures are established for legal actions arising from Law No. 5282/2014"; Resolution No. 1107/2016 "Approving the implementation of electronic notifications, online filings, and the filing of appeals online"; Resolution No. 1108/2016 "Approving the Protocol for Electronic Processing of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1128/2016 "Approving the implementation plan for electronic proceedings provided for in Resolution No. 1107/2016"; Resolution No. 1335/2019 (Electronic Court File/Electronic Court Proceedings. Amends Resolutions Nos. 9/1934 and 9/1971; amends Article 5 of Resolution No. 841/2013; establishes that Article 6 of Resolution No. 841/2013 does not apply to courts that do not have electronic judicial proceedings); Judicial Order No. 1409/2020 "Ratifying Resolution No. 8178 of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice, dated June 29, 2020, regarding working hours"; Judicial Order No. 1476/2020 (Amending Article 12 of Judicial Order No.

b) *to grant or deny the agreements requested by the Executive Branch for the appointment of judges, in accordance with Article 180, paragraph 8, of the Constitution* [74];

c) to appoint and promote the personnel whose appointment falls under its jurisdiction and to remove them following an administrative inquiry;

d) *to propose to the Executive Branch a shortlist of three candidates for the appointment of the General Bankruptcy Trustee*[75] *;*

e) *to appoint and remove Bankruptcy Trustees*[76] ;

f) *appoint auxiliary officials in bankruptcy proceedings and summons*;

g) *submit an annual report to the Executive Branch on the status and needs of the Judiciary*[77] ;

1409/2020); Resolution No. 1547/2021 (which elevates the current Directorate of Information Technology and Communications to the rank of General Directorate, to be renamed the "General Directorate of Information Technology and Communications"); Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the Expense Reimbursement System for judges and judicial officials within a judicial proceeding."

[74] See Article 251 of the Constitution regarding the appointment of courts and tribunals throughout the Republic, which shall be appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice, based on a shortlist of three candidates proposed by the Council of the Judiciary.

[75] Repealed by Article 19 of Law No. 4870/2013 "Establishing the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office," Title III of Book II, "On the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office," of Law No. 154/1969 "Enacting the Bankruptcy Law," and the provisions relating to bankruptcy contained in Law No. 879/81 "Code of Judicial Organization and its amendments."

[76] Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankruptcy"; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 28, subpar. f); Law No. 4870/2013 "Establishing the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office"; Law No. 5025/2013 "Amending Articles 138 and 139 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law'"; Law No. 6481/2020 "Amending Articles 18, 137, and 138 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law,' as amended by Law No. 5025/2013."

[77] See Article 259, paragraph 2, of the Constitution: Among its duties and powers, the Supreme Court of Justice enacts its own internal regulations. It submits an annual report on its activities, the state of the national justice system, and its needs to the Executive and Legislative Branches.

h) determine the period of time that, for reasons of rotation, must be allocated to the Courts, Tribunals, *Prosecutor's Offices*(78) and Clerks' Offices;

i) to redistribute pending cases in the event of the creation or abolition of courts and tribunals in the capital and judicial districts during the judicial recess;

j) to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the normal conduct of judicial activities during the judicial recess;

k) compile, in December of each year, a list of twenty attorneys registered with the bar to represent litigants who have been granted a certificate of indigence and who do not wish to seek assistance from the Public Defender's Office;

l) arrange for the registration of judicial support professionals;[79]

(11) conduct, at least every three months, visits to penal and correctional facilities together with judges, prosecutors, representatives of the Public Defender's Office, and criminal justice officials, in order to verify their condition and operation; hear directly from defendants regarding their complaints, inform them of the status of their trials, and order any measures deemed appropriate to remedy any irregularities observed.

In judicial districts in the interior, this obligation shall be the responsibility of the courts, judges, *prosecutors* (80) and other criminal justice officials therein;

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[78] This authority currently rests with the State Attorney General's Office: see Law No. 1562/2000, "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office."

[79] Resolution No. 1111/2016 "Regulating the Admission of Legal Representatives to the Supreme Court of Justice and Its Respective Departments"; Resolution No. 1114/2016 "Amending Article 3 of Resolution No. 1111/2016."

[80] See Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office"; Law No. 7511/2025 "Amending Article 60 of Law No. 1562/2000 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office'."

m) provide reports regarding the Judiciary as requested by the Executive and Legislative Branches;[81]

n) to establish the working hours for the courts, tribunals, and offices under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary;

ñ) submit to the Executive Branch the preliminary draft of the Judiciary's budget;[82] ;

[81] Law No. 5453/2015 "Regulating Article 192 of the National Constitution, Requests for Reports"; Law No. 7199/2024 "Amending Article 3 of Law No. 5453/2015 'Regulating Article 192 of the National Constitution, Requests for Reports'."

[82] Constitution, Art. 249 (budgetary autonomy). Court fees: Law No. 284/1971 "Establishing the Payment of Court Fees in the Judiciary and the Allocation of Such Fees"; Law No. 567/1975 "Partially Amending Law No. 284/71 'Establishing the Payment of Court Fees in the Judiciary and the Allocation of Such Fees'"; Law No. 1012/1983 "On the Schedule of Architects' Fees"; Law No. 1345/1988 "Approving and ratifying the Agreement defining the procedures for the return of vehicles stolen in Brazil or Paraguay"; Law No. 1376/1998 "Fee Schedule for Attorneys and Solicitors"; Law No. 118/1991 "Amending Article 264 of Law No. 879/81, the Code of Judicial Organization, and Article 6 of Law No. 284/71, as amended by Article 1 of Law No. 1165/85, 'Establishing the Payment of Fees in the Judiciary and the Allocation of Such Fees'"; Law No. 608/1995 "Establishing the si m for vehicle registration and license plates"; Law No. 669/1995 "Amending the specific levies established in Law No. 28471 on court fees." (Note: Art. 1, item I, subsections b) and c) repealed by Art. 200, subsection l); Art. 1, item IV, subsection g) repealed by the same article, but subsection m); and Art. 12 repealed by the same article, but subsection n), of Law No. 7424/25 RUN); Law No. 704/1995 "Establishing the Public Sector Motor Vehicle Registry and regulating the use and ownership of motor vehicles"; Law No. 1685/2001 "Amending Articles 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 35, and 36 and expands Law No. 608 of July 18, 1995, 'Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration System and License Plate System,' and its amendment, Law No. 1375/98"; Law No. 1794/2001 "Amending Article 21 and expanding Law No. 60395, which establishes the vehicle registration system and vehicle registration certificate," as amended by Law No. 1685 of March 30, 2001"; Law No. 1838/2001 "Amending Article 280 of Law No. 879 of December 2, 1981, the Code of Judicial Organization "; Law No. 1924/2002 "Expanding Law No. 608/95 'Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration and License System,' as amended by Laws No. 1,685 and 1,794/2001"; Law No. 2257/2003 "Amending Article 3 of Law No. 1,685/2001, as amended by Law No. 1,794/2001 'Amending Article 21 and expanding Law No. 608/95, which establishes the motor vehicle registration and license plate system'"; (Note: Art. , Art. 1, subpar. I, subsections b) and c) repealed by Art. 200, subsection l); Art. 1, subpar. IV, subsection g) repealed by the same article but subsection m); and Art. 12 repealed by the same article but subsection n) of the Act

o) propose to the Executive Branch the creation and abolition of courts and tribunals, and the creation of judicial districts;[83]

p) require courts and tribunals to submit reports and statistics on their work and on pending trials and proceedings, and establish the frequency with which they must be submitted;

q) administer the oath of office to judges, prosecutors, and officials[84]; and,

r) to administer the oath to attorneys, legal representatives, and other legal professionals for their admission to the bar.

No. 7424/25 RUN); Law No. 2405/2004 "Amending Law No. 608/95, which establishes the vehicle registration system and vehicle identification card, as amended by Law No. 1794/01"; Law No. 2519/2004 "Exempting the victims of the fire that occurred at the Ycua Bolaños supermarket on August 1, 2004, and their family members from the payment of court fees"; Law No. 2844/2005 "Amending Article 3 of Law No. 669/95, which amends the specific taxes established in Law No. 284/71 'On Court Fees'." (Note: Art. 1, subp. I, subsections b) and c) repealed by Art. 200, subsection l); Art. 1, subp. IV, subsection g) repealed by the same article but subsection m); and Art. 12 repealed by the same article but subsection n) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN); Law No. 2904/2006 "Amending Article 14 of Law No. 608/95 'Establishing the Vehicle Registration System and Vehicle Identification Card'"; Law No. 3369/2007 "Amending and expanding the provisions of Law No. 2716/05, which establishes the legal framework for the dismantling of motor vehicles and the sale of their auto parts"; Law No. 5331/2014 "Amending Articles 1, 2, and 6 of Law No. 330607 "Establishing a regime of special rates for the payment of court fees, professional fees, and payments for services to the State, decentralized entities, and non- -tarial affordable and social housing projects"; Law No. 3633/2008 "Amending and expanding Article 1 of Law No. 2257/03 "Which amends Article 3 of Law No. 1685/01, as amended by Law No. 1794/01, which amends Article 21 and expands Law No. 608/95, which establishes the vehicle registration system and vehicle identification card"; Law No. 7503/2025 "National Payment System"; Decree No. 21674/1998 "Regulating Law No. 608/95 'Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration System and the Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate' ."

[83] Law No. 7365/2025 "Establishing a Criminal Appeals Court, an Itinerant Sentencing Court, a Criminal Enforcement Court, and a Labor Court for the city of Coronel Oviedo in the Department of Caaguazú."

[84] See Law No. 4423/2011 "On the Ministry of Public Defense," oath before the Supreme Court of Justice.

CHAPTER II

THE COURT OF AUDITS

Art. 30. The Court of Auditors shall consist of four chambers, each composed of three members. They shall have exclusive jurisdiction over contentious-administrative proceedings, under the conditions established by the law governing the matter[85] .

[85] Amended by Law No. 7543/2025 "Amending Article 30 of Law No. 879/1981, Code of Judicial Organization."

Constitution, Arts. 247, 265; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Administrative Organization Act of June 22, 1909, Arts. 139–174; Law No. 1462/1935 "Establishing the Procedure for Administrative Litigation"; Decree-Law No. 8723/1941 "Expanding Law No. 1462 on Administrative Litigation"; Law No. 276/1994 "Organic and Functional Law of the Comptroller General of the Republic," Art. 19; Law No. 4679/2012 "On Administrative Procedures" (Articles 11 through 17 repealed by Law No. 6715/2021); Law No. 6715/2021 "On Administrative Procedures"; Resolution No. 47/1997 (On the Exercise of the Presidency of the Chambers of the Court of Auditors); Resolution No. 610/2010 "Providing for the Implementation of the Reception Desk of the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors of the Capital as of April 26, 2010"; Resolution No. 728/2011 "Approving the Manual of Organization and Functions and the Administrative Management Manual of the Court of Auditors, which took effect on November 1, 2011."

CHAPTER III

ON COURTS OF APPEAL [86]

Art. 31. There shall be Courts of Appeal in the various jurisdictions and judicial districts, divided into as many chambers as necessary. Each chamber shall consist of no fewer than three members[87] .

[86] Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 160 (Court of Appeal for Children and Adolescents), 223 (Criminal Court of Appeal for Adolescents), 243, 244, 253; Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, para. 38; Law No. 6511/2020 "Establishing General Provisions on the Granting of Travel Allowances in the Public Administration"; Decree No. 5076/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6511/2020, 'Establishing General Provisions on the Granting of Travel Allowances in the Public Administration'"; Law No. 6745/2021 "Establishing the Criminal Appeals Court, Sentencing Courts, Guarantees Courts, and Enforcement Courts in the Central Judicial District"; Law No. 6881/2022 "Regulating alternative care arrangements for children and adolescents in residential educational institutions and private educational residences located in the Western Region"; Law No. 6934/2022 "Amending Article 229 of Law No. 1160/1997, 'Penal Code,' as amended by Laws No. 3440/2008, 4628/2012, and 5378/2014"; Law No. 7062/2023 "Amending Articles 8, 105, and 240 of Law No. 1160/1997, 'Penal Code,' as amended by Law No. 3,440/2008, and establishing the criminal offense of contract killing"; Law No. 7549/2025 "Which establishes the mandatory retention of data to combat pornography involving children and adolescents and related criminal offenses"; Resolution No. 58/1985 (Establishing the allocation of cases to be heard by the various Chambers of the Courts of Appeal), partially amended by Resolution No. 518/2008; Resolution No. 127/1988 (Authorizing the use of incoming and outgoing logs in the Courts of Appeal); Resolution No. 358/2005 "Establishing and regulating the administrative functions of court clerks, directors, chiefs, and supervisors in the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 518/2008 "Amending the provisions of Articles 1, 2, and 5 of Resolution No. 58/1985 regarding the unsealing of case files in the labor courts"; Resolution No. 685/2011 "Regarding the provision of travel tickets and per diem allowances to judges and officials of the country's judicial districts "; Resolution No. 1247/2018 "Whereby it is resolved to approve the proposal for the systematization of cases and complaints relating to domestic and intrafamilial violence"; Resolution No. 1265/2018 "Regulating the management of and access to information regarding appeals filed in connection with judicial cases processed in courts that have implemented electronic case files or electronic case processing"; Resolution No. 1329/2019 "Which

Art. 32. The Courts of Appeal shall hear, within their respective jurisdictions:

a) appeals filed against final judgments and appealable decisions of Judges of First Instance, *Civil and Commercial Judges*[(88),] and Investigating Judges.

Decisions on appeals against rulings by *civil justices of the peace* and *investigating judges* shall be final and enforceable;

b) as well as those arising from motions filed during the course of trials, rendering their decisions enforceable;

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partially amends Resolution No. 1144 (which expands the provisions of Article 4 of Resolution No. 1144/2016 by adding to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals in Civil and Commercial Matters, Sixth Chamber of the Capital, all matters subject to appeal that may arise in Civil and Commercial Courts Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of the Capital); Resolution No. 1554/2021 "Expanding the regulations governing the Permanent Duty System in criminal matters." It ratifies Resolution No. 1406/2020 and amends Resolution No. 1352/2019; Resolution No. 1669/2022 "Approving the procedure for handling cases of workplace violence within the Judiciary."

[87] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Code of Labor Procedure, Art. 14; Resolution No. 77/1986 (On the Exercise of the Presidency of the Courts); Resolution No. 18/1989 (On the Exercise of the Presidency of the Courts in the interior judicial districts); Resolution No. 185/2000 (Establishment of Courts of Appeal in Interior Judicial Districts); Resolution No. 245/2002 (Regarding the Composition of Courts of Appeal During Judicial Recess); Resolution No. 1116/2016 "Whereby Resolution No. 349/2005 is repealed and Resolution No. 185/2000 on the Administrative Councils of Judicial Districts is amended); Resolution No. 610/2010 "Providing for the implementation of the Filing Office of the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors of the Capital as of April 26, 2010."

[88] The Civil Courts were reorganized as Courts of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters. See Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace"; Order No. 1305/2019 (Provides for the distribution and transfer of cases pending in the Magistrates' Courts to the Capital's Justice of the Peace Courts in accordance with Law No. 6059/2018, and the Magistrates' Courts shall be converted into Courts of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters); Law No. 7086/2023 "Which exempts from the obligation to pay court fees and hire legal counsel in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace."

c) appeals for delay or denial of justice by Judges of First Instance, *Civil and Commercial Judges*[(89),] and Investigating Judges;

d) challenges and recusals involving the same judges;

e) matters of jurisdiction concerning Judges of First Instance, *Civil and Commercial Judges*[(90),] and Investigating Judges;

f) appeals for reconsideration against orders issued by r the President, and motions for clarification of judgments and interlocutory orders issued by the Court; and,

g) The Courts of Appeal of the judicial districts in the interior of the country shall have, within their respective jurisdictions, supervisory and disciplinary authority over the courts and offices of the Judiciary[91] .

Art. 33. The presiding judge of the Civil and Commercial Appeals Court on duty, or the associate judges or members designated by the court, shall inspect the offices of notaries public every three months or r sooner if deemed appropriate, in order to determine whether the records are properly maintained and preserved in accordance with this Code and the regulations, and may impose disciplinary measures

[89] Ibid.

[90] Ibid.

[91] Constitution, Art. 47; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 27, 38–41, 206, 45; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 8 through 11, 19–36, 386, 390–394, 410–416; Code of , Arts. 238, 239, 240, 251–253, 254–258; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4a, 23(a); Resolution No. 9/1965 (Supervision and disciplinary authority of the Court of Appeals in the judicial districts of the interior); Resolution No. 49/1997 (Commission to Presidents of Judicial Districts in the Interior; oversight functions over judges, officials, court clerks, and other personnel of the Judiciary within their jurisdiction); *Resolution No. 95/1998 (Authority of* the *President of Each Judicial District to Grant Leave to Judges, Public Defenders, and Officials*), repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023; Resolution No. 181/2000 "Clarifies Resolution No. 49/1997 regarding nominations for appointments, promotions, or transfers," repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023; Resolution No. 1168/2017 "Amends subsection (c) of Article 104 of Resolution No. 1066/2016."

for any effects or abuses found. Within the country, this function shall fall to the Court of Appeals of the respective judicial district[92].

Art. 34. The Civil and Commercial Courts of Appeal of the Capital shall hear, by way of appeal, decisions denying registrations and entries at the Registry, and, by way of consultation, any inquiries submitted by the Registry regarding any doubts concerning the interpretation and application of this Code and its regulations[93] .

Art. 35. The *Criminal Courts of Appeal* shall hear, on their own motion, judgments of trial judges imposing *the death penalty*[94] or a prison sentence of 15 to 30 years; as well as rulings issued by Investigating Judges in motions filed during the conduct of preliminary proceedings, and detention orders issued by Justices of the Peace[95] .

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[92] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 47; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23(c); Resolution No. 18/1983 (Closure of the previous year's case files; courts' report to the Court on the inspection of notary offices; notary's request to the registries for certificates of title status; blocked annotations); Resolution No. 5/1984 (On the inspection of notary offices); Resolution No. 7/1984 (Regarding the regulation of notary offices); Resolution No. 18/1984 (Clarification of Resolution No. 7/1984—notarial).

[93]Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 320 *in fine*, 325; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Resolution No. 64/1997 (Amending Resolution No. 58/1985, Arts. 1, 2, 3, regarding the removal of cases from the docket in civil and commercial courts).

[94] *Death penalty*: abolished by the Constitution, Art. 4.

[95] Currently: Courts of Appeal within the criminal jurisdiction. Resolution No. 1713/2023 "Establishing the redistribution of cases filed in the criminal courts of appeal of the capital."

Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Code of Criminal Procedure, arts. 19(1), (2), 125, 301, 314, 478, 480; Law No. 6379/2019 "Establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system," Art. 1; Law No. 6572/2020 "Establishing the National Registry of Sex Offenders Against Children and Adolescents and the Genetic Database"; Resolution No. 14/1989 (Amending Articles 1, 2, and 5 of Resolution No. 58/1985 on the unsealing of case files in the criminal justice system); Resolution No. 217/2001 (Regarding the allocation of cases to the First and Second Chambers of the Court of Appeals in matters of amparo, habeas corpus, and habeas data, pursuant to Law No. 1444/1999); Resolution No. 1292/2018 "On the Organization of Courts and Tribunals in the Criminal Jurisdiction in All Judicial Districts of the Country"; Resolution No.

Art. 36. The Labor Courts of Appeal shall hear final decisions by the governing bodies established by social security and welfare laws for private-sector workers and employees that deny or limit benefits granted to them, and, upon review, arbitral awards in economic disputes, for the purpose of determining whether such awards comply with the arbitration agreement or contravene public policy laws[96] .

Art. 37. All courts shall render judgments with the full complement of their members, and their decisions must be based on the concurring opinion of the majority of those members, even if the grounds for such opinions differ[97] .

1312/2019 (Amends Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Resolution No. 1292 of December 26, 2018); Resolution No. 1431/2020 "Amends Article 2(e) of Resolution No. 1312/19, which in turn amends Resolution No. 1292/2018"; Resolution No. 1419/2020 (Notice of the initiation of a prosecutorial investigation (Art. 290 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)); Resolution No. 1432/2020 (Assignment of cases to preliminary hearing courts specializing in organized crime); Resolution No. 1569/2021 (Repeals Article 3 of Resolution No. 1432/2020); Resolution No. 1577/2021 (Expands Article 2 of Resolution No. 1562/2021 and expands Article 3 of Resolution No. 1562/2021, regarding Jurisdictional Support Offices); Resolution No. 1693/2023 "Establishing the program for the simplification of procedures for minor offenses and/or offenses of lesser culpability, eligible for alternative dispute resolution, and for the implementation of rapid responses in cases of flagrante delicto"; Joint Resolution No. 1738/2021 "Amending the system for the distri of cases in the specialized Enforcement Courts within the framework of the Joint Resolution on the reorganization of the courts established by Law 6379/2019 "which establishes jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system"; Resolution No. 1741/2024 "Amending the resolution on the Specialized Courts for Organized Crime established by Law No. 6379/2019 'Establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system'";

[96] Constitution, Art. 97, *in fine;* Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Labor Code, Arts. 300, 398; Code of Labor Procedure, Arts. 29, 35; Law No. 5322/2014 "Establishing the Statute of the Professional Soccer Player."

[97] It should read: different.

Constitution, Arts. 137, 160, 256, 421; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 30; Code of Labor Procedure; Resolution No. 75/1997 (Judicial Recess announced by the Court); Resolution No. 108/1999 (Supplement to Resolution No. 75/1997); Resolution No. 109/1999 (Supplement to Resolution No. 75/1997).

CHAPTER IV

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE[98]

Art. 38. The Courts of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters shall have jurisdiction(99) over:

[98] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 161 (Court for Children and Adolescents), 224 (Criminal Court for Adolescents) pursuant to the Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 253; Law No. 6745/2021 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Appeals, the Sentencing Court, the Court of Guarantees, and the Enforcement Courts of the Central Judicial District"; Law No. 6783/2021 "Establishing the Courts, Courts of First Instance, and Public Defender's Offices of the city of Dr. Juan Eulogio Estigarribia in the Department of Caaguazú"; Law No. 6805/2021 "Establishing Courts of First Instance in the city of Mariano Roque Alonso, within the Judicial District of the Central Department"; Law No. 6806/2021 "Declaring a national emergency due to femicides"; Law No. 6881/2022 "Regulating alternative care arrangements for children and adolescents in residential educational institutions and private educational residences located in the Western Region"; Law No. 6888/2021 "Amending Article 7 of Law No. 5210/2014 'On School Meals and Health Oversight'"; Law No. 6903/2022 "Establishing measures to protect minors from the influence of slot machines"; Law No. 6891/2022 "Amending Article 116 of Law No. 6486/2020 'On the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents to live in a family, regulating alternative care measures and adoption'"; Law No. 7089/2023 "Establishing the framework for the prevention, correction, and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in public service"; Law No. 7103/2023 "Approving the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance and the Protocol on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations"; Law No. 7183/2023 "Amending Articles 5, subsections (a) and (k), 7, and 18 of Law No. 6806/2021, 'Declaring a national emergency due to femicides'"; Law No. 7513/2025 "On Animal Welfare and Protection"; Resolution No. 781/2012 "Establishing the procedure at the Reception Desk of the Jurisdiction for Children and Adolescents"; Resolution No. 789/2012 (Establishing that cases involving illicit drug trafficking and related offenses, whether already initiated or to be initiated, shall also be handled by the Capital's Trial Courts and Courts of Appeal); Resolution No. 834/2013 (Prioritizing the deinstitutionalization of children and adolescents subject to shelter measures throug r through the intervention of the Justice Advisory Team, if available, or the Special Protection Directorate (DIPROE) of the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents, which shall conduct a search for the nuclear or extended family of children and adolescents living in foster care facilities and maintain family ties, with a view to their integration or reintegration into the

family environment under safe conditions that guarantee their protection and continued full exercise of their rights); Resolution No. 870/2013 "Adjusting the procedure for filing additional cases and handling submissions related to child abuse and emergency protective measures within the jurisdiction of Children and Adolescents"; Resolution No. 841/2013 "Establishing the Electronic Court Record Project"; Resolution No. 1082/2016 "Repealing Article 4 of Resolution No. 992/2015"; Resolution No. 1097/2016 "Resolutions No. 915 and 916/2014 are hereby repea , and Articles 1 and 2 of Resolution No. 993/2014 are amended; Resolution No. 1255/2018 "Implementing the new expense reimbursement scheme established in Resolution No. 516/2008 and its amendments";Resolution No. 1417/2020 "Establishing the Office for the Continuous Assistance of Victims of Domestic and Intrafamilial Violence"; Resolution No. 1506/2021 "Approving the Protocol for Handling Cases of Violence Against Women in the Domestic and Intrafamilial Sphere"; Resolution No. 1643/2022 (Approves the Operating and Procedural Manual of the Interdisciplinary Advisory Team on Justice for Children and Adolescents, which forms part of this Resolution); Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the Expense Reimbursement Policy for Judges and Judicial Officials in Judicial Proceedings"; CSJ, Resolution No. 9522/2022 "Updating the Composition of the Technical Office for Children and Adolescents."

[99] Constitution, Art. 154; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 42–46, 56–60; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 684; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 12, 19; Law No. 45/1991 "On Divorce," Art. 17; Law No. 582/1995 "Regulating Article 146, paragraph 3), of the Constitution and Amending Article 18 of Law No. 1266 of November 4, 1987," Art. 4; Law No. 834/1996 "Establishing the Paraguayan Electoral Code," Art. 297; Resolution No. 97/1987 (Jurisdiction of civil and commercial courts pursuant to Art. 38 of the Code of Judicial Organization); Law No. 7614/2025 "Establishing Remedial Mechanisms for Enforcement Proceedings, Preparatory Actions, and Claims for Payment in Guaraníes"; Resolution No. 123/1999 (On Itinerant Judges—Jurisdictional Functions); Resolution No. 125/1999 "Authorizing the Renaming of the Department of Adoption and Family Placement of the Technical Center for Social Services to the Department of Mediation and Family Placement, pursuant to Law No. 1137/1998 "Which provided for the channeling of adoption and family placement proceedings through the Office of the Attorney General" (Currently in force is Law No. 6486/2020 "On the promotion and protection of the right of children and adolescents to live in a family, which regulates alternative care measures and adoption"); Resolution No. 187/2000 (Regarding the jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance of Paraguarí); Resolution No. 198/2000 (Regarding the implementation of voluntary mediation in the Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance, *the Juvenile Courts*, and the Labor Courts); Resolution No. 239/2001 (Extends Resolution No. 198 of December 27, 2000, on the implementation of mediation in the Courts of *General Jurisdiction* and in the Civil and Commercial, Juvenile, and Labor Courts of First Instance)

of San Lorenzo, Luque, and Lambaré); Resolution No. 251/2002 (Regarding the Courts of First Instance of Santa Rita and Minga Porá de Alto Paraná); Resolution No. 253/2002 (Regarding the Courts of First Instance of Capiatá and J.A. Saldívar); Resolution No. 361/2005 (Providing for the implementation of a Voluntary Mediation Service in the Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance, the Courts for Children and Adolescents, the Justices of the Peace, and *the Courts of General Jurisdiction* in the country's judicial districts); Resolution No. 369/2005 (Regarding the amendment of Resolution No. 361 of April 27, 2005); Resolution No. 370/2005 (Regarding the Regulations for the Filing Desk for Lawsuits to be Initiated in the Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance); Resolution No. 380/2005 (Appointment System regarding letters rogatory, the signing of commercial ledgers and other documents, in the Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance); Resolution No. 667/2010 "Whereby the Case Filing System of the Civil and Labor Courts of First Instance is adjusted"; Resolution No. 683/2011 "Whereby it is provided that Resolution No. 667/2010, which adjusts the Filing Desk system of the Civil and Labor Courts of First Instance, shall take effect as of March 21, 2011; Resolution No. 946/2015 "Whereby the Courts of First Instance in Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters, established for the Judicial District of Vila Hayes, are authorized"; Resolution No. 950/2015 "Whereby the courts established for the Judicial District of Guairá are authorized"; Resolution No. 1013/2015 (Establishes the Court of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters created for the Judicial District of Central, in the city of Lambaré, which will become the second division of that court and jurisdiction); Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), Resolution No. 9350/2022 "Establishing the Civil and Commercial Technical Office."

Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 42–46, 56–60; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Law No. 1879/2002 "On Mediation" (effective as of December 24, 2025); Resolution No. 428/2006 "Declaring the Application of Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods, Especially Mediation, to Be in the Interest of the Administration of Justice"; Resolution No. 463/2007 "Expanding the Implementation of the Mediation Service to the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Settlement and Sentencing Courts within the Judicial District of Guairá, the Judicial District of Itapúa, the Judicial District of Concepción, the Judicial District of Amambay, the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, the Judicial District of Paraguarí, and the Judicial District of Cordillera"; Resolution No. 467/2007 "To expand the implemen tation of the Mediation Service to the criminal justice system to the Trial and Sentencing Courts of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Judicial District of Guairá, the Judicial District of Itapúa, the Judicial District of Concepción, Judicial District of Amambay, the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, the Judicial District of Paraguarí, and the Judicial District of Cordillera"; Resolution No. 591/2009 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Sentencing Courts of the Capital"; Resolution No. 905/2014 "Approving the Organizational Structure and the Manual of Organization and Functions of the Mediation Directorate"; Resolution No. 1023/2015 "Approving the Regulations on Criminal Mediation for Adolescents

a) in any matter or proceeding whose resolution does not fall within *the jurisdiction* of *Civil and Commercial Judges*[100] or the Justices of the Peace of the respective jurisdiction; and,

b) of appeals filed against final decisions of Justices of the Peace and of appeals for delay or denial of justice by the same, with their decisions becoming final and enforceable[101] .

"minors in conflict with criminal law"; Resolution No. 1045/2016 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Guarantees of Luque, which shall become the Third Court of that jurisdiction"; Resolution No. 1046/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents of Luque, which shall become the Third Division of that court and jurisdiction"; Resolution No. 1047/2016 "Establishing the Labor Appeals Court of the Judicial District of Itapúa"; Resolution No. 1085/2016 "Amending Resolution No. 706/2011 'Regulating the requirements for the appointment and registration of mediators'"; Resolution No. 1101/2016 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Alberdi, Villa Oliva, and Villa Franca"; Resolution No. 1102/2016 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters in the town of Hoenau, Itapúa"; Resolution No. 1103/2016 "Establishing a Criminal Court of Preliminary Hearings, a Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, and a Court for Children and Adolescents for Alberdi, Villa Franca, and Villa Oliva in Ñeembucú"; Resolution No. 1328/2019 "Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 951 of February 24, 2015, and establishes the mechanism for the substitution and consolidation of labor cases."

[100] Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace"; Resolution No. 844/2013 (Establishes the "Online Case Registration" computer system and other measures); Resolution No. 1346/2019 (Expands Article 1 of Resolution No. 841/2013 "Online Case Registration for Justices of the Peace" and expands Article 1 of Resolution No. 380/2005 regarding the registration of domestic violence cases); Resolution No. 1478/2020 "Updating the territorial boundaries of the Justices of the Peace within the Judicial District of the Capital."

[101] Amended by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81 'Code of Judicial Organization' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace"; Resolution No. 154/2000 (Regulations on the Transitional Judicial Organization of the Criminal Jurisdiction); Resolution No. 209/2001 "Organizing the Support Offices of the Criminal Justice System"; Resolution No. 757/2012 "Establishing the Duty Roster for the Juvenile Criminal Court of Ciudad del Este"; Resolution No. 943/2014 "Establishing the Criminal Sentencing Courts created for the Judicial District of Boquerón"; Resolution No. 947/2015 "Establishing the Juvenile Criminal Courts created for the Judicial District of Presidente Hayes"; Resolution No. 1012/2015 (Establishing the Criminal Court created

Art. 39. The Criminal Courts of First Instance shall have jurisdiction[102] :

for the Judicial District of Central, in the city of Lambaré, which shall henceforth be known as Criminal Court of Preliminary Hearings No. 3); Resolution No. 1178/2017 (Establishes the Criminal Court of Katueté, which shall become the Criminal Court of Guarantees of Katueté within the Judicial District of Canindeyú); Resolution No. 1352/2019 "Amends Articles 18 and 21 of Resolution No. 154/2000 on the On-Call Criminal Judge of the Permanent Duty Office."

[102] See the Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 39; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 410–417; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 338–340; Law No. 635/1995 "Regulating the Electoral Justice System," Arts. 51, 83; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 47, 60; Law No. 5162/2015 "Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay"; Law No. 5863/2017 "Establishing the Implementation of Electronic Monitoring Devices"; Law No. 6345/2019 "Amending Article 7, paragraph 1, and Repealing Article 11 of Law No. 5863/2017 'Establishing the Implementation of Electronic Monitoring Devices'"; Law No. 6,379/2019 "Establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system," with jurisdiction vested in the Preliminary Hearing Courts, Enforcement Courts, and Sentencing Courts"; Law No. 6572/2020 "Establishing the National Registry of Sex Offenders Against Children and Adolescents and the Genetic Database"; Law No. 6858/2021 "Amending Article 6 of Law No. 635/1995 'Regulating Electoral Justice'"; Law No. 7270/2024 "Amending and expanding several articles of Law No. 5,863/2017 'Establishing the Implementation of Electronic Monitoring Devices' and repealing Law No. 6345/2019 'Electronic Ankle Bracelet'"; Law No. 7621/2025 "Amending and expanding various articles of Law No. 5162/2014 'Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay'"; Decree No. 466/2023 "Regulating the implementation of electronic monitoring devices"; Resolution No. 122/1999 "Regulating and approving the appointment of electoral court judges to perform the functions provided for in Law No. 1444/1999 'Regulating the Transition Period to the New Criminal Procedure System'"; Resolution No. 209/2001 "Organizing the Support Offices of the Criminal Justice System"; Resolution No. 591/2009 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Capital's Sentencing Courts"; Resolution No. 604/2010 "Providing for the Implementation of the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Capital's Sentencing Courts as of March 15, 2010"; Resolution No. 606/2010 "Approving the Procedures Manual for the Office for the Coordination and Monitoring of Oral Trials, and Extending the Term of the Capital's Sentencing Courts Established by Resolution No. 2380 dated December 29, 2009"; Resolution No. 634/2010 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of Sentencing Courts in the Central Judicial District"; Resolution No. 678/2011 "Amending Resolution No. 591/2009 to provide for the new composition of Sentencing Courts for

a) *criminal trials for offenses;*

b) proceedings conducted and referred by Investigating Judges[103] *and Criminal Justices of the Peace*[104] *;*

c) appeals filed against final judgments rendered by Criminal Justices of the Peace in trials for misdemeanors. The judgment rendered in these cases shall be enforceable; and,

d) appeals for delay or denial of justice by Justices of the Peace within their jurisdiction.

"the handling of oral trials to be assigned by the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Capital's Trial Courts"; Resolution No. 849/2013 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of Oral Trials in the Alto Paraná Judicial District"; Resolution No. 860/2013 "Adjusting the process for assigning sentencing courts to hear cases referred to oral trial"; Resolution No. 876/2014 "Approving the Regulations of the Technical Commission for the Support of Criminal Justice"; Resolution No. 878/2014 (Establishes that proceedings to be initiated, as well as those already initiated and pending before the Preliminary Hearing Courts throughout the Republic, involving the criminal offense of smuggling, shall be heard by the Preliminary Hearing Judge Specializing in Economic Crimes); Resolution No. 1210/2017 "Providing for the implementation of a random assignment lottery for cases referred to the Criminal Enforcement Courts"; Resolution No. 1249/2018 "Establishing a rotation system for the Criminal Guarantees Courts specializing in economic crimes in the capital"; Resolution No. 1292/2018 "On the Integration of Courts and Tribunals within the Criminal Jurisdiction in All Judicial Districts of the Country"; Resolution No. 1325/2019 "Authorizing the Implementation of the Pilot Program for the Use of Telematic Means to Conduct Criminal Proceedings Throughout the National Territory"; Resolution No. 1623/2022 (On the restructuring of the jurisdiction of the "Online Case Registry" computer system, First Phase of the Criminal Enforcement Courts, and reaffirming the validity of Resolution No. 1194/2017 "On the Restructuring, by Regional Sectors, of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Enforcement Courts of the Central Judicial District"); Resolution No. 1631/2022 "Guidelines for Judicial Review of the Indictment"; Resolution No. 1650/2022 "Regulating the optimization of the use of electronic means in criminal proceedings."

[103] Repealed by the Criminal Procedure Code.

[104] Should read: "adjudicated."

Art. 40. The Labor Courts of First Instance shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide on[105] :

a) judicial and contentious matters arising from the application of the Labor Code or the provisions of individual or collective bargaining agreements[106];

b) disputes regarding union recognition brought between an employer or employers' organization and workers' unions, or exclusively between such unions, for the purpose of entering into a collective bargaining agreement;

c) any conflict between a union and its members arising from noncompliance with the union's bylaws or the collective bargaining agreement on working conditions;

d) disputes among workers arising from teamwork; and

e) in lawsuits concerning the eviction from properties occupied by employees as an integral part of their compensation or by reason of the employment relationship.

When the value of the subject matter of the dispute does not exceed the amount of thirty days' minimum legal wage for various unspecified activities in the capital of the Republic, the rulings shall be enforceable.

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[105] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 621; Labor Code, Arts. 311, 378, 381; Code of Labor Procedure, Arts. 28, 34; Labor Code, Arts. 53–55, 283 et seq.; Law No. 2874/2006 "On Sports"; Law No. 3992/2010 "Amending Article 24 of Law No. 2874/2006 'On Sports'"; Law No. 4951/2013 "On Youth Employment Integration"; Law No. 5407/2015 "On Domestic Work"; Law No. 6305/2019 "Amending Article 5 of Law No. 4951/2013 "On Youth Employment Integration"; Law No. 6338/2019 "Amending Article 10 of Law No. 5407/2015 'On Domestic Work'"; Law No. 6339/2019 "Regulating Part-Time Employment"; Decree No. 2817/2019 "Regulating Law No. 6339 of July 8, 2019, 'Regulating Part-Time Employment'"; Order No. 51/1997 (On the Distribution of Cases by Shift by the Clerk's Office, Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance, *Juvenile Courts*, and Labor Courts); Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ); Resolution No. 9396/2022 "Establishing and Implementing the Technical Office for Support of the Labor Jurisdiction."

[106] Law No. 2874/2006 "On Sports"; Law No. 3992/2010 "Amending Art. 24 of Law No. 2874/2006 "On Sports."

Art. 41. Judgments and rulings by trial court judges may be appealed, except in cases where, by express provision of this Code or the Rules of Procedure, such rulings become final and enforceable.

CHAPTER V[107]

ON THE CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL COURTS[108]

Art. 42. *The Civil and Commercial Court System[109] is hereby established in the Capital of the Republic and in the departmental capitals, to be administered by the judges and officials provided for in this Code.*

There shall be in the Capital the number of Civil and Commercial Courts required by the importance and volume of the cases within their jurisdiction.

The Civil and Commercial Judges of the capital shall have jurisdiction within the limits of the capital and the Central Department, and those of the departmental capitals shall have jurisdiction throughout their respective departments. The positions of Prosecuting Attorneys for the Civil and Commercial Justice of the Peace are hereby established in the departmental capitals[110] .

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[107] Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace"; Law No. 6351/2019 "Amending Articles 4 and 6 of Law No. 6059/2018 'Amending Law No. 879/81 "Code of Judicial Organization" and Expanding Its Provisions and the Functions of the Justices of the Peace Courts'"; Law No. 6964/2022 "Designating the clerks of the Justices of the Peace of the Republic of Paraguay as specialized court clerks of the Justices of the Peace with jurisdiction in civil, commercial, labor, criminal, and juvenile matters, and establishing their salary regime."

[108] Name amended by Art. 684, Code of Civil Procedure. Previously: *Civil and Commercial Justice of the Peace*. Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace."

[109] Ibid.

[110] Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 (Previously, this article was amended by Art. 3 of Law No. 963/82 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of

Art. 43. *The Civil and Commercial Courts* [111] *shall have jurisdiction, provided that the amount in dispute* does *not* exceed the *equivalent of three hundred times the legal minimum daily wage for various unspecified activities in the Capital of the Republic, over the following proceedings*[112] *:*

a) civil and commercial matters and counterclaims;

b) succession proceedings; and,

c) lawsuits for eviction, termination, specific performance, collection of rent, and other matters related to lease agreements.

They shall hear all cases involving summary testimony

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Judicial Organization." Original text: *The Civil and Commercial Justice of the Peace shall be established in the capital of the Republic and in the departmental capitals, to be administered by the judges and officials prescribed by this Code and in the manner determined therein.*

[111] The name was previously amended by Art. 684 of the Code of Civil Procedure, now repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justice of the Peace Courts."

Resolution No. 198/2001 (Regulations Governing the Mediation Service**)**; Resolution No. 229/2001 (Appointment of Auctioneers by Lottery); Resolution No. 232/2001 (Expands and Amends Resolution No. 229/2001 on the Appointment of Auctioneers); Resolution No. 239/2001 (Regarding the Implementation of the Mediation Service: San Lorenzo, Luque, and Lambaré); Resolution No. 369/2005 (Amends Resolution No. 361/2005 (on the implementation of the voluntary Mediation Service in all districts)); Resolution No. 706/2011 "Regulating the requirements for the appointment and registration of mediators"; Resolution No. 905/2014 "Approving the organizational structure and the Manual of Organization and Functions of the Mediation Directorate"; Resolution No. 1305/2019 (Providing for the distribution and transfer of cases pending in the Civil Courts to the Justice of the Peace Courts of the Capital).

[112] Previously amended by Art. 685 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Currently repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace Courts"; Law No. 6964/2022 "Designating the clerks of the Justices of the Peace of the Republic of Paraguay as specialized court clerks of the Justices of the Peace with jurisdiction in civil, commercial, labor, criminal, and juvenile matters, and establishing their salary regime."

Art. 44. *The Civil and Commercial Courts*[113] *lack jurisdiction to hear cases involving the convening of creditors and bankruptcy proceedings, those relating to the possession and ownership of real property, and matters pertaining to family law*[114] .

Art. 45. *Judgments and other decisions rendered by the Civil and Commercial Courts*[115] *may be appealed to the Court of Appeals in the manner established in this Code*[116] .

Art. 46. *In departmental capitals where there are no Labor Courts of First Instance, the Justice of the Peace shall also hear labor cases where the amount in dispute does not exceed the limit of its jurisdiction as determined in Article 43 of this Code*[117] .

CHAPTER VI

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATING COURTS

Art. 47. *Criminal Investigating Courts shall hear cases until the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings, except for dismissals and motions requiring prior and special rulings that*

[113] Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81 'Code of Judicial Organization' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace." *The designation was previously amended by Art. 684 of the Code of Civil Procedure.*

[114] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 685; Ruling No. 119/1987 (Collection of fees for the issuance of a certificate of award in probate proceedings).

[115] Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace"; Law No. 6964/2022 "Designating the clerks of the Justices of the Peace of the Republic of Paraguay as specialized court clerks of the Justices of the Peace with jurisdiction in civil, commercial, labor, criminal, and juvenile matters, and establishing their salary system."

[116] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 32(a), 35; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 690, 838.

[117] Repealed by Art. 4, Law No. 963/82 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

conclusion of the case, which shall be heard by the Judges of the Court of First Instance in Criminal Matters[118] .

CHAPTER VII

ON ARBITRATORS OR MEDIATORS[119]

Art. 48. *Any dispute between parties, whether before or after it has been brought to trial, and regardless of the status of the proceedings, may be submitted for decision to arbitral judges or arbitrators.*

Art. 49. The following matters *may not be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators or mediators, under penalty of nullity*:

a) *matters concerning the civil status and legal capacity of persons;*

b) matters concerning the property of the State or municipalities;

c) matters that, for any reason, require the intervention of the public prosecutor;

d) matters concerning the validity or nullity of last wills and testaments; and,

[118] Repealed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 41, 42.

Currently, within the criminal justice system, these are referred to as Criminal Judges for Preliminary Hearings, Criminal Sentencing Courts, and Criminal Judges for Enforcement; Law No. 7220/2024 "Amending Article 172 of Law No. 1160/1997, 'Penal Code' (regarding minor offenses)."

Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 39, 147, 363; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2, 131, 224, 436; Law No. 6771/2022 "Amending Art. 107 of Law No. 1160/1997 'Penal Code'"; Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), Resolution No. 8234/2020 "Establishing the Criminal Technical Office." Law No. 7394/2024 "Amending Articles 128 and 135 of Law No. 1160/1997 'Penal Code,' as amended by Laws Nos. 3440/2008 and 6002/2017."

[119] Constitution, Arts. 97 *in fine*, 248; Labor Procedure Code, Arts. 296–320; Law No. 7274/2024 "Approving the Seat Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Paraguay and the Permanent Court of Arbitration"; Law No. 7561/2025 "On Arbitration
."

e) in general, all matters for which there is a specific prohibition, or those involving morality and public decency.

Art. 50. *The same remedies shall be available against arbitrators' awards as against those of ordinary judges, unless such remedies have been waived in the arbitration agreement.*

Art. 51. *No appeal may be filed against the awards of arbitrators or those rendered in compulsory arbitration*[120] *, except for an action for nullity on the grounds that the award was rendered after the deadline or on matters not covered by the arbitration agreement*[121] *.*

Art. 52. *The waiver of remedies, however, does not preclude the filing of an action for nullity based on* the *arbitrators having rendered a decision outside the time limit, on matters not included in the terms of the arbitration agreement, or due to a fundamental procedural defect.*

Art. 53. *The judge or court that is the immediate superior of the one that heard the case shall hear appeals, as the court of sole instance, when they are filed, provided the case has not been submitted to arbitration.*

Art. 54. *The parties may not appoint as arbitrators the judges , or courts before which the case is being heard.*

Art. 55. *If a pending case has been committed to arbitration in the court of last resort, the arbitrators' award shall be enforceable.*

[120] Repealed by the Constitution, Art. 97.
[121] Law No. 7561/2025 "On Arbitration"

CHAPTER VIII

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE[122]

Art. 56. There shall be Justices of the Peace for civil, commercial, and labor matters, as well as for criminal matters, in each of the parishes of the Capital[123] , and in cities and other towns[124] .

Alternate Justices of the Peace shall be appointed in localities where there is only one Justice of the Peace; in the Capital, they shall have jurisdiction within their parish, and in the interior, within the district where the court is located, unless otherwise provided by law[125] .

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[122] Law No. 6806/2021 "Declaring a national emergency due to femicides"; Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting the obligation to pay court fees and attorney's fees in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of poverty before Justices of the Peace"; Law No. 7183/2023 "Amending Articles 5, subsections (a) and (k), 7, and 18 of Law No. 6806/2021 'Declaring a National Emergency Due to Femicide'"; Resolution No. 1049/2016 "Establishing mandatory protocols with specific guidelines for Justices of the Peace, based on their jurisdiction as set forth in Resolution No. 230/2001 of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1719/2023 "Regulating the names of the Justices of the Peace of San Ignacio Guazu, Misiones; the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters and Juvenile Guardianship; the Court of Settlement and Sentencing; assigns the order and rotation, and defines the territorial jurisdiction of the Criminal Guarantees Courts within the Judicial District of Misiones"; CSJ, Resolution No. 9451/2022 "Whereby the Technical Office for Support of the Justice of the Peace is established and implemented."

[123] Resolution No. 745/2012 "Establishing the rotation system for the Justice of the Peace Courts of the Districts of Santísima Trinidad and La Catedral"; Municipal Ordinance (Asunción) No. 4126/1959, "Dividing Asunción into Parishes," Art. 1.

[124] Resolution No. 958/2015 "Establishing the Justice of the Peace Court of Villarrica, created for the Judicial District of Guairá"; Resolution No. 1294/2019 "Establishing Justice of the Peace Courts in Ciudad del Este."

[125] Article amended by Law No. 963/82 "Amending and expanding certain provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 363; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 2; Resolution No. 65/1997 (Records and reports to be maintained by Justices of the Peace); Resolution No. 361/2005 (On the implementation of the Mediation Service); Resolution No. 369/2005 (Amends Art. 1 of Resolution No. 361/2005 (Regarding the Implementation of the Mediation Service in the Courts of all Judicial Districts throughout the country));

SECTION I

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS IN CIVIL, COMMERCIAL, AND LABOR MATTERS[126]

Art. 57. The Civil, Commercial, and Labor Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction over:

a) *civil, commercial, or labor matters in which the value in dispute does not exceed the equivalent of sixty days' minimum legal wage for various unspecified activities in the Capital of the Republic, excluding those relating to the civil status of persons, family law, bankruptcy proceedings, and real property and possessory actions concerning real estate, as well as probate matters*[127] ;

Asunción Municipal Ordinance No. 4126/1959 "Dividing Asunción into Parishes"; Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the system for covering expenses for judges and judicial officials within a judicial proceeding."

[126] Amended by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, the Code of Judicial Organization."

Law No. 6806/2021 "Declaring a national emergency due to femicides"; Law No. 7526/2025 "Establishing Justices of the Peace Courts in various judicial districts throughout the country without budgetary impact"; Resolution No. 810/2013 (which regulates the de s of the Criminal and Civil Justices of the Peace, and establishes the distribution of dockets and case files).

[127] Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace."

Resolution No. 1305/2019 (Providing for the distribution and transfer of cases pending in the Regular Courts to the Magistrates' Courts of the Capital); Resolution No. 940/2014 "Regulating the appointments to the Criminal and Civil Magistrates' Courts of Yuty"; Resolution No. 1732/2024 (Amends Article 2 of Resolution No. 940 of December 23, 2014; establishes a unified system of biweekly dockets, effective as of the date of this Resolution, hereinafter, for the distribution of all cases to the First and Second Docket Magistrates' Courts of Yuty."

b) eviction claims[128] , claims for termination of lease agreements based solely on nonpayment of rent, and counterclaims, provided that in all such cases the amount in dispute does not exceed the limit established for its jurisdiction; and,

c) counterclaims that fall within the limits of their jurisdiction[129] .

Art. 58. The Justice of the Peace Courts shall also have jurisdiction in civil, commercial, and labor matters [130]:

a) to carry out the proceedings entrusted to them by the courts and tribunals;

b) to draw up an inventory of the assets of deceased persons with no known relatives or with absent heirs or minor heirs who have no legal representatives, and to arrange for the custody of such assets;

c) certify the existence of persons and their domicile;

d) reporting to the *Guardianship* Courts[131] cases of material or emotional neglect, abuse, and orphanhood involving minors;

[128] Law No. 6979/2022 "Amending and Expanding Article 621 of y Law No. 1337/1998 'Code of Civil Procedure'."

[129] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 621; Resolution No. 230/2001 (Regarding authorizations for minors); Resolution No. 378/2005 (Regarding the procedure for registering common-law marriages or cohabitation); Resolution No. 379/2005 (Procedure for compliance with Art. 2073 of the Civil Code, Family Property); Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the system for covering expenses for judges and judicial officials in a judicial proceeding."

[130] Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 182; Decision No. 1048/2016 (Matters to be taken into account by the Courts for Children and Adolescents regarding the content of the judgment: cases involving the absence of one or both parents, permission to travel abroad, and the issuance of a certified copy of the judgment for the Immigration Control Office); Resolution No. 1654/2022 "Amending Article 1, subsection d) of Resolution No. 1049/2016 and providing for the possibility of authorizing children and adolescents to travel abroad via a remote hearing"; Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the system for covering expenses for judges and judicial officials within a judicial proceeding."

[131] Name amended by Art. 253, Code on Children and Adolescents: Courts for Children and Adolescents.

e) authenticate signatures; and

f) perform notarial functions within their jurisdiction, provided that there are no registered notaries public in those jurisdictions[132] .

Art. 59. Justices of the Peace in Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters shall hear cases involving misdemeanors and conduct preliminary investigations in cases of criminal offenses when there is no Criminal Justice of the Peace or *Investigating Judge* within their jurisdiction[133] .

SECTION II

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

Art. 60. Criminal Justices of the Peace shall hear cases involving misdemeanors provided for by law, and their decisions may be appealed. They shall conduct preliminary investigations in criminal cases whenever there is no Investigating Judge or Criminal Judge of First Instance in the district where the court is located.

They shall ensure the custody of the accused and may order a search of a residence by issuing a written warrant, and they shall carry out all necessary proceedings to clarify the facts constituting a punishable offense[134] .

Art. 60.1. Purpose, Judicial Oversight. The Justices of the Peace are responsible for the judicial oversight of investigative proceedings conducted by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Police, and the Judicial Police in cases that cannot be delayed, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 44, no. 1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

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[132] Amended by Art. 1 of Law No. 903/1996: amendment to Art. 118 of the Code of Judicial Organization.

[133] Code of Judicial Organization, Articles 47, 60.

[134] Expanded by Law No. 2702/2005 "Expanding Section II, Article 60, of Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization'."

Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 50; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 19(1), (2), 44, 407–409; Resolution No. 399/2005 "Regulating Law No. 2702/2005 'Amending Section II, Article 60 of Law No. 879/1981 "Code of Judicial Organization"'"; Resolution No. 810/2013 (which regulates appointments to the Courts of Peace in criminal and civil matters, and establishes the distribution of dockets and case files).

Justices of the Peace are responsible for granting authorizations, issuing preliminary orders for evidence, and, in general, ensuring compliance with all the principles and guarantees established in the Constitution, in applicable international law, and in the *Code of Criminal Procedure*[135] .

Art. 60.2. Supplementary Jurisdiction. Justices of the Peace with jurisdiction to oversee the initial investigative proceedings conducted by representatives of the Public Prosecutor's Office shall issue, upon their request, and, only in their absence, upon request by the National Police, authorizations for investigative procedures and precautionary and emergency measures, in cases where the timely intervention of criminal courts cannot be obtained, or in locations where such courts do not exist, within the framework of the provisions of this law.

Art. 60. 3. Actions of Justices of the Peace. When requests for authorizations or precautionary or emergency measures are made by the National Police directly to Justices of the Peace, the latter shall order the requested measure only when the urgency is justified and necessary for the purposes of the criminal proceeding and the presence of a representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office cannot be awaited, due to the absence of a prosecutor's office in the locality, due to distance, lack of communication, or any other factor that makes it impossible to bring the matter to the attention of the Public Prosecutor's Office within the statutory time limits. Such actions may include arrest, detention, or any proceeding that cannot be delayed, as well as judicial oversight of investigative actions carried out by the National Police.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THEIR ROLE IN THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE PROCEEDINGS

EMERGENCY MEASURES AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Art. 60.4 Emergency Measures. In the cases provided for in the pre vious article, the Justice of the Peace may grant the police's request

[135] Order No. 399/2005 "Regulating Law No. 2702/2005 'Amending Section II, Art. 60 of Law No. 879/1981 "Code of Judicial Organization." The Criminal Procedure Code is currently in force.

for the conduct of the following proceedings and emergency measures, under its direction and supervision:

1. Authorization for a search warrant;

2. In the case of a search for the purpose of arrest, and when it is necessary to search locked premises or facilities designated for the execution of an arrest or pretrial detention, the judicial order must expressly state this authorization;

3. A procedure for the removal and identification of corpses;

4. An autopsy of a corpse in the cases and under the conditions provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure;

5. The closure of premises and the seizure of movable property, when the temporary closure of a premises or the seizure of movable property—which, due to its nature or size, cannot be kept in storage—is indispensable for the investigation of a serious criminal offense;

6. An order for seizure in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the Code of Criminal Procedure, with a view to securing items related to the criminal offense under the proper custody of the authorities, wh s must ensure that the seized items are inventoried and placed under secure protection, to be made available to the Public Prosecutor's Office;

7. Authorization for a judicial advance on evidence;

8. A request for information from any person or public entity, in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure;

9. Authorization for the interception and seizure of correspondence, as well as the interception of communications;

10. A body search, in accordance with the National Code of Criminal Procedure;

; and

11. Any other powers conferred upon it by law. In all cases, once the proceedings have been completed, the Justice of the Peace Court must forward the respective proceedings and case files to the Public Prosecutor's Office within a maximum of twenty-four (24) hours, notifying the competent Criminal Court of Guarantees.

PROCEDURES FOR THE APPLICATION OF PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Art. 60.5. General Provisions Regarding Detention. The Justice of the Peace may issue an arrest warrant at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office or the National Police, as applicable, in cases where proceedings do not allow for delay or postponement. Detention must always be ordered by the Justice of the Peace as an urgent precautionary measure of an exceptional nature, the essential purpose of which is to detain the accused to ensure their appearance in the criminal proceedings.

The measure must be issued in the form of a well-reasoned interlocutory order, in accordance with the grounds for detention set forth in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and must instruct the National Police to transfer the detainee to the nearest Public Prosecutor's Office, always within the time limit established in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Art. 60.6. Notification of the Order and Transfer Order. When the judge decides to order detention, he or she must immediately notify the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Criminal Court of Guarantees of the competent judicial district of the order.

If the measure is carried out, the Justice of the Peace Court must hear the statement that the accused provides freely and voluntarily, in cases where the accused so requests.

In all cases, the Justice of the Peace must order the prompt transfer of the detainee, along with the evidence obtained by the National Police, for the purpose of presenting them to the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Criminal Court of Guarantees, respectively, so that the accused may make a statement within the time limit provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUPERVISION REGIME

Art. 60.7. System of Temporary Assignments. **Responsible Authority**. The responsible authority[136] of the judicial districts shall ensure the presence of judges in their offices, as well as the continuity—

[136] Should read: "The responsible authorities…".

continuity of service, even on days and at times when the courts are closed, by preventing the simultaneous granting of leave, immediately appointing acting judges, and notifying police headquarters and prosecutors' offices, as appropriate, in order to ensure judicial coverage.

Art. 60.8. Bodies Responsible for Oversight. To this end, officials designated by the authority responsible for the judicial district shall monitor the work of the magistrates' courts within their district, which they must visit periodically, and shall provide judges and officials with the guidance they deem appropriate and shall report to the Superintendency of the Supreme Court of Justice, when they deem it necessary, bringing to its attention any irregularities detected in compliance with this law and any deficiencies observed in its operation, without prejudice to the intervention of the Jury for the Impeachment of Magistrates.

The Supreme Court of Justice shall issue the rulings governing the procedure for justices of the peace in the initial phase of the proceedings, as well as the powers established in this law, the *Code of Criminal Procedure*[137], and other laws[138].

[137] Currently: Code of Criminal Procedure.

[138] Ruling 399/2005 "Regulating Law No. 2702/2005 'Amending Section II, Article 60 of Law No. 879/1981 "Code of Judicial Organization."'

TITLE IV

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE [139]

Art. 61. The Public Prosecutor's Office, established in accordance with Chapter X of the Constitution, shall be headed by [140]:

a) the Attorney General[141] ;

b) the Deputy Attorneys General[142] ;

c) the Prosecutorial Agents for Public Accounts;

d) Civil and Commercial Prosecutors;

e) Labor Prosecutors;

f) Criminal Prosecutors;

g) Electoral Prosecutors; and

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[139] Constitution, Articles 266–272; Code of Civil Procedure, Article 40; Law No. 1562/2000, "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office"; Law No. 2564/2005 "Amending Article 22 of Law No. 635/1995 'Regulating the Electoral Justice System'"; Section 2 of Law No. 860/1996 "Amending and Expanding Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization'," and Article 48 of Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office"; Decree No. 7979/2017 "Approving the National Drug Policy of Paraguay for 2017–2022"; Resolution No. 2248/2008 of the Public Prosecutor's Office on Deputy and Delegated Prosecutors' Offices.

[140] Article amended by Law No. 860/1996, Art. 1: Previous text: *"Art. 61: The Public Prosecutor's Office, established in accordance with Chapter X of the Constitution, shall be headed by: a) the Attorney General; b) the Prosecutor for Public Accounts;*
e) the Civil and Commercial Prosecutors; d) the Labor Prosecutors; e) the Criminal Prosecutors; and f) the Assistant Prosecutors."

Constitution, Arts. 38, 266–272; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 52–57, 62, 63; 63 bis, 64, 65, 66; Labor Procedure Code, Art. 20; Criminal Procedure Code, Art. 67; Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 228; Law No. 635/1995 "Electoral Justice," Arts. 21–24; Law No. 744/1995 "Amending Articles 17 and 21 of Law No. 635/1995 'Regulating Electoral Justice'," Arts. 21, 46; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Art. 16.

[141] Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Ceremonial Protocol," Art. 17, para. 14.

[142] Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Ceremonial Protocol," Art. 17, para. 39.

h) District Attorneys [143] .

THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Art. 62. To serve as an Assistant Prosecutor, one must meet the same requirements established in the Constitution for the office of State Attorney General[144] .

To be a Prosecuting Attorney or District Attorney, one must be a Paraguayan national, be at least thirty (30) years of age, hold a law degree issued by a public or private, domestic or foreign university that has been duly validated, have effectively practiced the profession, served as a judicial magistrate, served as a court clerk, or held a university professorship in law for at least five (5) years—either cumulatively, separately, or alternately—and have passed the examination established by the Judicial Council.

To serve as a rapporteur or assistant prosecutor, one must be a Paraguayan national and hold a law degree issued by a public or private, domestic or foreign university that has been duly validated[145] .

[143] The second paragraph of Article 103 of Law No. 1562/2000, "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," provides: "...Current prosecutors appointed under the legal mechanisms in force at the time of their appointment shall continue to perform the duties assigned to them until the end of the fiscal year corresponding to 2002. Upon expiration of the aforementioned period, the Attorney General of the State shall reassign such duties to officials whose positions are provided for in this law."

[144] Constitution, Art. 267; Law No. 5295/2014 "Prohibiting Nepotism in Public Service," Art. 2; Law No. 7302/2024 "Amending Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Law No. 5295/2014 'Prohibiting Nepotism in Public Service'."

[145] Amended by Law No. 2564/2005 "Amending Article 22 of Law No. 635/1995 'Regulating the Electoral Justice System,' Article 2 of Law No. 860/1996 'Amending and Expanding Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and Article 48 of Law No. 1562/2000 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office.'

Constitution, Art. 104, 105, 146, 148, 197(4), 235(2), 254, 255, 266, 267, 269, 270, 274; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 63 bis, 64–69; Labor Procedure Code, Art. 23; Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 225.

Art. 63. The Attorney General of the State is responsible(146) for:

a) *represent the State from the first instance through to the conclusion of proceedings, in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Branch, or ex officio in cases in which the State is the plaintiff or defendant, unless such representation has been entrusted to other officials in matters of fiscal interest*[147];

b) to intervene in cases falling within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Justice, as well as in jurisdictional disputes, habeas corpus cases, constitutional review proceedings, and cases regarding the inapplicability of provisions contrary to the Constitution, extradition requests made by foreign courts, applications for naturalization or recognition of nationality, proceedings concerning loss of nationality, and requests for exemption from compulsory military service;

c) to ensure respect for constitutional rights and guarantees[148];

d) to exercise administrative oversight of the services under the Public Prosecutor's Office, with the authority to issue rulings aimed at improving the conduct of proceedings in which prosecutors and deputy prosecutors are involved, and to issue instructions to them for the strict fulfillment of their duties;

[146] Constitution, Arts. 129 (military service), 132, 133 (*habeas corpus*), 150 (loss of nationality), 246, 259, 260, 268; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 3(1), 28(1)(a); Civil Code, Arts. 4–36, 8–14 (jurisdictional disputes), 558 (constitutional challenges), 2698; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 8, 14, 558; Penal Code, Arts. 590–615 (extradition); Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 52, 282; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts.; Law No. 1500/1999 "Regulating the Constitutional Guarantee of Habeas Corpus"; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Arts. 1, 2, 3.

[147] Constitution, Art. 246; Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic," Arts. 1, 6, 7, 8.

[148] Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Arts. 3, second paragraph, 41, 49, 50.

e) to file complaints or charges with the Supreme Court of Justice against public *prosecutors* and district attorneys who commit acts warranting prosecution[149];

f) to bring criminal proceedings in the cases provided for by law;

g) *to initiate the appropriate actions to reclaim State property that has been improperly removed from the State's assets*[150]; and,

h) submit an annual report on its activities to the Executive Branch.

Art. 63 bis. It is the responsibility of the Assistant Prosecutors[(151) to]:

a) represent the State Attorney General in the functions corresponding to the jurisdictions to which they are assigned;

b) coordinate the prosecutor's offices comprising the jurisdiction or jurisdictions under their responsibility, acting under the direct supervision of the State Attorney General; and,

c) serve on an interim basis as Attorney General of the State in cases of absence or temporary vacancy; in such cases, the relevant resolution shall specify the Deputy Attorney General who is to assume the interim position.

[149] Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judicial magistrates, prosecutors, public defenders, and bankruptcy trustees, and repealing Law No. 3759/2009 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges and repealing the preceding laws and their amendments."

[150] See Constitution, Arts. 244–246; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 67, 68, 258; Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic," Arts. 18, 19, 21, 23.

[151] Article introduced by Art. 3 of Law No. 860/1996 "Amending and Expanding Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization'." See Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Art. 43, subpar. j).

Code of Judicial Organization: Articles 54, 55, 61, 62; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Arts. 47, para. 2), 54, 55.

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR ACCOUNTING MATTERS

Art. 64. The Public Prosecutor for Accounts is responsible for appearing before the Second Chamber of the Court of Auditors for the purpose of[152] :

a) ruling on the approval or rejection of the investment accounts of the General National Budget and those of the municipalities;

b) to participate in all proceedings concerning the rendering of accounts by state and municipal agencies, autonomous or self-governing entities, and individuals or companies that administer, collect, or invest fiscal, municipal, or public charity funds;

c) to rule on the bonds that must be posted by the public officials, individuals, or companies mentioned in the preceding paragraph;

d) to receive complaints regarding acts that may constitute a crime in the management of public funds, and to initiate the appropriate legal proceedings before the competent court regarding the acts reported or those that come to its attention during the administrative review and audit of the accounts; and,

e) to submit annually to the Court of Auditors, Second Chamber, a report from the Prosecutor's Office.

ON CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL PROSECUTORS[153]

Art. 65. It is the responsibility of the Civil and Commercial Prosecutors to intervene[154] :

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[152] Constitution, Arts. 19, 42, 270, 281; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 14, 39, 61, 62, 68, subpar. c); Law No. 296/1994 "Organic and Functional Charter of the Judicial Council"; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Art. 43; Law No. 7463/2025 "Amending and Expanding Articles 2 and 7 of Law No. 296/1994 'Organizing the Operation of the Judicial Council'."

[153] Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, para. 40.

[154] Constitution, Art. 270; Civil Code, §§ 2608–2710 (will), §§ 177–188 (marriage), Arts. 234–248 (parentage), 731–773 (probate proceedings), 2569 (vacant inheritance); Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 61, 62, 72, and related provisions; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 40, 43, 589; Law No. 582/1995 "Regulating Article

a) in any matter involving public interests, unless the representation of such interests is entrusted to another official;

b) in proceedings concerning the nullity of wills and marriages, filiation, and in all other matters relating to the civil status[155] of individuals,

c) in probate proceedings, bankruptcy cases[(156)] ,and meetings of creditors, and must act as guardian of vacant estates[157] ; and

d) in proceedings concerning supplementary authorizations and declarations of indigence.

Art. 66. When acting as guardians of vacant estates, they must necessarily file motions for reconsideration, appeals, and motions to set aside, as appropriate and with proper grounds, against any ruling issued in interlocutory proceedings that is unfavorable to the rights of the estate they represent, as well as against the final judgment rendered in the case that upholds the opposing party's claims. Failure to comply with this obligation will result in liability[158] .

Article 146, subsection 3), of the Constitution and amends Article 18 of Law No. 1266 of November 4, 1987"; Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankruptcy," Art. 4.

[155] Law No. 6618/2020 "Establishing provisions governing the certification and recording of marital status in personal documents."

[156] Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankruptcy"; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 28, subpar. f); Law No. 4870/2013 "Establishing the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office ( );" Law No. 5025/2013 "Amending Articles 138 and 139 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law'"; Law No. 6481/2020, which amends Articles 18, 137, and 138 of Law No. 154/1969 "Enacting the Bankruptcy Law, as amended by Law No. 5025/2013"; Resolution No. 1211/2017 "Authorizing the implementation of the online management module for reports and certificates of personal entries in the General Bankruptcy Registry and the Call for Creditors of the General Directorate of Public Registries."

[157] Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic," Arts. 24, 25.

[158] Civil Code, Art. 2569; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 28, no. 19, subpar. e), 40; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 773.

LABOR PROSECUTORS[159]

Art. 67. It is the responsibility of Labor Prosecutors to:

a) ensure compliance with the laws, regulations, and other normative provisions of labor law;

b) to intervene in all labor cases and disputes regarding jurisdiction and competence;

c) to facilitate labor proceedings by taking the necessary steps in accordance with the law to ensure that rulings, judgments, and decisions are issued within the established time limits;

d) attend plenary sessions held by the Labor Courts of Appeal with the right to speak but not to vote;

e) represent and defend the interests of the government; and

f) receive complaints regarding violations of labor laws or court rulings, and conduct investigations into such matters, either personally or through authorized officials.

Under no circumstances may Labor Prosecutors assume the representation and defense in court of workers and apprentices, whether or not they are minors or legally incapacitated [160] .

CRIMINAL PROSECUTORS[161]

Art. 68. The duties of Criminal Prosecutors[162]are [as follows]:

[159] Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, para. 40.

[160] Constitution, Art. 270; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 61, 62; Co-Labor Procedure Code, Arts. 43–52.

[161] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 61, 62; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office"; Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, para. 40.

[162] Constitution, Art. 106; Civil Code, Arts. 64(d), 1845; Criminal Procedure Code , Art. 52.

a) to initiate and pursue public criminal proceedings
;

b) to initiate criminal proceedings against those responsible for the publication
and circulation of writings, engravings, or prints that are contrary to public order, morality, and good customs;

c) to initiate proceedings to enforce criminal and civil liability arising from crimes committed by public officials in the performance of their duties, and to participate in such cases until their conclusion;

d) to ensure strict compliance with the law during legal proceedings, filing the appropriate appeals when warranted;

e) to initiate criminal proceedings against publications that are defamatory toward the branches of government and their members, as well as toward the heads of foreign diplomatic missions at the request of the latter; and

f) submit an annual report on its activities to the State Attorney General.

ON PROSECUTORS

Art. 69. It is the duty of the District Attorney to serve as an assistant to the State Attorney General, whom he or she shall replace in trials and proceedings in which said official expressly designates him or her as his or her representative[163] .

[163] Article 103, second paragraph, of Law No. 1562/2000, "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," provides: "The current assistant prosecutors, appointed in accordance with the legal mechanisms in force at the time of their appointment, shall continue to perform the duties assigned to them until the end of the fiscal year cor responding to the year 2002. Upon expiration of the aforementioned period, the Attorney General shall reassign such duties to the officials whose positions are provided for in this law."

Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 61, 62; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 40.

TITLE V

JUDICIAL CLERKS[164]

CHAPTER I

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE[165]

Art. 70. The Office of the Public Defender shall be carried out by the Public Defenders for the Indigent, Absent Persons, and Incapacitated Adults of Legal Age; Labor Attorneys; Public Defenders for the Indigent in Criminal Proceedings; and Juvenile Court Clerks, as provided for in subsections (a) and (b) of Article 235 of *Law No. 903/81*[166] .

ON THE PUBLIC DEFENDER AND ATTORNEYS FOR THE INDIGENT, ABSENT PERSONS, AND ADULTS LACKING LEGAL CAPACITY[167]

Art. 71. The defense of those declared indigent, absent, or incapacitated shall be provided by the Public Defender for Indigent, Absent, and Incapacitated Adults and by the attorneys designated by the National General Budget Law[168] .

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[164] Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 165, 166; Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic," Art. 12.

[165] See Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense"; Law No. 5295/2014 "Prohibiting Nepotism in Public Service," Art. 2.

[166] Article amended by Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization," Art. 1.

Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Ceremonial Protocol," Art. 17, para. 28; Law No. 7600/2025 "Approving the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons."

[167] Amended by Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and expanding certain provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense"; Law No. 7600/2025 "Approving the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons."

[168] Article amended by Article 1 of Law No. 963/1982, "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization." Original text:

Art. 72. A petition for a declaration of indigence shall be filed by the interested party with the Justice of the Peace of his or her district and shall be processed in accordance with the procedures established in the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure[169] .

The order rendered shall be appealable solely for the purpose of remand[170] .

Art. 73. A certified copy of the final order shall be sufficient for the Public Defender for the Indigent, Absent Persons, and Incapacitated Adults to file or answer the action[171] .

Art. 74. Any person who duly requests a declaration of indigence to file or answer a complaint shall be issued a certificate of such filing, which shall be sufficient documentation to qualify for legal aid as an indigent party, without prejudice to any subsequent ruling in the proceedings for the declaration of indigence.

Art. 71. The application for a declaration of indigence shall be filed by the interested party with the Justice of the Peace of their locality and shall be processed in accordance with the procedures established in the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure. The order issued shall be appealable in relation to the case and for the sole purpose of remand.

Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 60, 589; Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense"; Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting the Obligation to Pay Court Fees and Hire an Attorney in Summary Witness Examination Proceedings for Declarations of Indigence before Justices of the Peace."

[169] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 65, subpar. d); Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 589–596.

[170] Article amended by Art. 1, Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization." Subsequently amended by Art. 590, Code of Civil Procedure.

Constitution, Art. 154; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 65, subpar. d); Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 40, 589, 592–596.

[171] Article amended by Art. 1, Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and expanding certain provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting from the obligation to pay court fees and legal representation in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace."

If such a declaration is denied, the applicant shall pay the costs incurred, and the Public Defender's involvement shall cease immediately; however, the proceedings already conducted shall remain valid[172] .

Art. 75. The Public Defender shall be responsible for the care and supervision of legally incapacitated adults, with regard to their treatment, protection, and other conditions necessary for a dignified existence, and shall intervene in any legal proceedings in which the person or property of such incapacitated individuals is at stake[173] .

Art. 76. To fulfill the purposes listed in the preceding article, the Public Defender shall have the following powers:

a) to intervene as a legitimate and essential party in any legal proceeding involving the person or property of adults who lack legal capacity, without prejudice to the guardianship regime established by civil law, In criminal proceedings, the role of the Guardian for the Legally Incapacitated Person shall be equivalent to that of a guardian ad litem, and his or her appointment shall be notified to the Public Defender for the Indigent, Absent Persons, and Legally Incapacitated Adults;

b) to defend the legally incapacitated by bringing actions and filing appeals, either directly or jointly with their representatives; and

c) request the appointment or removal of guardians for the incapacitated and take measures to safeguard their property;

e) inspect facilities responsible for in adults of legal age, ascertain the treatment they receive, and report any abuses or deficiencies they observe to the appropriate authorities, taking the necessary measures within their authority;

f) reach agreements with family members regarding the provision of support;

[172] Article amended by Art. 1, Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization." Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 40, 141, 589, 594, 595.

[173] Article amended by Art. 1, Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 40, 595; Law No. 4423/2011 "On the Ministry of Public Defense."

g) to act on its own authority and out of court in defense of the persons and interests entrusted to its care until it can refer the matter to the competent authorities;

i) summon to its office the relatives, guardians, or caregivers of incapacitated persons, as well as any other person, whenever it deems it necessary for the performance of its duties, in order to request explanations or clarifications regarding allegations of mistreatment of incapacitated persons or any other allegations that may be made;

j) to contact any person, authority, or public official to request a report or seek measures in the interest of persons lacking legal capacity; and

k) ensure the proper performance of the duties of guardians and conservators of persons lacking legal capacity.

If disputes arise between two persons covered by the jurisdiction of the court for the indigent, or who have been declared absent or legally incapacitated, the Public Defender shall represent one of the parties, and the judge presiding over the case shall ex officio appoint the Public Defender for the Indigent in the criminal court who is not on duty at that time to defend the other party[174] .

Art. 77. The Attorneys for the Poor, Absentees, and Legally Incapacitated Adults of Legal Age shall intervene in proceedings involving the persons or property of those declared poor, those who are absent and presumed deceased, or those who are legally incapacitated, when appointed by the Public Defender, and shall comply with the Public Defender's instructions.

The Public Defender shall ensure that the attorneys carry out the proceedings for which they are responsible and actively and faithfully fulfill the duties of their office[175] .

[174] Article amended by Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization,"

Civil Code, Arts. 266–276; Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 97–99, 162–164; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 249–255, 597–602.

[175] Article amended by Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

Civil Code, 63–72 (presumption of death), 73–90 (legally incapacitated persons), 40, 141,
595; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 40, 390–409, 595; Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the

Ministry of Public Defense."

Art. 78. The Public Defender and the Attorneys for the Indigent, Absent Persons, and Legally Incapacitated Adults of Legal Age must, where appropriate, file motions for reconsideration, appeals, and motions for annulment—and provide grounds for them—against any decision that is unfavorable to the rights of their clients.

Failure to comply with this obligation shall render them subject to disciplinary sanctions by the Supreme Court of Justice[176] .

LABOR LAW PRACTICE[177]

Art. 79. The Labor Legal Office shall be staffed by an attorney and legal representatives, the number of whom shall be established by the General National Budget Act.

The powers and duties of the Labor Attorney and Labor Solicitors[178] are as follows:

a) to provide free legal counsel and representation to workers eligible for legal aid;

b) to represent workers declared absent in labor proceedings;

c) to file mandatory appeals against decisions unfavorable to their clients; and

d) generally perform the functions that this Code confers upon the Public Defender's Office to act in court proceedings.

[176] Article amended by Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23.

[177] Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law on Public Defense," Art. 28 (Public Defender for Labor and Contentious-Administrative Matters).

[178] Labor Code, Arts. 22, 24; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 235–258; Law No. 4423/2011, "Organic Law on Public Defense," Art. 29 (Public Defender in Criminal Matters).

ON PUBLIC DEFENDERS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS[179]

Art. 80. The defense of defendants who do not appoint a public defender[180] shall be provided by public defenders, the number of whom shall be established by the National General Budget Act.

Art. 81. Public defenders for the indigent in the criminal justice system shall visit correctional facilities at least once a week to[181] :

a) determine whether current detainees have defense counsel and, if not, make themselves available to them in order to provide their services;

b) also offer their services to new detainees when they lack the necessary means to pay for their defense or are unaware that Public Defenders exist in the criminal justice system; and

c) obtain from their clients information and details regarding their cases, inform them of the status of those cases, and receive complaints regarding the treatment they receive in the place of their detention.

Art. 82. Public defenders must file the appropriate appeals against any decision unfavorable to their clients.

ON THE OFFICE OF CHILD WELFARE[182]

Art. 83. The Office of the Guardian ad Litem shall be responsible for the care and supervision of minors and incapacitated persons with regard to their treatment, education, and protection

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[179] Penal Code, Art. 147, § 1.1, subpar. b).

[180] It should read: "legal representative" or "defense attorney." Constitution, Art. 17, no. 6); Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 40; Code of
, Arts. 6, para. 4, 75, no. 4), 97, para. 2, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 108, 152, para. 1, 230, para. 9, 366, para. 9, 491.

[181] Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense," Art. 29 , para. 5).

[182] Articles 83 through 86, repealed by Art. 4, Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

See the Code on Children and Adolescents, Articles 162, 163, and 164 and related provisions. Currently, Public Defender for Children and Adolescents; Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense," Articles 27, 29(2) (De-

and other conditions for a dignified existence, with the responsibility of intervening in matters submitted for decision by the courts in which the person or property of minors and incapacitated persons is at stake.

Art. 84. The Guardianship Office shall be administered by the General Advocate for Minors and Persons Lacking Legal Capacity and the Attorneys, whose number shall be established in the National General Budget Law.

Art. 85. In order to fulfill the purposes set forth in Article 83, the General Defender for Minors and Persons Lacking Legal Capacity shall have the following powers:

a) to intervene as a legitimate and essential party, except as provided in the following article, in any judicial matter—whether in non-contentious or contentious proceedings—in which the person or property of incapacitated persons is at stake, without prejudice to the guardianship or conservatorship regime established by civil law. In criminal proceedings, the role of defender of minors and incapacitated persons shall be equivalent to that of a guardian or conservator, and their appointment shall be notified to the General Defender of Minors and Incapacitated Persons;

b) to defend the legally incapacitated by filing lawsuits and appeals, either directly or jointly with their representatives;

c) request the appointment or removal of guardians and conservators for minors and incapacitated persons and take measures to safeguard their property;

d) request judicial intervention for the placement of minors who have engaged in misconduct in appropriate facilities, at the request of their parents, guardians, or caregivers, provided that such placement does not exceed one month;

e) file complaints with judicial authorities regarding mistreatment of minors and incapacitated persons and pursue appropriate legal action commensurate with the severity of the abuse;

f) to care for minors who are orphaned or abandoned by their parents, guardians, or custodians, and to seek to place them appropriately, in a manner

Public Defender in Criminal Matters): In criminal proceedings involving an adolescent, the Public Defender shall conduct the defense in accordance with the provisions of Book V of the Code on Children and Adolescents.

that they be educated and taught a trade or profession that will provide them with a means of livelihood;

g) inspect establishments responsible for minors or other incapacitated persons, and ensure the proper treatment and education provided to them, reporting any abuses or deficiencies they observe to the appropriate authorities; or taking such measures as fall within their authority;

h) reach provisional out-of-court agreements with parents regarding child support;

i) act on their own authority and out of court in defense of the persons and interests placed under their care;

j) summon to their office the parents, guardians, conservators, or caregivers of incapacitated persons, as well as any other person, whenever they deem it necessary for the performance of their duties—whether to investigate cases of vagrancy or to request explanations or respond to charges brought against them for mistreatment of minors or incapacitated persons or for any other reason;

k) in the exercise of their duties, to address any person, authority, or public official, requesting reports or seeking measures in the best interests of minors and incapacitated persons; and

l) ensure the proper performance of the duties of guardians of incapacitated persons, as well as those of guardians or conservators.

Art. 86. *It is the responsibility of the Attorney for Minors and Persons Lacking Legal Capacity to intervene in legal proceedings involving the person or property of minors and persons lacking legal capacity in cases where he or she is expressly designated by the General Defender for Minors and Persons Lacking Legal Capacity, and his or her actions must be limited to the instructions of the latter.*

CHAPTER II

LAWYERS AND ATTORNEYS[183]

Art. 87. Any legally competent individual may personally represent themselves in court, with the assistance of an attorney, to defend their own rights and those of their minor children, if they are the children's legal representative. Except in these cases, anyone wishing to appear before the courts and tribunals of the Republic must be represented by licensed attorneys or solicitors[184] .

[183] Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic," Arts. 12, 13, 14; Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, no. 29; Decree 6473/2021 "Encouraging the use of garments made from ao po'i in public entities"; Resolution No. 32/1984 (On decorum in the attire of trial attorneys for hearings and presentations); Resolution No. 38/1985 (Prohibiting trial attorneys from submitting briefs containing rulings that may be applicable); Resolution No. 93/1986 (Regarding moderation in the language used by attorneys in briefs and statements to the oral and written press); Resolution No. 89/1998 (Declared mandatory the use of a seal or stamp, bearing the registration number, for all legal professionals participating in proceedings); Resolution No. 91/1998 (Effective September 1 of the current year, it is hereby mandated that the registration number of the attorneys-in-fact be included in the powers of attorney and letters of authorization granted to them, as well as in the briefs filed. This requirement also applies to attorneys acting as counsel); Resolution No. 390/2005 "Code of Judicial Ethics"; Resolution No. 532/2008 "Providing that any change of address by attorneys, solicitors, notaries, and other judicial officers not employed by the Judiciary must be reported to the General Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice."

[184] Constitution, Art. 17, para. 5); Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 46, 57–59, 73, 131, 436, 880 et seq.; Code of Labor Procedure, Arts. 65 et seq.; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 71, 73, 98; Law No. 1376/1988 "On the Schedule of Fees for Attorneys and Solicitors," Art. 6; Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization ' and Expanding Its Provisions and the Functions of the Justices of the Peace," Art. 1, paragraph 2; Resolution No. 532/2008 "Providing that any change of address by attorneys, solicitors, notaries, and other judicial officers not under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary must be reported to the General Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Art. 88. Judges and courts shall not process any pleadings filed without complying with this requirement. Exceptions are proceedings before the Justice of the Peace, as well as those involving habeas corpus and amparo petitions, and other cases established by special laws[185] .

Art. 89 To practice law before judges and courts, the following is required[186] :

a) a law degree issued by a national university, or a foreign degree that has been duly validated; and

b) proof of having reached the age of majority, good character, and good conduct, duly substantiated.

Art. 90. To practice as a judicial attorney, one must hold a degree as a judicial attorney or notary issued by a national or foreign university, duly validated, or have been registered prior to the enactment of this Code, or have served with good conduct as a clerk of a Court of First Instance or a Tribunal for at least two years[187] .

Art. 91. In addition to the requirements set forth in the preceding articles, attorneys and judicial attorneys must be registered in the registry and have taken an oath before the Supreme Court of Justice.

[185] Constitution, Arts. 133 (*habeas corpus*), 134 (amparo); Law No. 1500/1999 "Regulating the Constitutional Guarantee of Habeas Corpus," Arts. 46, 57–59; Code of Civil Procedure; Art. 186, subpar. b), Code of Judicial Organization; Resolution No. 6/1969 (On the action for amparo); Resolution No. 379/2005 (On Family Property); Resolution No. 408/2006 (Amending Resolution No. 390 of 2005, "Code of Judicial Ethics"); Resolution No. 423/2006 (Attorneys' Briefs on Security Sheets); Resolution No. 1094/2016 "Expanding Article 53, paragraph 4, of Resolution No. 390/2005 'Code of Judicial Ethics'"; Resolution No. 844/2013 "Approving the Code of Ethics for Judicial Branch Officials."

[186] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 67; Resolution No. 32/1984 (Proper Attire for Attorneys Appearing in Court).

[187] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 67; Ruling of January 24, 1913 (On judicial deposits).

This registration is permanent and may only be revoked or annulled in the cases and in the manner provided for in this Code[188] .

Art. 92. In the application for registration, the attorney or legal representative shall declare under oath that he or she is not subject to any of the conflicts of interest provided for in this Code with respect to the practice of the profession[189] .

Art. 93. Once the requirements set forth have been met, the Supreme Court of Justice, after reviewing the documents submitted, shall grant or deny registration within eight days. If this period elapses without the Court issuing a decision, the professional shall be deemed registered. A motion for reconsideration may be filed against a decision denying registration, which must be substantiated. Once registration is granted, a date and time shall be set for the applicant to take the oath of office before the Chief Justice or a Member[190] .

Art. 94. The Supreme Court of Justice shall revoke or annul the registration of an attorney or legal representative for misconduct, serious offenses in the practice of the profession, duly proven physical or mental incapacity that renders the individual unfit to practice, a criminal conviction resulting in disqualification from the practice of the profession, or the existence of any of the incompatibilities provided for in this Code[191] .

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[188] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23, 25(2); Resolution No. 32/1984 (Appropriate attire for appearing in court); Resolution No. 38/1985 (Prohibition on filing briefs containing draft orders or rulings); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice."

[189] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 97; Law No. 1626/2000 "On the Civil Service"; Resolution No. 207/2001 (Registration of Auctioneers), Art. 25, para. 2); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 522/2008 "Amending Articles 17, 26, and 27 of Resolution No. 464/2007."

[190] Constitution, Art. 40; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 17; Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 17; Resolution No. 522/2008 "Amending Articles 17, 26, and 27 of Resolution No. 464/2007"; Resolution No. 8/1923 "Regulating Article 93 of the Code of Judicial Organization, regarding the procedure for registration in the bar registry."

[191] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 97; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 17, 51–56; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23, subpar. c),

The procedure for revocation of registration shall be that established by law for the prosecution of judicial officers, without prejudice to the suspension of the attorney or legal representative from the practice of their profession during the proceedings, when there are serious allegations[192] .

Art. 95. Attorneys and legal representatives have the right to charge fees for their professional services in the manner prescribed by the relevant legal provisions[193] .

Art. 96. Attorneys and solicitors shall be liable to their clients for any damages caused by fault, carelessness, negligence, or breach of trust in the performance of their duties[194] .

24; Law No. 7235/2023 "Regulating the State's supervisory role over retirement and pension entities, in compliance with Article 95 of the National Constitution"; Decree No. 4041/2020 "Regulating the retirement system for judicial magistrates"; Resolution No. 38/1985 (Prohibiting attorneys from attaching draft orders and rulings to their briefs); Resolution No. 51/1985 (Recommending that attorneys refrain from publicly disclosing legal briefs that are detrimental to dignity).

[192] Repealed by Art. 24, Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice."

[193] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 67, 192; Law No. 1376/1988 "On the Schedule of Fees for Attorneys and Solicitors"; Law No. 4590/2012 "Amending Articles 27(e), 54, and 55 of Law No. 1376/1988 'On the Schedule of Fees for Attorneys and Solicitors'"; Law No. 2386/2004 "On the Schedule of Fees for Agricultural Engineers"; Law No. 2796/2005 "Regulating the Payment of Professional Fees to Legal Advisors and Other Judicial Assistants of Public Entities and Other Organizations"; Law No. 6486/2022 "On the Promotion and Protection of the Right of Children and Adolescents to Live in a Family, Regulating Alternative Care Measures and Adoption," Art. 37; tion No. 337/2004 (Inclusion of VAT in Professional Fees when Issuing Resolutions by Attorneys, Legal Representatives, Experts, and Other Legal Assistants); Decision No. 1711/2023 "Providing that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country shall use the fair-value parameters for the professional fees of court experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters."

([194] Constitution, Art. 17, subpar. 10); Civil Code, Art. 891, subpar. d), 893–895; Criminal Code, Art. 147, para. 1.1, subpara. b); Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 52, 53, 55, 61–63, 67, 168, 97 through 111.

INCOMPATIBILITIES

Art. 97. The practice of law as an attorney or legal representative is incompatible with the status of a public official employed by the Executive or Judicial Branch, or a member of the Armed Forces or Police on active duty.

This prohibition does not apply:

a) in matters concerning oneself or one's parents, spouse, minor children, or persons under one's guardianship or conservatorship;

b) to the practice of teaching[195]; and,

c) for legal advisors to the Executive Branch and to autonomous or semi-autonomous entities, and for attorneys serving in the Military Justice Service.

Those who practice as notaries or public scribes[196]may not be admitted to the bar.

Art. 98. The conflicts of interest provided for in this Code that affect attorneys and legal representatives may be reported to the presiding judge in the case by the parties, who, after hearing the affected party, shall refer the complaint to the Supreme Court of Justice for whatever action may be warranted[197] .

[195] Amended by Art. 3, Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization." Original text: *b) when engaged in teaching.*

[196] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 115, 239, 240.

[197] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23, subpar. c) , 24.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRY CLERKS SECTION I

ON REGISTRIES

Art. 99. Notarial Registers shall be established by law in accordance with the country's needs.

Such registers shall be numbered by the Supreme Court of Justice.

Notaries and public notaries shall be granted the right to use the registers of the Supreme Court of Justice[198] .

Art. 100. There shall be registers of civil and commercial contracts[199] .

[198] Article amended by Art. 1, Law No. 903/1996.

Resolution No. 7/1984 (On Notaries Public, Public Deeds); Resolution No. 432/2006 (On the distribution of notarial records); Resolution No. 532/2008 "Providing that any change of address by attorneys, solicitors, notaries, and other judicial officers not under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary must be reported to the General Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 690/2011 "Authorizing the development and implementation of a web-based query system accessible to registered notaries, for the purpose of obtaining reports from the Registry of Prohibitions of the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resolution No. 886/2014 "Authorizing the implementation of the online system for reports and certificates of personal entries from the Registry of Prohibitions of the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resolution No. 1456/2020 "Whereby Resolution No. 994/2015 is repealed and the requirements and rules for the assignment of usufruct rights by the Notaries Registry are established"; Resolution No. 1550/2021 "Amending Article 1 of Resolution No. 1496, dated January 27, 2021, which amends Article 5 of Resolution No. 1456, dated September 23, 2020"; Resolution No. 1555/2021 (Amends Article 2 of Resolution No. 1456 of September 23, 2020, regarding requirements for obtaining notarial usufruct); Resolution No. 1556/2021 "Amending Resolution No. 1456/2020."

[199] Law No. 5589/2015 "Establishing eight public registries for civil and commercial contracts in the Department of Misiones"; Law No. 5605/2016 "Establishing new public registries for civil and commercial contracts in the First Department of Concepción and the Thirteenth Department of Amambay"; Law No. 5618/2016 "Establishing four

Maritime and aeronautical registries shall be included under the commercial registries.

SECTION II

NOTARIES AND PUBLIC NOTARIES[200]

Art. 101. Notaries and Public Clerks are custodians of the notarial public faith and shall exercise their functions as the incumbent notary of a notarial registry within the departmental geographical jurisdiction to which their notarial registry belongs. In the Central Department, the geographic jurisdiction within which registry holders may validly act shall also include the capital of the Republic; likewise, registry holders in the capital of the Republic may exercise their functions within the geographic jurisdiction of the Central Department.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, registrants must have their principal place of business in the district for which the respective registration was granted, and must state in all public deeds the actual location where they were signed, when the deeds are executed outside the registrant's principal place of business, under penalty of nullity of said deeds. Registration holders are prohibited from establishing branch offices or subsidiaries in locations other than the registered office, under penalty of a one-month suspension from their duties[201] .

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new registries for civil and commercial contracts in the Department of Alto Paraná."

[200] Resolution No. 737/2011 "Whereby the forms for the submission of quarterly and annual reports by notaries public are approved"; Resolution No. 963/2015 "Authorizing the electronic submission of notaries public's quarterly and annual reports to the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1556/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the legalization of notaries public's signatures."

[201] Amended by Law No. 2335/2003 "Partially amending Article 1 of Law No. 903/1996, which amends and repeals certain articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization'—Previous text. *Art. 101 Notaries and Public Notaries are custodians of notarial public faith*

Art. 102. The requirements for serving as a Registry Clerk are [202]:

a) To be a native or naturalized Paraguayan[203];

b) Be of legal age;

c) Hold a degree in notary and public notary studies issued by a national university, or by a foreign university with equivalency validated by the National University;

d) Have no criminal record involving a final and enforceable conviction and be of proven good character and conduct;

e) Establish their notarial office in the location where they were assigned the right to use the Notarial Registry; and,

f) Pass a competitive examination[204] .

Art. 103. Before taking office, Notaries-in-Chief shall take an oath or pledge before the Supreme Court of Justice or before a member designated by it to fulfill the

and shall perform their duties as heads of a notarial registry within the geographic jurisdiction for which the Notarial Registry was established, unless otherwise provided by law.

Law No. 223/1993 "Establishing the Chief Notary's Office of the Government," Art. 6; Law No. 241/1993 "Regulating Art. 233 of the National Constitution."

[202] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 156, subpar. c); Resolution No. 7/1984 (Obl of the Head of the Notarial Registry to report the notary's address); Resolution No. 26/1996 (Requirements for obtaining and maintaining the right to use notarial registries); Resolution No. 62/1997 (Amends Art. 7 of Resolution No. 26/1996 regarding the composition of the Examination Board for the Competitive Examination); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Regulating the Supreme Court of Justice"; Art. 25, No. 3); Resolution No. 1456/2020 "Repealing Resolution No. 994/2015 and establishing the requirements and rules for the assignment of the right to use the notary public registry."

[203] Constitution, Arts. 146, 148.

[204] Amended by Law No. 2335/2003 "Partially Amending Article 1 of Law No. 903/1996 'Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, Code of Judicial Organization'."

Resolution No. 1550/2021 (Amending Article 1 of Resolution No. 1496/2021, which amends Article 5 of Resolution No. 1456/2020).

duties and obligations inherent to their functions and shall be personally and unlimitedly liable for the legality of the acts they formalize[205] .

Art. 104. Each Notary Public who is the head of a registry may have up to three Associate Notaries, who shall be appointed upon the head notary's recommendation by the Executive Branch with the approval of the Supreme Court of Justice; in addition to their personal liability, they shall bear joint and several liability with the head notary[206] .

Art. 105. An associate notary must meet the same qualifications as the head notary and shall perform his or her duties at the head notary's office, under penalty of losing the associate status[207] .

Art. 106. Should a registry notary be appointed to hold public office, he or she must request permission from the Court of Appeals for Civil and Commercial Matters of the respective judicial district and propose the appointment of a substitute notary to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Authorization shall be deemed granted if the Court does not issue a ruling within forty-eight hours.

The same procedure must be followed to be absent from the notary's office for more than ten days.

Authorization for the substitute shall be granted for the duration of the appointment or absence.

In cases where a notary is elected by popular vote to hold public office, there shall be no conflict of interest with the exercise

[205] Article amended by Law No. 903/1996, "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization'."

[206] Repealed by Article 4 of Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization'."

[207] Repealed by Article 4 of Law No. 903/1996, "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization'."

of the profession, provided that such practice does not interfere with the normal operation of the registry[208] .

Art. 107. In the event that a notary public in the interior is disqualified from acting with respect to any of the parties due to kinship, a local justice of the peace shall act at the registry, without the requirement to obtain the permission referred to in the preceding article.

Art. 108. *The Chief Notary may request that the Supreme Court of Justice revoke the assignment of a notary to his or her registry*[209] .

Art. 109. Notaries of the Registry may only be removed from office for failure to comply with the provisions of Article 111 of this Act, for misconduct in the practice of their profession, or for any other grounds or causes provided for by law[210] .

Art. 110. In the event of the resignation, death, or removal from office of a Notary Public, the Notarial Registry shall remain vacant until a new notary is appointed.

In the cases provided for in this article and in the case established in Article 106, the President of the Civil Court of Appeals of the corresponding judicial district shall receive the Notarial Registry under a formal inventory and shall arrange for its transfer to the respective archive[211] .

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[208] Amended by Law No. 2124/2003 "Amending Article 1 of Law No. 1384/1998, regarding incompatibilities in the exercise of notarial functions."
Constitution, Art. 40; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 110, 156(c), 232(e).

[209] Repealed by Art. 4, Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization' ."

[210] Article amended by Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and repealing certain articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization' ."

[211] Article amended by Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization'."

SECTION III

ON THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF NOTARIES AND PUBLIC RECORDERS

Art. 111. The duties and powers of the Notary Public[212] are as follows:

a) to act in the exercise of the profession solely by order of a public authority or at the request of an interested party or their representative[213];

[212] "Code of Judicial Organization," Art. 11, subsections f) and n); Art. 147; Art. 156, subsection c); Civil Code, Art. 398; Customs Code (Law No. 2422/2004), Arts. 28 (authorization to request and receive refunds); Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 304, 371; Law No. 1158/1985 "On the Organization of the General Naval Prefecture," Art. 14; Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization'"; Law No. 1307/1987 "On the Fees of Notaries and Public Scriveners"; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Regulating Articles 33 and 147 of the COJ); Resolution No. 18/1983 (Notarial Matters); Resolution No. 7/1984 (Notification of Notarial Address); Resolution No. 18/1984 (Clarifying Notarial Resolution No. 7/1984); Resolution No. 11/1995 (On Bankruptcy Trustees)

[213] Labor Code, Arts. 43(h), 78(b); Law No. 125/1991 "Establishing the New Tax System," Arts. 64, 67; Law No. 434/1994 "On Cooperatives," Art. 15; Law No. 834/1996 "Establishing the Paraguayan Electoral Code," Art. 266, subpar.
b) ; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 113, 115, 116, 121; Law No. 1266/1987 "On the Civil Registry," Arts. 64, 69, 115; Law No. 921/1996 "On Fiduciary Transactions," Art. 23, third paragraph; Law No. 1295/1998 "On Rental, Lease, or Financial and Commercial Leasing," Arts. 9, 51, 82; Law No. 1630/2000 "On Patents for Inventions," Art. 69; Law No. 2148/2003 "Establishing the Paraguayan Road Infrastructure System," Art. 37; Law No. 2576/2005 "Re-registration of Brands and Marks for All Owners of Cattle and Small Livestock," Arts. 4, penultimate paragraph, 35; Law No. 3017/2006 "Regulating the Use of Electronic Voting Machines, as Provided for in Art. 351 of the Paraguayan Electoral Code," Art. 5, second paragraph; Law No. 3239/2007 "On the tion of Paraguay's Water Resources," Art. 43; Law No. 4036/2010 "On Firearms, Their Parts and Components, Ammunition, Explosives, Accessories, and Related Items," Art. 71, subpar.
b); Law No. 4064/2010 "Amending and Expanding Provisions Regarding the Creation of the Personal Services Income Tax," Art. 16, no. 2 and penultimate paragraph; Law No. 4924/2013 "Amending Article 76 of Law No. 1034/1983 'On Merchants'"; Law No. 4716/2015 "On Administrative Procedures," Art. 41; Law No. 5452/2015 "Regulating Equity Investment Funds"; Law No. 5876/2017 "On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property," Art. 24; Law No. 6380/2019 "On the Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System," Arts. 44, 77, fifth paragraph; Law No. 6480/2020 "Establishing the Joint-Stock Company"

"Simplified (EAS)," Art. 5; Law No. 6542/2020 "On Factoring, Bill of Exchange Invoices, and the Electronic System for Secured Transactions," Art. 13; Law No. 6564/2020 "Amending Article 53 of Law No. 3966/2010 'Municipal Organic Law,' last paragraph of the amended article"; Law No. 4033/2010 "On Consular Fees," Chapter VIII Notarial Acts, notes 19, 20; Law No. 5810/2017 "Securities Market"; Law No. 6565/2020 "Amending Article 13 of Law No. 426/1994 'Establishing the Departmental Charter,' last paragraph of the amended article"; Law No. 5407/2015 "On Domestic Work," Article 7, subsection j); Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judicial magistrates, prosecutors, public defenders, and bankruptcy trustees, and repealing Law No. 3759/2009 'Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of magistrates and repealing prior laws and their amendments,' Article 2, subsection f); Law No. 7254/2024 "Amending and expanding Articles 13, 18, and 23 of Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property'"; Decree No. 21674/1998 "Regulating Law No. 608/1995 'Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration and License Plate System'," Articles 18, 64(a), and 67; Decree No. 21909/2003 "Regulating Law No. 2051/2003 'On Public Procurement'," Articles 47, 48 *in fine*; Decree No. 4672/2005 "Regulating Law No. 2422/2004, 'Customs Code,' and Establishing the Organizational Structure of the National Customs Directorate"*;* Decree No. 6060/2005 "Regulating Law No. 1295/1998, 'On Rental, Lease, or Financial and Commercial Leasing,' Articles 8, 15, and 15.3, last paragraph"; Decree No. 4066/2010 "Expanding Article 17 of Decree No. 14281 dated July 31, 1996, 'Regulating Law No. 294/1993 "On Environmental Impact Assessment,"' Article 1, second paragraph; Decree No. 453/2013 "Regulating Law No. 294/1993 'On Environmental Impact Assessment' and its amendment, Law No. 345/1994, and repealing Decree No. 14,281/1996," Arts. 5, 6, subparagraph e); Decree No. 954/2013 "Amending and expanding Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, subparagraph e), 9, 10, 14, and the annex to Decree No. 453 of October 8, 2013, which regulates Law No. 294/1993 "On Environmental Impact Assessment" and its amendment, Law No. 345/1994, and repeals Decree No. 14,281/1996," Art. 3—amendment to Art. 5; Decree 1030/2013 "Regulating the Value-Added Tax (VAT) established by Law No. 125/1991 and its amendments," Articles 36(h) and 45; Decree No. 11453/2013 "Regulating Law No. 4457/2012 'On Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises,'" Art. 40, subpar. h); Decree No. 359/2018 " , which clarifies and unifies the provisions regulating the income tax on personal services"; Decree No. 1286/2019 "Regulating Law No. 4923/2013, 'On Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin'"; Decree No. 3181/2019 "Regulating the Non-Resident Income Tax established by Law No. 6380/2019 "On the Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System," Art. 9; Decree No. 3184/2019 "Regulating the Personal Income Tax (IRP) established by Law No. 6380/2019 "On

b) to examine the matters entrusted to it with regard to their nature, purpose, legal capacity, and identity of the parties appearing before it and the claims asserted, for the purpose of formalizing them in the corresponding legal acts, in accordance with the law;

c) maintain professional confidentiality and require the same conduct from his or her staff[214];

d) to certify the legal acts authorized by the notary, as well as the events that occurred in his presence or were verified by him, within the scope of his authority;

e) organize the ledgers of original deeds, keep them in numerical and sequential order, and use them to maintain the official registry;

f) personally receive the declarations of intent from the parties that create, modify, or terminate legal relationships, or verify facts and acts not contrary to the law, thereby authenticating the resulting documentation. Notaries Public may not excuse themselves from this obligation without legal cause, under penalty of being held liable for any damages caused;

g) annually organize the protocol in numerical and progres sive order, which shall contain the record of all documents drafted on the originally designated removable folios;

"Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System," Arts. 24, 31, 34 (second paragraph), 47; Decree No. 3605/2020 "Establishing an extraordinary regime of measures for the holding of remote assemblies and meetings of collegiate bodies of corporations using telematic means (Effective through December 31, 2020); Decree No. 4625/2021 "Regulating Article 40 of Law No. 1119/1997 "On Health Products and Others, which updates and establishes rules for obtaining and renewing health registration for household hygiene products, and repeals Decree No. 2882 of December 30, 2014," Art. 5, paras. 12, 13, 14, 9, 19, para. 18; Decree No. 6515/2021 "Whereby Articles 7 and 9 of the Annex to Decree No. 3181/2019 are amended, 'Whereby the Non-Resident Income Tax (INR) established in Law No. 6380/2019 is re-regulated,' "On the Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System," Art. 9; Decree No. 1151/2024 "Regulating Law No. 4,036/2010, 'On Firearms, Their Parts and Components, Ammunition, Explosives, Accessories, and Related Items,'" Art. 93; Resolution No. 18/1983 (On certificates of ownership and availability).

[214] Penal Code, Art. 147, para. 1.1, subpara. b).

The protocol shall consist of:

1) the master records, defined as public deeds and notarial records;

2) the supplementary or reference records and proceedings that are recorded following or in the margins of the master deeds;

3) all other documents incorporated by law or at the request of the interested parties; and,

4) the final index.

h) on December 31 of each year, close the registers under their responsibility, voiding the blank pages with their signature, and immediately notify the Supreme Court of Justice of the date, number, and content of the last entry;

i) adopt a seal bearing their name, title, and the specialty of the registry of which they are the Registrar. Said seal may not be modified without the authorization of the Supreme Court of Justice, and a facsimile thereof shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretariat of the Court;

j) obtain, in writing from the relevant Public Registry, certificates attesting to ownership of real property or registrable personal property and their current status regarding full title or encumbrances, provided that the deeds to be executed pertain to the transfer or modification of real rights. Such certificate shall be attached to the protocol on the page of the corresponding deed;[215]

k) issue, by court order or at the request of a party, certified copies of all documentary formalities that it has au uthorized and that are recorded in the registry under its jurisdiction;

l) proceed with the transcription and registration of documents in the cases and in the manner established by law;

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[215] Law No. 2903/2006 "Amending Law No. 1838/2001," which amends Article 280 of Law No. 879 of December 2, 1981, "Code of Judicial Organization."

Resolution No. 513/2008 (Regarding Fax and Image Services at the General Directorate of Public Registries. On the Authorization of the Public Registries Reception Desk).

m) to conduct inventories of property or other judicial or extrajudicial proceedings, provided that such matters are not the exclusive purview of other professionals or judicial or administrative public officials;

n) provide the professional services within their scope of practice every day, including holidays, whenever such services are requested. They may only decline to do so when the client's expressed intent or the nature of the matter in question, by its object or purpose, is contrary to the law, morality, or public decency;

ñ) carry out, before the judicial and administrative bodies of the State or municipalities, the necessary steps and procedures to fulfill the functions conferred upon him by this Code, with no other requirement than to duly prove his appointment to the office;

o) to submit quarterly to the Supreme Court of Justice a list of the deeds executed during the quarter, stating their date, the names of the parties and witnesses, and the nature of the legal act or transaction; and[216] ;

p) reside in the locality where the notary public's office to which they are assigned is located, and may not be absent for more than ten days without permission from the Supreme Court of Justice[217] .

Art. 112. Registry Notaries may not charge fees for their professional services in excess of those established by law[218] .

[216] Resolution No. 737/2011 (Approving the forms for the submission of quarterly and annual reports by notaries public and mandating their use).

[217] Amended by Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and expanding certain provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

[218] Code on Children and Adolescents, Arts. 165, 166; Law No. 1307/1987 "On Notary and Public Scrivener Fees," Art. 5; Law No. 2796/2005 "Regula menting the payment of professional fees to legal advisors and other judicial assistants of public agencies and other entities," Art. 8; Law No. 223/1993 "Establishing the Office of the Chief Notary of the Government"; Resolution No. 337/2004 (Inclusion of VAT in Professional Fees when issuing resolutions by attorneys, legal representatives, experts, and other legal professionals); Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Providing that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country shall use the fee guidelines for the professional fees of court experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters"

Art. 113. The prohibitions imposed on court clerks extend to notaries public[219] .

Art. 114. *These provisions apply to Justices of the Peace in the interior, who are authorized by law to execute public deeds*[220] .

SECTION IV INCOMPATIBILITIES AND PROHIBITIONS

Art. 115. The notarial function is incompatible[221] :

a) with the exercise of any public or private office or employment; and,

b) with the practice of commerce, whether on one's own account or on behalf of others, or of any other profession, except that of mediator[222] .

Art. 116. Exceptions to the provisions of the preceding article are positions or employments of an elective or teaching nature, provided that their

[219] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 239, 240.

[220] Repealed by Art. 1, Law No. 903/1996 (amendment to Article 118 of the COJ).

[221] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 107, 240; Law No. 1034/1983 "On the Co- "Merchant," Articles 5, 9, and 10; Law No. 223/1993 "Establishing the Office of the Chief Notary of the Government"; Law No. 5033/2013 "Regulating Article 104 of the National Constitution Regarding the Affidavit of Assets, Income, and Liabilities of Public Offi ," Art. 11, second paragraph ("Chief Notary of the Government"); Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, No. 42; Law No. 5295/2014 "Prohibiting Nepotism in Public Service," Art. 2; Law No. 6919/2022 "Amending Various Articles of Law No. 5033/2013 'Regulating Article 104 of the National Constitution Regarding the Sworn Declaration of Assets, Income, Assets, and Liabilities of Public Officials and Repealing Law No. 6355/2019'." Law No. 7089/2023 "Establishing the system for the prevention, correction, and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in public service"; Law No. 7236/2024 "Amending various articles of Law No. 7089/2023 'Establishing the regime for the prevention, co nd correction and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in the civil service' and repealing Articles 24, 25, 26, and 38."

[222] Text amended by Law No. 1839/2001 "Amending Article 115 of Law No. 879 of December 2, 1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization'."

provided that such activities do not interfere with the normal operation of the registry; those of a scientific or cultural nature; and the role of shareholder in commercial corporations.

Art. 117. Notaries public are prohibited from:

a) to act in the formalization of legal acts or transactions in which their spouse, blood relatives up to the fourth degree, or relatives by marriage up to the second degree are involved in any capacity; and,

b) have a personal interest in the act they are authorizing, as well as their spouse or relatives mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

SECTION V

DEEDS AND THEIR REGISTRATION

Art. 118. Deeds and other public acts may only be authorized by notaries and registry clerks, except in the situation provided for in Article 107.

The choice of a notary for bilateral acts shall be at the discretion of the parties within the limits of the law, except as provided for by the Chief Government Notary[223] . Agencies of the Central Administration, decentralized entities, and banking or financial institutions, regardless of their name, may not impose lists of notaries; in cases involving loans, the borrower's choice shall prevail[224] .

Art. 119. Deeds shall be drawn up on protocol sheets authorized for Notarial Registries, except for extra-protocol proceedings regulated by law. These sheets may not be separated and must bear sequential numbering; they must also be paginated by the notary, who shall do so using both numbers and letters.

[223] Civil Code, Arts. 389–398; Law No. 223/1993 "Establishing the Office of the Chief Notary of the Government"; Law No. 276/1994 "Organic and Functional Law of the Comptroller General of the Republic," Art. 13.

[224] Article amended by Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, Code of Judicial Organization."

Copies or certified copies shall be issued on notarial record sheets or as photocopies and shall be accompanied by a notarial security sheet. These materials and any others necessary for the performance of this function shall be printed, administered, and controlled by the Supreme Court of Justice, which may delegate this function to the Notarial Association of Paraguay[225] .

Art. 120. The notarial register shall be divided into civil and commercial sections. Each of these shall, in turn, be divided into two separate sections designated by the letters "A" and "B." The deeds formalized in each of these sections shall be numbered sequentially, starting with the number one at the beginning of each year.

Art. 121. For the drafting of public deeds, whether handwritten or typed, black ink or indelible black ribbon shall be used. In all cases, the ink or ribbon must not contain ingredients that could corrode the paper, fade, erase, or cause the writing to disappear [226].

Art. 122. Every deed must begin on the first page or side of the seal immediately following that of the preceding deed; the page or side on which the seal number and the respective initials or page number appear shall be considered the first page or side. Notaries may use the blank spaces on the sealed paper and the beginning of another sheet for notes regarding the issuance of certified copies and records of judicial proceedings.

[225] Amended by Law No. 903/1996, "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization.'"

Civil Code, Art. 398; Resolution No. 55/1997 (Notarial Materials); Resolution No. 58/1997 (Amending Resolution No. 55/1997); Resolution No. 881/2014 "Whereby Article 3 of Resolution No. 117/1999 is ratified, regarding materials for notarial use"; Resolution No. 1498/2021 "Revokes the delegation granted to the Notary Public Association of Paraguay regarding the printing and administration of notarial materials and, consequently, repeals Article 1 of Resolution
C.S.J. No. 106 dated March 26, 1990, and its amendments (effective as of March 2, 2021); Resolution No. 1503/2021 "Whereby the use of the Annual Index Book is revoked in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 7 of April 2, 1984," Art. 8.

[226] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 106, 394–396.

and any other entries referring to that deed. Any remaining space must be voided[227] .

Art. 123. The notary public must issue to the parties a certified copy or photocopy of the deed he or she has executed[228] .

Art. 124. Whenever additional copies or photocopies are requested because the first has been lost, the notary public must provide them; however, if in the deed any of the parties has undertaken to give or do something, the second copy may not be issued without the authorization of the judge, which must be preceded by the service of process on the parties involved in the deed, who may object to its issuance.

If they fail to appear or are found to be absent, the judge may appoint a court clerk to verify the accuracy of the copy[229] .

Art. 125. Certified copies or photocopies of original deeds shall include the name of the Registry and the number assigned to the deed with which they correspond, and must be issued signed and sealed by the Registry Notary in accordance with the other formalities required by law.

Art. 126. Upon issuing a certified copy or photocopy, the notary public shall note in the margin of the original deed the name of the person for whom it is issued and the date[230] .

Art. 127. A copy or photocopy of the deeds mentioned in the preceding articles shall be deemed to have the same legal force as the original deed.

Art. 128. If there is any discrepancy between the copy or photocopy and the original deed, the contents of the original deed shall prevail.

Art. 129. The notary public shall compile the Register with the organized collection of original deeds authorized during the year. These shall be kept in folders until the Register is bound.

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[227] Civil Code, Arts. 394–396; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Notarial); Resolution No. 7/1984 (Obligation of the Head of the Notarial Registry to Report the Notary's Address).

[228] Civil Code, Art. 397.

[229] Ibid.

[230] Ibid.

Art. 130. Each Registry shall contain the original deeds for one year, from January 1 through December 31, inclusive. This binding shall be done during the month of January of the year following the Registry, in one or more paginated volumes[231] .

Art. 131. The pages of the Registry shall be paginated, with their corresponding serial numbers indicated in letters and numerals[232] .

Art. 132. Each Registry and each volume of the Registry shall contain an index that lists, for each instrument, the names of the parties, the date of execution, the subject matter of the deed or contract, and the page number in the Registry[233] .

Art. 133. Registers may not be removed from the office except in cases of force majeure, or for transfer to the General Archives by order of the Court or a judge. Original deeds may not be separated from the Register. If their production is requested by a competent judge, the judge shall order it for the strictly necessary period[234] .

Art. 134. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Civil Code, the public deed must state the nature of the act, its purpose, the first and last names of the parties executing it, their age (if of legal age), their marital status[235], domicile, and place of residence, as well as the place, day, month, and year on which it is signed; it may be signed on any day, even a holiday. The notary public must attest to knowing the parties or to having acted in accordance with Article 140 of this Code, and, once the deed is completed, must read it to the parties. It is prohibited to erase or scratch out text in deeds. Anything written over erasures or scratches is null and void. The parts of a deed that are to be rendered null and void must be struck through before the parties sign. Similarly, anything to be added before the parties sign must be written between the lines. At the end of the

[231] Resolution No. 7/1984 (Notarial Registry Director, Obligation to Report Notarial Address to the Court).

[232] Resolution No. 5/1984 (Inspection of the Notarial Registry).

[233] Resolution No. 7/1984 (Obligation of the Notarial Registry Director to report the notary's address to the Court).

[234] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 255.

[235] Law No. 6618/2020 "Establishing provisions governing the certification and recording of civil status in personal documents."

deed, and before the grantors sign, the notary shall transcribe in full the underlined portions, noting that they are hereby null and void. The notary shall also transcribe in full the paragraphs written between the lines, noting that they are valid and form part of the deed.

Unused lines and parts thereof shall be voided by drawing lines through them[236] .

Art. 135. Public deeds formalized by notaries in their ledgers shall not require instrumental witnesses to the act, except in the following cases [237]:

a) in wills executed by public act;

b) when the grantors do not know how to or are unable to sign;

c) when the notary deems it appropriate to require witnesses, in which case he shall record this in the respective instrument;

d) when the parties so request, a circumstance that shall also be recorded; and,

e) when any of the grantors is blind.

Art. 136. Every deed must be signed and executed within twenty days of its date in the capital and thirty days in the interior; those that have not been finalized by the expiration of those deadlines shall be rendered void.

Art. 137. Deeds are null and void if they do not include the date and place of execution, the names of the parties, the signatures of the parties, the signature affixed at their request when they do not know how to write or are unable to do so, and the notary's signature. Failure to observe the other formalities does not render the deed null and void; however, notaries may be penalized for such omissions in accordance with this Code[238] .

[236] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 140; Civil Code, Arts. 378, subpar. b), 394; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Notarial Registry Inspection).

[237] Civil Code, Arts. 380, 396, subsections g) and h), 2639, 2672.

[238] Civil Code, Arts. 106, 396; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 155 et seq.; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 535.

Art. 138. A deed is null and void if it is not found on the page of the notarial register where, according to chronological order, it should have been recorded; the notary public is liable for any damages resulting from this nullity[239] .

Art. 139. Deeds and other documents subject to registration must be drafted in the official language. If the parties to the instrument do not speak it, the instrument shall be executed in full accordance with a draft written in the foreign language and signed by them in the presence of the authorizing notary, who shall certify the instrument or the authentication of the signatures when these were not affixed in his presence. Said draft shall be translated into the official language and certified before the notary by a licensed translator. Failing that, it shall be certified by the person designated by the judge at the request of a party[240] .

Art. 140. If the notary does not know the parties, they must prove their identity with their identification document [241], or, failing that, through the testimony of two competent persons known to the notary, which the notary shall certify, also recording the first name, last name, address, and other personal information of those persons. These witnesses shall sign the instrument[242] .

Art. 141. If any of the grantors is deaf-mute or mute r is able to make themselves understood in writing in an unambiguous manner, the deed shall be drawn up in accordance with a draft, the signatures on which must be acknowledged before the Notary when they have not been signed in his presence; the parties, the witnesses, and the authorizing party must read the deed themselves, and the deaf person shall state before signing, in his or her own handwriting, that he or she has read it and agrees with it. The notary shall attest to these circumstances

[239] Civil Code, Arts. 396, 450, 1833, and related provisions; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 155 et seq.; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Notarial Registry Inspection).

[240] Constitution, Art. 140; Civil Code, Arts. 105, 390; Code of Judicial Organization , Art. 173.

[241] Law No. 7121/2021 "Approving the Agreement on the Mutual Recognition of Digital Signature Certificates within MERCOSUR"; Law No. 7177/2023 "On the Validity of the Digital Format of Documents Subject to Mandatory Filing."

[242] Civil Code, Art. 392; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 134; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Notarial Registry Inspection).

The aforementioned documents shall be transcribed and incorporated into the deed as part thereof [243] .

Art. 142. If the grantors are represented by agents or legal representatives, the notary shall transcribe or state that the powers of attorney, articles of incorporation, and authorizing documents have previously been presented to and transcribed for them [244] .

Art. 143. If the powers of attorney or documents have been executed in the notary's protocol or are recorded or transcribed in the registry, the notary shall state this fact, indicating the registry, section, deed number, folio, and year[245] .

Art. 144. If the grantors are unable to sign, or are prevented from doing so, they must affix their fingerprint—preferably that of the right thumb—in the space designated for the signature, without prejudice to the signature by proxy established by the Civil Code. If there is an absolute impediment to affixing the fingerprint, the notary must record this in the body of the deed[246] .

Art. 145. Deeds must be kept in confidence, and no person shall be permitted to inspect them; however, parties interested in one or more deeds, their attorneys, successors, or representatives may review their contents in the presence of the notary. One or more deeds may also be inspected by order of a competent judge for the purpose of verification, handwriting analysis, comparison of signatures, or other relevant proceedings. Exceptions are made for wills, which, during the grantors' lifetimes, may be shown only to the grantors themselves.

Art. 146. If the protocol book is lost and one of the parties requests that the copy submitted be reproduced, the judge may order this, with summons and a hearing of the interested parties, provided that the copy is not scratched or erased in a suspicious place, nor is it in such a condition that it cannot be clearly read.

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[243] Civil Code, Art. 391.
[244] Civil Code, Art. 393; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 349, 352.
[245] Civil Code, Art. 393.
[246] Civil Code, Art. 396, subsections (g) and (h); Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 106.

Art. 147. The Presidents of the Courts of Appeal or the Members designated by them shall inspect notary offices every three months as a general rule, or sooner if they deem it appropriate, in order to examine whether the notarial records are properly maintained and preserved in the manner prescribed by this Code and the regulations; they may impose disciplinary measures for any defects or abuses they find, without prejudice to the disciplinary authority of the Supreme Court of Justice. In the interior of the country, this authority rests with the Investigating Judges where there are no Courts of Appeal[247] .

Art. 148. If a vacancy occurs in a Registry, the on-duty Civil or Commercial Judge[248] , as the case may be, shall proceed on the same day to close the ledgers, recording the number of deeds they contain, the date of the last deed executed, and the number of pages in the ledgers, signing this record together with the Clerk and affixing the court's seal thereto.

Art. 149. Any complaint regarding the conduct of notaries or registry notaries shall be brought to the attention of the on-duty judge of first instance in civil or commercial matters, as the case may be, who shall hear the interested party and the notary, and shall render a summary decision in an oral hearing, with the right to appeal to the respective court.

Art. 150. In the event of the death or incapacity of the Notary Public, his or her family members or the chief clerk of the notary's office must report the fact to the Supreme Court of Justice[249]within forty-eight (48) hours of its occurrence.

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[247] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 47; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 23, subpar. c), 24; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Inspection of the Notarial Registry); Resolution No. 7/1984 (Head of the Notarial Registry).

[248] Should read: "Civil and Commercial Judge on duty." Amended by Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, Code of Judicial Organization"; Art. 1.

Resolution No. 18/1983 (Closure of the previous year's notarial records, Reports from the Courts to the Supreme Court on inspections of notary offices, Notary's request to the registries for certificates of title status, Blocked entries).

[249] Article amended by Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles of Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, Code of Judicial Organization"; Art. 1.

SECTION VI

OTHER NOTARIAL DOCUMENTS

Art. 151. Notarial documents are those in which the notary acts outside of his or her official record, with authorization under the law[250] .

Art. 152. Notaries public must maintain a special book for the Registration of Signatures, which shall serve to authenticate or certify the signatures appearing on private documents[251] .

Art. 153. Each signature register shall be paginated and initialed by the Court, and the signatories shall be identified therein; it shall bear sequential numbering and the corresponding date[252] .

Art. 154. Any document authorized by a notary public must bear the notary's signature and seal[253] .

[250] Civil Code, Art. 398; Resolution No. 117/1999 (Control of the Publication and Administration of Materials for Notarial Use); Resolution No. 128/1999 (Confirming the Validity of Resolution No. 117/1999), Arts. 1 and 2.

[251] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 272; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Inspection of Notarial Registers).

[252] Judicial Organization Code, Art. 272; Resolution No. 5/1984 (Inspection of Notarial Registries); Resolution No. 7/1984 (Provisions Governing Notarial Registries); Resolution No. 55/1997 (Materials for Notarial Use); Resolution No. 58/1997 (Amending Resolution No. 55/1997); Resolution No. 1180/2017 (Requests for Endorsement/Procedure: For requests for the endorsement of loose sheets and continuous commercial forms in quantities exceeding 1,000 (one thousand) sheets). Resolution No. 1498/2021, (Art. 2) Provides that notarial materials shall be printed and administered by the Honorable Supreme Court of Justice as of March 2, 2021, in accordance with Article 1 of Law No. 903/96, amending Article 119 of Law No. 879/81; Resolution No. 1635/2022 (Extends the provisions of Resolution No. 1498/2021 and temporarily suspends Article 9 of Resolution No. 7/1984 for the duration of the implementation process of the digital signature system for notarial signature registration books in the various-judicial districts of the Republic and provides that the Presidents of the Civil and Commercial Courts of Appeal in the capital on duty shall digitally sign the signature registration books of Public Notaries with notarial offices throughout the territory of the Republic in accordance with Joint Resolution No. 1498/2021)

[253] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 272.

SECTION VII

SANCTIONS[254]

Art. 155. A Notary Public shall be removed from office, without prejudice to criminal or civil liability, in the following cases[255] :

a) for having been sentenced to more than two years of imprisonment for crimes committed within or outside the country, except in the case of traffic accidents;

b) if they are a bankrupt person who has not been rehabilitated;

c) if they have been stripped of their citizenship; and,

d) in any other situations provided for by law.

Art. 156. A Notary Public shall be suspended from the performance of his or her duties:

a) when he or she is indicted for crimes and a warrant for arrest is issued, for the duration of such measure, except in cases of negligent offenses;

b) when sentenced to a prison term of less than two years, for the duration of the sentence;

c) when he is absent from the seat of his Registry without authorization; and,

d) due to verified irregularities in the manner of maintaining the Registry under his or her responsibility[256] .

[254] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23(c), 24; Resolution No. 1453/2020 "Defining the functions of the Supervisory Council of the Supreme Court of Justice in administrative and financial matters and establishing Secretariat No. 2 of said body."

[255] Constitution, Art. 153; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 158; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 21, 23, subpar. c), 28; Arts. 156, subpar. a), 160, 213; Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankruptcy"; Law No. 4870/2013 "Establishing the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office"; Law No. 5025/2013 "Amending Articles 138 , and 139 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law'"; Law No. 6481/2020 "Amending Articles 18, 137, and 138 of Law No. 154/1969 "Enacting the Bankruptcy Law , as amended by Law No. 5025/2013."

[256] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 102, subpar. c), 106, 155, subpar. a), 354.

Art. 157. Suspensions, depending on their severity, may be imposed by the Supreme Court of Justice for a period of up to six months[257] .

Art. 158. Repeated occurrence of the grounds for suspension may result in the notary's removal from office[258] .

Art. 159. The Supreme Court of Justice may issue a warning to a notary public for irregularities in the performance of his or her duties that do not constitute grounds for removal or suspension[259] .

Art. 160. *The procedure for the suspension and removal of notaries shall be that established in this Code for the prosecution and removal of judges*[260] .

CHAPTER IV

JUDICIAL AUCTIONS[261]

Art. 161. Only those persons who are registered in the registry of public auctioneers authorized by the Supreme Court of Justice may

[257] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23, subpar. c).

[258] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 155.

[259] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 15; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23, subpar. c); Resolution No. 5/1984 (Inspectorate of Notarial Records).

[260] Repealed by Art. 24, Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice."

[261] Text amended by Art. 3, subpar. a), Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

Resolution No. 229/2001 (Establishing the Appointment of Judicial Auctioneers Through the Computerized System); Resolution No. 232/2001 "Expanding and Amending Resolution No. 229/2001"; Resolution No. 643/2010 (Regulating Articles 168 of the Code of Judicial Organization, Articles 477 and 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and dis ing that Judicial Auction Notices); Resolution No. 466/2007 (Extends the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk to Pedro Juan Caballero in the Judicial District of Amambay); Resolution No. 468/2007 (Extends the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk to the city of Pilar in the Judicial District of Ñeembucú); Resolution No. 512/2008 "Extending the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk to the Central Judicial District"; Resolution No.

who may conduct sales by court order at public auctions. The requirements for registration shall be established by the Supreme Court of Justice[262] .

537/2008 "To extend the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk by implementing the case distribution system in accordance with Resolution No. 83/1998 to the Judicial District of Caazapá"; Resolution No. 539/2008 "Expanding the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk by implementing the Case Distribution System in the Judicial District of Canindeyú"; Resolution No. 540/2008 "Which consolidates into a single legal text the provisions previously issued regarding the regulation of the auctioneer's role, amends Resolution No. 232 dated December 4, 2001, and extends the random selection system for auctioneers to all Judicial Districts of the Republic; Resolution No. 543/2008 "Expanding the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk by implementing the Case Distribution System in the City of Caaguazú, Caaguazú Judicial District; Resolution No. 709/2011 "Approving the Regulations Governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 743/2012 "Regulating the Functions of the General Directorate of Constitutional Guarantees and Judicial Auctions"; Resolution No. 842/2013 (Establishing the Office of Constitutional Guarantees and Judicial Auctions); Resolution No. 885/2014 (Amending Article 9 of Resolution No. 540/2008, on the Regulation of Auctioneers); Resolution No. 910/2014 "Extending Resolution No. 540 dated September 2, 2008," regarding auctioneers; Resolution No. 1066/2016 "Approving the Regulations and Manual of Functions of the General Directorate of Constitutional Guarantees, Auctions, and Judicial Experts of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1519/2021 "Partially Amending the Annex to Resolution No. 1066/2016 and Repealing Article 31 Thereof"; Resolution No. 1521/2021 "Adopting measures of mandatory compliance in the Central Judicial District to prevent any risk of criminal proceedings—whether public or private—being terminated due to the extinction of the proceedings or the statute of limitations on criminal action"; Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Providing that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country shall use the fair-value guidelines for the professional fees of court-appointed experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters."

[262] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 476, 480; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 47–52; Resolutions No. 3/1982 (Requirements for Auctioneers); Resolution No. 142/1999 (Appointment of court officers in rulings); Resolution No. 152/2000 (Requirements for registration as judicial auctioneers); Resolution No. 207/2001 (Incompatibility with the position of judicial auctioneer); Resolution No. 229/2001 "Approving the Procedural Guide for the Criminal Enforcement System"; Resolution No. 232/2001 "Amending and Expanding Resolution No. 229/2001"; Resolution No. 910/2014 "Amending Resolution No. 540 of September 2, 2008, 'By

Art. 162. When appointing auctioneers to conduct auctions, judges shall adhere to the list of registered auctioneers, following the order in which they appear on said list until it is exhausted, and so on. The Supreme Court of Justice shall establish the regulations governing such appointments[263] .

Art. 163. Auctioneers shall charge, based on the amount of the successful bid, two percent for real property and four percent for personal property and livestock[264] .

Art. 164. In cases where the sale does not take place, the auctioneer shall only be entitled to reimbursement of publication and transportation expenses.

"which consolidates into a single legal text the provisions previously enacted regarding the regulation of the auctioneer's role, amends Resolution No. 232 dated December 4, 2001, and extends the system of random selection of auctioneers to all judicial districts of the Republic"; Resolution No. 532/2008 "Providing that any change of address by attorneys, solicitors, notaries, and other judicial officers not employed by the Judiciary must be reported to the General Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1185/2017 "Extends Resolution No. 532/2008" (Regarding notification of change of address by judicial officers)."

[263] Resolution No. 225/2001 (On the Issuance and Renewal of Identification Cards for Court Officers and Judicial Auctioneers); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 25, para. 2, subparagraph c); Resolution No. 709/2011 "Approving the Regulations of the Judicial Branch's Disciplinary System"; Resolution No. 1597/2021 "Amending and Expanding Resolution No. 709/2011 'Approving the Regulations of the Judicial Branch's Disciplinary System and the Procedures for the Processing of the Institution's Administrative Investigations'"; Resolution No. 842/2013 (Establishing the Office of Constitutional Guarantees and Judicial Auctions of the President Rutherford B. Hayes Judicial District, , to be located in the City of Villa Hayes); Resolution No. 885/2014 (Amends Article 9 of Resolution No. 540/2008 (regarding requests for the appointment of auctioneers); Resolu Resolution No. 910/2014 (Extends Resolution No. 540/2008 to increase the maximum number of auctioneers); Resolution No. 1333/2019 (Approves the implementation of the System for the Registration, Control, and Issuance of Identification Cards for Court Clerks with a QR Code System, establishing the official status of all information contained therein and making it available to the public and authorities in general); Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Regulating procedures relat to the administration of Judicial Branch personnel."

[264] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 476, 480.

Art. 165. In cases where a public auction is annulled for reasons attributable to the auctioneer, the auctioneer shall return the amount received as a commission within three days of being notified of the respective judgment, under penalty of having their registration revoked.

The ruling annulling an auction must determine whether the auctioneer is liable[265] .

Art. 166. The auctioneer is required to read aloud the court order suspending the auction to those present at the event on the day and at the time designated for its conduct; failure to comply with this provision shall render the auctioneer liable to suspension of his or her license[266] .

Art. 167. The petitioner seeking the suspension of an auction must deposit the amount set by the court to reimburse the auctioneer for publication or transportation costs of the items, if any, plus fifty percent of the commission that would have been due had the auction taken place[267] .

Art. 168. Auctioneers, in addition to complying with the provisions of the Commercial Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, are required to clearly publish the name of the enforcing party and the owner, *the property number, the cadastral account number or registry*[268] where applicable, the locality, and the current street names and addresses of the urban properties to be auctioned; and for rural properties, the town, locality, district, or community where the properties are located[269] .

[265] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 168 *in fine*.

[266] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 168 *in fine*, 482, 488.

[267] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 482, 486; Resolution No. 4/1952 (Suspension of auction).

[268] Currently, as applicable, based on the reference: Unique Cadastral and Registry Identification Code, pursuant to Article 198, paragraph 4, of Law No. 7424/25 RUN [269] Resolution No. 643/2010 (Regulates Articles 168 of the Judicial Organization Code, Judicial Organization, Articles 477 and 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and on notices of judicial auctio).

Failure to comply with this provision shall render auctioneers liable to revocation of their license, forfeiture of the applicable commission, and nullification of the auction[270] .

Art. 169. All judicial auctions must be conducted—under penalty of nullity—in the afternoon, at the Clerk's Office of the court where the case file is located, or at the location designated for that purpose by the courts. The Clerk shall be present and shall certify the auctioneer's report[271] .

CHAPTER V

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Art. 170. Only those persons who are registered in the roll of Court Officers maintained by the Supreme Court of Justice may perform the duties assigned to them by procedural laws and by this Code.

The requirements for registration shall be established by the Supreme Court of Justice[272] .

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[270]Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 161 *in fine*; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 475–502; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 47–52; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23, subpar. c); Resolution No. 643/2010 "Regulating Articles 168 of the Code of Judicial Organization and Articles 477 and 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with respect to the information contained in notices of judicial auctions."

[271] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 476; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 47–52; Resolution No. 3/1982 (Requirements for Auctioneers); Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the Expense Reimbursement Regime for Judges and Judicial Officials in Judicial Proceedings."

[272] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 451 et seq.; Labor Procedure Code, Arts. 19, 321 et seq.; Resolution No. 34/1985 (Requirements for Court Officers); Resolution No. 121/1999 (On the registration of court clerks, Art. 7 repealed); Resolution No. 225/2001 (On the Issuance of ID Cards and Renewal of Bailiffs and Judicial Auctioneers); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 25, para. 2), subpara. f); Resolution No. 540/2008 " , which consolidates into a single legal text the provisions previously enacted regarding the regulation of the auctioneer's role, amends Resolution No. 232 dated December 4, 2001, and extends the random selection system for auctioneers to all judicial districts of the Republic," Art. 3.

Art. 171. The powers and duties of court officers are:

a) to execute, as promptly as possible and in the order in which they are received,
, the orders issued by judges, strictly observing the provisions of procedural laws;

b) return the order, duly executed, within three days from the date on which the proceeding was concluded; failure to do so will render the officer liable to the penalty established by the Supreme Court of Justice. If it is impossible to execute the order, the officer must report, within the same time limit, the reasons preventing its execution.

c) deposit the sums of money received on the same day at the appropriate banking institution and designate responsible persons as custodians of the assets covered by the order;

d) notify the relevant Public Registries within twenty-four hours of any attachments of registrable assets for proper registration, requiring the corresponding supporting documentation;

e) seize, by court order, the case files in the possession of the parties or third parties;

f) execute all orders received from judges promptly and accurately; and, g) request, if necessary, the assistance of law en and a search warrant to fulfill the duties of their office[273] .

Art. 172. Court officers may not refuse, without just cause, to execute the orders entrusted to them and shall be held criminally or civilly liable for the improper performance of their duties, without prejudice to any sanctions imposed upon them by the Supreme Court of Justice[274] .

[273] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 118 *in fine*, 119, 265, 294, and related ; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 34, 118 *in fine*, 119, 450, 451, 455, 474, 505, 712, 722; Labor Procedure Code, Art. 25; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23, subpar. c), 24; Order No. 398/2005 (Execution of Court Orders).

[274] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 451; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23(c).

CHAPTER VI

TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS [275]

Art. 173. Persons who register in the respective registry, authorized by the Supreme Court of Justice—which shall determine the requirements for registration—shall act as translators and interpreters in court proceedings[276] .

[275] Law No. 6354/2019 "Guaranteeing access to communication and information for deaf and hearing-impaired persons to carry out procedures at State agencies"; Law No. 6530/2020 "Granting official recognition to the Paraguayan Sign Language (ISPY)"; Decree No. 9274/2023 "Regulating Law No. 6530/2020 'Granting official recognition to the Paraguayan Sign Language (ISPY)'"; Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Providing that judges and magis trados in all judicial districts of the country shall use the fair-value parameters for the professional fees of court experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters."

[276] Civil Code, Art. 390; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 139; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 105; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 7, 111, para. 2, 116, 117, para. 2, 119, 226, 381, para. 2; Resolution No. 50/1997 "Regulating Art. 173 of Law No. 879/1981 'Code of Judicial Organization' regarding the registration of translators and interpreters."

CHAPTER VII ON

EXPERT

WITNESSES [277]

Art. 174. Expert witnesses called upon to perform their duties must be registered if the profession or trade is regulated. If no qualified expert witness is available, a suitable or experienced person shall be appointed[278] .

[277] Law No. 979/1964 "Regulating the practice of the professions of engineer, architect, and surveyor or topographer"; Law No. 1135/1930 "Regulating the practice of the profession of certified public accountant"; Law No. 6844/2021 "Regulating the professional practice of geologists," Art. 4, No. 32, subparagraph c); Law No. 5634/2016 "Regulating the fees of professional engineers in geographical sciences"; Law No. 7424/25 "Establishing the Unified Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry"; Resolution No. 822/2013 "Ordering the registration and re-registration of court experts, translators, and public interpreters"; Resolution No. 836/2013 (Extending Resolution No. 822/2013 "Extending the registration and re-registration period for court-appointed experts, public translators and interpreters, technicians, and qualified professionals for a period of 90 days"); Resolution No. 838/2013 "Establishing the Implementation of the Language Law in the Judiciary of the Republic of Paraguay"; Resolution No. 1066/2016 "Approving the Regulations and Manual of Functions of the General Directorate of Constitutional Guarantees, Auctions, and Judicial Experts of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1519/2021 "Partially Amending the Annex to Resolution No. 1066/2016 and Repealing Article 31 Thereof"; Resolution No. 1332/2019 "Methods for Implementing Law No. 4251/2010 'On Languages' in the Judicial Sphere: Standardization, Regulation, and Use." See General Normative Cultural-Linguistic Dictionary (6 volumes), Legal Guaraní Dictionary: Spanish-Guaraní and Guaraní-Spanish (2 volumes) compiled by Prof. Ramón Silva; CSJ, Circular 03/04/2017 (Unification of the Roles of Expert and Handwriting Analyst-Document Examiner); Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Whereby it is ordered that judges and magistrates of all judicial districts in the country use the guidelines for determining the professional fees of court experts, public translators, and public interpreters."

[278] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 351; Code of Labor Procedure, Art. 164 et seq.; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 163, 80, 81, 111, 178, 192, 202, 213–225, 255, para. 2 et seq., 320, 365(2) and (3), 390, 427(8), 434(1), 43; Resolution No. 89/1998 (Mandatory use of a seal or stamp by attorneys); Resolution No. 142/1999 (Requirement for legal support staff to include their name and registration number); Resolution No. 160/2000 (Competitive examination for registration as an expert witness in indigenous culture);

Resolution No. 337/2004 (Inclusion of VAT in professional fees to the

Art. 175. The following conditions must be met for the Supreme Court of Justice to grant admission to the bar: a professional degree, legal age, good character, and good conduct. The Supreme Court of Justice may revoke admission in the same cases and through the same procedures established in this Code for attorneys and solicitors[279] .

Art. 176. The appointment of expert witnesses is the responsibility of the judge or court hearing the case or trial. The parties to the litigation shall participate in this appointment in the manner prescribed by procedural laws.

Art. 177. Once appointed and having accepted the position, expert witnesses shall take an oath to perform their duties well and faithfully, within the time limit prescribed by law [280].

Art. 178. The obligations of expert witnesses are:

a) to carry out their duties promptly and diligently;

b) to carry out the technical procedure, examination, or on-site inspection—where possible—in accordance with the principles and rules of their science or art; and,

c) to render their opinion orally or in writing, depending on the importance of the matter, clearly stating the reasons on which it is based[281] .

Issuing Resolutions Concerning Attorneys, Legal Representatives, Experts, and Other Judicial Assistants); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice, Art. 25"; Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Providing that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country shall use the guidelines for determining the professional fees of court experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters."

[279] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23, subpar. c); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 25, para. 2, subpar. e).

[280] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 344, subpar. b).

[281] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 343–363, 659, 664, 671; Code of Labor Procedure, Labor Procedure Code, Arts. 163–173; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 221–223.

Art. 179. Expert witnesses shall be liable for damages caused by their negligence or improper performance of their duties, without prejudice to their criminal liability[282] .

Art. 180. Experts proposed by the litigants shall be paid by the litigants themselves, and those appointed ex officio shall receive fees from the State; in both cases, the fees shall be determined by the judge, who may seek advice from the relevant official technical office or, in the absence thereof, from a professional. If the fees are to be borne by the State, the Attorney General shall be consulted.

The State shall be exempt from paying the fees if the losing party in the lawsuit is solvent[283] .

[282] Civil Code, Arts. 450, 1833, and related provisions; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 343, 355, 531, 659, 664, 671.

[283] Constitution, Art. 268; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 63; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 171, 195, 295–315, 359, 361–363; Law No. 1135/1930 "On the Fees of Experts and Accountants"; Law No. 2386/2004 "On the Fee Schedule for Agricultural Engineers"; Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Providing that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country shall use the fair-price parameters for the professional fees of court experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters."

TITLE VI

ON OFFICIALS[284] AND AUXILIARY INSTITUTIONS OF JUSTICE[285]

CHAPTER I

ON THE GENERAL BANKRUPTCY TRUSTEE'S OFFICE

Art. 181. The General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office, headquartered in the Capital, shall be headed by an official bearing the title of General Trustee and

[284] Law No. 7223/2023 "Which stabilizes the status of permanent civil servants in public administration institutions and other State entities for retirement purposes, who contribute to the retirement and pension fund of the Ministry of Economy and Finance"; Law No. 7239/2024 "On the social emergency regarding violence against women, girls, boys, and adolescents, and reinforcing strategies aimed at promoting a change in the sociocultural patterns that perpetuate inequality between men and women," Art. 8; Law No. 7564/2025 "Establishing procedures and limits for the authorization of deductions and the imposition of garnishments on salaries and remuneration for personal services paid by government agencies and entities"; Law No. 7534/2025 "Amending and expanding Articles 2 and 11 of Law No. 5508/2015 "Promotion and Protection of Maternity and Support for Breastfeeding" and its amending Act No. 6453/2019, and repeals Act No. 5344/2014 "Establishing Maternity Leave for Elected Officials"; Resolution No. 1679/22 "Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel"; Resolution No. 1704/23 (Expands Article 99 of Resolution No. 1679/2022 on Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel).

[285] Law No. 6220/2019 "Regulating the professional practice of social work in Paraguay, Art. 8, subpar. (a), Art. 12, subpar. (a), Art. 15, second paragraph"; Law No. 6572/2020 "Establishing the National Registry of Sex Offenders Against Children and Adolescents and the Genetic Database"; Decree No. 3658/2020 "Regulating Law No. 6220/2019 'Regulating the Professional Practice of Social Work in Paraguay'"; Law No. 7394/2024 "Amending Articles 128 and 135 of Law No. 1160/1997 'Penal Code,' as amended by Laws Nos. 3440/2008 and 6002/2017"; Resolution No. 4/1984 (Authorization of the Judiciary's Security Vault for Valuables); Resolution No. 101/1993 (Functions of the Judiciary's Social Service); Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of *Justice";* Resolution No. 532/2008 "Providing that any change of address by attorneys, solicitors, nota rios, and other court officials not employed by the Judiciary must be communicated to the General Secretary of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No.

by officials holding the title of trustee, whose duties and powers are those established in Law No. 154/69 "On Bankruptcy" [286] .

1497/2021 "Whereby the procedure for the review of evidence held in the Judicial Branch's Security Vault is approved"; Resolution No. 1510/2021 "Expanding Articles 1 and 3 of Resolution No. 1497/2021 of January 27, 2021, 'Approving the procedure for the review of evidence held in the Judicial Branch's Security Vault'"; Resolution No. 1646/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, proof of employment, and pay stubs, and expanding its implementation." (Articles 3, 7, 9, and 10 repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022); Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification documents, and pay stubs"; Resolution No. 1640/2022 (Provides for the deduction set forth in Article 9 of Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification documents, and pay stubs"); Resolution No. 1669/2022 "Approving the procedure for addressing cases of workplace violence in the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the expense reimbursement system for judges and judicial officials in legal proceedings."

[286] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 107, 133(m); Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankrup ," Arts. 22, 42, 133, 210 et seq., 219; Law 4870/2013 "Establishing the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office," Arts. 3 and 4 (appointments of the General Trustee, Assistant Trustee , and Trustee Agents), 19 (expressly repealed all provisions concerning bankruptcy in the Code of Judicial Organization); Law No. 5025/2013 "Amending Articles 138 and 139 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law'"; Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, nos. 48, 49; Law No. 6481/2020 "Amending Articles 18, 137, and 138 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law,' as amended by Law No. 5025/2013"; Art. 3, subpar. k); Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and bankruptcy trustees, and repealing Law No. 3759/2009 'Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges and repealing the preceding laws and their amendments'; Resolution No. 101/1987 (Regarding the Accounting Auditor); Resolution No. 1718/2023; Resolution No. 11/1995 (Report of the General Bankruptcy Trustee to the Supreme Court); Resolution No. 348/2005 (Rotation of Trustees); Resolution No. 376/2005 (Scheduling of Hearings Involving Trustees); Resolution No. 1197/2017 "To approve the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office's implementation of autonomy, with regard to the authority to issue its own regulations and financial autonomy for the administration of allocated funds"; Resolution No. 1268/2018 "Expanding the implementation of

CHAPTER II

ON THE FORENSIC MEDICAL CORPS [287]

Art. 182. The medical services of the courts shall be provided by forensic physicians reporting to the Supreme Court of Justice, who shall perform their duties in the capital of the Republic. In judicial districts located in the interior of the country, the role of forensic physician shall be performed by a local physician appointed for the case by the presiding judge. For this purpose, preference shall be given to those holding public office; however, the role shall in any case entail a public duty[288] .

Art. 183. The powers of the forensic medical examiner[289] are as follows:

a) to issue a medical opinion, upon a court order, in cases of illness, physical impairment, or incapacity of defendants and convicted persons who require special treatment outside the penal institution;

"Implementation of electronic proceedings and incorporation of digital signatures for judicial decisions in courts that utilize electronic proceedings," Art. 4; Resolution No. 1307/2019 "Regulating the procedure for digitally signing judicial decisions"; Resolution No. 1641/2022 "Provides that the Supreme Court of Justice, when reviewing matters submitted for its decision, is authorized to verify the case records in the case inquiry module. It provides that, given the identical legal validity of electronic proceedings, these may and must be cited in rulings that require reference to them, with a citation to the case inquiry module"; Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the rules governing the reimbursement of expenses for judges and judicial officials in a judicial proceeding"; Resolution No. 1751/2024 "Approving the salary administration policy and the update to the table of categories, job titles, and remuneration for the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1815/2025 "Regulations Governing the Operation of the General Directorate of Constitutional Guarantees in the Capital and Judicial Districts of the Country," Art. 51.

[287] Resolution No. 617/2010 "Whereby the 'Forensic Technical Office' is established within the Jurisdictional Area of the Supreme Court of Justice."

[288] Constitution, Art. 128; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 177–179, 220; Resolution No. 3/1965 (On-Call Schedules for Medical Examiners).

[289] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 324, 358; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 177–179; Resolution No. 1283/2018 (Medical certificate submitted to criminal courts; obligation of forensic physicians).

b) to establish the diagnosis and prognosis in cases involving attacks on a person's life, health, or modesty that give rise to judicial proceedings;

c) to perform the examination of the body and the autopsy in cases required by the judicial investigation, accurately describing the procedure and reporting on the cause of death and its circumstances; and,

d) to address all other medico-legal issues that arise in judicial proceedings and to advise the court on scientific procedures relevant to the investigation of the incident.

Art. 184. The Institute of Pathological Anatomy of the Faculty of Medical Sciences and all other scientific and technical institutions of the State are obligated to provide any cooperation requested by the medical examiner or ordered by the judge[290] .

Art. 185. The on-call medical examiner must always be available whenever his or her intervention is required by a judicial or other authority, and may not leave the place of duty without authorization from the Supreme Court of Justice[291] .

CHAPTER III

ON THE CLERKS' OFFICES AND THE NOTIFICATION OFFICE

SECTION I

ON CLERKS[292]

Art. 186. The Secretaries are the heads of their respective offices and have the following duties:

[290] Constitution, Art. 128; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 358, 362; Code of Labor Procedure, Art. 167; Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Art. 63. [291] Resolution No. 3/1965 (Regarding the Schedules of Medical Examiners); Resolution No. 112/1999 (Duties of the Female Medical Examiner).

[292] Amended by Law No. 4992/2012 "Regulating, Amending, and Expanding the Duties of Court Clerks in the Judiciary"; Law No.

a) report to their office daily, keep it open for public service, and remain there during the hours indicated in the respective schedule;

b) receive the pleadings and documents submitted by the parties and record them, noting the date, time, and, where applicable, whether they bear a lawyer's signature, and issue the corresponding receipts whenever requested[293] ;

c) promptly submit to the judges the pleadings, documents, official letters, and other correspondence pertaining to the processing of cases;

d) organize and number the case files as they are compiled;

e) attend hearings, proceedings, or oral briefings, recording, where applicable, their duration and drafting the minutes, statements, reports, notes, and official correspondence;

f) notify the courts of the expiration of deadlines that determine the ex officio continuation of cases or proceedings. Such notification must be made in writing and without the need for any request;

7000/2022 "Amending Article 1 of Law No. 4992/2013 'Regulating, Amending, and Expanding the Functions of Court Clerks in the Judiciary,' and incorporating electoral court clerks."

Resolution No. 286/2003 (Establishes that those assisted by the Public Defender's Office es are exempt from paying court clerks in the criminal jurisdiction for the services provided by the latter as set forth in Article 5 of Resolution No. 20 of September 5, 1984); Resolution No. 358/2005 "Establishing and regulating the administrative functions of court clerks, directors, heads, and supervisors in the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 583/2009 "Expanding the scope of Resolution No. 524/2008"; Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Regulating the expense reimbursement system for judges and judicial officials in judicial proceedings"; Resolution No. 1756/2024 "Expanding Resolution No. 1718/2023 'Establishing the expense reimbursement system for judges and judicial officials within a judicial proceeding '"

[293] Resolution No. 89/1998 (Mandatory use of a seal or stamp by professionals), Art. 2; Resolution No. 91/1998 (Mandatory inclusion of the registration number of attorneys-at-law in powers of attorney and letters of authorization granted to them, as well as in briefs filed. This requirement also applies to attorneys acting as counsel, Art. 2.

g) to countersign the proceedings, orders, rulings, and judgments issued by judges and courts;

h) notify the parties who come to the office to take cognizance of them of the orders, rulings, and judgments, noting in the case file the notifications made;

i) maintain due confidentiality regarding the proceedings when required by their nature or ordered by judges or courts;

j) to provide access to the files or cases archived in their offices to persons who, having a legitimate interest, request such access;

k) safeguard the seal of the courts, as well as the documents and files under their care, and be held responsible for their loss, misuse, mutilation, or damage;

l) be in charge of the lottery box and maintain in good order the books required by the regulations;

(ll) assist in the execution of court orders regarding the withdrawal of money or other securities from banks;

m) duly comply with all other orders issued by judges or courts;

n) perform the duties set forth in the laws and regulations; ñ)

communicate to other judicial bodies, when appropriate
and under the terms established by law, the judicial decisions issued by the court in which they serve, by signing official letters and edicts; except for those communications addressed to the President of the Republic, the Ministers of the Executive Branch, the Justices of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Members of the Legislative Branch, which must be signed by the judge or the president of the collegiate body in question;

o) issue certificates, affidavits, and copies of court records;[294]

[294] Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting the obligation to pay court fees and attorney's fees in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace"; Resolution No. 119/1987 (Regarding fees collected by court clerks for the issuance of award certificates

p) except in criminal proceedings, personally preside over and document, with the assistance of a typist, the hearings they conduct by delegation from the court, without prejudice to the right of the judge or the presiding officer of the court to preside over the hearing at the request of a party;

q) issue procedural orders consisting of transfers and hearings; without prejudice to the authority of the judge or President of the collegiate body in this regard and without prejudice to the appeal referred to at the end of this article. This authority does not extend in any case to the initial order initiating the trial, proceeding, or case.

The parties may, within a period of 2 (two) days, request the judge, by way of a motion for reconsideration, to set aside the resolutions issued by the Clerk; such a request shall be decided without any hearing. The decision rendered shall be final and not subject to appeal."

Art. 187. Court clerks are required to submit to the Statistics Office the documents that must be recorded therein.

Case files or briefs shall be submitted on the date specified in the charges, and final or interlocutory judgments shall be submitted immediately after they are signed *and* numbered[295] .

property, with the exception of that covered by a certificate of indigence and that of veterans of the Chaco War).

[295] Amended by Art. 3, subpar. d), Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and expanding certain provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization." Original text*: anota das*.

Resolution No. 497/2007 "On regulations and standards for criminal statistics and criminal records"; Resolution No. 1248/2018 "Regulating access to public information in the administration of justice and all bodies under the Supreme Court of Justice"

SECTION II

THE NOTIFICATION OFFICE AND THE COURT OFFICERS[296]

Art. 188. It is the duty of the Office of Service of Process to serve notices[297]at the parties' addresses. It shall be headed by a Chief and the bailiffs established by law, whose duties shall be regulated by the Supreme Court of Justice.

When serving notices, court officers shall strictly observe the provisions of procedural laws and of this Code. Court officers shall be civilly and criminally liable for any irregularities committed in the performance of their duties, without prejudice to being sanctioned[298] by the Supreme Court of Justice[299] .

Art. 189. The powers and duties of court officers are as follows:

a) to report to the office daily;

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[296] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 242–244; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 37; Resolution No. 3/1924 (Assignments to Justices of the Peace); Resolution No. 9/1957 (Regarding case files); Resolution No. 6/1966 (Handing Over of Case Files); Resolution No. 2/1983 (On the Assignment of Court Clerks in Courts and Tribunals); Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the Expense Reimbursement System for Judges and Judicial Officials in Judicial Proceedings."

[297] Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic," Art. 27.

[298] Amended by Art. 3, subpar. e), Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and expanding certain provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization." Original text: *"substitute."*

[299] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 131 et seq.; Code of Labor Procedure, Arts. 19, 25, 81 et seq.; Law No. 1110/1985 "Establishing the System for Judicial Service of Process"; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23; Resolution No. 1/1959 (Court Messengers); Resolution No. 5/1959 (Service of Process); Resolution No. 2/1983 (Notifications by ID Card); Resolution No. 5/1961 (Notifications, amending Resolution No. 1/1959); Resolution No. 209/2001 "Organizing the Offices of Support for the Criminal Justice System"; Resolution No. 1661/2022 "Regulating the system of service of process in electronic court records in civil and commercial, criminal, labor, and juvenile courts"; Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the system for covering expenses for judges and judicial officials in legal proceedings."

b) receive from the court clerks the notification forms to serve notices at the parties' addresses, recording the completion of this procedure on the originals of said forms;

c) return, duly completed, the forms received for serving notices;

d) report to the clerks any difficulties they encounter in the performance of their duties or in complying with the orders they receive;

e) record in a register, in the presence of the court clerks, the notices received or returned; and, comply with the orders issued by the judges and court clerks[300] .

TITLE VII

ON THE APPOINTMENT, SUBSTITUTION, TERM OF OFFICE [(301),] AND REMOVAL OF JUDGES, OFFICIALS [(302),] AND JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES [303]

CHAPTER I

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES [304]

Art. 190. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice, the members of the lower courts, judges, and other magistrates of the Judiciary shall be

[300] Resolution No. 5/1961 (Regarding the Issuance of Notification Slips).

[301] Law No. 1634/2000 "Establishing the procedure for the confirmation of Judicial Branch Magistrates."

[302] Law No. 2479/2004 "Establishing the mandatory inclusion of persons with disabilities in public institutions"; Law No. 3585/2008 "Amending Articles 1, 4, and 6 of Law No. 2479/2004 'Establishing the mandatory inclusion of persons with disabilities in public institutions'"; Law No. 6919/2022 "Amending various articles of Law No. 5033/2013 'Regulating Article 104 of the National Constitution regarding the sworn declaration of assets and income, assets, and liabilities of public officials and repealing Law No. 6355/2019'"; Law No. 7089/2023 "Establishing the regime for the prevention, correction, and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in the civil service"; Law No. 7235/2023 "Regulating the State's supervisory role over retirement and pension entities, in compliance with Article 95 of the National Constitution"; Law No. 7236/2024 "Amending various articles of Law No. 7089/2023 'Establishing the regime for the prevention, correction, and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in the civil service' and repealing Articles 24, 25, 26, and 38; Law No. 7445/2025 "On the Public Service and the Civil Service"; Resolution No. 19/1983 (On Interns); Resolution No. 501/2007 (Approving the Regulations for the Granting of Scholarships to Officials and Justices of the Supreme Court of Justice, submitted by the Human Resources Directorate); Resolution No. 709/2011 "Regulating the Disciplinary System of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 715/2011 "Approving the Internal Regulations of the Voluntary Retirement Program"; Resolution No. 830/2013 "Approving

the amendment to Resolution No. 501/2007 "On Scholarship Regulations"; Resolution No. 844/2013 "Approving the Code of Ethics for Judicial Branch Officials"; Resolution No. 939/2014 "Expanding the Structure of the General Directorate of Human Resources of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 950/2015 "Expanding Resolution No. 939/2014"; Resolution No. 960/2015 "Expanding the structure of the General Directorate of Human Resources of the Supreme Court of Justice, approved by Resolution No. 939/2014, and establishing the Department of Inclusion and Employment Support for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) in the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1019/2015 "Amending the second paragraph of section 21 of Chapter III, Selection Procedure, of Resolution No. 981 of August 11, 2015, providing that, from the outset, interviews shall be conducted with 4 (four) applicants per day, until the respective list of candidates is exhausted"; Resolution No. 1165/2017 (Approving the Human Resources Management Model of the Supreme Court of Justice, which forms part of this Resolution as Annex I, consisting of 23 (twenty-three) pages); Resolution No. 1200/2017 (Approving the Manual of Organization and Functions of the General Directorate of Human Resources, which contains its new organizational structure and forms part of this Resolution as Annex 1, consisting of 96 (ninety-six) pages and initialed by the Secretary General of the Supreme Court of Justice); Resolution No. 1241/2018 (Approves the amendment to Article 4 of Resolution No. 803 of February 26, 2013, which approves the Internal Regulations for the allocation of the Education Allowance for Minor Children of Judicial Branch officials); Resolution No. 1309/2019 "Administration of competitive examinations for admission and promotion of personnel in the Judiciary of the Republic of Paraguay"; Resolution No. 1479/2020 "Which expressly defines which positions are positions of trust within the Judiciary," ratifying Articles 6 and 7 of Resolution No. 1309/2019 regarding positions of trust; Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification letters, and pay stubs"; Resolution No. 1640/2022 (Provides for the deduction set forth in Article 9 of Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification letters, and pay stubs"); Resolution No. 1640/2022 (Provides for the deduction set forth in Article 9 of Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification letters, and pay stubs"); Resolution No. 1646/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification documents, and pay stubs, and expanding its implementation" (Articles 3, 7, 9, and 10 repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022); Decree No. 1663/2022 (Authorizes the Members of the Boards of Directors of the the Judicial Districts of the Republic, the Director General of Public Registries, and the Director of the Motor Vehicle Registry, in accordance with

appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. They shall be appointed for five-year terms, coinciding with the presidential term, and may be reappointed.

Art. 191. The requirements to be a member of the Supreme Court of Justice are those established in the Constitution. For all other judicial offices, the following shall be required:

a) To be a member of the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors: a minimum age of 30, a law degree from a national university or the equivalent from a foreign university, duly validated, and five years of experience practicing law or serving as a judge;

b) To be a judge of first instance: a law degree, a minimum age of 25, and at least three years of experience practicing law or serving as a judge;

as provided in Resolution 49/1997, to process requests for reconsideration, corrections, or cancellations of leave requests submitted online by employees of the departments under their supervision, as well as belated justifications for leave, when such justifications are duly substantiated, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of Resolution No. 1646 of June 8, 2022. Furthermore, that such requests be processed through the Human Resources Departments, as is currently done with ordinary leave requests; Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Regulating Procedures Related to the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel"; CSJ, Agreement and Ruling No. 1534/2013 Declaring the Unconstitutionality of Law No. 1626/2000 "On the Civil Service."

[303] Resolution No. 501/2007 (Regulations for the granting of scholarships to civil servants and justices of the Supreme Court of Justice, submitted by the Human Resources Directorate); Resolution No. 830/2013 "Approving the amendment to Resolution No. 501/2007."

[304] Constitution, Arts. 251, 252, 258, 261; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 19; Resolution No. 183/2000 (Justices—Term of Office and Continuation of Term); Law No. 6698/2021 "Declaring June 27 as 'Paraguayan Women Judges' Day' (June 27 of each year).

c) To serve as a Civil and Commercial Judge [305], *an Investigating Judge*, or a Member of the Public Defender's Office: a minimum age of 22 and a law degree; and,

d) to serve as a Justice of the Peace: a minimum age of 22 and suitability. In addition to these requirements, appointment to the judiciary requires recognized good character and Paraguayan nationality [306] .

Art. 192. The request for constitutional approval shall be accompanied, in each case, by documentation proving compliance with the requirements set forth in this Code.

Upon review of this documentation, the Supreme Court of Justice shall grant or deny the requested approval[307] .

Art. 193. Blood relatives or relatives by marriage in the direct line, as well as collateral relatives up to and including the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of affinity, may not be appointed simultaneously as members of the same court, not even to fill vacancies.

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[305] Repealed by Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/1981, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace."

[306] Constitution, Art. 47, subpar. c), Art. 258, second paragraph; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 17 (on electoral judges); Labor Procedure Code, Art. 13 (on labor judges); Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 225; Law No. 744/1995 "Amending Arts. 17 and 21 of Law No. 635/1995 'Regulating the Electoral Justice System'"; Resolution No. 11/1983 (on the interpretation of Art. 191 of the COJ); Resolution No. 224/2001 (Equating the practice of law with that of certain judicial officials); Resolution No. 269/2003 (Expanding Resolution No. 224/2001); Resolution No. 435/2006 (Expanding Resolution No. 224/2001).

[307] Repealed by Art. 251 of the Constitution.

Constitution, Articles 262 through 265; Law No. 296/1994 "Organizing the Operation of the Judicial Council"; Law No. 439/1994 "Amending Provisions of Law No. 296 Organizing the Operation of the Judicial Council"; Law No. 763/1995 "Amending Articles 42 and 4a of the Transitory Provisions of Law No. 296 of May 22, 1994, 'Organizing the Operation of the Judicial Council'"; Law No. 7463/2025 "Amending and expanding Articles 2 and 7 of Law No. 296/1994 'Organizing the functioning of the Judicial Council'."

Nor shall one of said relatives be permitted to serve as a lower court judge while the other serves on the Superior Court within the same jurisdiction[308] .

Art. 194. If the relationship by marriage arises after the judge's appointment due to the judge's marriage, the judge shall be transferred[309] .

Art. 195. To take office, judges shall take an oath before the Supreme Court of Justice to faithfully perform their duties[310] .

CHAPTER II

ON THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF JUDGES[311]

Art. 196. Judges must hold hearings[312] on all business days; such hearings shall be public, unless confidentiality is necessary or appropriate for reasons of morality or decorum.

Judges may hold hearings on holidays and outside regular business hours when matters within their jurisdiction so require[313] .

Art. 197. Judges and courts shall submit a quarterly report to the Supreme Court of Justice setting forth the number

[308] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 20, 21, 31, 421; Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 50, no. 1; Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 172.

[309] Constitution, Art. 252.

[310] Constitution, Art. 250; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 358.

[311] Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol," Art. 17, para. 38; Law No. 5534/2015 "Regulating Articles 196, paragraph 2, 241, and 254 of the National Constitution"; Law No. 6525/2020 "Amending Article 1 of Law No. 5534/2015 'Regulating Articles 196, paragraph 2, 241, and 254 of the National Constitution'"; Law No. 7235/2023 "Regulating the State's supervisory role over retirement and pension entities, in compliance with Article 95 of the National Constitution"; Decree No. 4041/2020 "Regulating the retirement system for judicial magistrates."

[312] Resolution No. 1512/2021 "Amending Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28 of Resolution No. 1507, dated March 17, 2021, of the Supreme Court of Justice."

[313] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 136; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 9, 109, 110, 136, 153(b), 155, 268, 314, 319, 585; Law No. 1110/1985 "Establishing
establishes the system for judicial service of process."

of trials and proceedings initiated and concluded, and of the rulings and judgments rendered.

Criminal judges must indicate in said report the status of the proceedings [314] .

Art. 198. Criminal judges and prosecutors must be available during their shifts so that they can be reached when their intervention is required; they may not leave their posts without authorization from the Supreme Court of Justice.

Art. 199. Judges and courts shall render judgments and other decisions within the time limits established by law. Failure to do so within a mandatory time limit shall result in suspension for fifteen days without pay. A repeat offense within the same year shall constitute grounds for prosecution[315] .

[314] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 15, 162; Resolution No. 7/1961 (Report of the Judges); Resolution No. 11/1964 (Report of the Judges). Resolution No. 1734/2024 (To direct that the courts and tribunals throughout the Republic submit a quarterly report on cases in the "ready for judgment" and "ready for decision" stages that are pending in the clerks' offices and in the chambers of the court or tribunal, and to entrust the Supervisory Council with its implementation).

[315] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 15, 162, 199, 384, 416, 577, 688, 690; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Art. 14, subpar. e); Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of Judges, Prosecutors, Public Defenders, and Bankruptcy Trustees, and repealing Law No. 3759/2009 'Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of Judges and repealing prior laws' and its amendments."

CHAPTER III

ON THE REPLACEMENT OF JUDGES[316], OFFICIALS, AND EMPLOYEES[317]

Art. 200. In cases of absence, incapacity, recusal[(318)] ,or self-recusal of judges and judicial officials, they shall be replaced in the first instance by those of equal rank and with the same jurisdiction,

[316] Resolution No. 656/2010 "Establishing the Order of Replacement of Judges"; Resolution No. 951/2015 "Amending Article 5 of Resolution No. 656/2010" (amends Article 5 and repeals Articles 2 and 3 of Resolution No. 656/2010); Resolution No. 605/2010 "Establishing the implementation of the Filing Office of the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors of the Capital as of April 12, 2010"; Resolution No. 610/2010 "Providing for the implementation of the Filing Office of the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors of the Capital as of April 26, 2010"; Resolution No. 1292/2018 "Regarding the integration of courts and tribunals within the criminal jurisdiction in all judicial districts of the country"; Resolution No. 1328/2019 "Amending Article 1 of Resolution No. 951 of February 24, 2015, and establishing the mechanism for the substitution and consolidation of labor cases."

[317] Law No. 5295/2014 "Prohibiting Nepotism in Public Service"; Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel"; Resolution No. 1704/23 (Expands Article 99 of Resolution No. 1679/2022 on Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel). [318] Law No. 1340/1988 "Amending and Updating Law No. 357/72 'On the Punishment of the illicit trafficking of narcotics and dangerous drugs and other related offenses and establishes measures for the prevention and rehabilitation of drug-dependent individuals"; Law No. 1881/2002 "Amending Law No. 1340/1988 'Amending and Updating Law No. 357/72 "Criminalizing the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and Other Related Offenses and Establishing Measures for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug-Dependent Persons"; Law No. 4024/2010 "Punishing the criminal acts of terrorism, terrorist association, and the financing of terrorism"; Law No. 4036/2010 "On Firearms, Their Parts and Components, Ammunition, Explosives, Accessories, and Related Items"; Law No. 4788/2012 "Comprehensive Law Against Human Trafficking"; Law No. 7133/2023 "Amending Articles 34, 50, and 62 of Law No. 1562/2000 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office,' for the protection of prosecutors assigned to investigate cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized crime"; Resolution No. 1419/2020 (On proceedings before criminal courts regarding specialized crimes); Resolution No. 1467/2020 (Amending Article 3 of Resolution No. 1406/20 regarding jurisdiction over organized crime); Resolution No. 1476/2020 "Amending Article 12 of Resolution No. 1419 of July 29, 2020."

or, failing that, by others. The substitution shall be made in accordance with the following rules:

a) Justices of the Supreme Court of Justice shall be replaced by members of the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors[319], and subsequently by judges of first instance and attorneys appointed in the manner set forth in the following article;

b) Members of the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors by trial court judges and the aforementioned attorneys;

c) judges of first instance by the respective attorneys;

d) the Attorney General by the Prosecuting Attorneys and the same attorneys. The Prosecuting Attorneys by officials of the Ministry of Public Defense;

e) Public Defender's Office officials by the aforementioned attorneys, who shall also ultimately replace the Prosecuting Attorneys;

f) *Civil* and *Commercial Judges* in the Capital[320] shall be substituted for one another and, failing that, by the attorneys provided for in the following article.

g) *Civil and Commercial Judges* in the Capital[321] , or, failing that, by the attorneys mentioned above. All other Investigating Judges shall be replaced by Criminal Justices of the Peace, and the latter in the manner established for the Justice of the Peace system[322] .

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[319] Law No. 6715/2021 "On Administrative Procedures."

[320] Amended by Art. 684, Code of Civil Procedure. Currently, under Law No. 6059/2018, this responsibility falls to the Justices of the Peace ( ).

[321] Ibid.

[322] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 3(g), 10; Resolution No. 359/2005 (Intermediate-stage criminal judges intervene in place of preliminary-stage criminal judges—grounds); Resolution No. 747/2012 "Providing for the Replacement of Resolutions No. 748/2012 "Establishing Clerk's Office No. 2 of the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents of Fernando de la Mora and Clerk's Office No. 2 of the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters of Fernando de la Mora"; Resolution No. 983/2015 "Establishing the Labor Court of Caaguazú"; Resolution No. 1051/2016 "Establishing Preliminary Hearing Courts in Saltos del Guairá, Canindeyú Judicial District"; Resolution No. 1292/2018 "Resolution

Art. 201. The Supreme Court of Justice shall annually appoint twenty attorneys licensed to practice in the Capital, with at least five years of professional experience, to replace judges and officials who are unable to perform their duties in the cases provided for in this Code.

In judicial districts outside the capital, the Courts of Appeal shall appoint ten attorneys from the bar for the same purposes.

The appointment shall be made by an elimination lottery[323] .

"for the composition of courts and tribunals in the criminal jurisdiction in all judicial districts of the country."

[323] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 19, 25, 31, 34, 35, 421; Resolution No. 799/2013 "Case Assignment System for the Justices of the Peace of the Capital"; Resolution No. 912/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, established by the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, is authorized"; Resolution No. 913/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, created by the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, is established"; Resolution No. 915/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, created by the Judicial District of Alto Paraná, is authorized" was repealed ; Resolution No. 916/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, created by the Judicial District of Alto Paraná, is authorized" idem; Resolution No. 918/2014 "Whereby Articles 1, 2, and 3 of Resolution No. 913/2014 of the Supreme Court of Justice are repealed"; Resolution No. 919/2014 "Whereby the Criminal Enforcement Court, created by the Judicial District of Central, is authorized"; Resolution No. 920/2014 "Whereby the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters, created by the Judicial District of Amambay, is established"; Resolution No. 992/2015 "Whereby the Criminal Courts, created for the Alto Paraná Judicial District, are authorized"; Resolution No. 1044/2016 (Establishes the Second Shift Labor Court, Central); Resolution No. 1053/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance in Civil Matters in the city of Encarnación, Judicial District of Itapúa"; Resolution No. 1054/2016 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Guarantees in Encarnación, Judicial District of Itapúa"; Resolution No. 1056/2016 "Establishing the Court of Appeals for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters of the Central Judicial District"; Resolution No. 1087/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Labor Matters in Limpio, Judicial District of Central"; Resolution No. 1478/2020 "Updating the territorial boundaries of the Justices of the Peace Courts of the Judicial District of the Capital"; Asunción Municipal Ordinance No. 102/2012 Amending Ordinance No. 10811/1983.

Art. 202. The presidents of the courts shall be replaced by the member designated by the respective court[324] .

Art. 203. Justices of the Peace in the Capital shall replace one another in accordance with the regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice, and those in the interior shall be replaced by another incumbent from the same locality or by the alternate, and in the absence or incapacity of the latter, by the incumbent or alternate Justice of the Peace from the nearest locality[325] .

Art. 204. Clerks shall substitute for one another in rotation, giving preference to those of the same rank and jurisdiction[326] .

Art. 205. Disputes arising from the replacement of judges and judicial officials in the capital shall be resolved by the Supreme Court of Justice. In the interior, they shall be resolved by the Court of Appeals of the same judicial district, provided that the disputes do not involve conflicts of jurisdiction.

Disputes resulting in the replacement of other employees shall be resolved by the court or judge hearing the case[327] .

Art. 206. The recusal of judges and judicial officials without cause is prohibited[328] .

[324] Resolution No. 1116/2016 "Whereby Resolution No. 349/2005 is repealed and Resolution No. 185/2000 is amended, regarding Administrative Councils of the Judicial District"; Resolution No. 1292/2018 "On the Composition of Courts and Tribunals in the Criminal Jurisdiction in All Judicial Districts of the Country."

[325] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 56; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 19, 25, 31, 36; Resolution No. 399/2005 "Regulating Law No. 2702/2005, which amends Section II, Article 60 of Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization'."

[326] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 19, 25, 38, 39.

[327] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 19, 25, 31, 34, 36, 421.

[328] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 19, 24, 25; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 50, 51, 341–346; Code on Children and Adolescents, Art. 172; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 3, subpar. g); Law No. 635/1995 "Regulating Electoral Justice," Art. 42.

CHAPTER IV

ON THE TRIAL AND REMOVAL OF JUDGES[329] AND JUDICIAL OFFICIALS[330]

Art. 207. The prosecution of members of the Supreme Court of Justice shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution[331] .

Art. 208. *Members of the Courts of Appeals and the Court of Auditors, judges of first instance, other judges, members of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and members of the Public Defender's Office may be removed by the Supreme Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction over their prosecution in accordance with the procedures established in this Code*[332] .

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[329] Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Ceremonial Protocol," Art. 17, nos. 20, 37; Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and bankruptcy trustees, and repealing Law No. 3759/2009 'Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges and repealing prior laws and their amendments'."

[330] Amended by Articles 253 and 270 of the Constitution; Resolution No. 709/2011 "Establishing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 716/2011 "Expanding Article 76 of Resolution No. 709 of July 18, 2011"; Resolution No. 726/2011 "Providing for the amendment of the first paragraph of Article 61 of Resolution No. 709 of July 18, 2011"; Resolution No. 961/2015 "Amending Resolution No. 709/2011 'Regulations Governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary'"; Resolution No. 1000/2015 (Regarding convictions of public officials or private individuals for criminal acts against the State's assets"); Resolution No. 1365/2020 "Amending Article 6, subsection (p), of Resolution No. 709/2011 'Regulating the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary'"; Resolution No. 1597/2022 "Amending and Expanding Resolution No. 709/2011 'Approving the Regulations Governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary and Its Amendments and Expansions'"; Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel"; Resolution No. 1704/23 (Expands Article 99 of Resolution No. 1679/2022 on Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel).

[331] Constitution, Arts. 225, 253, 261, 270; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 44.

[332] Amended by Art. 24, Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice"; Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the Procedure for the Prosecution and Removal of Judges, Prosecutors, Public Defenders, and Bankruptcy Trustees and Repealing Law No. 3759/2009 "Regulating the Procedure for the

Art. 209. The following constitute grounds for prosecution:

a) *the commission of crimes; and,*

b) poor performance of their duties. This shall be understood to mean acts or omissions that constitute serious immorality or are detrimental to the dignity of a public official, or a repeated failure to fulfill one's duties, or manifest partiality, or ignorance of the law revealed by repeated acts[333] .

Art. 210. *If the grounds for prosecution are the commission of crimes, the Supreme Court of Justice shall order that the accused judge or official be brought before the competent judge, to whom the case file shall be forwarded.*

If there are serious grounds for suspecting the guilt of the judge or official, he or she shall be suspended from duty.

The proceedings shall be suspended until a final judgment is rendered in the criminal case[334] .

Art. 211. *Proceedings may be initiated ex officio, upon complaint by the Public Prosecutor's Office, or by the victim personally or through an agent with special power of attorney.* In the case of legally incapacitated persons, their legal representatives shall be authorized to do so. The Criminal Prosecutor shall be a party to the proceedings[335] .

Art. 212. *The Supreme Court of Justice, upon the request of a party or on its own motion, may order, at any stage of the proceedings, the suspension of the*

prosecution and removal of judges and repeals the preceding laws and their amendments."

[333] Constitution, Art. 253.

[334] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 4; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 23, 24; Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and bankruptcy trustees, and repealing Law No. 3759/2009 'Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges and repealing prior laws and their amendments'."

[335] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 44.

the charge against the defendant, or dismiss it, provided that it is warranted, depending on the circumstances of the case[336] .

Art. 213. The *complaint must be filed in writing with the Supreme Court of Justice, containing a detailed account of the facts on which it is based and a clear and precise identification of the evidence*[337] .

Art. 214. *Any complaint that does not meet these conditions may be dismissed outright. The Supreme Court of Justice, however, must, on its own motion, order a preliminary investigation into the grounds of the complaint to verify its validity and proceed with the case when warranted*[338] .

Art. 215. *If the individual filing the complaint and acting as a party thereto fails to provide sufficient grounds, the Supreme Court of Justice may require him or her to post a surety bond from a person of recognized integrity and financial standing or a real security to guarantee the outcome of the trial.*

If the complainant fails to meet this requirement, the Supreme Court may deem the action withdrawn.

The Supreme Court of Justice may waive the requirement for security when, in its judgment, there are serious grounds for doing so, or taking into consideration the complainant's financial situation.

Art. 216. *In the event of withdrawal of the complaint, the Supreme Court of Justice may order the proceedings to continue until a final judgment is rendered*[339] .

Art. 217. *Once the complaint is accepted, it shall be served on the judge or official against whom the complaint is filed within nine business days*[340] .

[336] Constitution, Art. 259, no. 7; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 44; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 3, subpar. d).

[337] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 23, 24.

[338] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 20.

[339] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 22.

[340] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23.

Art. 218. *The defendant may respond to said notice in person or through an attorney*[341] .

Art. 219. *The time limit for filing a response may be extended for an equal period provided that the extension is requested within the time limit and for a valid reason.*

Art. 220. *Once the deadline for responding to the indictment has expired—whether or not a response has been filed—the trial phase shall commence for a period of twenty days, which may not be extended, except for additional days granted due to distance.*

Art. 221. *Exceptions to the provisions of the preceding article are cases in which the accused admits to the charges brought against him or her, or where the complaint is accompanied by irrefutable evidence. In such cases, it is not necessary to open the case for the presentation of evidence.*

Art. 222. *If testimonial evidence is to be presented, the Supreme Court shall set a hearing date for the examination of the witnesses designated by the parties in accordance with the admitted interrogatories. The examination of witnesses shall begin with those proposed by the complainant and continue with those of the defendant.*

Art. 223. *All forms of evidence proposed by the parties within the time limit shall be admitted, provided they are relevant to the determination of the truth, and such evidence may be taken in the capital no later than ten days following the expiration of the evidentiary period, and outside the capital within a maximum of twenty days thereafter, including any extension due to distance.*

Art. 224. *The Supreme Court may, on its own motion, at any stage of the proceedings, order evidentiary proceedings it deems necessary to better determine the case.*

Art. 225. *Once the evidentiary period has closed, the Supreme Court shall set a date and time to hear, at a hearing, the oral arguments of the complainant and the defense.*

[341] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23.

Art. 226 *This hearing may not be postponed for more than fifteen days, and during it, the floor shall first be granted to the complainant and then to the respondent. Each party may speak twice. The second time shall be solely for the purpose of making corrections.*

Art. 227. *Within the following twenty business days, the Supreme Court of Justice shall render its decision based on the arguments presented and the evidence adduced, and shall either grant or deny the removal of the judge or official.*

Art. 228. *The removed judge or public official shall bear the costs of the proceedings. In the event of acquittal, the costs shall be borne by the complainant, unless the Supreme Court finds grounds to exempt the complainant from them, in which case it must provide a rationale.*

Under no circumstances shall costs be imposed on the Public Prosecutor's Office[342] .

Art. 229. *The judgment of the Supreme Court of Justice shall be communicated to the court to which the defendant is subject, if applicable, and to the Executive Branch*[343] .

Art. 230. *The trial of Justices of the Peace shall be brief. After hearing their account of the facts—which the Supreme Court shall determine in each case—the Supreme Court shall order a summary investigation and then render a judgment.*

Art. 231. *Under no circumstances shall the case files be handed over to the parties*[344] .

CHAPTER V SUPERVISION AND DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY[345]

Art. 232. The Supreme Court of Justice exercises oversight and disciplinary authority over all courts, tribunals, and other offices of the Judiciary.

[342] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 44; Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts. 261, 262.

[343] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 44.

[344] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 44.

[345] Law No. 1626/2000 "On the Civil Service"; see the Decision and Ruling of the Constitutional Chamber: Decision and Ruling No. 1534/2013 "Unconstitutionality of

Law No. 1626/00 'On the Civil Service'"; Decision No. 709/2011 "That

The Superintendency has the following powers:

a) to issue the Internal Regulations of the Administration of Justice to ensure order, discipline, and the proper performance of judicial offices[346];

b) to issue provisions for the orderly conduct of trials and the rendering of judgments in accordance with the law;

c) to comply with and enforce said regulations and provisions; to establish and apply disciplinary measures in cases of violation;

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to approve the Regulations governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary"; Resolution No. 1597/2022 "Whereby Resolution No. 709/2011 is amended and expanded, which approves the Regulations governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary and its amendments and expansions."

[346] Resolution No. 478/2007 "Establishing the General Directorate of Judicial Management Audits"; Resolution No. 788/2012 "Repealing the second paragraph of Article 7 of Resolution No. 250/2002 'Regulating the payment of bonuses and incentives for responsibilities associated with office to officials of the Supreme Court of Justice'"; Resolution No. 670/2010 "Approving the Form for the Collection of Statistical Information (FRIE) "; Resolution No. 695/2011 "Amending Article 4 of Resolution No. 478 dated October 9, 2007, establishing a new organizational structure for the Directorate of Judicial Management Audits, creating the Department of Analysis and Planning, the Department of Scheduled Field Audits, and the Department of Immediate Reac , replacing the existing units, and providing for the renaming of the General Directorate of Judicial Management to the General Directorate of Jurisdictional Audits"; Resolution No. 922/2014 "Whereby Article 1 of Resolution No. 695/2011 of the Supreme Court of Justice is amended," regarding the organizational structure of the Jurisdictional Management Audit Office"; Resolution No. 1228/2018 "Specialized Unit for the Prevention and Investigation of Terrorism (CT), Terrorism Financing (FT), and Drug Trafficking (CN), which shall report to the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1253/2018 "Approving the Manual of Organization and Functions of the General Directorate of Jurisdictional Management Audit"; Resolution No. 1361/2020 "Providing for the transfer of the receipt, entry, and filing of Statistical Information Collection Forms (FRIE) to the Directorate of Judicial Statistics"; Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel"; Resolution No. 1704/23 (Amends Article 99 of Resolution No. 1679/2022 on Procedures Regarding the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel).

d) to require the submission of records documenting personnel changes and other reports to the courts, tribunals, and offices under its jurisdiction;

e) grant or deny leave to members of the courts, judges[347], members of the Public Defender's Office, and junior staff; notaries and public notaries; and,

f) determine the duties and powers of officials and subordinate employees whose functions are not established by law[348] .

Art. 233. The Supreme Court of Justice shall sanction acts that are offensive to the dignity of the administration of justice, disobedience of its orders, and negligence in the performance of duties by members of the courts, judges, public defenders, and junior employees, by imposing disciplinary measures, which may consist of reprimands or warnings, fines of up to thirty times the legal minimum daily wage for various unspecified activities in the capital of the Republic, and temporary suspension not exceeding one month[349] .

Art. 234. The courts and tribunals, within their respective hierarchical structures, may impose disciplinary sanctions for the same offenses. Judges may be subject to warnings or fines not exceeding

[347] Resolution No. 904/2014 "Approving the Internal Regulations on Leave Granted to Judges of All Jurisdictions and Ranks in the Various Judicial Districts of the Republic of Paraguay."Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023; Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification letters, and pay stubs."

[348] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 106; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 15, 17, 162; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 3, 4, 17, 23, et seq.; Resolution No. 7/1946 (Regarding recommendations to criminal judges on proceedings); Resolution No. 100/1987 "Instruction Manual for the system of visits to judicial districts in the interior used by members of the Supreme Court of Justice, Inspection Order"; Resolution No. 323/2004 (Clarifies paragraph 2 of Article 2 of Resolution No. 49/1997 on commissions of judges, clerks, or other officials); Resolution No. 181/2000 (Clarifies Resolution No. 49 of April 11, 1997 , in the sense that proposals for candidates for appointments, promotions, or transfers submitted by the Judicial Districts are not binding).

[349] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 15, 16, 23 subsections a), b), 43, 67.

fifteen days' pay—the legal minimum for various unspecified activities in the capital of the Republic—and subordinate employees are subject to the same penalties or temporary suspension imposed by the Supreme Court of Justice[350] .

Art. 235. *The Heads of the Public Defender's Office[351] and the Office of the Public Guardian[352] shall exercise direct supervision over the officials under their authority and shall ensure the fulfillment of their duties, examining complaints filed against them for inaction or delay in the performance of their duties.*

They may issue warnings or reprimands and, when necessary, request their temporary suspension or other disciplinary measures from the Supreme Court of Justice [353].

Art. 236. The courts and tribunals may impose warnings, fines, or detention as sanctions for misconduct by litigants, their attorneys or legal representatives, or other persons committed against their authority or decorum during hearings, in written submissions, in the execution of their warrants or orders, or in any other circumstance arising from the exercise of their functions.

Fines may not exceed thirty times the legal minimum daily wage for " " unspecified miscellaneous activities in the Capital of the Republic, nor may detention exceed twenty days. The latter may be served under house arrest.

Justices of the Peace may issue warnings and impose fines of up to fifteen times the legal minimum daily wage for various unspecified activities in the Capital of the Republic.

[350] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective as of March 1, 2023.

[351] Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense."

[352] Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense."

[353] Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense."

The amount of the fines shall be deposited with the Central Bank of Paraguay in a special account opened in the name of the Supreme Court of Justice, and shall be used for improvements in the administration of justice[354] .

Art. 237. The police force at the seat of the Judiciary shall be under the command of the Supreme Court of Justice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when courts and tribunals operate in other locations, the police force at those locations shall report to the respective court or tribunal, as applicable[355] .

CHAPTER VI

PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO JUDGES[356] AND OFFICIALS[357]

Art. 238. Judges and officials of the judicial administration, regardless of their rank[358], are prohibited from:

[354] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 15–17, 23, 43, 53, 86, 520; Law No. 1252/1987 "Providing for the allocation of proceeds from the sale of instruments of crime and fines imposed by the Penal Code and the Code of Judicial Organization."Resolution No. 32/1984 (Appropriate attire for attorneys appearing in court); Resolution No. 38/1985 (Prohibition on attaching draft orders or rulings to attorneys' briefs and the obligation of court clerks to reject them); Resolution No. 93/1986 (Moderation of language used by attorneys in their briefs, in statements to the press, and during hearings);

[355] Constitution, Arts. 175, 272; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 3; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 15, 17; Resolution No. 113/1999 (Regarding the Office for the Preliminary Identification of Defendants).

[356] Law No. 276/1994 "Organic and Functional Law of the Comptroller General of the Republic," Art. 6.

[357] Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Procedures Concerning the Administration of Judicial Personnel" ; Resolution No. 1704/2023 (Amends Art. 99 of Resolution No. 1679/2022 on Procedures Concerning the Administration of Judicial Personnel).

[358] Constitution, Arts. 22–254; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 97; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 15, 37–39, 144; Law No. 508/1995 "On Collective Bargaining in the Public Sector," Art. 3; Law No. 6525/2020 "Amending Law No. 5534/2015 'Regulating Arts. 196, 2nd paragraph, 241, and 254 of the National Constitution'"; Resolution No. 9/1952 "Recommending to Members of the Judiciary that they abstain from political activities that are not absolutely essential to the exercise of the civic rights they hold as citizens"; Resolution No. 7/1983 (Prohibiting

a) from being absent from their office or leaving it without just cause on the days and during the hours established by the Supreme Court of Justice;

b) to act as counsel or represent third parties in court, although they may do so in their own matters or in those of their parents, spouse, minor children, and wards,

c) receive gifts or accept promises of other benefits, directly or indirectly, from persons who in any way have or may have a role or interest in the cases under their jurisdiction[359];

Judges and officials of the Judiciary shall not participate in political activities nor act as judges in sports organizations or other entities, without this implying a restriction on the exercise of the civic rights that the National Constitution grants to citizens); Resolution No. 51/1985 (Regarding the prohibition on judges and officials from providing information to the media about cases); Resolution No. 119/1987 (Court clerks in the civil and commercial courts and *the Justice of the Peace courts* shall receive, upon issuance of certificates of award of assets in probate proceedings, an amount equal to one and a half times the minimum legal daily wage for various unspecified activities in the Capital of the Republic. Those who benefit from the corresponding award in probate proceedings are obli to pay this remuneration; and persons covered by a certificate of indigence and veterans of the Chaco War are exempt from it); Resolution No. 803/2013 (Subsidy for civil servants); Resolution No. 804/2013 (Allowance for Academic Rank); Resolution No. 805/2013 (Approves the Internal Regulations for the Assignment of a Seniority Bonus for Judicial Branch Officials); Resolution No. 852/2013 "Amending Resolution No. 250/2002 and Resolution No. 347/2005 'Regulating the Payment of Bonuses and Gratuities to Judges and Officials of the Judiciary'"; Resolution No. 880/2014 "Approving the Internal Regulations for the Allocation of Education Subsidies for Minor Children to Judges and Judicial Branch Officials," amends Resolution No. 852/2014; Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the Expense Reimbursement System for Judges and Judicial Officials in Judicial Proceedings."

[359] Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and bankruptcy trustees, and repealing Law No. 3759/2009 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges and repealing the preceding laws and their am nding provisions."

d) hold any other public office, practice any profession, or engage in any commercial or industrial activity, directly or indirectly, except for teaching, the practice of which shall be regulated by the Supreme Court of Justice, nor participate in political activities[360] , and,

e) disclose any kind of information to the press or to third parties regarding criminal trials, except for judgments; in other trials, they may not disclose such information when it could affect the honor or reputation of individuals.

Art. 239. Clerks, court officers, and bailiffs[361] and other officials are prohibited from intervening in matters involving their relatives up to and including the fourth degree of consanguinity and the second degree of affinity, or in matters in which their relatives within the same degree are involved as attorneys or legal representatives, under penalty of nullification of all proceedings in which they intervened and the payment of all costs. Such nullity may only be declared at the request of a party, but under no circumstances may a relative[362] invoke it.

Art. 240. Court clerks, registrars, and notaries public or *their assistants*[363] are also prohibited from:

a) practicing law or acting as legal representatives, except in the cases provided for in subsection (a) of Article 97, and,

b) engaging, either personally or on behalf of third parties, in commercial activities or serving on the board of directors of commercial corporations[364] .

Art. 241. Violation of the rules established in the preceding articles shall be punishable by suspension or removal from office. In the case of

[360] Law No. 5534/2015 "Regulating Articles 196, paragraph 2, 241, and 254 of the National Constitution"; Law No. 6525/2020 "Amending Law No. 5534/2015 'Regulating Articles 196, paragraph 2, 241, and 254 of the Constitution'."

[361] It should read: "Secretariat officials."

[362] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 37, 38, 39.

[363] Repealed by Art. 1, Law No. 903/1996 "Amending and Repealing Certain Articles , those in Book I, Title V, Chapter III of Law No. 879/1981, Code of Judicial Organization"; Art. 1.

[364] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 115; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 37; Civil Code, Arts. 959–1201; Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 9, 10.

For Judges[365] and Notaries Public, the procedure established by this Code[366] shall be followed.

TITLE VIII

OFFICES SUBORDINATE TO THE JUDICIARY CHAPTER I

ON JUDICIAL STATISTICS[367]

Art. 242. The Office of Statistics shall be headed by a Director and staffed by the officials designated by law[368] .

[365] Resolution No. 1482/2020 "Expanding the functions of the Directorate of Judicial Statistics and establishing registries of judicial decisions that are null and void, unconstitutional, or subject to complaints regarding delay of justice"; Resolution No. 1671/2022 (Repeals Article 9 of Resolution No. 1482/2020 and amends Article 10 thereof regarding null and void, unconstitutional, or contested judicial decisions).

[366] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 15, 16, 40, 44, 57.

[367] Resolution No. 1042/2016 "Approving the organizational chart of the Directorate of Judicial Statistics"; Resolution No. 1376/2020 (Regarding the Judicial Branch's 24-Hour Service Office, Court Clerks, and Medical Service; expands Article 14 of Resolution No. 1366/2020 and amends Articles 6 and 30 of Resolution No. 1373/2020).

[368] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 186, 187; Resolution No. 7/1946, Art. 8; Resolution No. 16/1946 (Regarding the Office of Criminal Statistics); Resolution No. 136/1995 (Regarding the Issuance of Criminal Records); Resolution No. 113/1999 (Registration of Defendants and Convicted Persons, Statistical Reports, Criminal Records); Resolution No. 119/1999 (Regarding the Receipt of Case Files and the Transmission of Rulings in Juvenile and Correctional Matters); Resolution No. 258/2002 (The Criminal Records Office may only register rulings that, with respect to juveniles who have violated criminal law, impose a custodial measure by means of a final, definitive, and enforceable judgment, as provided for in Article 206 of Law 1680/2001); The Criminal Statistics Office may only provide information on final judgments imposing correctional measures to the interested party and to judicial magistrates, judges, prosecutors, and defenders of children and adolescents); Resolution No. 319/2004 (Regulations for Art. 247 of Law No. 1286/1998, regarding criminal record reports, Permanent Assistance Office , Directorate of Technology and Communications, Submission of criminal records,

Art. 243. The following shall be recorded at this office:

a) cases filed before the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts, and the Tribunals;

b) interlocutory and final judgments;

c) letters rogatory or requests for judicial assistance from judges and courts, and receipts from abroad; and,

d) cases that are archived by the courts[369] .

Art. 244. The following shall be recorded in the entries:

a) the day, month, and year of registration;

b) the first and last names of the parties and their representatives;

c) the nature of the proceeding or trial;

d) the nature and place of commission of the crimes and the penalties imposed by final judgments, including the nationality, origin, address, sex, age, marital status, and profession of the convicted persons, as well as any other information specified in the regulations;

e) the judge or court that rendered the judgment; and,

f) the proceeding requested in the letters rogatory[370] .

(responsibility of the National Police); Resolution No. 358/2005 "Establishing and Regulating the Administrative Functions of Court Clerks, Directors, Chiefs, and Supervisors in the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 473/2007 "On New Functions Related to Statistics and Judicial Records"; Resolution No. 1482/2020 "Expanding the Functions of the Judicial Statistics Directorate and Establishing Registers of Judicial Decisions That Are Null and Void, Unconstitutional, or Subject to Complaints Regarding Delays in Justice"; CSJ, Resolution No. 1091/2007.

[369] Resolution No. 7/1946 (On the Slowness of Criminal Proceedings); Resolution No. 15/1996 (Transfer of Criminal Case Files to the Court Archives).

[370] Rulings No. 113/1999 (Office for the Preliminary Identification of Defendants, Judges' Obligations, Ruling, Statistical Report, Criminal History Report , Content and Limits, Classification, Form, National Database); Resolution No. 119/1999 (Functions of the Statistical Offices of the Cir-

Art. 245. Statistical data shall be recorded in registers maintained for that purpose. A separate register shall be designated for each type of matter or data referred to in the subsections of the preceding article. Reference indexes shall also be maintained. Sentences imposed by final judgment shall be recorded after they become enforceable.

The registry books of the Statistics Office may only be accessed by the Office itself pursuant to a court order.

The Supreme Court of Justice shall, in due course, provide for the updating of registration methods [371].

Art. 246. Once the entry has been made in the respective register, the Head of Statistics shall enter, in the left margin of the document or on the first page of the document or judgment, the corresponding serial number, his or her signature, and the office seal. When the entry relates to a matter that was initially recorded, the head of statistics shall note in the margin of the respective entries the references linking them, specifying the page and folio numbers[372] .

CHAPTER II

ON THE COURT ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Art. 247. The Court Accounting Office shall be headed by a Director holding a bachelor's degree in accounting and staffed by the officials designated by law, and shall have the following powers:

Judicial Districts of the Republic. Designation of the Judicial Branch's Statistical Data Processing Section (Civil Statistics). Creation of the Judicial Branch's Central Statistics Department, responsible for coordinating the Civil Statistics and Criminal Statistics Sections).

[371] Law No. 5282/2014 "On Citizens' Free Access to Public Information and Government Transparency"; Resolution No. 31/1990 (Establishes the Judicial Information Technology Section); Resolution No. 136/1995 (Regarding the Criminal Records Office).

[372] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 728; Resolution No. 14/1913 (Regarding judicial deposits); Resolution No. 5/1914 (Regarding court accounting books).

a) keep an account and record of all property pertaining to vacant estates, sureties[373], as well as that which is under the care of guardians, conservators, executors, trustees, administrators, or judicial custodians,

b) to also keep an accurate record of all court orders relating to the administration and disposition of such assets;

c) to report on requests for the withdrawal of funds, the delivery of assets, and the release of bonds, and to comply with the corresponding orders when they are consistent with the records of the Accounting Office; and,

d) to issue an opinion on the financial statements resulting from the administration of such assets[374] .

Art. 248. No order for the withdrawal of funds or the delivery of assets covered by the preceding article shall take effect without the involvement and approval of the Accounting Office[375] .

[373] Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Attorney General's Office," Art. 29.

[374] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 455, 728, 772, 773; Law No. 7103/2023 "Approving the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance and the Protocol on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations "; Resolution No. 14/1913 (On Judicial Deposits and Withdrawals); Resolution No. 5/1914 (Accounting Books); Resolution No. 20/1935 (Judicial Checks); Resolution No. 278/2003 (Amending Resolution No. 20/1935, on judicial checks); Resolution No. 79/1986 (On deposits of child support payments into a judicial account); Resolution No. 279/2003 "Regulating judicial accounts"; Resolution No. 282/2003 (Amends Resolution No. 278/2003, on court checks); Resolution No. 304/2004 (Amends Resolution No. 282/2003, on court checks); Resolution No. 577/2009 "Expanding Article 4 of Resolution No. 279/2003" (issuance of a bank check in favor of the beneficiary).

[375] Resolution No. 20/1935 (Court checks); Resolution No. 279/2003 "Regulating court accounts."

CHAPTER III

THE GENERAL ARCHIVE OF THE JUDICIARY

Art. 249. The General Archives of the Judiciary shall be headed by a Director who is a licensed attorney or notary public and shall also have the staff members determined by law[376] .

Art. 250. The Archives shall consist of:

a) notarial records consisting of deeds and minutes formalized in the protocol by notaries public;

b) the closed case files in the clerks' offices of the courts and tribunals; and,

c) the suspended cases referred by the judges and courts[377] .

Art. 251. Within the first two months of the year, the clerks of the courts and tribunals, including those of the Justices of the Peace, shall forward the case files that must be archived.

Registry notaries shall forward the closed notarial records during the same period, with the exception of those from the last three years, which shall remain in their possession. This exception does not apply to Justices of the Peace[378] .

Art. 252. Court files and notarial records shall be forwarded[379] by the Chief, after examining their condition, noting the number of pages and any special circumstances observed; and if they encounter[380] any irregularity or violation of tax laws, they shall[381] report this to the competent authority[382] .

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[376] Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 23, para. 2, subpara. c).

[377] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 251.

[378] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 186; Resolution No. 7/1984 (Regulations Governing the Notarial Function).

[379] It should read: received.

[380] Should read: "is found."

[381] Should read: "shall give."

[382] Resolution No. 7/1984 (Regulations Governing the Notarial Function).

Art. 253. The Archives shall be organized by office, with the files and notarial records pertaining to each office kept separately. The Head of the Archives shall compile special indexes for each office and general indexes for deeds and files, separately.

Art. 254. The indexes of deeds shall include the first and last names of the parties, the date of the deeds, their subject matter, and the first and last names of the notaries and their offices.

The indexes of the case files shall specify the first and last names of the parties, the judges, the court clerk, and the subject matter of the case.

Art. 255. Notarial records and case files may not be removed from the Archives except in cases of force majeure, or by order of the Court or a judge for the purpose of examining a deed or other notarial instrument. If their production is required to clarify a crime, the competent judge shall order it for the time strictly necessary for that purpose[383] .

Art. 256. Offices or private individuals in possession of closed or suspended case files—which have been removed for any reason from the court clerks' offices or other judicial offices—are required to return them, under penalty of a fine ranging from twenty to fifty times the minimum legal daily wage for various unspecified activities in the capital of the Republic, without prejudice to other judicial measures, depending on the severity of the case[384] .

Art. 257. Suspended case files transferred to the General Archives may not be resumed except upon request by a legitimate party and by court order.

Art. 258. Case files may only be removed from the Archives pursuant to a court order, for a maximum period of sixty days; upon expiration of this period, the Head shall demand their return, which may not be delayed except for just cause, subject to the same penalty established in Article r 256.

[383] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 133.
[384] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 258.

Art. 259. The Head of the General Archives shall issue certified copies of the deeds, case files, and other documents in the Archives, as well as any certificates requested, and may do so by means of duly authenticated photocopies, observing the same formalities prescribed for Notaries Public[385] .

Art. 260. Registers and archives are public property[386] .

[385] Civil Code, Arts. 375, subpar. h), 415.
[386] Civil Code, Arts. 1898 *in fine,* 1899.

TITLE IX

ON THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC REGISTRIES[387]

Art. 261. The General Directorate of Public Registers is hereby established, which shall report directly to the Supreme Court of Justice.[388]

[387] Law No. 7424/25 "Law No. 2298/2003 'Approving the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention)'," Art. 31; Law No. 6899/2022 "Establishing the National Commission for the Examination of Claims Regarding Illegally Acquired Lands Identified in the 2008 Final Report of the Truth and Justice Commission," Art. 2, subpar. h); Law No. 7133/2023 "Am ing Articles 34, 50, and 62 of Law No.1562/2000, 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office,' for the protection of prosecutors assigned to investigate cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized crime"; Law No. 7424/2025 "Which creates the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry"; Decree No. 11200/2013 "Approving the Strategic Plan of the Paraguayan State for the Fight Against Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism, and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" ( ), Articles 3, 4, Annex Objective 15; Decree No. 7979/2017 "Approving the National Drug Policy of Paraguay for 2017–2022"; Decree No. 5305/2026 "Regulating Law No. 7424/2025 "Establishing the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry"; Decree No. 5647/2026 "Regulating Article 93 of Law No. 7424 'Establishing the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry'"; Resolution No. 19/1937 "Resolution on the improved organization of the General Property Registry"; Resolution No. 2/1938 (On registrations and preventive annotations); Resolution No. 8/1941 (On the provisions of Article 118 of the Rural Code regarding marks and signs); Resolution No. 10/1951 (Organization of the sections of the General Property Registry); Resolution No. 10/1952 (Amending Resolution No. 10/1951 on the sections); Resolution No. 8/1955 (The Fifth Section of the General Property Registry shall, on an interim basis, handle the annotations provided for in Article 50 of Law No. 236/1954); Resolution No. 6/1968 (The Third Section of the General Property Registry provisionally implements the provisions of Law No. 677 (1960)); Resolution No. 6/1984 (The district of Mariano Roque Alonso in the Fourth Section is transferred to the Second Section, and the district of Fernando de la Mora in the Sixth Section becomes part of the Third Section); Resolution No. 12/1984 (Request for certificates of title and availability via telex) Repealed by Resolution No. 513/2008; Resolution No. 40/1985 (Provides that the District of San Lorenzo, which belongs to the Sixth Section, becomes part of the Ninth Section); Resolution No. 41/1985 (The registration of documents in the Powers of Attorney and Vessels Sections is

carried out in accordance with the same procedures as those for the registration of mortgages; Resolution No. 84/1986 "Authorizes the General Directorate of Public Registries to extend the procedure for attaching a certified copy of the deeds in cases of acquisition of title for the simultaneous creation of a mortgage"; Resolution No. 85/1986 (Submission of documents to the General Directorate of Public Registries; formalities); Resolution No. 112/1987 (Authorizes the General Directorate of Public Registries to ensure that all offices register documents using the same procedure as for the registration of mortgages); Resolution No. 70/1997 (Procedure in cases of lost property titles); Resolution No. 71/1997 (Lost protocols or master deeds); Resolution No. 130/1999 (Public notaries in the capital may request and obtain a certificate of ownership and availability via telex from the General Directorate of Public Registries); Resolution No. 192/2000 (Sets the retail prices of forms for use with the Public Registries); Resolution No. 471/2007 (Amends Article 2 of Resolution No. 469 of August 7, 2007, regarding leave for employees of the General Directorate of Public Registries); Resolution No. 513/2008 "Regarding the Fax and Image Service at the General Directorate of Public Registries" (repeals Resolutions 12/1984, 83/1986, 131/1988, 135/1988, 141/1988, and 421/2006); Resolution No. 724/2011 "Establishing provisions regarding the special forms of the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resolution No. 623/2011 (Resolved to revoke the authorization to print the special forms put into effect by Article 1, subsections (a) and (b) of Resolution No. 341 dated March 22, 2005, repeals Articles 2 and 3 of Resolution No. 371/2011 and authorizes the incorporation of the aforementioned forms in digital format into the Institutional Computer Systems, with access via the Judiciary's website, and establishes that the aforementioned special forms shall be provided free of charge); Joint Resolution No. 624/2010 (Resolved to repeal Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and the authorizationto print the special forms enacted by *Resolution No. 69/1997*, as well as to repeal Articles 3, 4, and 5 and the authorization to print, granted by Resolution No. 129/1999 to the Graphic Services Section of the Supreme Court of Justice, to repeal Joint Resolution No. 71/1997 and its amendments regarding the setting of retail prices for special forms for use in Public Registries, and to authorize the in tion of the forms in digital format into the Institutional Computer Systems, which the public may access through the Judiciary's website); Decision No. 625/2011 (The Supreme Court of Justice resolved to revoke the authorization to print the special forms established in Article 1 of Resolution No. 1248/2003 on "Family Property" and Article 1 of Resolu tion No. 890/2006 on "Trademarks and Signs" and to authorize the incorporation of the forms in digital format into the Institutional Computer Systems, which the public may access through the Judiciary's website, establishing that the aforementioned special forms shall be provided free of charge); Order 749/2012 "By

"which establishes an extension of the implementation of Resolution No. 732 of November 29, 2011"; Resolution No. 756/2012 "Amending Resolution No. 749 of February 28, 2012"; Resolution No. 886/2014 "Authorizing the implementation of the online system for reports and certificates of personal entries in the interdiction registry of the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resolution No. 896/2014 (Provides for the implementation of electronic processing of judicial documents in all judicial offices with internal departments); Resolution No. 971/2015 "Approving the Organizational Chart of the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resolution No. 1192/2017 "Expanding the implementation of the electronic procedures established by Resolution No. 1107/2016"; Resolution No. 1233/2017 (Ordering the expansion of electronic service of process to all parties to the proceedings in the Civil and Commercial Courts where electronic proceedings are implemented, applying the guidelines established in Resolution No. 1107/2016); Resolution No. 1250/2018 "Establishing the procedure applicable to judicial offices for the electronic registration of their judicial decisions"; Resolution No. 1265/2018 "Regulating the Management of and Access to Information Regarding Appeals Filed in Connection with Judicial Cases Processed in Courts That Have Implemented Electronic Case Files or Electronic Case Processing"; Resolution No. 1268/2018 "Expanding the implementation of electronic proceedings and incorporating the digital signature of rulings in courts that have implemented electronic proceedings"; Resolution No. 1459/2020 (Regarding the Judicial Filing Office within the framework of Electronic Court Case Files and Electronic Judicial Proceedings). Confirms the continued validity of Resolution No. 820; Resolution No. 1557/2021 (Authorizing the implementation of the new computerized system for the General Directorate of Public Registries' Filing and Discharge Desk, effective October 4, 2021); Resolution No. 1575/2021 "Extending the hours of operation at the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resolution No. 1610/2022 "Amending Article 4 of Resolution No. 1575/2021 (Regarding the hours of operation at the General Directorate of Public Registries"); Resolution No. 1641/2022 "Provides that the Supreme Court of Justice, when reviewing matters submitted for its decision, is authorized to verify procedural records in the case inquiry module. It provides that, given the identical legal validity of electronic proceedings, these may and must be cited in rulings that require reference to them, with a citation to the case inquiry module jurisdiccionales"; Resolution No. 1706/2023 (Extension of the term of validity of Resolutions Nos. 1,575/2021, 1,610/2022, 1,653/2022, and 1,674/2022, until December 2023, regarding the working hours of Public Registries (transitory provisions); Resolution No. 1722/2023 (Regarding the hours of operation of Public Registries) Extends the validity of the provisions contained in Resolutions No. 1575/2021, 1610/2022, 1653/2022, 1674/2022, and 1706/2023 until December 2024.

[388] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 "Establishing the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry"; Decree

This Directorate shall be headed by a Director, a Deputy Director, and such officials as may be determined by law[389] .

No. 5305/26 "Regulating Law No. 7424/25, 'Which Creates the National Unified Registry and Cadastral System and the National Unified Registry'"; Resolution No. 1705/2023 (Approves the gradual and progressive decentralization of registry publicity services from the General Directorate of Public Registries to the respective registry offices in the departmental capitals of the country's various districts, specifically those related to reports on the status of real property ownership in paper and online formats, judicial reports on real property in paper format, and the display of registry entries (effective as of June 19, 2023); Resolution No. 1823/2025 "Whereby the Cadastral Registry Regulations of the National Unified Registry are approved" (provisionally effective as of January 14, 2026, for one year); Resolution No. 1824/2025 "Whereby general provisions for the implementation of the National Unified Registry are established"; CSJ, Supervisory Council, Resolution S2 No. 479/25 "Revising the definition of macropro ses and approving the update to the Supreme Court of Justice's Process Map 3.1"; CSJ, Superintendency Council, Resolution No. 480/25 "Whereby the Operational Policy establishing guidelines for the management of the Administration and Finance Subunit of the National Unified Registry (RUN) under the Supreme Court of Justice is approved. Version 1"; CSJ, Supervisory Council, Resolution S2 No. 481/25 "Whereby the characterization of the macro- process of Registry Management of the Supreme Court of Justice, as modified by the National Unified Registry (RUN), is approved. Version -1"; CSJ, Supervisory Council, Resolution S2 No. 482/25 "Whereby the Manual of Responsibilities and Functions of the National Unified Registry (RUN), Version 1, is approved"; CSJ, Resolution No. 12391/25 "Which ratifies Resolution S2 No.No. 350/25 of the Supervisory Council " , which approves the categories of court fees and their respective amounts that the National Unified Registry is authorized to collect, pursuant to Article 142 of Law No. 7424/25 'Establishing the National Unified Registry and Cadastral System and the National Unified Registry'."

[389] Resolution No. 101/1998 (On registration); Resolution No. 261/2002 "Regulating the granting of subsidies and other supplementary allowances to officials of the Judiciary" (Partially amended by Resolutions No. 354/2005 (Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 261 dated December 12, 2002) and Resolution No. 637/2010 (Amends Article 4 of Resolution No. 261 dated December 12, 2002, in the portion that reads: "Resolution No. 425/2006 "Approving the design of the Pilot System for the Protection of Whistleblowers in Cases of Corruption at the Directorate of Public Records (2006–2007); Resolution No. 358/2005 "Establishing and regulating the administrative functions of court clerks, directors, heads, and supervisors in the Supreme Court of Justice."

Art. 262. The Unified National Registry shall comprise the following registries:

I. Land survey and real estate registry.[390]
II. Ship Registry.

III. Vehicle Registry.

IV. Livestock Brand and Mark Registry.

V. Non-Possessory Pledge Registry.

VI. Registration of legal entities and associations.

VII. Registration of property rights in family relationships.

VIII. Public Commercial Registry.

IX. Registration of powers of attorney.

X. Register of personal annotations.

XI. Bankruptcy registry and notice to creditors.

XII. Register of Wills.

XIII. Lease Registry for lease, sublease, and financial or commercial lease agreements involving non-registrable property.[391]

[390] The provisions regarding the Cadastral and Real Estate Registry under Law No. 7424/25 shall apply to the other registries provided for in Article 262 of the COJ, to the extent they are applicable, pursuant to Article 199 of the aforementioned law.

[391] Current text, amendment to Article 190 of Law No. 7424/25 "Establishing the Unified National Cadastral and Registry System and the Unified National Registry"

Art. 263. The Director General, the Deputy Director, and the Heads of Registries must be attorneys or notaries public[392] .

Art. 264. The staff of the General Directorate of Public Registries shall receive the allowance provided for in the General National Budget.

392 Judicial Organization Code, Arts. 109, 147; Resolution No. 9/1971 (Revenue Auditors of Public Registries); Resolution No. 92/1998 (Internal Regulations of the General Directorate of Public Registries); Resolution No. 1335/2019 (Expands Resolution No. 9/1971 and amends Art. 5 of Resolution No. 841/2013" (Expands the scope of Resolution No. 9/1934 to the effect that in any court using the Electronic Court Case File platform or electronic processing, the court clerk shall not require the physical or digital submission of the cover sheet for the assigned case, and under no circumstances shall the failure to submit it be considered an impediment to initiating the proceedings. If the case records are in digital format and must be forwarded to a non-digital judicial or administrative body, a request must be made to the Judicial Support Office to print the case cover sheet; expands the scope of Resolution No. 9/1971, in that in any judicial body using the Electronic Court Record platform, the court clerk shall not require proof of the audit stamp on the initial complaint, and under no circumstances shall the absence of such a stamp be considered an impediment to initiating the proceedings: approves the guidelines on the Electronic Court File and electronic processing, in order to standardize procedures in court offices that use the Electronic Court File and electronic processing; amends Article 5 of Joint Resolution No. 841 of September 3, 2013, establishing that plaintiffs may exercise the right to recuse the judge assigned by the online lottery—whether without cause or on the grounds of a non- —in cases processed in courts where the Electronic Court Record system is implemented—up to 24 hours after the case file is received by the court clerk's office, upon acceptance of the case in the electronic system; the time limit shall be calculated based on the timestamp generated on the filing document; it provides that, for the purposes of Article 4 of this resolution, in accordance with Section 2 (Filing of Court Cases, Appeals, and Briefs) of the Protocol for Electronic Case Processing of the Supreme Court of Justice, approved by Resolution No. 1108 of the , August 31, 2016, the receipt of the case is deemed to occur from the moment the case file is accepted by the electronic system and the judicial management system issues the timestamp to be inserted into the initial complaint; and it establishes that Article 6 of Resolution No. 841 of September 3, 2013, is not applicable to the courts where the Electronic Judicial Case File system is implemented; consequently, Article 2 of this Resolution shall apply.

The General Directorate of Public Registries shall collect, as a special fee for each certification issued by the office, an amount equivalent to 30% (thirty percent) of the minimum legal daily wage for various unspecified activities in the capital of the Republic and 50% (fifty percent) of that same minimum daily wage for each registration of documents at the same office; payment must be collected upon delivery of the respective document to the interested party. Such collections shall be deposited daily with the Miscellaneous Tax Revenue Office [393].

CHAPTER I

THE REAL ESTATE REGISTRY [394]

Art. 265. *The Real Estate Registry shall be divided into Sections, and each Section shall comprise the following divisions: First Division: Ownership. Second Division: Mortgages. Third Division: Restrictions, Attachments, and other precautionary measures. Fourth Division: Certificates. Fifth Division: Registrations and Discharges, Archives, and Statistics* [395] .

[393] Currently repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25, Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 321; Law No. 669/1995 "Amending the specific charges established in Law No. 284/71 'On Judicial Fees'". (Note: Art. 1, item I, subsections b) and c) repealed by Art. 200, subsection l); Art. 1, item IV, subsection g) repealed by the same article but subsection m); and Art. 12 repealed by the same article but subsection n) of Law No. 7424/25 (RUN); Resolution No. 4/1982 (On Registry Fees); Resolution No. 68/1997 (On the Public Registry Reception Desk); Resolution No. 184/2000 "Authorizes the Printing of Special Forms for Use by the National Directorate of Motor Vehicle Registration and the Directorate of Judicial Revenues"; Resolution No. 186/2000 (Establishes the prices of forms); Resolution No. 425/2006 (Approves the implementation plan for the Pilot Project on the Protection of Whistleblowers Reporting Acts of Public Corruption).

[394] Refers to the General Directorate of Cadastre and Real Estate Registry, pursuant to Art. 198 of Law No. 7424/25

[395] Currently repealed by Article 200, subparagraph f), of Law No. 7424/25 RUN
Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic," Art. 23, subpar. (a), 58; Resolution No. 2/1938 (On Registrations and Preventive Annotations); Resolution No. 4/1949 (Provides that the towns of San Pedro, Villa del Rosario, Itacurubí del Rosario, San Estanislao, Lima, Unión, Tacuatí, Villa Curuguati, Capitán Bado, Alto, Caacupé, Tobatí, San Bernardino, Atyrá, Emboscada, Arroyos, and Esteros belong to the Fifth Section, and to the

Art. 266. There shall be two Real Estate Registries for the Capital in each of the sections; one for the Chaco and another for each District in the Interior.[396]

First Section: Capital: Catedral, Recoleta, and Encarnación districts; and in the countryside: Concepción, Belén, Horqueta, Pedro Juan Caballero, Loreto, Villa Vista, and Puerto Max); Resolution No. 10/1951 (Organizes the ten sections of the Registry); Resolution No. 5/1956 (Provides that the districts of Encarnación and Carapeguá from the Tenth Section are transferred to the Eighth and Ninth Sections, respectively, and that the districts of Itaguá, Areguá, and Ypacaraí, belonging to the Sixth Section, are transferred to the Fifth Section; Resolution No. 7/1963 (The Second Section of the General Property Registry handles registrations for the San Roque District of the Capital. The Seventh Section will be incorporated into the Motor Vehicles Section, thereby creating a second section responsible for motor vehicles); Resolution No. 6/1968 (The Third Section of the General Property Registry shall be responsible for the entries provided for in Law No. 677/1960 "On Condominium Ownership"; Resolution No. 2/1981 (Provides that the District of Trinidad forms part of the Second Section of the General Property Registry); Resolution No. 6/1984 (Provides that the District of Mariano Roque Alonso is transferred from the Fourth Section to the Second Section; and the District of Fernando de la Mora is transferred from the Sixth Section to the Third Section of the Property Registry); *Resolution No. 68/1997 (Amending Article 311 of the Code of Judicial Organization, Royal Folio*); Resolution No. 70/1997 (Regarding the re-registration of registry entries or the reconstruction of properties); *Resolution No. 101/1998 (Regarding registration)*; Resolution No. 130/1999 (Establishing the Condominium Section); Resolution No. 1464/2020 "Implementing digital registration for the registration of real estate subdivisions and lotings *and amending Articles 262, 264, 271, and 274 of Resolution No. 1033/2015* (the latter repealed by Resolution No. 1823/25)"; Resolution No. 1566/2021 (Expanding Resolution No. 1464/2020 on SIGR); Resolution No. 1568/2021 "Establishing the Computerized Lottery System for the random and equitable allocation of criminal cases among the Criminal Courts of Appeal of the Central Judicial District , as well as the adoption of temporary measures to optimize the functioning of the courts"; Resolution No. 1612/2022 "Establishing the computer- ized random selection system for the random and equitable allocation of criminal cases among the Criminal Courts of Appeal of the Central Judicial District"; Resol No. 1692/2023 "Which provides for the suspension of the use of the 'folio real' technique in paper form in the first section and the condominium section of the Real Estate Registry "; Law No. 7424/25—see Article 198 on the updating of references.

[396] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25

Art. 267. There shall be a Mortgage Registry in each section for the registration of mortgage obligations, as well as for their cancellation[397] .

Art. 268. In each section, there shall be a Registry of Restrictions, Attachments, and Other Precautionary Measures.[398]

SECTION I

DOCUMENTS SUBJECT TO REGISTRATION[399]

Art. 269. The Real Property Registry shall record real rights and any modifications or extinguishments thereof; property subject to the family property regime [400], as well as prohibitions, attachments, or other restrictions on the right of ownership. Lease agreements shall also be recorded [401].

Art. 270. If a property is located in two or more districts, it shall be registered in its entirety in all the sections to which it belongs, with a note indicating the multiple registrations in each of them.

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[397] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25
Civil Code, Art. 2359 et seq., 2369, 2373, 2405; Resolution of June 6, 1930 (On the Mortgage Registry).

[398] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25

[399] Law No. 3966/2010 "Municipal Organic Law," Arts. 241, subpar. b) and para. 1), 246; Law No. 4947/2013 "Amending Article 137 of Law No. 3966/2010 'Municipal Organic Law,' regarding municipal private domain property"; Law No. 6101/2018 "Amending Article 134 of Law No. 3966/2010 'Municipal Organic Law,' regarding municipal public domain property," Art. 1, amendment to Art. 134 of Law No. 3966/2010, subparagraph (g) and last paragraph; Law No. 7424/25 RUN

[400] Law No. 2170/2003 "Amending Articles 2073 and 2074 of the Civil Code Code."

[401] Constitution, Art. 50; Civil Code, Arts. 272, 389 et seq., 810, 2245, 2075, and following, 2393; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 57 (Land Registry and Agricultural Contracts of the General Directorate of Public Registries), 272; Law No. 1/1992 "On the Partial Reform of the Civil Code," Arts. 95–97; Law No. 1863/2002 " r Agrarian Statute" (Note: Arts. 15, 38, 39, and 104 repealed by Law No. 7424/25 RUN).

Art. 271. Titles subject to registration must be evidenced by a public deed, a public instrument, a final judgment, or an authentic document[402] .

Art. 272. If the title is a private document evidencing a lease agreement, the signatures of the parties for the purposes of registration must be authenticated by a notary public[403] .

Art. 273. The submission of documents to be registered in the Real Estate Registry shall be made against a numbered and stamped receipt issued by the Directorate. For this purpose, the Directorate shall maintain a receipt book in which the date and time of submission, the corresponding serial number, and the type of document—along with all necessary details for its identification—shall be recorded[404] .

Art. 274. The Real Estate Registry shall deliver the document to the bearer of the receipt referred to in the preceding article, endorsed by that same bearer, without prejudice to the recording of the delivery in the Outgoing Register[405] .

Art. 275. In the event of loss of the receipt, a duplicate may be requested from the Directorate, which shall issue it in the form of a copy of the stub on the appropriate stamped paper.

Art. 276. Once the statutory time limits have elapsed from the filing of the document, or eight days thereafter if the law does not specify a time limit, the interested party may request enforcement against the Real Estate Registry from the judge presiding over the case, if applicable, or from *the Civil and Commercial Judge*[406] , and the judge shall issue the order provided that, according to the Directorate's report, the delay is not justified.

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[402] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25; Civil Code, Arts. 810, 2393, and related provisions; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 152–154, 269, 300.

[403] Civil Code, Arts. 810, 2393, and related provisions; Code of Judicial Organization , Arts. 152 through 154, 269, 300.

[404] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 275; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 723.

[405] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 723, 773.

[406] Currently: Court of First Instance.

SECTION II

ON THE FORM AND EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION

Art. 277. Either the holder of the title or[407] *:*

a) the notary who authorized the deed;

b) the person transferring the right;

c) the person acquiring the right;

d) any person who has legal or contractual authority to represent any any of them; and,

e) anyone with an interest in securing the right to be registered[408] *.*

Art. 278. Every registration must contain, under penalty of nullity, the following:

a) the date of submission of the title or of the documents filed with the Registry, specifying the time;

b) the nature, location, area, and boundaries of the real property subject to registration;

c) the nature, value, scope, conditions, and encumbrances of any type of right being registered;

d) the nature of the title or the documents being registered and their date;

e) the first name, last name, and address of the person in whose favor the registration is made;

f) the first name, last name, and address of the person who directly owns the property or rights to be registered;

[407] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 289, 300, 308, subpar. f).

[408] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN

g) the designation of the office or archive where the original title is held—;

h) the name and jurisdiction of the judge or court that issued the final judgment or ordered the registration;

i) the signature of the corresponding Section Chief.[409]

Art. 279. Notarized deeds of legal acts or contracts that must be registered shall state, at a minimum, all the details that, under penalty of nullity, the registration must contain, whether relating to the parties to the deed, the property, or the registered rights.

If the aforementioned documents cannot be registered due to the omission of the aforementioned details, the notary who drafted them shall correct such omissions at his or her own expense.(410) .

Art. 280. No notary public may execute—even if requested to do so by the parties—any deed that transfers, restricts, or modifies real property rights without having before them the certificate issued by the Head of the relevant Section, which attests to the ownership of the property and its current conditions, without prejudice to the liabilities arising therefrom as provided by law [411] .

The certificate shall be issued within a maximum period of ten days, counted from the day following the date of the request, and shall be valid for thirty days throughout the territory of the Republic, counted from the date of its issuance.

Once the certificate has been issued, the Registry shall make a note of this in the registration or entry corresponding to the registrable property. During its

[409] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN

[410] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 286, 295, 300; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 535.

[411] Amended by Law No. 1838/2003, subsequently amended by Law No. 2903/2006 "Amending Law No. 1838/2001 'Amending Article 280 of Law No. 879 of December 2, 1981, "Code of Judicial Organization"; Resolution No. 84/1998 ("Certificate of Ownership Status in Cases of Subdivisions and Divisions"); Resolution No. 513/2008 "Regarding the Fax and Image Service at the General Directorate of Public Registries. On the Authorization of the Public Registries Reception Desk."

During this period, no liens, prohibitions, or any other restrictions on title may be registered, nor may any public or private instrument that restricts, modifies, establishes, or limits rights pertaining to the same property.

The Receiving Desk and the Head of the corresponding Section of the General Directorate of Public Registries must strictly observe the order of priority of the requests submitted. They are absolutely prohibited from issuing or granting certifications or records of precautionary measures without observing the order of priority determined by the date and time of submission of each request, regardless of the nature or purpose of the act[412]
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Liens or other precautionary measures, or any other instrument among those listed above that has been submitted for registration with respect to the property in question, must comply with the order of priority set forth herein; consequently, as appropriate, a notice of denial must be issued in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Deeds executed during the term of validity of the certificate referred to in this article, and whose copies are submitted to the Registry for registration, must be registered within a maximum period of twenty days, counted from the day following their submission.

If the copy of the instrument submitted for registration lacks any of the required formalities, the Section Chief shall return it to the interested party so that the latter may correct it within thirty days, during which time the priority reservation shall remain in effect. This extension of the reservation shall be calculated from the date the observation is issued by the outgoing desk. Once this period has expired, the priority reservation will be lost, although the identified defects may be corrected at any time.

In all cases where the Registry does not register the document, it shall be automatically recorded on a provisional basis for a period not exceeding ninety days or until a final and enforceable decision is rendered in

[412] Amended by Law No. 2903/2006 "Amending Law No. 1838/2001 'Amending Article 280 of Law No. 879 of December 2, 1981, "Code of Judicial Organization."'

in the event of an appeal; once this period has expired, the Registry shall proceed to register the title definitively or remove the provisional annotation, as appropriate.

Failure to comply with the order of priority of documents submitted to the General Directorate of Public Registries or with the deadlines for the Registry to issue certificates or register titles submitted for that purpose shall render the responsible officials liable to dismissalresponsible officials, who shall be liable for damages, and shall entitle the interested parties to seek redress before the Judge of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters of the city of Asunción, through summary proceedings.

The time limits shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 338 of the Civil Code[413] .

Art. 281. In the registration of contracts involving a price or the delivery of money, mention shall be made of the amount stated in the title, as well as the manner in which payment was made or agreed upon[414] .

Art. 282. If the registration concerns a transfer of title, it shall specify whether the transfer was made gratuitously or for consideration, whether the price was paid in cash or a payment term was stipulated; in the former case, whether the entire price or part thereof was paid; and in the latter, the manner and term under which payment was stipulated.

[413] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN

Text amended by Law No. 2903/2006 "Amending Law No. 1838/2001 'Amending Article 280 of Law No. 879 of December 2, 1981, "Code of Judicial Organization."'"

Judicial Organization Code, Articles 155 through 160; Law No. 7564/2025 "Establishing procedures and limits for the authorization of deductions and the imposition of liens on wages and compensation for personal services paid by government agencies and entities"; Resolution No. 84/1998 (Procedure for the registration of deeds or other instruments transferring ownership or real rights over subdivided real property); Resolution No. 806/2013 (Implementing certain provisions of Article 320 and Law 2903/2006, which amends Article 280 of the Code of Judicial Organization); Resolution No. 859/2013 "Amending Resolution No. 84 of May 8, 1998"; Interpretation: No. 15/2002 (D.G.R.P.) – No. 569/2002 (C.S.).

[414] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 28.

The same provisions shall apply if the transfer of title occurs through an exchange or an award in lieu of payment, and if any of the acquirers is obligated to pay the other party any difference in cash or securities[415] .

Art. 283. Mortgage registrations shall in all cases specify the amount and term of the secured obligation and the stipulated interest[416] .

Art. 284. Easement registrations shall be recorded[417] :

a) in the property registration of the servient estate; and,

b) in the title record of the dominant property.

Art. 285. Compliance with the conditions precedent or resolutory conditions of registered acts or contracts shall be recorded in the Registry by a marginal note signed by the Head of the Registry, if the acquisition of the right is consummated, or by a registration in favor of the appropriate party, if the termination or rescission occurs[418] .

Art. 286. The modification or correction of entries in the Real Estate Registry, when there is a conflict of interests, may only be ordered by the competent judicial authority[419] .

Art. 287. Once any title transferring ownership of real property has been recorded in the Registry, no other title with an earlier date that transfers or encumbers ownership of the same property may be recorded.

Art. 288. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Civil Code regarding mortgages, the acts or contracts referred to in this Code shall only be effective against third parties as of the date of their registration in the Registry.

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[415] Civil Code, Arts. 799–802 (exchange).

[416] Civil Code, Arts. 2359 et seq., 2405; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 267, 288, 302, 313, 320, 329(c), 333.

[417] Civil Code, Arts. 2192, 2193, 2203, and related provisions.

[418] Civil Code, Arts. 318–327 (conditions), 715–729 (termination, rescission sion).

[419] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 279.

The registration in the Registry of deeds transferring ownership of ineligible real property constitutes a transfer of title for the purposes of acquiring ownership[420] .

Art. 289. To determine priority between two or more registrations on the same date relating to the same property, the time of filing of the respective deeds with the Registry shall be taken into account[421] .

Art. 290. The date of the entry—which must be recorded in the registration itself—shall be considered the date of registration for all purposes to which it is intended to apply[422] .

Art. 291. Registrations shall determine the priority of the title based on the order of their date and time[423] .

Art. 292. Registrations in the Real Property Registry shall serve as supplementary titles in cases where the original protocols or deeds have been lost[424] .

Art. 293. Registration does not validate acts or contracts registered that are null and void under the law[425] .

[420] Civil Code, Arts. 716, 1968 et seq.; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 267, 283, 302, 313, 320, 329(c), 333 (mortgage); Resolution No. 6/1930 (On the Registration of Mortgages); Decision No. 84/1986 (Authorizing the General Directorate of Public Registries to extend the procedure for attaching a certified copy of the deeds in cases of acquisition of title where a mortgage is simultaneously established, in which case it must be filed with the title records).

[421] Civil Code, Arts. 1972, 2381; Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 278, subpar. a); Resolution No. 85/1986 (Regarding priority of registration).

[422] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN

[423] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN

[424] Resolution No. 70/1997 (Regarding re-registrations or property reconstructions); Resolution No. 71/1997 (Regarding the loss of original deeds); Resolution No. 130/1999 (Establishment of a Real Estate Section for Condominium Ownership).

[425] Civil Code, Arts. 355 et seq.

SECTION III

PREVENTIVE NOTATIONS

Art. 294. The following may request preventive annotations[426] of their respective rights:

a) anyone who files a lawsuit claiming ownership of real property, or the creation, declaration, modification, or termination of any real right;

b) any person who, in an enforcement proceeding, obtains a writ of attachment in their favor or one that has been executed against the debtor's real property;

c) any person who, in any proceeding, obtains a final and enforceable judgment affecting rights in rem;

d) anyone who, in an ordinary proceeding, obtains a court order directing a preventive attachment or prohibiting the disposition of real property;

e) any person who presents a title whose registration cannot be finalized due to the absence of a remediable requirement; and,

f) any person who, in any case, has the right to demand a preventive annotation, in accordance with the law or by virtue of a judicial decision.

Art. 295. For the purposes of preventive annotation, defects in titles submitted for registration that are remediable are those that affect the validity of the title itself without necessarily rendering the obligation established therein null and void[427] .

Defects that necessarily result in such nullity shall be deemed to prevent the registration.

Art. 296. A preventive annotation may be made only by court order[428] .

[426] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 279, 294, 295, 296, 297, 300; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 456, 700, 723; Law No. 3066/2010 "Municipal Organic Law."

[427] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 279, 294, subpar. e); Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 723.

[428] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 294, subpar. f).

Art. 297. A creditor who obtains a preventive annotation in his or her favor in the cases set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of Article 294 shall have priority, with respect to the assets subject to the annotation, over those who hold another claim against the same debtor that arose after said annotation[429] .

Art. 298. In all cases of a provisional registration, the interested party may request that the head of the office provide a copy of said registration, certified by his or her signature, which shall indicate whether or not there are any other titles relating to the same asset pending registration, and, if so, what those titles are[430] .

Art. 299. When the preliminary annotation of a right is converted into a definitive registration of that right, the registration shall take effect as of the date of the preliminary annotation[431] .

Art. 300. Preliminary annotations shall include the circums tions required for registrations under Articles 271, 272, 278, and 279.

Those arising from attachment orders shall also state the grounds for such orders and the amount of the obligation that gave rise to them[432] .

Art. 301. In official letters ordering the prohibition on selling or encumbering property, or orders of attachment, sent by judicial authorities to the Real Estate Registry, whenever possible, the following shall be recorded in addition to the information required for registration: full name, marital status, address or neighborhood, identification document[433] , nationality, and profession of the persons against whom the measure is ordered[434] .

[429] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 456, 714, 723.

[430] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 723.

[431] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 306; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 723.

[432] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 294, subsections b) and d); Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 723.

[433] Law No. 7177/2023 "On the Validity of the Digital Format of Documents Required to Be Carried."

[434] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 451, 453, 494, 718–720, 723; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 294(d), 300, first paragraph; Resolution No. 164/2000 (Establishes the standard format for the transmission, via fax, of judicial letters and other jurisdictional and administrative communications).

SECTION IV

ON THE EXTINCTION OF REGISTRATIONS AND PREVENTIVE ANNOTATIONS

Art. 302. Registrations are not extinguished with respect to third parties except by their cancellation or by the registration of transfers of ownership or registered real rights in the name of other persons. Registrations of mortgages and pledges, as well as preventive annotations, attachments, and prohibitions, automatically expire ten years after their filing, unless they are re-registered before that time. Registrations of mortgages and pledges established in favor of a bank, a housing savings and loan association, or the Retirement and Pension Fund for Bank Employees shall remain in effect until the obligations they secure are fully discharged, a period that may not exceed twenty-five years[435] .

Art. 303. The cancellation of registrations and preventive annotations may [436] be total or partial[437] .

It shall be total:

a) when the subject matter of the registration is completely extinguished;

b) when the registered right is also completely extinguished;

c) when the title on the basis of which the registration was made is declared null and void; and,

[435] Civil Code, Arts. 1134, 2340, 2400, 2401(d), 2400 et seq.; Code of Judicial Organization Act, Arts. 267, 283, 288, 305, 313, 329(c), 320, 333; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 504, 723; Law No. 73/1991 "Replacing Law No. 1232/1986 on the Retirement and Pension Fund for Bank Employees of Paraguay"; Law No. 861/1996 "General Law on Banks, Financial Institutions, and Other Credit Institutions"; Law No. 7235/2023 "Regulating the State's Supervisory Role over Retirement and Pension Entities, in Compliance with Article 95 of the National Constitution."

[436] It should read: "may."

[437] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 316 *in fine*; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 723.

d) when the registration is declared null and void due to the absence of any of its essential requirements, in accordance with the provisions of Article 308.

It shall be partial:

a) when the subject matter of the registration or preventive annotation is reduced; and,

b) when the registered right is reduced.[438]

Art. 304. The extension of any registered right shall be the subject of a new registration, which shall refer to the previous one[(439)] .

Art. 305. Registrations or preliminary annotations shall be canceled by means of a public deed, in which the person in whose favor they were granted, their successors, or lawful representatives express their consent, or by virtue of a final and enforceable court order[(440)] .

Art. 306. A preliminary annotation shall be canceled when it becomes a definitive registration[441] .

Art. 307. The cancellation of any registration shall precisely and necessarily include the following details:

a) the type of document pursuant to which the cancellation is made;

b) the date of the document and the date of its filing with the Registry;

c) the name of the judge or court that issued it, or of the notary public before whom it was executed; and,

d) the manner in which the cancellation was made[442] .

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[438] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN

[439] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 510, 723.

[440] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN. Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 302, 304, 306, 307.

[441] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 299, 305.

[442] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN
Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 278, subpar. a), 305, 327, subpar. d), and related provisions; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 723.

Art. 308. The cancellation shall be null and void:

a) when it does not clearly identify the entry or annotation to which it refers;

b) when the document on the basis of which the cancellation is made, its date, and the names and addresses of the grantors and the notary public or judge, as applicable, are not specified;

c) when the name of the person at whose request or with whose consent the cancellation is made is not stated;

d) when the cancellation is made in the name of a person other than the one in whose favor the registration or annotation was made, and the cancellation does not indicate the capacity in which that person acted;

e) when, in the case of a partial cancellation, the portion of the real property that has been removed or the portion of the right that has been extinguished—and the portion that remains—is not clearly identified;

f) when the instrument in which the cancellation was agreed upon or ordered does not contain the date of its filing with the Registry;

g) when the title on the basis of which the cancellation was made is declared false, null, or ineffective; and,

h) when it has been carried out by mistake or fraud[443] .

SECTION V

ON THE MANNER OF MAINTAINING REGISTERS

Art. 309. The registers shall be maintained in accordance with the same formalities as those of Notaries Public, and only those that comply with the procedures established in this Code shall be deemed authentic[444] .

[443] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 278, subpar. a), 303, subpar. d), 327, subpar. d).

[444] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 278, subpar. a), 303, third paragraph, 327, subpar. d).

Art. 310. Each section shall maintain separate ledgers numbered in chronological order, in accordance with the divisions it comprises.

Art. 311. The Real Property Registry shall be maintained by opening a separate entry for each property, beginning with the first registration requested and subsequently adding all subsequent registrations, annotations, and cancellations without leaving any gaps between them[445] .

Art. 312. Entries relating to each property shall be numbered consecutively and shall be signed by the Section Chief.

Art. 313. All mortgages and their cancellations, as well as any marginal notes referring to them, shall be recorded in the Mortgage Registry[446] .

Art. 314. The Restrictions and Prohibitions Registry shall record restrictions on the free disposal of property ordered by judges, as well as their cancellations[447] .

Art. 315. In each of the Real Estate, Mortgage, Attachment, and Restriction Registries, two index books shall be maintained in alphabetical order, according to the letter corresponding to the first letter of the owner's last name. One of them shall be kept at the office of origin, and the other shall be forwarded to the Archives[448] .

Art. 316. The index books shall be divided into six columns, in each of which the following shall be recorded:

In the first column, the names and addresses of the grantors.

In the second column, the date and type of title by virtue of which the property was established.

[445] Resolution No. 117/1987 (Regulating Art. 311 of the Code of Judicial Organization), (Special Folio); Resolution No. 129/1999 (Registry Forms).

[446] Civil Code, Art. 2404; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 267, 283, 288, 302 et seq., 329(c), 320, 333, and related provisions.

[447] Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 450–474, 718–720; Code of Judicial Organization , Arts. 303 et seq.

[448] Judicial Organization Code, Art. 249.

In the third, the number under which the property is recorded in the Registry.

In the fourth, the date of registration, the volume, and the page number in the Registry.

In the fifth column, the location of the property.

In the sixth column, the cancellation, when it occurs[449] .

Art. 317.—The head of the intake desk of the Cadastre and Real Property Registry shall also maintain a book called a journal in which he or she shall make a brief entry for every title submitted for registration upon receipt. Entries in the journal shall be numbered consecutively at the time they are made. The Supreme Court of Justice may issue regulations governing the form and documentary format in which the journal must be maintained.[450]

Art. 318. The entries referred to in the preceding article shall be recorded in the order in which the titles are presented, without leaving any blank lines or spaces between them; and shall state:

a) the first name, last name, and address of the person presenting the document;

b) the time of submission;

c) the nature of the document submitted, its date, and the name of the judge, court, or notary who signed it;

d) the nature of the right established, transferred, modified, or extinguished by the title to be registered;

e) the nature of the property or real right that is the subject of the title submitted, including a description of its location;

f) the first name, last name, and address of the person in whose favor the registration is to be made; and,

[449] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 302 et seq.
[450] Amended by Art. 190 of Law No. 7424/25 "Establishing the National Unified

Registry and Cadastral System and the National Unified Registry."

g) the signature of the Section Chief and of the person submitting the title, or of two witnesses, if the person does not know how to sign or is unable to do so[451] .

Art. 319. When the registration, preliminary annotation, or cancellation referred to in the journal entry is recorded in the corresponding Registry Book, this shall be noted in the journal, indicating the volume and folio in which it is located, as well as the property's number in the Registry and the number assigned to it in the requested registration itself.

Art. 320. At the bottom of every title registered in the Real Property Registry or the Mortgage Registry, the Section Chief shall affix a note, signed by him, stating the type of registration made, its date, the Registry Section, volume, and page where it is located, the property number, and the registration number. If, in the opinion of the Section Chief, a title cannot be registered, he shall affix a reasoned denial note at the bottom of the title; the interested party may appeal this decision to the Directorate of the corresponding office, and if the Directorate orders the registration, it shall be carried out under its responsibility.

If the Directorate denies the registration, the interested party may appeal, successively, to the Director General of Registries and to the Civil Court of Appeals, if the Director General's decision is also a denial[452] .

Art. 321. No entry shall be made in the Real Property Registry without prior proof of payment of the taxes and fees established by law[453] .

Art. 322. In order for an entry to be made in the Registry pursuant to a court order, the judge shall issue the order in duplicate

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[451] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 278, subpar. a), 289.

[452] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 34, 269, 283, 288, 302, 313, 329(c), 333; Resolution No. 806/2013 (Regulating certain aspects of the application of Art. 320 of the Code of Judicial Organization and Law No. 2903/2006 "Amending Article 280 of the Code of Judicial Organization, regarding the General Directorate of Public Registries").

[453] Law No. 669/1995 "Amending the specific fees established in Law No. 284/1971, 'On Judicial Fees.'" (Note: Art. 1, No. I, subsections b) and c) repealed by Art. 200, subsection l), Art. 1, No. IV, subparagraph g), by the same article but subparagraph m), and Article 12 by the same article but subparagraph n) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN); Law No. 284/1971 "On Judicial Fees"; Law No. 125/1991 "Establishing the New Tax System."

The Section Chief shall return one of the copies to the same judge who submitted it, with a signed note stating that the requirement has been fulfilled, and shall retain the other in his or her office, affixing to it an initialed note identical to the one placed on the returned copy. These documents shall be filed in numbered files according to their order of submission[454] .

Art. 323. Files shall also be maintained, in chronological order and numbered, for other types of instruments by virtue of which any obligation is fully or partially discharged, provided that the note referred to in the preceding article has been previously affixed to them[455] .

Art. 324. The Registry Books shall not be removed from the office except in cases of force majeure or by court order[456] .

Art. 325. The Section Chiefs shall consult with the Director, and the Director, in turn, may consult with the President of the Civil Court of Appeals regarding any doubt that may arise concerning the interpretation of this Code or the regulations issued for its implementation[457] .

Art. 326. The heads of each section are responsible for:

a) maintain and keep the records in accordance with the provisions of this Code; and,

b) prepare an annual report on the Section's case load, based on the data provided by the Registry.

Art. 327. Without prejudice to the provisions set forth in the Civil Code regarding offenses committed by public officials, Section Heads shall be liable for any damages they cause:

a) failure to record in the journal, register, or make a preliminary entry of the titles submitted to the Registry;

b) for errors or inaccuracies in registrations, cancellations, preliminary annotations, or marginal notes;

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[454] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 278, subpar. h), 294, 296, 323.
[455] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 302 et seq.
[456] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 133, 255, 324.
[457] Judicial Organization Code, Art. 34.

c) for failing to cancel, without just cause, any registration or annotation, or for failing to record any marginal note;

d) for canceling any registration, preventive annotation, or marginal note without the title and requirements prescribed by this Code; and,

e) for any error, omission, or unjustified delay of more than three days in issuing certificates of registration or of free disposal of real property or real rights[458] .

SECTION VI

PUBLICITY OF THE REGISTRY

Art. 328. The Registry shall be open to the public for anyone with a justified interest in ascertaining the status of real property[459] or registered real rights[460] .

Art. 329. Certificates may be issued:

a) for all types of entries existing in the Registry, relating to properties specified by the interested parties;

b) of specific entries designated by the interested parties themselves;

c) of mortgage registrations and cancellations made at the expense of or for the benefit of identified individuals; and,

d) if no entry of any kind or of a specific kind exists regarding designated properties held by certain persons [461].

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[458] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 307, 308; Civil Code, Art. 1845.

[459] Law No. 6592/2020 "Protecting the Ownership, Possession, and Usufruct of Meritorious Citizens."

[460] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN
Decision No. 1692/2023 "Providing for the suspension of the use of the real estate folio system in paper form in the first and horizontal property sections of the Real Estate Registry."

[461] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 267, 283, 288, 302, 313, 320, 329, subpar. c), 330, 333, 331, 332, and related provisions; Civil Code, Art. 2404; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 480, 505, 641; Resolution No. 19/1937 (Resolution on the improved organization of the General Property Registry); Resolution No. 18/1983 (Closure of Registers of

Art. 330. The free disposal of or encumbrances on real property or rights in rem may only be established against third parties by means of the certificates set forth in the preceding article [462] .

Art. 331. Certificates shall not be issued except by court order and upon summons of the parties, if any, or of the Public Prosecutor's Office in their absence; or upon written request by the Notary Public for contracts executed before him[463] .

Art. 332. Orders issued by judges shall clearly specify:

a) the type of certification required under Article 329
required;

b) the information that, depending on the type of certification, is sufficient
to
identify the property or persons in question, and,

c) the period to which the certification must refer.

Art. 333. Certificates shall be issued regarding entries in the Real Estate Registry and the Mortgage Registry, or in both, as the case may be.

Certificates shall also be issued for entries in the journal when, at the time of issuance, there is an entry pending registration in other registries that should be included in the requested certificate, and when the purpose is to certify the free disposal of a property or the nonexistence of a right[464] .

Previous year, Report from the Courts to the Supreme Court on the inspection of notary offices, Notary Public's authority regarding the registries on certificates of title status, blocked annotations).

[462] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25
Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 641; Resolution No. 84/1998 (Regarding the registration of subdivided real property).

[463] Code of Civil Procedure; Arts. 480, 641; Resolution No. 18/1983 (Regarding compliance with Arts. 33 and 147 of the Code of Judicial Organization).

[464] Civil Code, Art. 2404; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 267, 283, 288, 302, 313, 320, 329, subpar. c).

Art. 334. When an order is issued to certify a registration and said registration has been canceled, a verbatim copy of the cancellation entry must be inserted immediately following it[465] .

CHAPTER II

THE SHIP REGISTRY

Art. 335. Overseas vessels, as well as large, medium, and small coastal vessels, shall be registered in the Ship Registry, following prior registration with the General Port Authority, with the exception of small coastal vessels, for which registration is optional on the part of the owner.

For the purposes of registration with the General Directorate of Public Registries, the corresponding notarized deed must be submitted, stating the registration number issued by the Naval Port Authority, tonnage, gross tonnage, length, beam, and depth, the vessel's model and serial number, its value, and the make, model, serial number, and power of the engine or engines[466] .

Art. 336. The following shall be recorded in this registry:

a) ship ownership, following registration with the General Port Authority;

b) the creation and termination of mortgages, leases, and all types of real rights over vessels; and,

c) judicial attachments and their release[467] .

Art. 337. Registrations of ownership of newly built vessels shall include a transcript of the permit issued by the

[465] Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 302 et seq.

[466] Amended by Art. 2, Law No. 1448/1999 "Amending and Expanding the Classification of Vessels for Registration with the General Directorate of Public Registers ."

Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 84; Law No. 1158/1985 "On the Organization of the General Naval Prefecture," Art. 14.

[467] Commercial Code, Arts. 1351–1367, Book III; Art. 14; Law No. 1158/1985 "On the Organization of the General Naval Prefecture," Art. 14.

The competent authority for this purpose shall consider the report of the naval surveyor and any other document proving the origin of the property.

Art. 338. A ship mortgage may be established on all types of ocean-going vessels, as well as large and medium-sized coastal vessels, that have been previously registered with the General Directorate of Public Registries[468] .

CHAPTER III

THE REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES[469]

Art. 339. Import documents, titles of ownership, and any amendments thereto, as well as restrictions on ownership and the termination of rights, for all types of motor vehicles—whether intended for public or private transportation of passengers and cargo or for mobile power[470]—shall be registered in the Motor Vehicle Registry.

[468] Amended by Art. 2, Law No. 1448/1999 "Amending and Expanding the Classification of Vessels for Registration with the General Directorate of Public Registries."

[469] Decree No. 21674/1998 "Regulating Law No. 608/1995 'Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration System and License Plate'"; Decree No. 2961/2015 "Partially amending Article 68 of Decree No. 21674 of July 1, 1998, 'Regulating Law No. 608/1995 "Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration System and License Plate System"'"; Decree No. 7979/2017 "Approving the National Drug Policy of Paraguay for 2017–2022"; Resolution No. 779/2012 "Approving the organizational chart of the Motor Vehicle Registry Directorate"; Resolution No. 1204/2017 (Authorizing the development and implementation of the "Electronic Management Platform for Motor Vehicle Registration Reports," which in its first version will include options for Ownership Reports and Cer- Certificates of Ownership Status, subject to prior payment for the service, to be processed by users via the developed platform); Resolution No. 186/2000 (Establishes prices for forms and services for motorcycles and mopeds). [470] Law No. 4980/2013 "Amending the Registry of Motorcycles and Similar Vehicles and Establishing Rules for Their Operation"; Resolution No. 840/2013 " Approving the Regulations for Law No. 4980/2013 Amending the Registry of Mo-motorcycles."

This provision also applies to motor vehicles owned by the State, municipalities, and autonomous entities[471] .

CHAPTER IV

REGISTRATION OF AIRCRAFT

Art. 340. Every aircraft shall be registered in the Aircraft Registry, following prior registration with the Ministry of National Defense.

Entries in this Registry shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Aeronautical Code[472] .

[471] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 84; Law No. 550/1958 "Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registry"; Law No. 608/1995 "Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration System and the Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate"; Law No. 704/1995 "Establishing the Public Sector Motor Vehicle Registry and Regulating the Use and Ownership of Motor Vehicles"; Decree No. 10571/1995 "Establishing an Inter-institutional Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/1995"; Decree No. 12666/1996 "Incorporating the Paraguayan Notaries Association into the Inter-institutional Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/1995"; Decree No. 14205/1996 "Whereby the Chamber of Automotive and Machinery Distributors (CADAM) is incorporated into the Interinstitu nal Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/1995"; Decree No. 17261/1997 "Amending Executive Decree No. 10571, dated September 13, 1995, 'Establishing an Inter-institutional Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/1995'"; Decree No. 2961/2015 "Partially amending Ar rticle 68 of Decree No. 21674 of July 1, 1998, 'Regulating Law No. 608/1995 "Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration and License Plate System"'; Joint Resolution No. 723/2011 (Revokes the authorization to print the special forms, which were put into effect by Art. 1, subsections (a) and (b) of Resolution No. 341/2005, and Articles 2 and 3 of Resolution No. 371/2011, and authorizes their incorporation in digital format into institutional computer systems).

[472] Repealed by Art. 384, No. 2, of the Aeronautical Code. (National Aeronautical Registry); Aeronautical Code, Arts. 10–26.

CHAPTER V

ON THE REGISTRY OF TRADEMARKS AND MARKS[473]

Art. 341. The Trademarks and Marks Registry shall record those adopted to distinguish the ownership of any kind of livestock existing in the Republic[474] .

Art. 342. Registration in this Registry shall be governed in all respects by the relevant provisions of the Rural Code[475] .

[473] Currently, all regulatory references to the Directorate of Trademarks and Marks refer to the Livestock Trademarks and Marks Registry Section, which is part of the General Directorate of Special Registries, pursuant to Article 198, paragraph 5, of Law No. 7424/25.

[474] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 84; Law No. 2576/2005 "On the Re-registration of Brands and Marks for All Owners of Large and Small Livestock" (Note: Articles 2, 3, 32, and 36 repealed by Law No. 7424/25, Art. 200, subparagraph e); Resolution No. 8/1941 (The General Directorate of the Property Registry shall apply the provisions of Article 119 of the Rural Code in accordance with the established procedure); Resolution No. 887/2014 (Establishes the implementation of the computerized management system for the registration and re-registration of Livestock Brands and Marks, developed under an agreement with the Rural Association of Paraguay); Resolution No. 1026/2015 "Extending Resolution No. 887 of April 14, 2014, on the registration of brands and marks"; Resolution No. 1041/2016 "Approving the Organizational Chart of the Directorate of Brands and Marks"; Resolution No. 1157/2017 "Extends Resolution No. 887 of April 14, 2014, ordering the establishment of Registration Offices of the Directorate of Trademarks and Livestock Marks in the Judicial Districts of Ñeembucú, Cordillera, Boquerón, Amambay, Guairá, Caazapá, and Caaguazú, and in the cities of Mariano , Roque Alonso, and Horqueta; Resolution No. 1367/2020 (Amends Resolution No. 887 of April 14, 2014, ordering the establishment of the Registration Offices of the Direc in the Judicial District of Alto Para). Currently, the reference is: **General Directorate of Special Registries**; pursuant to Article 198, paragraph 5, of Law No. 7424/25, any regulatory reference to the Directorate of Trademarks and Livestock Marks refers to the Trademark and Livestock Mark Registry Section , which is under the Directorate of Special Registries.

[475] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 84.

CHAPTER VI

THE PLEDGE REGISTRY

Art. 343. Certificates of pledge instruments covering assets included in the contract known *as "Registered Pledge"*[476] shall be registered in this Registry. Registration shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of *Decree-Law No. 896 of October 22, 1943, with the exception of the provisions of the first part of Article 35, which is repealed by this Code*[477] .

Art. 344. Pledge agreements concerning movable property not covered by *Law No. 896*[478]*of 1943* shall be registered, and the competent authority shall issue the respective certificate in each case.

Pledge agreements may be registered by the sellers of the property or any pledgee.

CHAPTER VII

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES [479]AND ASSOCIATIONS [480]

Art. 345. The following shall be registered in the Registry of Legal Entities and Associations:

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[476] This currently refers to the Registry of Non-Possessory Liens, pursuant to the first paragraph of Art. 198 of Law No. 7424/25.

[477] Repealed by Art. 2810 of the Civil Code.

[478] Should read: Decree-Law No. 896 of 1943.

[479] Resolution No. 1539/2021 (Restructuring of the Sections on Legal Entities and Associations and the Commercial Registry). It unifies the Sections on Legal Entities and Associations and the Commercial Registry under the name Registry of Legal Entities and Commerce (repeals Chapters VII and IX of the General Technical Registry Regulations;

[480] Resolution No. 1539/2021 (Restructuring of the Sections on Legal Entities and Associations and the Commercial Registry. It unifies the Sections on Legal Entities and Associations and the Commercial Registry under the name Registry of Legal Entities and Commerce (repeals Chapters VII and IX of the General Technical Registry Regulations.

a) the articles of incorporation and bylaws of legal entities governed by private law, duly approved in the manner established by the Civil Code, and any amendments to these bylaws;

b) the bylaws of foreign legal entities governed by private law that have been authorized to operate in the Republic; and,

c) the liquidation of the entities mentioned in the preceding subparagraphs.

The articles of incorporation and bylaws of associations without legal personality, as well as any amendments thereto, may also be registered[481] .

CHAPTER VII

REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Art. 346. The following shall be registered[482] in the Registry of Property Rights in Family Relations:

a) prenuptial agreements entered into by the spouses, and a certified copy of the respective instrument must be filed[483];

[481] Civil Code, Arts. 91, 92, 118 et seq., 967; Law No. 388/1994 "Establishing provisions on the incorporation of corporations and amending articles of Law No. 1183/1985 'Civil Code'"; Law No. 861/1996 "General Law on Banks, Financial Institutions, and Other Credit Institutions," Art. 10; Law No. 3228/2007 "Amending Article 5 of Law No. 388/1994 'Amending Article 1051 of Law No. 1183/1985 "Civil Code"'"; Resolution No. 8/1955 (regulating the entries provided for in Art. 50 of Law No. 236).

[482] Constitution, Art. 59; Civil Code, Arts. 183, 208, 2072 et seq.; Judicial Organization Code, Art. 269; Law No. 1/1992 "On the Partial Reform of the Civil Code," Arts. 23, 72, 75; Law No. 1493/2000 "Amending Arts. 530, 716, 717 of the Civil Procedure Code"; Law No. 2170/2003 "Introducing Amendments to the Family Property Regime"; Resolution No. 8/1955, Section Five of the General Registry of Pro piety shall be responsible, on an interim basis, for all matters related to the entries provided for in Article 50 of Law No. 236 of September 6, 1954; Resolution No. 379/2005 (Regulates the procedure for compliance with Art. 2073 of the Civil Code , partially amended by Law 2170/2003, Art. 1, subpar. d).

[483] Law No. 1/1992 "On the Partial Reform of the Civil Code," Arts. 23, 72.

b) the wife's reserved property[484] ;

c) judgments dissolving and liquidating the marital partnership—gal[485] ;

d) judgments dissolving and liquidating marriages of convenience that are falsely recognized[486] and,

e) judicial decisions ordering the registration of family property[487] .

CHAPTER IX

THE REGISTRY OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS [488]

Art. 347. *All scientific, artistic, and literary works, as well as visual works in painting, sculpture, or architecture, motion pictures, and other works shall be registered in this Registry in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 94 of 1951 on "Intellectual Property Rights"*[489] .

[484] See Law No. 1/1992 "On the Partial Reform of the Civil Code," Art. 75.

[485] Civil Code, Arts. 208 and related provisions.

[486] Civil Code, Art. 183.

[487] Constitution, Art. 59; Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 88, 58, 269; Civil Code, Arts. 2072 et seq.; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 318; Law No. 1/1992 "Partially Amending the Civil Code," Art. 95; Law No. 1493/2000 "Amending Articles 530, 717, and 717 of the Code of Civil Procedure"; Law No. 2170/2003 "Introducing Amendments to the Family Property Regime" (Amends Articles 2073 and 2074 of the Civil Code); Resolution No. 8/1955; Decree No. 379/2005 (Regulates the procedure for compliance with Article 2073 of the Civil Code, partially amended by Law No. 2170/2003).

[488] Repealed by Article 186 of Law No. 1328/1998 "On Copyright and Related Rights."

[489] Ibid. Law No. 1328/1998 "On Copyright and Related Rights," Art. 152 (National Copyright Office – National Registry of Copyright and Related Rights).

CHAPTER X

THE PUBLIC COMMERCIAL REGISTRY[490]

Art. 348. All acts and instruments required to be recorded by the Commercial Code and supplementary laws shall be entered in this Registry[491] .

[490] Resolution No. 21/1937 "Regulating the Public Commercial Registry"; Law No. 194/1993 "Approving, with amendments, the Decree-Law of March 27, 1991, establishing the legal framework for contractual relationships between manufacturers and foreign firms and natural or legal persons domiciled in Paraguay," Art. 11; *Resolution No. 109/1987 "Registrations of the incorporation of commercial companies, as well as the issuance of certificates of initialing of commercial ledgers, shall be processed exclusively before the Public Commercial Registry"*; Resolution No. 1539/2021 "Restructuring of the Legal Entities and Associations Sections and of the Public Commercial Registry."

[491] The Commercial Code and its amendments are repealed, with the exception of Book III, pursuant to Article 2810 of the Civil Code.

Law No. 1034/1983 "On Merchants," Arts. 11, 18, 47, 54, 65, 78, 117; Resolution No. 21/1937 "Regulating Public Commercial Registries"; *Resolution No. 109/1987 "Providing that the registration of the incorporation of commercial companies, as well as the issuance of certificates of initial entries in commercial ledgers, shall be processed exclusively before the Public Commercial Registry, under the General Directorate of Public Registries*; Resolution No. 111/1987 (Registration with the Public Commercial Registry shall be conducted using the same system currently used for the registration of mortgages); Resolution No. 112/1987 (Authorizes the General Directorate of Public Registries to ensure that all offices under the aforementioned Directorate register the documents submitted using the same system provided for the registration of mortgages, following verification of the original document to be registered); *Resolution No. 135/1988 (Extends Resolution No. 109/1987 regarding the registration of the incorporation of commercial companies, the issuance of certificates of signature in commercial ledgers, and the related proceedings before the Court of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters)*; Resolution No. 137/1995 (Amends Resolution No. 109/1987); Resolution No. 1180/2017 "Regulating a temporary and optional procedure for the initialing of loose sheets and continuous forms intended for commercial use before the Public Registry Section of Commerce, under the General Directorate of Public Registries."

CHAPTER XI

REGISTRATION OF POWERS OF ATTORNEY

Art. 349. The Register of Powers of Attorney shall record powers of attorney granted within the country or abroad and duly legalized[492] pertaining to the administration of property, transactions, the collection of sums of money, and the execution of contracts concerning real rights, as well as the revocations, substitutions, extensions, limitations, suspensions, and renunciations thereof[493] .

Art. 350. The registration shall contain[494] :

a) registration number, date, and time;

b) first and last name of the authorizing party;

c) first and last names of the principal and the agent; and,

d) type of power of attorney.

Art. 351. Two certified copies or two photocopies certified by the authorizing notary public shall be submitted for registration.

One of them shall be filed with the Registry, and the other shall be returned with the certificate of registration.

[492] Resolution No. 230/2001 (Regarding authorization for minors to travel, legalization); Resolution No. 387/2005 (Regarding legalizations); Resolution No. 1049/2016 "Establishing Mandatory Protocols with specific guidelines for Justices of the Peace, based on their jurisdiction as set forth in Resolution No. 230/2001 of the Supreme Court of Justice"; Resolution No. 1398/2020 "Expanding the y provisions of Resolution No. 230/2001"; Resolution No. 1556/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the legalization of signatures by Notaries Public."

[493] Civil Code, Art. 880; Law No. 622/1960 "On De Facto Settlements and Subdivisions," Art. 4, Arts. 38, 42, partially amended by Law No. 1863/2002 "Establishing the Agrarian Statute," Law No. 1/1992 "On the Partial Reform of the Civil Code"; Law No. 1863/2002 "Establishing the Agrarian Statute," Art. 96, subpar. f). (Note: Articles 15, 38, 39, and 104 repealed by Law No. 7424/25 RUN).

[494] Civil Code, Arts. 883, 884.

Art. 352. Registration is essential for powers of attorney to have legal effect between the principal and the agent and with respect to third parties.

This obligation falls to the notaries[495] .

Art. 353. Before granting a request by an agent to withdraw funds, judges, and notaries, when authorizing deeds or contracts concerning real rights, shall first require proof, in the form of a registry certificate, that the power of attorney or substitution has not been revoked, suspended, or restricted.

Art. 354. A notary who authorizes any act or contract based on powers of attorney that should have been registered but were not shall, upon the first offense, be subject to a penalty of six months' suspension, and from one to two years in the event of a repeat offense, without prejudice to the notary's liability.

These penalties shall be imposed by the on-duty civil judge. The decisions may be appealed on both grounds[496] .

Art. 355. A double alphabetical index of the registrations shall be maintained, to be compiled as the registrations are made.

One of these indexes shall be arranged by the surnames of the principals, and the other by those of the agents, with an indication of the folio and number.

CHAPTER XII

THE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY REGISTRY[497]

Art. 356. Industrial property rights shall be registered in this Registry, without prejudice to their prior administrative registration with the corresponding office[498] .

[495] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 156; Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 61.

[496] Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Arts. 4, 23.

[497] Repealed by Art. 138, Law No. 1294/1998 "On Trademarks."

[498] Law No. 1294/1998 "On Trademarks," Arts. 120–123 (Directorate of Industrial Property, under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce); Decree No. 22365/1998 "Regulating Law No. 1294/1998 'On Trademarks'," Articles 2 through 4.

CHAPTER XIII

THE REGISTRY OF RESTRAINTS[499]

Art. 357. This Registry shall record judicial decisions and judgments that impose a general prohibition on the disposal of property, as well as those that lift such prohibitions. Likewise, it shall record decisions that declare persons legally incapacitated, those that set aside such a declaration, and those that appoint a provisional or permanent guardian[500] .

CHAPTER XIV

THE GENERAL BANKRUPTCY REGISTRY

Art. 358. All acts, resolutions, and judgments provided for in the "Bankruptcy" Act No. 154 of 1969 shall be recorded in this Registry, in the manner and according to the procedures established by said Act [501].

[499] Resolution No. 690/2011 "Authorizing the development and implementation of a web-based query system accessible to registered notaries, for the purpose of obtaining reports from the Registry of Prohibitions of the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resolution No. 886/2014 "Authorizing the implementation of the online system for reports and certificates of personal entries from the Registry of Restrictions of the General Directorate of Public Registries"; Resol , No. 963/2015; Resolution No. 1092/2016 "Authorizing the development and implementation of the electronic judicial reports platform."

[500] Civil Code, Arts. 73, 86, 89, 90; Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 718–720.

[501] Law No. 154/1969 "On Bankruptcy," Arts. 183, 213; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 28, subpar. f); Law No. 4870/2013 "Establishing the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office"; Law No. 5025/2013 "Amending Articles 138 and 139 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law'"; Law No. 6481/2020 "Amending Articles 18, 137, and 138 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law,' as amended by Law No. 5025/2013"; Resolution No. 1211/2017 (To approve the implementation of the Electronic Management Module for Reports and Certificates of the General Bankruptcy Registry and Creditor Summons, under the General Directorate of Public Registries, to which registered notaries, attorneys, judges, and court clerks shall have access for the purpose of obtaining reports and certificates from said registry).

CHAPTER XV

THE AGRICULTURAL REGISTRY [502]

Art. 358 bis—The following shall be registered in this Registry:

Definitive title deeds of public or private origin and all other legal acts provided for by Law No. 852 of March 22, 1963, "Establishing the Institute of Rural Welfare"[503].

CHAPTER XVI GENERAL

PROVISIONS

Art. 359. The rules governing the Real Estate Registry shall apply to the other registries to the extent they are applicable[504] .

TITLE X

VISITS TO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES [505]

Art. 360. The Supreme Court of Justice, the Members of the Court of Appeals, Judges of First Instance, and *Investigating Judges in*

[502] Chapter introduced by Art. 2, Law No. 963/1982 "Amending and Expanding Certain Provisions of the Code of Judicial Organization."

[503] Law No. 1863/2002 "Establishing the Agrarian Statute," Art. 57 (Registry of Lands and Agrarian Contracts of the General Directorate of Public Registries). (Note: Articles 15, 38, 39, and 104 repealed by Law No. 7424/25 RUN).

[504] Repealed by Art. 200, subpar. f) of Law No. 7424/25 RUN
Code of Judicial Organization, Arts. 265–334.

[505] Constitution, Articles 19, 248; Code of Criminal Procedure, Articles 3, 125, 252 (last part); Law No. 5162/13 "Paraguayan Code of Criminal Enforcement," Article 19, subparagraph 6); Law No. 7238/2023 "Declaring a state of emergency in all correctional facilities and educational centers within the territory of the Republic and establishing the ob jectives of the correctional security plan with the assistance of law enforcement agencies"; Law No. 7621/2025 "Amending and expanding several articles of Law No. 5162/2014, 'Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay'"; Resolution No. 4/1937 (Conditions of confinement in correctional facilities); Resolution No. 30/1996

Criminal [506], Criminal Prosecutors [507], and Public Defenders for Indigent Defendants and Minors shall visit penal and correctional facilities at least every three months, or whenever they deem it appropriate.

The purpose of the visit shall be to assess the situation of the inmates, hear their complaints regarding the treatment they receive in the facility, and address any requests they make concerning the status of their proceedings[508] .

(Regarding the Prison Supervision Unit of the Supreme Court of Justice) Amended by Resolution No. 1660/22 "Whereby the structure of the General Supervision of Justice and Prisons is amended"; Resolution No. 60/1997 (Incarceration in special facilities for mentally ill inmates); Resolution No. 182/2000 (Expands the scope of Resolution No. 60/1997 (Regarding the incarceration of mentally ill individuals who are charged or convicted)); Resolution No. 1148/2016 "Assigning Powers to the Secretaries of the Chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 3, subpar. h); Resolution No. 882/2014 "Approving the Protocol of the Inter-institutional Committee (Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Ministry of Public Defense, and Public Prosecutor's Office) as an alternative means of access to justice for adults deprived of liberty in Paraguay"; Resolution No. 1391/2020 "Establishing guidelines for scheduling criminal hearings during the COVID-19 public health emergency"; Resolution No. 1412/2020 "To establish judicial officials in correctional facilities throughout the Republic of Paraguay"; Resolution No. 1448/2020 "Liaison System between the Criminal Enforcement Courts and Correctional Facilities" (Regulations);Resolution No. 1511/2021 "Which highlights the need to apply pretrial detention only in exceptional cases, provides guidance for that purpose, and promotes the use of ex officio review as a tool to alleviate prison overcrowding"; Resolution No. 1660/2022 "Amending the Structure of the General Supervision of Justice and Corrections"; Resolution No. 1694/2023 "Approving the Restructuring and Update of the Institutional Organizational Chart of the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 1 CSJ. Within the organizational structure: Jurisdictional Assistance: -Coordination of Penitentiary Super .

[506] Currently: Enforcement Courts.

[507] Currently: Prosecutorial Agents or Prosecutors.

[508] Code of Judicial Organization, Art. 29, subpar. ll); Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 15; Resolution No. 72/1986 (Visits by criminal trial court judges of the capital to correctional institutions); Resolution No. 100/1987 (Appointment of Auctioneers, Bankruptcy Trustees).

Art. 361. The Supreme Court of Justice shall report to the *Ministry of Justice and Labor* [509] any irregularities and deficiencies it observes in penal and correctional facilities, so that they may be remedied [510] .

TITLE XI

JUDICIAL RECESSES

Art. 362. The month of January is designated as a judicial recess[511] .

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[509] Current name: Ministry of Justice.

[510] Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 302; Law No. 210/1970 "Establishing the Penitentiary System"; Law No. 609/1995 "Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice," Art. 12, subpar. a); Law No. 1562/2000 "Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office," Art. 22; Law No. 5162/2015 "Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay"; Law No. 7261/2024 "Approving the Agreement on Linked Border Localities"; Law No. 7428/2025 "Approving the Treaty on the Transfer of Convicted Persons between the Republic of Paraguay and the Italian Republic"; Law No. 7621/2025 "Amending , and expanding several articles of Law No. 5162/2014 'Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay'"; Resolution No. 30/1996 (Penitentiary Supervision Unit of the Supreme Court of Justice), as amended by Resolution No. 1660/202; Resolu tion No. 60/1997 (On the incarceration of defendants or convicted persons with mental illness in prisons); Resolution No. 113/1999 "Office for the Preliminary Identification of Defendants. Creation and Functions," Art. 4; Resolution No. 182/2000 (Expanding Resolution No. 60/1997); Resolution No. 319/2004 "Regulating the Granting or Revocation of Precautionary Measures (Regulation of Subparagraph 1) of Article 247 of the Code of Criminal Procedure"; Resolution No. 1146/2016 "Whereby it is resolved to approve the content of the 'Guide to Best Practices for the International Transfer of Convicted Persons'; Resolution No. 1147/2016 "Amending Article 2 of Resolution No. 1135 of November 22, 2016"; Resolution No. 1057/2016 "Establishing guidelines to optimize the operation of the Criminal Guarantee Courts in the capital"; Resolution No. 1412/2020 "To appoint judicial officials in correctional facilities throughout the Republic of Paraguay"; Resolution No. 1630/2022 "Suspending the entry into force of Resolution No. 1626 of March 23, 2021, regarding the work schedule of officials."

[511] Law No. 6581/2020 "Suspending the 2021 judicial recess" (Transitory measure due to the COVID-19 pandemic); Resolution No. 1124/2016 "Regulating the procedure for the judicial recess and vacation time for judicial and administrative officials"; Resolution No. 1562/2021 "Partially amending Resolution No. 1124/2016 on the judicial recess."

Art. 363. The Supreme Court of Justice shall determine the manner in which urgent matters are to be handled during the judicial recess, in accordance with procedural laws.

The judicial recess shall not apply to Justices of the Peace and Criminal Investigating Judges[512] .

BOOK II

PROCEDURE IN THE LAWYER-JUDGE SYSTEM[513]

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 364. *The Magistrates' Courts shall have jurisdiction, provided that the amount in dispute does not exceed the equivalent of three hundred times the minimum legal daily wage for various unspecified activities in the capital of the Republic, in the following proceedings:*

a) civil and commercial matters and counterclaims

;

b) succession proceedings;

c) lawsuits for eviction, termination, specific performance, collection of rent,

and other matters related to lease agreements; and,

[512] Labor Procedural Code, Art. 78, subsections b) and h); Resolution No. 75/1997 ("During the judicial recess, this Court may be convened to address matters as provided by law"; Resolution No. 108/1999 (Provides that, for the purposes of complying with Article 2 of Resolution No. 75 of December 31, 1997, each court shall be composed of the recess judges of the same level); Resolution No. 109/1999 (Stating that during this year's judicial recess, all Justices of the Supreme Court of Justice who are within the territory of the Republic are on call and may sign documents of the Supreme Court of Justice); Resolution No. 237/2001 "Organization of Criminal Jurisdiction during the Judicial Recess."

[513] Book II, repealed by Art. 838 of the Code of Civil Procedure; as well as subparagraph (b) of Article 43 of the Code of Judicial Organization, concerning the procedure of the Justice of the Peace Courts, by the same statutory instrument.

d) cases involving summary witness statements.

Art. 365. *The Justice of the Peace Court lacks jurisdiction to hear cases involving the summons of creditors and bankruptcy; those relating to the possession and ownership of real property; and matters pertaining to family law.*

Art. 366. *When the subject matter of the claim is not a sum of money, the plaintiff must state its value under oath upon filing the complaint.*

Art. 367. *Judges of the Civil Justice of the Peace may impose warnings and fines of up to ten days' minimum legal wage for various unspecified activities in the Capital of the Republic, or detention for up to twenty-four hours, which may be increased to forty-eight hours in the event of a repeat offense, for misconduct committed during hearings and other proceedings that violates the respect and consideration due to them. These measures may be appealed on both grounds.*

Art. 368. *The rulings of the Justices of the Peace for Civil Matters, as well as their orders, must be signed by them and authenticated by their clerks. Procedural orders may be signed with a partial signature; in all other proceedings, the full signature must be used.*

Art. 369. *The procedure to be followed in the Justice of the Peace Court shall be that established in this Code and, on a supplementary basis, the provisions of the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure, which are complementary. In the case of Article 46, the provisions of the Labor Procedure Code shall apply.*

Art. 370. *The proceedings shall be summary in nature, and a record must be kept of all proceedings.*

Art. 371. *Justices of the Peace shall hold hearings daily for four consecutive hours and may schedule hearings on holidays. Such hearings shall be public, unless it is deemed appropriate for the sake of decorum to hold them in camera.*

Art. 372. *The complaint shall be filed in writing, stating the name and address of the plaintiff and defendant; it shall specifically set forth the facts and provide the legal grounds; and it shall set forth the relief sought.*

in clear and precise terms; include all documents relating to the action filed, or, failing that, indicate the location, file, or office where they are kept.

Art. 373. *The judge shall, on his or her own motion, dismiss any complaint that does not comply with the requirements set forth in the preceding article.*

Art. 374. *The complaint shall be served on the defendant along with the supporting documents, and the defendant shall be summoned to file an answer within six days, under penalty of having the case proceeded against him in his absence if the other party so requests.*

Art. 375. *When answering the complaint, the defendant must raise all defenses they have and observe, with regard to form, the provisions established for the complaint.*

Art. 376. *If a counterclaim is filed, it shall be served on the plaintiff, who shall have six days to respond, and the proceedings shall otherwise follow the procedures established for the complaint.*

Art. 377. *Once the complaint or counterclaim has been answered, or default has been entered, as applicable, and provided there are no disputed facts, the judge shall rule on the matter as a matter of pure law; and if this ruling is not appealed within twenty-four hours, the judge shall render a judgment within a period not exceeding ten days.*

Art. 378. *If there are disputed facts, the judge shall summon the parties to a hearing, to be held within ten days, so that they may present the evidence they intend to rely upon.*

Art. 379. *Upon opening the evidentiary hearing, the judge shall attempt to reach an agreement with the parties; only if this cannot be achieved shall the established procedures continue.*

Art. 380. *The parties must request, with due notice, all measures necessary to ensure that the evidence is produced and can be examined and verified at the hearing provided for in Article 378. After that hearing, no evidence shall be admitted or considered.*

Art. 381. *Each party may not call more than four witnesses to prove the facts on which its claim or defense is based.*

Art. 382. *Expert evidence shall be presented by a single expert, appointed ex officio if the parties fail to agree on a candidate. The expert must present his or her findings in the presence of the judge and the parties at the hearing.*

Art. 383. *In cases where, due to the nature of the proceeding, the investigation must be conducted outside the court premises, it shall be carried out after the parties have been summoned prior to the hearing, and the expert witness must subsequently attend the hearing.*

Art. 384. *The parties shall not submit any written questions; the judge shall question the expert witness and the witnesses regarding the facts set forth in the complaint and the answer, and shall record the questions and answers in the minutes.*

Art. 385. *During the same proceeding, the judge shall rule on any challenges raised, hearing both parties and admitting any relevant evidence presented.*

Art. 386. *At the request of a party or on the court's own initiative to better adjudicate the matter, the judge may order the parties to answer questions at the same hearing if they are present; otherwise, they must be summoned to appear in person at the hearing, which must be held within three days.*

Art. 387. *If the party summoned to answer the charges fails to appear without just cause, the party shall be deemed to have admitted the facts set forth in the complaint or in the answer, as the case may be, provided that such facts are not refuted by the evidence presented. The judge shall not admit any evidence pertaining to admitted facts.*

Art. 388. *If it is not possible to hear all the evidence at that hea , the judge shall adjourn the hearing to the following day and so on until the proceedings are concluded, without the need for any summons other than the one issued at that hearing.*

Art. 389. *The judge shall render a judgment within ten days of the evidentiary hearing. The judgment may be appealed within forty-eight hours. A motion to set aside the judgment on the grounds of a violation of substantive rules of procedure may also be filed concurrently with the appeal.*

Art. 390. *In appeals against rulings issued at the evidentiary hearing, the judge shall limit himself to granting or denying them, without further proceedings. Such appeals shall be considered when the appeal of the final judgment is heard.*

Art. 391. *In their first filing, the parties shall establish a domicile, which must be within a radius of forty blocks from the court's seat.*

Art. 392. *No petition that fails to comply with the requirement of the preceding article shall be processed. Once an address for service has been established, notifications shall be made at that address and shall have full legal effect.*

Art. 393. *Decisions and orders, except as otherwise provided in this Code, shall be served at the Clerk's Office of the Court or Tribunal on the designated business days of each week following the day on which they were issued, or on the next business day if any of those days is a holiday. To this end, the Court shall set the days for service of process in the first order it issues in the proceeding. Service shall not be deemed to have been effected if the case file is not on file with the Clerk's Office and this circumstance is recorded in the book maintained for that purpose.*

The complaint and counterclaim, the summons to appear for eviction, the summons of witnesses and for examination under oath, the order designating a hearing to hear evidence, and the judgment shall be served personally or by posted notice.

Art. 394. *Witnesses shall be summoned under express warning that they will be brought before the court by law enforcement in the event of unjustified failure to appear.*

Art. 395. *The time limits established in this book are mandatory and non-extendable. Only for serious cause, invoked and documented in advance, may a hearing be rescheduled once, for a period not exceeding five days. The expiration of the proceedings shall be governed by Law No. 664 of 1924.*

Art. 396. *Any inadmissible petition shall be ruled upon immediately by the judge, who shall, on his or her own motion, order the return of the petition.*

Art. 397. *The following are appealable:*

Final judgments in ordinary proceedings; those ordering or denying eviction; those rejecting enforcement, or those ordering enforcement to proceed when defenses have been raised and evidence presented in support thereof; orders dismissing the complaint ex officio for failure to comply with prescribed formalities and those declaring the matter a point of pure law; those declaring the proceedings null and void and those decreeing the lapse of the proceedings.

Art. 398. *If, in the cases provided for, the appeal is denied, a complaint may be filed with the Court of Appeals within forty-eight hours. The complaint must be resolved within the same time limit, following a request for evidence.*

CHAPTER II PROVISIONS FOR

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

PREVENTIVE ATTACHMENT

Art. 399. *In matters within the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace (Civil Division), a preventive attachment or a motion to recuse may be requested in the cases and in the manner established by Title XII of the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure.*

Art. 400. *If, within three business days of the preventive attachment b d or the stay of proceedings being noted, the plaintiff fails to prepare the enforcement action or to initiate the corresponding proceeding, the attachment or stay shall become null and void, and its lifting shall be ordered ex officio.*

Art. 401. *Once the complaint has been filed with documents that warrant enforcement, a demand for payment shall be issued within forty-eight hours.*

Art. 402. *If the debtor does not pay immediately, the debtor shall be summoned from that moment onward to the auction to raise any defenses, if any, within three days.*

Art. 403. *When defenses are raised, they shall be served on the creditor within three days. Otherwise, or if defenses have been raised*

and they are admissible or raise only a matter of pure law, the judge shall issue the judgment of sale within forty-eight hours.

Art. 404. *The only admissible objections in enforcement proceedings are:*

a) lack of jurisdiction;

b) lack of legal standing on the part of the plaintiff, the defendant, or their
attorneys or representatives;

c) pending litigation in another competent court or tribunal;

d) falsity or invalidity of the instrument on which enforcement is sought, it being understood that this exception refers solely to the external formalities of the instrument;

e) statute of limitations;

f) payment;

g) setoff against a liquidated claim arising from a document that is enforceable;

h) a reduction, deferral, or remission verified in writing, to be presented at the time the exception is raised; or

i) novation, settlement, or compromise, substantiated in the same manner as the foregoing.

Art. 405. *Where there are disputed facts, a hearing shall be scheduled with n five days for the oral trial, at which all evidence must be presented, and the proceedings shall otherwise be conducted as provided in this regard by Article 379 et seq.*

Art. 406. *If the title does not in and of itself provide for enforcement, enforcement proceedings shall be initiated in the manner authorized by the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure.*

EVICTION PROCEEDINGS [514]

Art. 407. *Once the eviction complaint has been filed in the manner established in Article 372, the judge shall summon the parties to an oral hearing within the following five days.*

Art. 408. *The summons shall be issued with the warning that if the defendant fails to appear without just cause, judgment shall be rendered within forty-eight hours, in accordance with the plaintiff's submissions.*

Art. 409. *If the defendant appears and acknowledges the facts, the proceedings shall continue in the same manner; if the defendant does not appear, the hearing shall be held with the plaintiff, and the warning shall take effect.*

Art. 410. *In all cases, the judge shall render a judgment within forty-eight hours.*

Art. 411. *If the complaint or the answer reveals the existence of subtenants, they shall be notified of the complaint, without this implying that they are granted standing in the proceedings. Furthermore, they shall be notified of the eviction judgment.*

CHAPTER III PROCEEDINGS

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

Art. 412. *If the judge's judgment is appealed, the case file shall be forwarded to the respective Court of Appeals within twenty-four hours. Once there, the parties shall file a brief within three days. If the appellant fails to file it, the appeal shall be dismissed.*

Art. 413. *The Court may order interim measures to be carried out within three days. It shall render a judgment without further proceedings within a period not exceeding eight days in any case.*

[514] Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 621; Law No. 6979/2022 "Amending and expanding Article 621 of Law No. 1337/1998, 'Code of Civil Procedure'."

GENERAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Art. 414. Attorneys and legal representatives who, as of the date of enactment of this Code, are registered in the corresponding bar association and have taken the oath need not do so again.

Art. 415. The Supreme Court of Justice shall establish procedures for the oversight of assets belonging to the Judiciary and for the ongoing updating of the inventory and valuation of such assets.

Art. 416. This Code shall enter into force ninety days after its promulgation.

Art. 417. Law No. 325 of 1918 and any other legal provision contrary to this Code are hereby repealed.

Art. 418. This shall be communicated to the Executive Branch.

GIVEN IN THE CHAMBER OF THE HONORABLE NATIONAL CONGRESS, ON THE NINETEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED EIGHTY-ONE.

J. Augusto Saldívar
President of the Senate

Juan Ramón Chaves
President of the Chamber of Deputies

Américo A. Velázquez
Parliamentary Secretary

Carlos María Ocampos Arbo
Parliamentary Secretary

Asunción, December 2, 1981

Let this be a Law of the Republic; let it be published and entered into the Official Register.

ARMY GENERAL ALFREDO STROESSNER
President of the Republic

Saúl González
Minister of Justice and Labor

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1975

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1980

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1981

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2000

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2005

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Law No. 4024/2010 "Punishing the criminal acts of terrorism, terrorist association, and the financing of terrorism."

Law No. 4036/2010 "On firearms, their parts and components, ammunition, explosives, accessories, and related items."

Law No. 4064/2010 "Amending and expanding provisions regarding the creation of the personal income tax on service."

2011

Law No. 4423/2011 "Organic Law of the Ministry of Public Defense."

Law No. 4542/2011 "Amending Article 3, subparagraph (m), and Article 14 of Law No. 609/1995 'Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice'."

2012

Law No. 4590/2012 "Amending Articles 27(e), 54, and 55 of Law No. 1376/1988 'On the Schedule of Fees for Attorneys and Solicitors'."

Law No. 4679/2012 "On Administrative Procedures" (Articles 11 through 17 repealed by Law No. 6715/2021).

Law No. 4716/2012 "Amending Various Articles of Law No. 1016/97 'Establishing the Legal Framework for the Operation of Games of Chance'"

Law No. 4788/2012 "Comprehensive Law Against Human Trafficking"

Law No. 4992/2012 "Regulating, Amending, and Expanding the Functions of Court Clerks in the Judiciary."

2013

Law No. 4870/2013 "Establishing the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office" repealed Title III of Book II "On the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office" of Law No. 154/69 "Enacting the Bankruptcy Law" and the provisions relating to bankruptcy contained in Law No. 879/81 "Code of Judicial Organization" and its amendments."

Law No. 4924/2013 "Amending Article 76 of Law No. 1034/1983 'On Merchants'."

Law No. 4947/2013 "Amending Article 137 of Law No. 3966/10 'Municipal Organic Law,' regarding municipal private property."

Law No. 4951/2013 "On Youth Employment Integration."

Law No. 4980/2013 Amending the Registry of Motorcycles and Similar Vehicles and Establishing Rules for Their Operation.

Law No. 5025/2013 "Amending Articles 138 and 139 of Law No. 154/69 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law'."

Law No. 5033/2013 "Regulating Article 104 of the National Constitution, regarding the Affidavit of Assets, Income, and Liabilities of Public Officials."

2014

Law No. 5162/2014 "Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay."

Law No. 5208/2014 "Establishing Deadlines for the Designation, Appointment, or Acceptance of Public Office."

Law No. 5209/2014 "Establishing State Protocol."

Law No. 5295/2014 "Prohibiting Nepotism in Public Service."

Law No. 5322/2014 "Establishing the Statute of Professional Soccer Players."

Law No. 5360/2014 "Establishing the National Commission to Study the Reform of Laws Governing the Operation of the Judiciary."

2015

Law No. 5400/2015 "On the Surveillance and Protection of Paraguayan Airspace."

Law No. 5407/2015 "On Domestic Work."

Law No. 5452/2015 "Regulating Equity Investment Funds."

Law No. 5453/2015 "Regulating Article 192 of the National Constitution, Request for Reports"

Law No. 5415/2015 "Establishing the Registry of Delinquent Alimony Debtors (REDAM)."

Law No. 5534/2015 "Regulating Articles 196, paragraph 2, 241, and 254 of the National Constitution."

Law No. 5589/2015 "Establishing eight registries of civil and commercial public contracts in the Department of Misiones."

2016

Law No. 5605/2016 "Establishing new Public Registries of civil and commercial contracts in the 1st Department of Concepción and the 13th Department of Amambay."

Law No. 5618/2016 "Establishing four new registries for civil and commercial contracts in the Department of Alto Paraná."

Law No. 5634/2016 "Regulating the fees charged by professional engineers in Geographic Sciences"

Law No. 5777/2016 "On the comprehensive protection of women against all forms of violence"

2017

Law No. 5810/2017 "Securities Market."

Law No. 5863/2017 "Establishing the implementation of electronic control devices."

Law No. 5876/2017 "On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property."

2018

Law No. 6059/2018 "Amending Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace."

Law No. 6068/2018 "Approving the Hague Convention of October 19, 1996, on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement, and Cooperation in Matters of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children"

Law No. 6071/2018 "Approving the Ibero-American Convention on the Use of Videoconferencing in International Cooperation between Justice Systems and the Additional Protocol to the Ibero-American Convention on the Use of Videoconferencing in International Cooperation between Justice Systems Regarding Costs, Language Provisions, and the Transmission of Requests."

Law No. 6083/2018 "Amending Law No. 1680/2001, 'Code on Children and Adolescents'."

Law No. 6088/2018 "Approving the Founding Treaty of the Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American Countries."

Law No. 6101/2018 "Amending Article 134 of Law No. 3966/10 'Municipal Organic Law' regarding municipal public property."

Law No. 6200/2018 "Amending Articles 2 and 3 of Law No. 5360/14 'Establishing the National Commission for the Study of the Reform of Laws Governing the Operation of the Judiciary'."

Law No. 6602/2018 "Adopting regulations for the prevention of sexual abuse and comprehensive care for children and adolescents who are victims of sexual abuse."

Law No. 6207/2018 "Establishing the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MITIC)."

2019

Law No. 6305/2019 "Amending Article 5 of Law No. 4951/2013 'On Youth Employment Integration'."

Law No. 6345/2019 "Amending Article 7, paragraph 1, and repealing Article 11 of Law No. 5863/2017 'Establishing the Implementation of Electronic Monitoring Devices'."

Law No. 6351/2019 "Amending Articles 4 and 6 of Law No. 6059/2018 'Amending Law No. 879/81 "Code of Judicial Organization" and expanding its provisions and the functions of the Justices of the Peace'."

Law No. 6354/2019 "Guaranteeing access to communication and information for deaf and hearing-impaired persons when conducting business with government agencies."

Law No. 6338/2019 "Amending Article 10 of Law No. 5407/2015 'On Domestic Work'."

Law No. 6339/2019 "Regulating part-time employment."

Law No. 6379/2019 "Establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system."

Law No. 6380/2019 "On the Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System."

Law No. 6396/2019 "Amending Article 46 of Law No. 5876/17 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property'."

Law No. 6495/2019 "Authorizing the implementation of a system for conducting hearings via telecommunication means in the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office."

Law No. 6506/2019 "Amending Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Law No. 5415/2015 'Establishing the Registry of Delinquent Alimony Debtors (REDAM)'."

2020

Law No. 6480/2020 "Establishing the Simplified Joint-Stock Company (EAS)."

Law No. 6481/2020 "Amending Articles 18, 137, and 138 of Law No. 154/1969 'Enacting the Bankruptcy Law,' as amended by Law No. 5025/2013."

Law No. 6486/2020 "On the promotion and protection of the right of children and adolescents to live in a family, regulating alternative care measures and adoption."

Law No. 6510/2020 "Establishing the Judicial-Electoral District of the Department of San Pedro."

Law No. 6511/2020 "Establishing general provisions regarding the granting of travel allowances in the public administration."

Law No. 6525/2020 "Amending Article 1 of Law No. 5534/2015, which regulates the second paragraph of Article 196, Article 241, and Article 254 of the National Constitution."

Law No. 6530/2020 "Granting official recognition to the Paraguayan Sign Language (ISPY)."

Law No. 6542/2020 "On factoring, bill of exchange, and the electronic system for secured transactions."

Law No. 6562/2020 "On the reduction of paper use in public administration and its replacement with digital formats."

Law No. 6564/2020 "Amending Article 53 of Law No. 3966/2010, the 'Municipal Organic Law'."

Law No. 6565/2020 "Amending Article 13 of Law No. 426/1994 'Establishing the Departmental Charter'."

Law No. 6567/2020 "Amending Article 3 of Law No. 6200/2018 'Amending Articles 2 and of Law No. 5360/2014 "Establishing the National Commission for the Study of the Reform of Laws Regulating the Operation of the Judiciary."

Law No. 6572/2020 "Establishing the National Registry of Sexual Offenders Against Children and Adolescents and the Genetic Database."

Law No. 6581/2020 "Suspending the 2021 judicial recess" (transitory measure due to the COVID-19 pandemic). Transitory

Law No. 6592/2020 "Protecting the property, possession, and usufruct rights of Distinguished Citizens of the Nation."

Law No. 6618/2020 "Establishing provisions regulating the certification and recording of marital status on personal documents."

Law No. 6622/2020 "Establishing measures to rationalize public spending."

2021

Law No. 6648/2021 "On ordinary retirement for male and female workers with disabilities in the civil service, and the retirement of male and female workers with a disability rating of 33 thirty-three percent or higher."

Law No. 6697/2021 "Establishing Courts and Public Defender's Offices in the Judicial District of the Department of Alto Paraná."

Law No. 6698/2021 "Declaring June 27 as 'Paraguayan Women Judges' Day' (June 27 of each year)."

Law No. 6715/2021 "On Administrative Procedures."

Law No. 6745/2021 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Appeals, Sentencing Courts, Preliminary Hearing Courts, and Enforcement Courts in the Judicial District of Central."

Law No. 6757/2021 "Establishing the Use of Video Cameras in Proceedings Conducted by State Officials."

Law No. 6771/2021 "Amending Article 107 of Law No. 1160/1997, 'Penal Code'."

Law No. 6783/2021 "Establishing the Courts, Courts of First Instance, and Public Defender's Offices of the city of Doctor Juan Eulogio Estigarribia in the Department of Caaguazú."

Law No. 6786/2021 "Amending Articles 10 and 39 of Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property'."

Law No. 6795/2021 "Establishing conditions and requirements for the suspension or exclusion of older adults from the alimony system established in Law No. 3728/2009 'Establishing the right to alimony for older adults living in poverty.'"

Law No. 6801/2021 "Establishing the National Commission for the Investigation of Kidnappings and Their Links to Organized Crime and Political Groups."

Law No. 6805/2021 "Establishing Courts of First Instance in the city of Mariano Roque Alonso, within the Judicial District of the Central Department."

Law No. 6806/2021 "Declaring a national emergency due to femicide
"

Law No. 6814/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution, and removal of judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and bankruptcy trustees, and repeals Law No. 3759/2009 "Regulating the procedure for the prosecution and removal of judges and repealing the preceding laws and their amendments."

Law No. 6822/2022 "On Trust Services for Electronic Transactions, Electronic Documents, and Electronically Transmittable Documents."

Law No. 6825/2021 "Amending Articles 19, 21, 23, and 25 of Law No. 840/1980 'Organic Law of the Military Courts'."

Law No. 6837/2021 "Establishing the Functions and Organizational Structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic."

Law No. 6844/2021 "Regulating the Professional Practice of Geologists."

Law No. 6849/2021 "Amending Article 54 of Law No. 1626/2000 'On the Civil Service,' as amended by Law No. 5766/2016."

Law No. 6858/2021 "Amending Article 6 of Law No. 635/1995 'Regulating the Electoral Justice System'."

Law No. 6888/2021 "Amending Article 7 of Law No. 5210/2014 'On School Meals and Health Oversight'."

2022

Law No. 6881/2022 "Regulating alternative care arrangements for children and adolescents in residential educational institutions and private educational residences located in the Western Region."

Law No. 6891/2022 "Amending Article 116 of Law No. 6486/2019 'On the Promotion and Protection of the Right of Children and Adolescents to Live in a Family, Regulating Alternative Care Measures and Adoption.'"

Law No. 6899/2022 "Establishing the National Commission to examine claims regarding unlawfully acquired lands identified in the 2008 final report of the Truth and Justice Commission."

Law No. 6903/2022 "Establishing measures to protect minors from the influence of slot machines."

Law No. 6917/2022 "Amending Article 63 of Law No. 1860/2002 'Establishing the Aeronautical Code of the Republic of Paraguay.'"

Law No. 6919/2022 "Amending Various Articles of Law No. 5033/2013 'Regulating Article 104 of the National Constitution Regarding the Affidavit of Assets, Income, Liabilities, and Debts of Public Officials and Repealing Law No. 6355/2019'."

Law No. 6934/2022 "Amending Article 229 of Law No. 1160/1997 'Penal Code,' as amended by Laws No. 3440/2008, 4628/2012, and 5378/2014."

Law No. 6940/2022 "Establishing mechanisms and procedures to prevent and punish acts of racism and discrimination against people of African descent."

Law No. 6954/2022 "Prohibiting the allocation of fuel to authorities and officials of the three branches of government and of State agencies and entities (OEE)."

Law No. 6964/2022 "Designating the secretaries of the Justices of the Peace of the Republic of Paraguay as specialized clerks of the Justices of the Peace with jurisdiction in civil, commercial, labor, criminal, and child and adolescent matters, and establishing their salary regime."

Law No. 6979/2022 "Amending and expanding Article 621 of Law No. 1337/1998, 'Code of Civil Procedure'"

Law No. 7000/2022 "Amending Article 1 of Law No. 4992/2013 'Regulating, Amending, and Expanding the Functions of Court Clerks in the Judiciary,' and incorporating electoral court clerks"

Law No. 7001/2022 "Approving the Treaty on the Electronic Transmission of Requests for International Legal Assistance between Central Authorities." Iber@ electronic platform

2023

Law No. 7052/2023 "Regulating Articles 146, 147, and 149 of the National Constitution regarding multiple Paraguayan nationality"

Law No. 7062/2023 "Amending Articles 8, 105, and 240 of Law No. 1160/1997, 'Penal Code,' and its amendment, Law No. 3,440/2008, and incorporating the criminal offense of contract killing"

Law No. 7075/2023 "On Incentives for Public Interest Advertising"

Law No. 7082/2023 "Amending Articles 1, 6, 9, and 10 of Law No. 6937/2022, which establishes the public broadcast of sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Judicial Council, the Jury for the Prosecution of Judges, the Council of Ministers, the Superior Court of Electoral Justice, and the Electoral Registry Management Council, and repeals Law No. 6299/2019 "Which establishes the public nature of the sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Judicial Council, the Jury for the Prosecution of Judges, and the Council of Ministers."

Law No. 7085/2023 "On Digital Inclusion for Older Adults."

Law No. 7086/2023 "Exempting the obligation to pay court fees and attorney's fees in summary witness information proceedings for declarations of indigence before Justices of the Peace."

Law No. 7089/2023 "Establishing the framework for the prevention, correction, and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in public service."

Law No. 7103/2023 "Approving the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance and the Protocol on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations."

Law No. 7121/2023 "Approving the Mercosur Agreement on the Mutual Recognition of Digital Signature Certificates."

Law No. 7128/2023 "Approving the Agreement between the Republic of Paraguay and the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Strengthen the Fight Against Human Trafficking and Related Crimes."

Law No. 7133/2023 "Amending Articles 34, 50, and 62 of Law No. 1562/2000, 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office,' for the protection of prosecutors assigned to investigate cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized crime."

Law No. 7177/2023 "On the Validity of the Digital Format of Mandatory Deportation Documents." Law No. 7183/2023 "Amending Articles 5, subsections (a) and (k), 7, and 18 of Law No. 6806/2021 'Declaring a National Emergency Due to Femicides.'"

Law No. 7191/2023 "Establishing the courts of first instance, the three-judge criminal sentencing tribunal, and public defender's offices in the city of General Elizardo Aquino in the Department of San Pedro."

Law No. 7223/2023 "Which stabilizes the status of permanent employees of public administration institutions and other State entities for retirement purposes, who contribute to the retirement and pension fund of the Ministry of Economy and Finance."

Law No. 7235/2023 "Regulating the State's supervisory role over retirement and pension entities, in compliance with Article 95 of the National Constitution."

Law No. 7236/2023 "Amending various articles of Law No. 7089/2023 'Establishing the regime for the prevention, correction, and sanctioning of conflicts of interest in public service' and repealing Articles 24, 25, 26, and 38."

Law No. 7238/2023 "Declaring a state of emergency in all correctional facilities and educational centers within the territory of the Republic and establishing the objectives of the correctional security plan with the assistance of law enforcement agencies."

2024

Law No. 7199/2024 "Amending Article 3 of Law No. 5453/2015 'Regulating Article 192 of the National Constitution: Requests for Information.'"

Law No. 7220/2024 "Amending Article 172 of Law No. 1160/1997 'Penal Code' (regarding minor offenses)."

Law No. 7239/2024 "On the social emergency regarding violence against women, girls, boys, and adolescents, and reinforcing strategies aimed at promoting a change in the sociocultural patterns that perpetuate inequality between men and women."

Law No. 7247/2024 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance in the city of Carmelo Peralta, within the Judicial District of the Department of Alto Paraguay."

Law No. 7254/2024 "Amending and expanding Articles 13, 18, and 23 of Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property'."

Law No. 7260/2024 "Approving the Treaty between the Republic of Paraguay and the Dominican Republic on the Transfer of Convicted Persons."

Law No. 7261/2024 "Approving the Treaty between the Republic of Paraguay and the Dominican Republic on the Transfer of Convicted Persons."

Law No. 7269/2024 "On the Prevention, Control, and Eradication of Violence in Sports"

Law No. 7270/2024 "Amending and expanding several articles of Law No. 5,863/2017 'Establishing the Implementation of Electronic Monitoring Devices' and repealing Law No. 6345/2019 'Electronic Ankle Bracelet'"

Law No. 7274/2024 "Approving the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Paraguay and the Permanent Court of Arbitration."

Law No. 7280/2024 "On the reform and modernization of the National
"

Law No. 7300/2024 "Protecting the integrity of the electrical grid, provides for the seizure and forfeiture of property associated with such a criminal offense, and amends Article 173 of Law No. 1160/1997 "Penal Code."

Law No. 7302/2024 "Amending Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Law No. 5,295/2014 'Prohibiting Nepotism in Public Service'."

Law No. 7348/2024 "Approving the Operational Agreement for the Implementation of Mechanisms for the Exchange of Immigration Information among the Mercosur Member States."

Law No. 7394/2024 "Amending Articles 128 and 135 of Law No. 1160/1997 'Penal Code,' as amended by Laws Nos. 3440/2008 and 6002/2017."

Law No. 7411/2025 "On firearms, their components, ammunition and its components, controlled accessories, explosives, explosive accessories, chemical precursors of explosives, explosive-related substances, and pyrotechnic articles."

Law No. 7422/2024 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance, the Criminal Sentencing Court, and the Public Defender's Offices of the city of Santa Rosa de Lima, which shall fall under the jurisdiction of the Judicial District of the Department of Misiones."

2025

Law No. 7424/2025 "Establishing the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry."

Law No. 7428/2025 "Approving the Treaty on the Transfer of Convicted Persons between the Republic of Paraguay and the Italian Republic."

Law No. 7431/2025 "Approving the Convention against Discrimination in Education."

Law No. 7438/2025 "Amending and Expanding Law No. 1016/1997 'Establishing the Legal Framework for the Operation of Games of Chance'"

Law No. 7445/2025 "On Public Service and the Civil Service."

Law No. 7463/2025 "Amending and expanding Articles 2 and 7 of Law No. 296/1994 'Organizing the Operation of the Judicial Council.'"

Law No. 7465/2025 "Establishing a Criminal Court of Appeals, an Itinerant Sentencing Court, a Criminal Enforcement Court, and a Labor Court for the city of Coronel Oviedo in the Department of Caaguazú."

Law No. 7467/2025 "Establishing Special Provisions for Sporting Events of International Significance Held in the Republic of Paraguay."

Law No. 7497/2025 "Establishing Courts, Public Defender's Offices, District Attorney's Offices, and Courts of Appeal in the Judicial District of the Department of Paraguarí."

Law No. 7500/2025 "Regulating the importation, sale, possession, and use of frequency and communication signal jammers."

Law No. 7503/2025 "National Payment System."

Law No. 7511/2025 "Amending Article 60 of Law No. 1562/2000 'Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office'."

Law No. 7513/2025 "On Animal Welfare and Protection."

Law No. 7519/2025 "Establishing the Regulatory Framework for Administrative Proceedings and Judicial Proceedings Concerning the Return and International Visitation of Children and Adolescents."

Law No. 7526/2025 "Establishing Justices of the Peace in various judicial districts throughout the country without budgetary impact."

Law No. 7534/2025 "Amending and expanding Articles 2 and 11 of Law No. 5508/2015 'Promotion, Protection of Maternity, and Support for Breastfeeding' and its amending Law No. 6453/2019, and repealing Law No. 5344/2014" "Establishing maternity leave for elected officials."

Law No. 7543/2025 "Amending Article 30 of Law No. 879/1981, the Code of Judicial Organization."

Law No. 7549/2025 "Mandating the retention of data to combat pornography involving children and adolescents and related criminal offenses."

Law No. 7561/2025 "On Arbitration."

Law No. 7564/2025 "Establishing Procedures and Limits for the Authorization of Deductions and the Imposition of Liens on Wages and Remuneration for Personal Services Paid by State Agencies and Entities."

Law No. 7593/2025 "On the Protection of Personal Data in the Republic of Paraguay" (Note: Effective Date: This law shall enter into force twenty-four months after its official publication: November 27, 2025

Law No. 7600/2025 "Approving the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons."

Law No. 7605/2025 "Establishing the National Registry of Missing Persons (RENAPED) and the National Immediate Alert System for the Search for Missing Persons (MAFE)."

Law No. 7614/2025 "Establishing Remedial Mechanisms for Enforcement Proceedings, Preliminary Proceedings, and the Collection of Guaraníes."

Law No. 7615/2025 "Amending Article 8 of Law No. 609/1995 'Organizing the Supreme Court of Justice' and repealing Law No. 7058/2023."

Law No. 7621/2025 "Amending and expanding several articles of Law No. 5162/2014 'Penal Enforcement Code for the Republic of Paraguay'."

Law No. 7631/2026 "Amending the boundaries of the Municipality of San Alberto, Department of Alto Paraná" search

Law No. 7633/2026 "Establishing Measures for the Reform of the Public Sector Retirement and Pension System ('Reform of the Public Pension Fund'); see for footnotes regarding judges and public officials"

Law No. 7640/2025 "Establishing the territorial boundaries between the districts of General Artigas and San Pedro del Paraná—Itapúa Department."

DECREE-LAWS

Decree-Law No. 8723/1941 "Expanding Law No. 1462 on Administrative Litigation."

DECREES

Decree No. 32888/1958 "Whereby the Republic is divided into five territorial districts in accordance with Article 4 of Law No. 407, dated January 30, 1957, establishing criminal investigative courts, whose capitals shall be Asunción, Concepción, Encarnación, Pilar, and Villarrica."

Decree No. 4298/1964 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Villarrica."

Decree No. 11505/1965 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Encarnación."

Decree No. 18115/1966 "Establishing the boundaries of the Judicial District of Concepción."

Decree No. 855/1983 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Presidente Stroessner."

Decree No. 9476/1985 "Establishing the jurisdiction of the courts of the Judicial District of Pedro Juan Caballero."

Decree No. 10571/1995 "Establishing an Inter-institutional Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/95."

Decree No. 12666/1996 "Incorporating the Paraguayan Notaries Association into the Interinstitutional Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/95."

Decree No. 14205/1996 "Incorporating the Chamber of Automotive and Machinery Distributors (CADAM) into the Interinstitutional Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/95."

Decree No. 17261/1997 "Amending Executive Branch Decree No. 10571, dated September 13, 1995, 'Establishing an Inter-institutional Commission for the Regulation of Law No. 608/95'."

Decree No. 21674/1998 "Regulating Law No. 608/1995 'Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration and License Plate System'."

Decree No. 22365/1998 "Regulating Law No. 1294/98 'On Trademarks'."

Decree No. 21909/2003 "Regulating Law No. 2051/2003 'On Public Procurement'."

Decree No. 4672/2005 "Regulating Law No. 2422/2004, 'Customs Code,' and establishing the organizational structure of the National Customs Directorate."

Decree No. 6060/2005 "Regulating Law No. 1295/98, 'On Rental, Lease, or Financial and Commercial Leasing'."

Decree No. 10068/2007 "Regulating Law No. 1885/2002 'On Adults'."

Decree No. 4066/2010 "Expanding Article 17 of Decree No. 14281 dated July 31, 1996, 'Regulating Law No. 294/93 "On Environmental Impact Assessment."'

Decree No. 453/2013 "Regulating Law No. 294/1993 'On Environmental Impact Assessment' and its amendment, Law No. 345/1994, and repealing Decree No. 14,281/1996."

Decree No. 954/2013 "Whereby Articles 2, 3, 5, 6(e), 9, 10, 14, and the annex to Decree No. 453 of October 8, 2013, are amended and expanded, "Regulating Law No. 294/1993 'On Environmental Impact Assessment' and its amendment, Law No. 345/1994, and repealing Decree No. 14,281/1996."

Decree No. 1030/2013 "Regulating the Value-Added Tax (VAT) established by Law No. 125/91 and its amendments."

Decree No. 11453/2013 "Regulating Law No. 4457/12 'On Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises'."

Decree No. 11200/2013 "Approving the Paraguayan Government's Strategic Plan to Combat Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism, and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction."

Decree No. 2961/2015 "Partially amending Article 68 of Decree No. 21,674 of July 1, 1998, 'Regulating Law No. 608/1995 "Establishing the Motor Vehicle Registration and License Plate System."'

Decree No. 7979/2017 "Whereby the National Drug Policy of Paraguay for 2017–2022 is approved."

Decree No. 359/2018 "Specifying and Standardizing the Provisions Regulating the Income Tax on Personal Services."

Decree No. 8668/2018 "Regulating Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property' and Approving the Charter of the National Secretariat for the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Property (SENABICO)."

Decree No. 8709/2018 "Which mandates the use of the Information Exchange System (SII) in public institutions."

Decree No. 1286/2019 "Regulating Law No. 4923/2013, 'On Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin'."

Decree No. 2817/2019 "Regulating Law No. 6339 of July 8, 2019, 'On Part-Time Employment'."

Decree No. 3181/2019 "Regulating the non-resident income tax established by Law No. 6380/2019 'On the Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System'."

Decree No. 3184/2019 "Regulating the Personal Income Tax (IRP), as established by Law No. 6380/2019 'On the Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System'."

Decree No. 4041/2020 "Regulating the retirement system for judicial magistrates."

Decree No. 4048/2020 "Amending and expanding Decree No. 8668/2018 "Regulating Law No. 5876/2017 'On the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets' and Approves the Charter of the National Secretariat for the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets (SENABICO)."

Decree No. 6515/2021 "Amending Articles 7 and 9 of the Annex to Decree No. 3181/2019 "Regulating the Nonresident Income Tax (INR) established in Law No. 6380/2019, 'On the Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System.'"

Decree No. 4625/2021 "Regulating Article 40 of Law No. 1119/1997 "On Health Products and Others, updating and establishing rules for obtaining and renewing health registration for household hygiene products, and repealing Decree No. 2882 of December 30, 2014."

Decree No. 4845/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6562/2020 'On the Reduction of Paper Use in Public Administration and Its Replacement with Digital Formats'."

Decree No. 4899/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6622/2020 'Establishing Measures to Rationalize Public Expenditures'."

Decree No. 5076/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6511/2020, 'Establishing General Provisions on the Granting of Travel Allowances in Public Administration.'"

Decree No. 5402/2021 "Regulating Law No. 6486, dated February 4, 2020, 'On the Promotion and Protection of the Right of Children and Adolescents to Live in a Family, Regulating Alternative Care Measures and Adoption.'"

Decree No. 6473/2021 "Encouraging the use of garments made from ao poi fabric in public entities."

Decree 6578/2022 "Regulating and clarifying aspects of the implementation of Law No. 6795/2021, 'Establishing conditions and requirements for the suspension or exclusion of older adults from the alimony system established in Law No. 3728/2009' "Which establishes the right to alimony for older adults living in poverty."

Decree No. 7576/2022 "Regulating provisions of Law No. 6822/2022, 'On Trust Services for Electronic Transactions, Electronic Documents, and Electronically Transmittable Documents'."

Decree No. 466/2023 "Regulating the implementation of electronic control devices."

2025

Decree No. 3337/2025 "Regulating Law No. 7269/2024 'On the Prevention, Control, and Eradication of Violence in Sports'."

Decree No. 4904/2025 "Regulating various articles of Law No. 7280/2024 on the reform and modernization of the National Police and establishing procedures for promotions and criteria for the performance evaluation of officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Police."

Decree No. 5305/26 "Regulating Law No. 7424/25 'Establishing the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry'";

Decree No. 5970/2026 "Regulating Law No. 6202/2018 'Adopting Standards for the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Comprehensive Care for Children and Adolescents Who Are Victims of Sexual Abuse' and establishing the National Program for the Prevention and Care of Children and Adolescents Who Are Victims of Sexual Abuse."

Decree No. 5647/2026 "Regulating Article 93 of Law No. 7424 'Establishing the Unified National Registry and Cadastral System and the Unified National Registry'."

RESOLUTIONS

1913

Resolution No. 14/1913 (Regarding judicial deposits and withdrawals).

Resolution of January 24, 1913 (Regarding judicial deposits).

1924

Resolution No. 3/1924 (Commissions to Justices of the Peace).

1930

Decision of June 6, 1930. (Regarding the Mortgage Registry).

1935

Decision No. 20/1935 (Court-Issued Checks).

1937

Decision No. 4/1937 (Conditions of Confinement in Penitentiaries).

Resolution No. 19/1937 "Resolution on the Improved Organization of the General Property Registry."

Resolution No. 21/37 "Regulating Public Commercial Registries."

1938

Resolution No. 2/1938 (On preventive registrations and annotations).

1941

Resolution No. 8/1941 (Regarding the provisions of Article 118 of the Rural Code regarding marks and signs).

1946

Resolution No. 7/1946 (Regarding the slowness of criminal proceedings).

1949

Resolution No. 4/1949 (Provides that the towns of San Pedro, Villa del Rosario, Itacurubí del Rosario, San Estanislao, Lima, Unión, Tacuatí, Villa Curuguati, Capitán Bado, Altos, Caacupé Tobatí, San Bernardino, Atyrá, Emboscada, Arroyos, and Esteros belong to the Fifth Section; and to the First Section: Capital: the districts of Catedral, Recoleta, and Encarnación; and in the countryside: Concepción, Belén, Horqueta, Pedro Juan Caballero, Lo-reto, Villa Vista, and Puerto Max).

1951

Resolution No. 10/1951 (Organizes the ten sections of the Registry).

1952

Resolution No. 3/1952

Resolution No. 4/1952 (Suspension of auctions).

Resolution No. 9/1952 (Recommends that members of the judiciary abstain from political activities that are not absolutely essential to the exercise of their civic rights as citizens).

Resolution No. 10/1952 (Amends Resolution No. 10/1951 regarding the sections of the Registers).

1955

Resolution No. 8/1955 (The Fifth Section of the General Property Registry shall, on an interim basis, make the entries provided for in Article 50 of Law No. 236/1954).

1956

Resolution No. 5/1956 (Provides that the districts of Encarnación and Carapeguá in the Tenth Section are transferred to the Eighth and Ninth Sections, respectively, and that the districts of Itauguá, Areguá, and Ypacaraí, belonging to the Sixth Section, are transferred to the Fifth Section).

1957

Resolution No. 9/1957 (Regarding case files).

1959

Resolution No. 1/1959 (Court

Messengers). Resolution No. 5/1959

(Notifications).

1961

Resolution No. 5/61 (Regarding the Issuance of Notification Forms; amends Resolution No. 1/1959).

Decision No. 7/1961 (Report of the Justices).

1963

Resolution No. 7/1963 (The Second Section of the General Property Registry for registrations in the San Roque District of the Capital. The Seventh Section will be incorporated into the Motor Vehicles Section, thereby creating a second section responsible for motor vehicles).

1964

Resolution No. 11/1964 (Report of the magistrates).

1965

Resolution No. 3/1965 (Regarding the schedules of medical examiners). Resolution No. 9/1965 (Supervision and disciplinary authority of the Court of Appeals in the judicial districts of the interior).

1966

Resolution No. 6/1966 (Handover of case files).

1968

Resolution No. 6/1968 (The Third Section of the General Property Registry shall be responsible for the entries provided for in Law No. 677/1960 "On Ownership of Floors and Apartments").

1969

Resolution No. 6/1969 (On the action for protection).

1981

Resolution No. 2/1981 (Provides that the District of Trinidad is part of the Second Section of the General Property Registry).

1982

Resolutions No. 3/1982 (Requirements for auctioneers).

Resolution No. 4/1982 (Regarding registration fees).

1983

Resolution No. 2/1983 (Regarding notifications by registered mail and the assignment of court clerks in courts and tribunals).

Resolution No. 4/1983 (Inspection of notary public offices pursuant to Article 33 of the COJ

Resolution No. 7/1983 (Prohibits judges and officials of the Judiciary from participating in political activities or serving as referees in sports organizations and other entities, without this implying any restriction on the

exercise of the civic rights that the National Constitution grants to citizens).

Resolution No. 11/1983 (On the interpretation of Article 191 of the COJ).

Resolution No. 18/1983 (Closure of the previous year's case files; reports from courts to the Supreme Court regarding inspections of notary offices, requests by notaries to registries for certificates of title status, and blocked entries).

Decision No. 19/1983 (Regarding trainees).

1984

Resolution No. 4/1984 (Authorization of the Judiciary's Securities Vault).

Resolution No. 5/1984 (Regulating Articles 33 and 147 of the COJ regarding the inspection of notarial registries).

Resolution No. 7/1984 (Regarding information pertaining to notaries public and establishing rules governing the notarial function in accordance with the provisions of Articles 103, 105, 120, 33, and 147; 130, 251, and 252 of the Code of Judicial Organization and relevant provisions of the Civil Code).

Resolution No. 18/1984 (Clarifies certain provisions of Resolution No. 7, dated April 2, 1984).

Resolution No. 32/1984 (Proper attire for attorneys appearing in court).

Resolution No. 6/1984 (Provides that the Mariano Roque Alonso District of the Fourth Section is transferred to the Second Section, and the Fernando de la Mora District of the Sixth Section is transferred to the Third Section of the Property Registry).

Resolution No. 7/1984 (On the regulation of notary offices and the reporting of a notary's domicile).

Resolution No. 12/1984 (Request for certificates of ownership and availability via telex). Repealed by Resolution No. 513/2008

Resolution No. 18/1984 (Clarification of Resolution No. 7/1984—
).

Resolution No. 32/1984 (Regarding appropriate attire for attorneys for hearings and presentations).

1985

Resolution No. 34/1985 (Requirements for Court Officers).

Resolution No. 38/1985 (Prohibition on attaching draft orders or rulings to attorneys' briefs and the obligation of court clerks to reject them).

Resolution No. 40/1985 (Provides that the District of San Lorenzo, currently belonging to the Sixth Section, shall become part of the Ninth Section of the General Property Registry).

Resolution No. 41/1985 (The registration of documents in the Powers of Attorney and Vessels Sections shall be carried out in accordance with the same procedures as those for the registration of mortgages).

Resolution No. 46/1985 (Regarding the distribution of lawsuits filed within the labor jurisdiction).

Resolution No. 50/1985 (Appointment of judicial auctioneers).

Resolution No. 51/1985 (Prohibiting judges and officials
from providing information to the media regarding cases, and recommends that attorneys refrain from publicly disclosing legal briefs that are detrimental to dignity).

Resolution No. 58/1985 (Regarding the allocation of cases to be heard by the Courts of Appeal). Articles 1 and 3 partially amended by Resolutions No. 14/89 and 64/97 and subsequently partially amended by Resolution No. 518/2008).

1986

Resolution No. 72/1986 (Visits by criminal trial court judges of the capital to correctional facilities).

Resolution No. 77/1986 (Regarding the exercise of the presidency of the courts).

Resolution No. 79/1986 (Regarding the deposit of child support payments into a court account).

Resolution No. 84/1986 Authorizes the General Directorate of Public Registries to extend the procedure for attaching a certified copy of deeds in cases of acquisition of title for the simultaneous creation of a mortgage).

Resolution No. 85/1986 (Filing of documents with the General Directorate of Public Registries—formalities).

Resolution No. 93/1986 (Regarding the moderation of language used by attorneys in written submissions and statements to the oral and written press, and during hearings).

1987

Resolution No. 97/1987 (Jurisdiction of civil and commercial courts pursuant to Article 38 of the Code of Judicial Organization).

Resolution No. 101/1987 (Regarding the Certified Public Accountant).

Resolution No. 109/1987 *"Provides that the registration of the articles of incorporation of commercial companies, as well as the issuance of certificates of initial entries in commercial ledgers, shall be processed exclusively before the Public Registry of Commerce, under the General Directorate of Public Registries."* Amended

Resolution No. 111/1987 (Registration with the Public Registry of Commerce shall be conducted using the same system currently used for the registration of mortgages).

Resolution No. 112/1987 (Authorizes the General Directorate of Public Registries to ensure that all offices under the aforementioned Directorate register documents submitted using the same system provided for the registration of mortgages, upon verification of the original document to be registered).

Resolution No. 117/1987 (Regulates Article 311 of the Code of Judicial Organization. Special Folio).

Resolution No. 119/1987 (Regarding fees charged by court clerks for the issuance of certificates of property award, with exemptions for those covered by a certificate of indigence and veterans of the Chaco War).

1988

Resolution No. 127/1988 (Establishment of Incoming and Outgoing Registers in the Courts of Appeal).

Resolution No. 135/1988 (Expands Resolution No. 109/1987 regarding the registration of the incorporation of commercial companies, the issuance of certificates of signature in commercial ledgers, and the processing of such matters before the Court of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters).

1989

Resolution No. 14/1989 (Amends Articles 1, 2, and 5 of Resolution No. 58/1985 regarding the removal of case files from the criminal court system).

Resolution No. 18/1989 (Regarding the exercise of the presidency of the courts in the interior judicial districts).

1990

Resolution No. 31/1990 (Establishes the Judicial Information Technology Section).

1993

Resolution No. 101/1993 (Functions of the Judicial Branch's Social Service).

1994

Resolution No. 127/1994 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial District of Concepción).

1995

Resolution No. 136/1995 (Regarding the Criminal Records Office).

1996

Resolution No. 15/1996 (Transfer of criminal case files to the Court Archives).

Resolution No. 24/1996 "On the territorial jurisdiction of courts established by law: Capital District, Caaguazú, San Pedro Alto Paraná, Canindeyú, and Guairá, Misiones."

Resolution No. 30/1996 (Regarding the Prison Supervision Unit of the Supreme Court of Justice). Amended by Resolution No. 1660/22

1997

Resolution No. 47/1997 (Regarding the exercise of the presidency of the chambers of the Court of Auditors).

Resolution No. 49/1997 *(Commission to Presidents of Judicial Districts in the interior, oversight functions over judges, officials, court clerks, and other units of the Judiciary within their jurisdiction).* Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 50/1997 "Regulating Article 173 of Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization,' regarding the registration of translators and interpreters."

Resolution No. 51/1997 (On the distribution of case files by shift by the Clerk's Office, Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance, Juvenile Courts, and Labor Courts).

Resolution No. 55/1997 (Notarial Materials). Resolution No.

58/97 (Amends Resolution No. 55/1997).

Resolution No. 60/1997 (Regarding the incarceration of defendants or convicted persons with mental illness in prisons).

Resolution No. 62/1997 (Amends Article 7 of Resolution No. 26/1996 regarding the composition of the Examination Board for the Competitive Examination).

Resolution No. 64/1997 (Amending Resolution No. 58/1985, Articles 1, 2, and 3, regarding the removal of cases from the docket in civil and commercial courts).

Resolution No. 65/1997 (Records and reports to be maintained by Justices of the Peace).

Resolution No. 68/1997 (Amending Article 311 of the Code of Judicial Organization, Real Folio). Suspended by Resolution No. 1692/2023 "Ordering the suspension of the use of the real folio system in paper form in the first and horizontal property sections of the Real Estate Registry."

Resolution No. 70/1997 (Regarding the re-registration of registry entries or the reconstruction of properties, and procedures in cases of lost properties).

Resolution No. 71/1997 (Lost protocols or master deeds).

Resolution No. 75/1997 (During judicial recesses, this Court may be convened to address matters as provided by law).

1998

Resolution No. 84/1998 (Certificate of title status in cases of subdivisions and divisions).

Decision No. 89/1998 (Declared mandatory the use of a seal or stamp bearing the registration number for all legal professionals participating in proceedings).

Resolution No. 91/1998 (Effective September 1 of the current year, it is hereby mandated that the registration number of attorneys acting as agents be included in the powers of attorney and letters of authorization granted to them, as well as in the pleadings filed. This requirement also applies to attorneys acting as counsel).

Resolution No. 92/1998 (Internal Regulations of the General Directorate of Public Registries).

Resolution No. 101/1998 (Regarding registration). Suspended by Resolution No. 1692/2023 "Which provides for the suspension of the use of the real folio system in paper form in the first and condominium sections of the Real Estate Registry."

Resolution No. 104/1998 "Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 24/1996 (Regarding territorial jurisdiction, Court of First Instance of Caacupé).

1999

Resolution No. 108/1999 (Provides that, for the purposes of complying with Article 2 of Resolution No. 75 of December 31, 1997, each court shall be composed of the judges on recess from the same level of jurisdiction).

Resolution No. 109/1999 (Amendment to Resolution No. 75/1997) (Stating that during this year's judicial recess, all Justices of the Supreme Court of Justice who are within the territory of the Republic are on call and may sign documents of the Supreme Court of Justice).

Resolution No. 113/1999 (Office for the Preliminary Identification of Defendants; Obligations of Judges; Ruling; Statistical Report; Criminal History Report; Content and Limits; Classification; Format; National Database).

Resolution No. 112/1999 (Duties of the Medical Examiner).

Resolution No. 113/1999 "Office for the Preliminary Identification of Defendants. Creation and Functions."

Resolution No. 117/1999 (Control of the Publication and Administration of Materials for Notarial Use).

Resolution No. 119/1999 (Functions of the Statistical Offices of the Judicial Districts of the Republic. Designation of the Statistical Data Processing Section of the Judiciary (Civil Statistics). Creation of the Central Department of Statistics of the Judiciary with the function of coordinating the Civil Statistics and Criminal Statistics Sections).

Resolution No. 121/1999 (Regarding the registration of court clerks; Article 7 repealed).

Resolution No. 122/1999 "Regulating and approving the appointment of electoral court judges to perform the functions provided for in Law No. 1444/99 'Regulating the transition period to the new criminal procedure system.'"

Resolution No. 123/1999 (Regarding the jurisdictional functions of itinerant judges).

Resolution No. 125/1999 "Authorizes the renaming of the Department of Adoption and Family Placement of the Technical Center for Social Services to the Department of Mediation and Family Placement, pursuant to Law No. 1137/1998, 'which provided for the channeling of adoption and family placement proceedings through the State Attorney General's Office.'"

Resolution No. 128/1999 (Confirms the validity of Resolution No. 117/1999).

Resolution No. 129/1999 (Authorizes the printing, through the Judicial Branch's Printing Services, of special forms for use by the General Directorate of Public Registries: B4 Certificate of Ownership; C3 Ownership Report).

Resolution No. 130/1999 (Establishment of the Condominium Section).

Resolution No. 142/1999 (Requires judicial support professionals to provide proof of name and registration).

2000

Resolution No. 152/2000 (Requirements for registration as judicial auctioneers).

Resolution No. 153/2000 (Establishing the start and end times and the six-hour workday), repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 154/2000 (Approval of the regulations governing the transitional judicial organization of the criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Law No. 1,444/99).

Resolution No. 160/2000 (Competitive examination for the registration of expert witnesses in indigenous culture).

Resolution No. 164/2000 (Establishes the standard format for the transmission, via fax, of judicial documents and other jurisdictional and administrative communications).

Resolution No. 181/2000 "Clarifies that Resolution No. 49/1997, regarding proposals for candidates for appointments, promotions, or transfers submitted by the Judicial Districts, is not binding." Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 182/2000 (Expands the scope of Resolution No. 60/1997 (Regarding the detention of mentally ill individuals who have been indicted or convicted).

Resolution No. 183/2000 (Term and Continuation of Office).

Resolution No. 185/2000 (Establishment of appellate courts in inland districts).

Resolution No. 186/2000 (Sets prices for forms and services related to motorcycles and mopeds).

Resolution No. 187/2000 (On the jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance of Paraguarí).

Resolution No. 192/2000 (Sets retail prices for forms used in Public Registries).

Resolution No. 198/2000 (Regarding the implementation of voluntary mediation in Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance, Juvenile Courts, and Labor Courts).

2001

Resolution No. 198/2001 (Regulations Governing the Mediation

Service). Resolution No. 207/2001 (Incompatibility with the Position

of Public Auctioneer

).

Resolution No. 209/2001 "Organizing the Support Offices of the Criminal Justice System."

Resolution No. 217/2001 (Regarding the allocation to the First and Second Chambers of the Court of Appeals of appeals concerning amparo, habeas corpus, and habeas data, pursuant to Law No. 1444/1999).

Resolution No. 224/2001 (Equating the practice of law with that of certain judicial officials).

Resolution No. 225/2001 (Regarding the Issuance and Renewal of Identification Cards for Court Officers and Judicial Auctioneers).

Resolution No. 229/2001 (Establishing the appointment of judicial auctioneers through the computer system).

Resolution No. 230/2001 (Regarding authorizations for minors).

Resolution No. 232/2001 "Expanding and amending Resolution No. 229/2001 on the Appointment of Auctioneers."

Resolution No. 237/2001 "Organization of the Criminal Jurisdiction During the Judicial Recess."

Resolution No. 239/2001 (Extends Resolution No. 198 of December 27, 2000, on the implementation of mediation in the Courts of General Jurisdiction and the Courts of First Instance for Civil and Commercial Matters, Juvenile Matters, and Labor Matters in San Lorenzo, Luque, and Lambaré).

2002

Resolution No. 245/2002 (Regarding the Integration of Courts of Appeal During the Judicial Recess).

Resolution No. 251/2002 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of Courts of First Instance in the Judicial Districts of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú).

Resolution No. 252/2002 (Regulating leave and other matters pertaining to judicial branch officials). Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 253/2002 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of Courts of First Instance: Asunción, Filadelfia, Luque, San Lorenzo, Capiatá, J. Augusto Saldívar, Lambaré, Paraguarí, Caacupé).

Resolution No. 258/2002 "The Criminal Records Office may only record rulings that, with respect to juveniles who have violated criminal law, impose a custodial sentence by means of a final, definitive, and enforceable judgment, as provided for in Article 206 of Law 1680/01." The Criminal Statistics Office may only provide information on final judgments that

impose correctional measures, to the individual concerned, and to judicial magistrates, judges, prosecutors, and defenders of children and adolescents).

2003

Resolution No. 269/2003 (Expands Resolution No. 224/2001)

Resolution No. 271/2003 (Regarding the designation of the "Court of for Adolescents").

Resolution No. 278/2003 (Amends Resolution No. 20/1935, regarding court checks).

Resolution No. 279/2003 "Regulating court accounts."

Resolution No. 282/2003 (Amends Resolution No. 278/2003, regarding court checks).

Resolution No. 286/2003 "Establishes that those represented by Public Defenders are exempt from paying court clerks in the criminal jurisdiction for the services provided by the latter as set forth in Article 5 of Resolution No. 20 of September 5, 1984."

2004

Resolution No. 301/2004 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance of Santa Rita).

Resolution No. 304/2004 (Amends Resolution No. 282/2003 regarding court checks).

Ruling No. 319/2004 "Regulating the Granting or Revocation of Precautionary Measures (Regulation of Subparagraph 1) of Article 247 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: (Regulations for Article 247 of Law No. 1286/1998, criminal record reports, 24-Hour Service Office, Directorate of Technology and Communications, transmission of criminal records, responsibility of the National Police).

Resolution No. 321/2004 (Amending Resolution No. 253/2002 (Regarding the jurisdiction of the Concepción Judicial District: Puerto Pinasco, Pozo Colorado, and Río Verde).

Resolution No. 323/2004 (Clarifies paragraph 2 of Article 2 of Resolution No. 49/1997 regarding commissions for judges, clerks, or other officials). Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2023 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 337/2004 (Inclusion of VAT in professional fees when issuing rulings by attorneys, legal representatives, expert witnesses, and other court officials).

2005

Resolution No. 261/2005 (Regulating the granting of subsidies and other supplementary allowances to officials of the Judiciary (Partially amended by Resolutions No. 354/2005 (Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 261 dated December 12, 2002, and Resolution No. 637/2010 (Amends Article 4 of Resolution No. 261 dated December 12, 2002))

Resolution No. 348/2005 (Rotation of Court Auditors).

Resolution No. 358/2005 "Establishing and Regulating the Administrative Functions of Court Clerks, Directors, Chiefs, and Supervisors in the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 359/2005 (Intermediate-stage criminal judges intervene to replace preliminary-stage criminal judges).

Resolution No. 361/2005 (Provides for the implementation of a Voluntary Mediation Service in the Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance, the Courts for Children and Adolescents, the Justices of the Peace, and the Civil Courts of the country's judicial districts).

Resolution No. 369/2005 (Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 361/2005 (regarding the implementation of the mediation service in the courts of all judicial districts nationwide).

Resolution No. 370/2005 (Regarding Regulations for the Filing Desk for Lawsuits to be Initiated in the Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance),

Joint Resolution No. 376/2005 (Scheduling of Hearings Involving Trustees).

Resolution No. 378/2005 (Regarding the procedure for registering common-law marriages).

Resolution No. 379/2005 (Procedure for Compliance with Article 2073 of the Civil Code, Family Property).

Resolution No. 380/2005 (Scheduling System Regarding Letters Rogatory, Signing of Commercial Ledgers, and Other Matters, Civil and Commercial Courts of First Instance). Resolution No. 1271/2018 "Paraguayan Judicial Mediator Day."

Resolution No. 389/2005 (Requiring judges to comply with Articles 539, 543, 558, and 559 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

Resolution No. 390/2005 "Code of Judicial Ethics."

Resolution No. 398/2005 (Execution of Judicial Orders
).

Resolution No. 399/2005 "Regulating Law No. 2702/2005, which expands Section II, Article 60 of Law No. 879/81 "Code of Judicial Organization."

2006

Resolution No. 408/2006 (Amending Resolution No. 390 of 2005 "Code of Judicial Ethics").

Resolution No. 410/2006 (Providing for the relocation of the Criminal Guarantee Court of Santa Rosa del Aguaray from San Pedro).

Resolution No. 411/2006 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Horqueta Preliminary Criminal Court).

Resolution No. 417/2006 (Regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Criminal Preliminary Hearing Courts of Paraguarí, Carapeguá, Quiindy, and Ybicuí).

Resolution No. 423/2006 (Lawyers' briefs on security paper
).

Resolution No. 425/2006 "Approves the implementation plan for the Pilot Plan for the Project to Protect Whistleblowers of Acts of Public Corruption."

Resolution No. 428/2006 "Declaring the application of Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods, particularly mediation, to be in the interest of the administration of justice."

Resolution No. 432/2006 (Regarding procedures for the transfer of notarial records).

Resolution No. 435/2006 (Extending Resolution No. 224/2001).

2007

Order No. 461/2007 (Amends Order No. 453/2007, Concepción and Horqueta, Yby Ja'u Criminal Court of Guarantees).

Joint Resolution No. 463/2007 "To extend the implementation of the Mediation Service in criminal matters to the Courts of Settlement and Sentencing within the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Judicial District of Guairá, the Judicial District of Itapúa, the Judicial District of Concepción, the Judicial District of Amambay, the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, the Paraguarí Judicial District, and the Cordillera Judicial District."

Resolution No. 464/2007 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 466/2007 (Extends the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk to Pedro Juan Caballero in the Judicial District of Amambay.

Resolution No. 467/2007 "To extend the implementation of the Mediation Service in criminal matters to the Courts of Settlement and Sentencing within the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Judicial District of Guairá, the Judicial District of Itapúa, the Judicial District of Concepción, the Judicial District of Amambay, the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, the Paraguarí Judicial District, and the Cordillera Judicial District."

Resolution No. 468/2007 (Extends the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk to the city of Pilar in the Judicial District of Ñeembucú).

Resolution No. 471/2007 (Amends Article 2 of Resolution No. 469 of August 7, 2007, regarding leave for officials of the General Directorate of Public Registries.

Resolution No. 472/2007 "Establishment of the Office of Institutional Integrity of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 473/2007 "On New Functions Related to Statistics and Judicial Records."

Resolution No. 478/2007 "Establishing the General Directorate of Judicial Management Audits."

Resolution No. 479/2007 "Admission of *Amicus Curiae* in Judicial Proceedings"

Resolution No. 501/2007 (Approving the regulations for the awarding of scholarships to officials and justices of the Supreme Court of Justice, submitted by the Human Resources Directorate).

2008

Resolution No. 512/2008 "Extending the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk to the Central Judicial District."

Resolution No. 513/2008 (Regarding the Fax and Image Service at the General Directorate of Public Registries. On the authorization of the Public Registries Reception Desk)

Resolution No. 518/2008 "Amending the provisions of Articles 1, 2, and 5 of Resolution No. 58/85 regarding the unsealing of case files in the labor courts."

Resolution No. 519/2008 (Regarding the Central Judicial District).

Resolution No. 522/2008 "Amending Articles 17, 26, and 27 of Resolution No. 464/07."

Resolution No. 524/2008 (Judicial Branch Case Law Database). It provides that Resolutions and Judgments, as well as Interlocutory Orders issued by each Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, shall be forwarded from the various Chambers to the corresponding Judicial Secretariat in digital format, simultaneously with the delivery of the

in triplicate and signed, so that they may be entered into the computerized management system installed in the various Judicial Secretariats. Likewise, they are to be numbered and dated within the aforementioned system, using the digital signature of the Judicial Clerk as a security mechanism for processing the Resolution—Directorate of Information Technology, Division of Research, Legislation, and Publications (now the Institute for Legal Research), and the Communications Directorate of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Resolution No. 525/2008 "Amending Article 1 of Resolution No. 519/2008 with respect to the jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance of Luque and San Lorenzo.

Resolution No. 532/2008 "Providing that any change of address by attorneys, solicitors, notaries, and other judicial officers not employed by the Judiciary must be reported to the General Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 533/2008 "Establishing the Directorate of Integrity Affairs 2006–2010, as drafted by the Promotional Council of the National Integrity System (CISNI)."

Resolution No. 537/2008 "To expand the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk by implementing a case distribution system."

Resolution No. 540/2008 "Whereby the provisions previously enacted regarding the regulation of the auctioneer's role are consolidated into a single legal text, Resolution No. 232 dated December 4, 2001, is amended, and the system for the random selection of auctioneers is extended to all judicial districts of the Republic.

Resolution No. 542/2008 "Approving the 2006–2010 National Integrity Plan prepared by the Steering Committee of the National Integrity System (CISNI).

Resolution No. 543/2008 "Extending the Constitutional Guarantees Reception Desk by implementing the Case Distribution System in the City of Caaguazú, Caaguazú Judicial District."

Resolution No. 549/2008 (If, in a case pending before any judicial body of the Judiciary, a doubt arises regarding the validity or legal interpretation of MERCOSUR regulatory instruments).

Resolution No. 513/2008 " Regarding the Fax and Image Service at the General Directorate of Public Registries" (repeals Resolutions 12/1984, 83/1986, 131/1988, 135/1988, 141/1988, and 421/2006).

Resolution No. 517/2008 "Establishing the Position of Judicial Facilitator and the Office of Judicial Facilitators, and Approving the Regulations Governing Judicial Facilitators"

Resolution No. 532/2008 "Providing that any change of address by attorneys, solicitors, notaries, and other court officials not employed by the Judiciary must be reported to the General Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice."

2009

Resolution No. 577/2009 "Expanding Article 4 of Resolution No. 279 of June 17, 2003" (issuance of a bank check in favor of the beneficiary).

Resolution No. 583/2009 "Expanding the scope of Resolution No. 524/2008."

Resolution No. 587/2009 (Establishing the number of cases per session for those courts with more than one session, in the Courts of First Instance of the Judicial District in the civil, commercial, labor, and juvenile jurisdictions of the Judicial District of Caaguazú).

Resolution No. 591/2009 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Capital's Sentencing Courts."

Resolution No. 592/2009 (Regulating leave for judges, public defenders, and court clerks) Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023

2010

Resolution No. 601/2010 "Extending Resolution No. 587/2009, which establishes the case distribution system for all courts of first instance in the Caaguazú Judicial District that have more than one session, within the Guairá Judicial District."

Resolution No. 604/2010 "Providing for the implementation of the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Capital's Trial Courts effective March 15, 2010."

Resolution No. 605/2010 "Which provides for the implementation of the case intake desk for the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors of the capital, effective April 12, 2010."

Resolution No. 606/2010, "Approving the Procedures Manual for the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of Oral Trials, and extends the term of the Capital's Sentencing Courts established by Resolution No. 2380 dated December 29, 2009."

Resolution No. 610/2010 "Providing for the implementation of the intake desk for the Courts of Appeal and the Court of Auditors of the capital as of April 26, 2010."

Resolution No. 615/2010 (Approval of the Internal Regulations of the Judiciary's Voluntary Retirement Program)

Resolution No. 616/2010 "Providing that the functions corresponding to the Office of Institutional Integrity and the Directorate of International Affairs shall be carried out by the 'Directorate of International Affairs and Institutional Integrity' within the Strategy and Institutional Support Division of the Supreme Court of Justice"

Resolution No. 617/2010 "Whereby the 'Technical Forensic Office' is established within the Jurisdictional Area of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 623/2010 "(Revokes the authorization to print the special forms currently in effect under Resolution No. 341/2005 and Resolution

371/2011 and authorizes the incorporation, in digital format, into the computer systems of the special forms mentioned in Article 1, subsections (a) and (b), of Resolution No. 341/2005).

Resolution No. 633/2010 "Whereby it is resolved to ratify the content of the '100 Rules of Brasilia' on access to justice for people in vulnerable situations."

Resolution No. 634/2010 "Establishing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of the Sentencing Courts of the Central Judicial District."

Resolution No. 639/2010 "Implementing the operations of the San Lorenzo 24-hour service office."

Resolution No. 642/2010 "Providing that complaints of domestic violence filed outside the normal public service hours of the Capital's Justices of the Peace Courts shall be referred through the Supreme Court of Justice's 24-Hour Service Office."

Resolution No. 643/2010 "Regulating Article 168 of the Code of Judicial Organization and Articles 477 and 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with respect to the information contained in notices of judicial auctions."

Resolution No. 650/2010 "Establishing the shift schedule for the Juvenile Criminal Courts of the Cordillera Judicial District."

Resolution No. 652/2010 "Providing for the distribution of cases in the Courts of First Instance of Luque that have more than one docket."

Resolution No. 656/2010 "Establishing the order of substitution for judges."

Resolution No. 657/2010 "Establishing the guidelines for the Institutional Policy on Gender Mainstreaming of the Paraguayan Judiciary."

Resolution No. 662/2010 "Regulating the procedure of the 24-Hour Assistance Office for the filing of complaints regarding domestic violence."

Resolution No. 665/2010 "Providing that in cases of recusal, challenge, or other impediment involving criminal judges of first instance, the case file shall be returned to the criminal case intake desk by the court that is impeded, for a new random assignment."

Resolution No. 667/2010 "Whereby the case intake system of the Courts of First Instance in Civil and Labor Matters is adjusted."

Resolution No. 670/2010 "Approving the Statistical Information Compilation Form (FRIE)."

2011

Resolution No. 675/2011 "Providing for the implementation of Judicial Secretariat IV, which shall report to the Criminal Chamber."

Resolution No. 678/2011 "Amending Resolution No. 591/09 to establish the new composition of Sentencing Courts for the handling of oral trials to be assigned by lot by the Office of Coordination and Monitoring of the Capital's Sentencing Courts."

Resolution No. 680/2011 "Providing that the Criminal Court of Guarantees, headquartered in the city of María Auxiliadora, Tomás Romero Pereira district, shall have jurisdiction over cases originating from the localities of San Rafael del Paraná, Mayor Julio Otaño, Yatytay, Natalio, Edelira, Capitán Meza, Carlos A. López, Itapúa Poty, Virgen de Fátima, Alto Verá, and Pirapó, which fall within the Judicial District of Itapúa."

Resolution No. 683/2011 "Whereby it is provided that Resolution No. 667/2010, which adjusts the filing system for the First Instance Civil and Labor Courts, shall take effect as of March 21, 2011.

Resolution No. 684/2011 "Whereby Article 39 of Resolution No. 464/2007 is amended."

Resolution No. 685/2011 "Regarding the provision of travel tickets and per diem allowances to judges and officials in the country's judicial districts."

Resolution No. 689/2011 "(Provides that one of the positions of Criminal and Sentencing Judge in the Concepción Judicial District shall perform the duties of a judge in the town of Yby Yaú)."

Resolution No. 690/2011 "Authorizing the development and implementation of a web-based query system accessible to registered notaries, for the purpose of obtaining reports from the Registry of Prohibitions of the General Directorate of Public Registries."

Resolution No. 691/2011 "Whereby it is provided that the Court of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters of María Auxiliadora, located in Ciudad María Auxiliadora, Tomás Romero Pereira District, shall have jurisdiction over cases originating from the towns of San Rafael del Paraná, Mayor Julio Otaño, Yatytay, Natalio, Edelira, Capitán Meza, Carlos A. López, Itapúa Poty, Virgen de Fátima, Alto Verá, and Pirapó, which fall within the Judicial District of Itapúa."

Resolution No. 695/2011 "Amending Article 4 of Resolution No. 478 dated October 9, 2007, establishing a new organizational structure for the Directorate of Judicial Management Audits, creating the Department of Analysis and Planning, the Department of Scheduled Field Audits, and the Department of Immediate Response Audits, replacing the existing units, and providing for the renaming of the General Directorate of Judicial Management to the General Directorate of Jurisdictional Audits."

Resolution No. 698/2011 "Whereby Article 4 of Resolution No. 464 of June 16, 2007, is amended."

Resolution No. 706/2011 "Regulating the requirements for the appointment and registration of mediators."

Resolution No. 709/2011 "Approving the Regulations Governing the Judicial Branch's Disciplinary System."

Resolution No. 715/2011 (Approval of the Internal Regulations of the Judiciary's Voluntary Retirement Program).

Resolution No. 716/2011 "Expanding Article 76 of Resolution No. 709 of July 18, 2011."

Resolution No. 723/2011 (Revokes the authorization to print the special forms, which were put into effect by Article 1, subsections

(a) and (b) of Resolution No. 341/2005, and Articles 2 and 3 of Resolution No. 371/11, and authorizes their incorporation in digital format into institutional computer systems).

Joint Resolution No. 724/2011 "Establishing provisions regarding the special forms of the General Directorate of Public Registries."

Decree No. 725/2011 "Establishing provisions regarding special forms pertaining to 'Family Property' and 'Trademarks and Signs'."

Resolution No. 726/2011 "Whereby the first paragraph of Article 61 of Resolution No. 709 of July 18, 2011, is amended."

Resolution No. 728/2011 (Approves the Manual of Organization and Functions and the Manual of Administrative Management of the Court of Auditors, which took effect on November 1, 2011).

Resolution No. 732/2011 (Approves the implementation of special forms attached to this Resolution, in accordance with Resolutions Nos. 623/2010, 624/2010, and 625/2011).

Resolution No. 737/2011 "Whereby the forms for the submission of quarterly and annual reports by notaries public are approved."

2012

Resolution No. 723/2012 (Repeals special forms and authorizes their incorporation in digital format).

Resolution No. 744/2012 "Establishing the rotation system for the Courts of First Instance for Children and Adolescents in the Judicial District of Cordillera."

Resolution No. 745/2012 "Establishing the duty roster system for the Justices of the Peace in the Districts of Santísima Trinidad and La Catedral."

Resolution No. 747/2012 "Providing for the Replacement of Resolutions No. 748/2012 "Authorizing Clerk's Office No. 2 of the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents of Fernando de la Mora and Clerk's Office No. 2 of the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters of Fernando de la Mora."

Resolution No. 749/2012 "Establishing an extension of the implementation of Resolution No. 732 of November 29, 2011."

Resolution No. 751/2012 "Amending Resolution No. 618/2010, regarding changes to the Court's organizational chart."

Resolution No. 753/2012 "Implementing the computerized system for the Filing Office and the Case Registry of the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents in the capital."

Resolution No. 754/2012 "Establishing the Intellectual Property Rights Directorate of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 756/2012 "Amending Resolution No. 749 of February 28, 2012."

Resolution No. 779/2012 "Approving the organizational chart of the Motor Vehicle Registry Directorate."

Resolution No. 780/2012 "Establishing the weekly docket schedule for the Capital's Courts for Children and Adolescents, for cases of child abuse and protective measures."

Resolution No. 781/2012 "Establishing the procedure at the Reception Desk of the Jurisdiction for Children and Adolescents."

Resolution No. 783/2012 "Approving the Code of Good Governance of the Judiciary of the Republic of Paraguay."

Resolution No. 788/2012 "Repealing the second paragraph of Article 7 of Resolution No. 250/2002, which regulates the payment of bonuses and allowances for responsibilities associated with office to officials of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 789/2012 (Establishing that cases involving illicit drug trafficking and related offenses, whether already initiated or to be initiated, shall also be heard by the Trial Courts and Courts of Appeal of the Capital).

Resolution No. 793/2012 "Regulating the proper use of the Protocol as a tool for organizing the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Justice itself and the judicial districts of the Republic."

2013

Resolution No. 799/2013 (Duty Roster System for the Justice of the Peace Courts of the Capital).

Resolution No. 802/2013 "Establishing the Environmental Law Directorate of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 803/2013 (Allowance for officials). Resolution

No. 804/2013 (Allowance based on academic degree).

Resolution No. 805/2013 (Allocation of a seniority bonus for Judicial Branch officials).

Resolution No. 806/2013 (Regulating certain aspects of the application of Article 320 of the Code of Judicial Organization and Law No. 2903/06 "Amending Article 280 of the Code of Judicial Organization, regarding the General Directorate of Public Registries").

Resolution No. 810/2013 (Regulating the appointments to Criminal and Civil Justices of the Peace, and establishing the distribution of dockets and case files).

Resolution No. 817/2013 "Establishing the Support Office for the Prosecution of Economic Crimes and Corruption Cases."

Resolution No. 820/2013 "Authorizing the implementation of the Online Filing System for the Criminal Jurisdiction" (Article 4 of Resolution No. 820/2013 is hereby repealed).

Resolution No. 821/2013 "Amending the structure of the Center for Judicial Studies (CIEJ) to serve as an International Judicial Training Center and a technical curriculum body for the ongoing training of judges and officials of the Judiciary."

Resolution No. 822/2013 "Ordering the registration and re-registration of court-appointed experts, translators, and public interpreters."

Resolution No. 827/2013 "Authorizing the implementation of the Online Filing System for criminal jurisdiction and postponing the effective date of Resolution No. 820/2013."

Resolution No. 829/2013 (Repealed by Resolution No. 1718/2023)

Resolution No. 830/2013 "Approving the amendment to the Joint Resolution No. 501/2007 regarding scholarship regulations).

Resolution No. 834/2013 (Prioritizes the deinstitutionalization of children and adolescents subject to foster care measures through the intervention of the Judicial Advisory Team, if applicable, or the Special Protection Directorate (DIPROE) of the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents, which shall conduct a search for the nuclear or extended family of children and adolescents living in protective care facilities and maintain family ties, with a view to their integration or reintegration into the family environment under safe conditions that guarantee their protection and continued full exercise of their rights).

Resolution No. 836/2013 (Which expands Resolution No. 822/2013 "Extending the registration and re-registration period for court-appointed experts, public translators and interpreters, and qualified technical experts for a period of 90 days").

Resolution No. 837/2013 (Establishes the Institute for Legal Research (a technical-legal body supporting the judicial function).

Resolution No. 838/2013 "Establishing the Implementation of the Languages Act in the Judiciary of the Republic of Paraguay."

Resolution No. 840/2013 "Approving the regulations for Law 4980/2013, which amends the motorcycle registration system."

Resolution No. 841/2013 "Establishing the Electronic Court Records Project."

Resolution No. 842/2013 (Establishing the Office of Constitutional Guarantees and Judicial Auctions of the President Rutherford B. Hayes Judicial District, to be located in the city of Villa Hayes).

Resolution No. 844/2013 "Whereby the Code of Ethics for Judicial Branch Officials is approved."

Resolution No. 845/2013 "Whereby it is resolved to implement the provisions of the 'United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders,' known as the 'Bangkok Rules.'"

Resolution No. 848/2013 (Establishes a quota of 200 cases for the Justice of the Peace Courts of Concepción).

Resolution No. 849/2013 "Implementing the Office for Coordination and Monitoring of Oral Trials in the Alto Paraná Judicial District."

Resolution No. 850/2013 "Establishing compliance guidelines for judicial adoption proceedings."

Resolution No. 851/2013 "Providing that one of the criminal judge positions created in the Judicial District of Cordillera shall perform the duties of 'Guarantee 2'."

Resolution No. 852/2013 "Amending Resolution No. 250/2002 and Resolution No. 347/2005, which regulate the payment of bonuses and gratuities to judges and officials of the Judiciary."

Resolution No. 853/2013 "Establishing the order and rotation of the Criminal Courts of Preliminary Hearings in Caacupé."

Resolution No. 855/2013 "Regulating and establishing guidelines for the processing and dissemination of information and the use of any lawful and appropriate means for such purposes, in accordance with Laws No. 1683/2001 and No. 1969/2002, and ensuring the receipt of truthful, responsible, and accurate information, as the public source of information, subject to the legal provisions in force."

Resolution No. 859/2013 "Whereby Resolution No. 84 of May 8, 1998, is amended."

Resolution No. 860/2013 "Adjusting the process for the recusal of trial courts in cases referred to oral proceedings."

Resolution No. 865/2013 (Establishing a Judicial Administration Council, reporting to this Court, responsible for the institution's administrative affairs)

Resolution No. 868/2013 "Specifying that the territorial jurisdiction of the courts located in the town of Vallemí is extended to the entire district of San Lázaro."

Resolution No. 869/2013 (Provides that the Court of Zevallos Cué shall be renamed the Justice of the Peace Court of Santísima Trinidad, 3rd Division. Extends the validity of Article 2 of Resolution No. 799/2013 to cases of domestic violence).

Resolution No. 870/2013 "Adjusting the procedure for filing additional cases and handling submissions related to child abuse and emergency protective measures within the jurisdiction of the Court for Children and Adolescents."

Joint Resolution No. 876/2014 "Approving the regulations of the Technical Commission for Support of Criminal Justice."

2014

Resolution No. 876/2014 "Approving the regulations of the Technical Commission for Support of Criminal Justice."

Resolution No. 878/2014 (Establishes that proceedings to be initiated, as well as those already initiated and pending before the Preliminary Hearing Courts throughout the Republic, that concern the criminal offense of smuggling shall be heard by the Preliminary Hearing Judge Specializing in Economic Crimes).

Resolution No. 879/2014 (Establishes that the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance for Civil and Commercial Matters of Itakyry extends to the locality of San Alberto in the Judicial District of Alto Paraná).

Resolution No. 880/2014, "Whereby the Internal Regulations for the Allocation of Education Subsidies for Minor Children of Judges and Officials of the Judiciary are Approved," amends Resolution No. 852/2014.

Resolution No. 881/2014 "Whereby Article 3 of Resolution No. 117/1999 is ratified, regarding materials for notarial use."

Resolution No. 882/2014 "Whereby the protocol of the inter-institutional committee (Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Ministry of Public Defense, and Public Prosecutor's Office) is approved as an alternative means of access to justice for adults deprived of liberty in Paraguay."

Joint Resolution No. 884/2014 "Establishing Judicial Secretariat No. 2 of the Criminal Court of Guarantees of Presidente Franco, Alto Paraná Judicial District."

Resolution No. 885/2014 (Amending Article 9 of Resolution No. 540/2008, on the Regulation of Auctioneers).

Resolution No. 886/2014 "Authorizing the implementation of the online system for reports and certificates of personal entries in the registry of prohibitions of the General Directorate of Public Registries."

Resolution No. 887/2014 (Establishes the implementation of the computerized management system for the registration and re-registration of trademarks and livestock brands, developed under an agreement with the Rural Association of Paraguay).

Resolution No. 892/2014 (Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice governing inter-institutional commissions).

Resolution No. 893/2014 (Extends Resolution No. 656/2010 regarding the order of substitution of judges) The portion pertaining to criminal matters was repealed by Law No. 2702/05, "Which Amends Section II, Article 60 of Law No. 879/81, 'Code of Judicial Organization.'"

Resolution No. 896/2014 (Provides for the implementation of electronic processing of judicial correspondence in all judicial offices with internal departments).

Resolution No. 897/2014 "(Grants the Environmental Law Directorate, under the CSJ, the status of 'Amicus Curiae' under the terms of Resolution No. 479/2007."

Resolution No. 898/2014 "Amending the organizational chart approved by Resolution No. 802/2013 and enacting the institutional organizational chart of the Environmental Law Directorate."

Resolution No. 901/2014 "Establishing the order and dockets of the Criminal Courts of First Instance of Salto del Guairá, Canindeyú Judicial District, and their respective Clerks' Offices."

Resolution No. 903/2014 "Amending the organizational chart of the Motor Vehicle Registry Directorate" (as set forth in Resolution No. 779/2012).

Resolution No. 904/2014 "Approving the Internal Regulations on Leave Granted to Judges of All Jurisdictions and Ranks in the Various Judicial Districts of the Republic of Paraguay." Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 905/2014 "Approving the organizational structure and the manual of organization and functions of the Mediation Directorate."

Resolution No. 906/2014 "Whereby the Courts of First Instance in Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters and for Children and Adolescents, established by the Judicial District of Boquerón and headquartered in Filadelfia, are authorized."

Resolution No. 907/2014 "Whereby the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents, established for the Judicial District of Concepción, is authorized."

Resolution No. 908/2014 "Whereby the Courts of First Instance in Labor Matters, created for the Judicial District of Central, are established."

Resolution No. 910/2014 "Amends Resolution No. 540 of September 2, 2008 "Which consolidates into a single legal text the provisions previously enacted regarding the regulation of the auctioneer's role, amends Resolution No. 232 dated December 4, 2001, and extends the system for the random selection of auctioneers to all judicial districts of the Republic."

Resolution No. 912/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, established by the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, is authorized."

Resolution No. 913/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, established by the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, is authorized."

Resolution No. 915/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, created by the Alto Paraná Judicial District, is authorized."

Resolution No. 916/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, established by the Alto Paraná Judicial District, is authorized."

Resolution No. 917/2014 "Whereby it is resolved to ratify the content of the Lima Declaration on Restorative Juvenile Justice."

Resolution No. 918/2014 "Whereby Articles 1, 2, and 3 of Resolution No. 913/2014 of the Supreme Court of Justice are repealed."

Resolution No. 919/2014 "Whereby the Criminal Enforcement Court, established by the Central Judicial District, is authorized to operate."

Resolution No. 920/2014 "Whereby the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters, created by the Amambay Judicial District, is authorized."

Resolution No. 921/2014 (Amending the organizational chart of the Supreme Court of Justice).

Resolution No. 922/2014 "Whereby Article 1 of Resolution No. 695/2011 of the Supreme Court of Justice is amended." Regarding the organizational structure of the Judicial Management Audit Office."

Resolution No. 930/2014 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents, created by the Alto Paraná Judicial District."

Order No. 931/2014 "Whereby the Court of Guarantees, created by the Alto Paraná Judicial District, is established."

Resolution No. 932/2014 "Whereby the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents, established for the Judicial District of Alto Paraná, is authorized" (Amended by Resolution No. 1508/2021).

Resolution No. 933/2014 "Whereby the Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, created for the Judicial District of Cordillera, is established."

Resolution No. 939/2014 "Whereby the structure of the General Directorate of Human Resources of the Supreme Court of Justice is expanded."

Resolution No. 940/2014 (Regularizes the appointments of the Criminal and Civil Justices of the Peace of Yuty)

Resolution No. 941/2014 "Amending Resolution No. 865/2013" (Amends the organizational chart of the Supreme Court of Justice).

Resolution No. 943/2014 "Authorizing the Criminal Sentencing Courts established for the Judicial District of Boquerón."

2015

Resolution No. 946/2015 "Establishing the Courts of First Instance in Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters, created for the Judicial District of Vila Hayes."

Resolution No. 947/2015 "Establishing the Juvenile Criminal Courts created for the Judicial District of Presidente Hayes."

Resolution No. 950/2015 "Whereby the courts created for the Judicial District of Guairá are authorized."

Resolution No. 951/2015 "Amending Article 5 of Resolution No. 656 of December 9, 2010" (repeals Articles 2 and 3 of Resolution No. 656/2010).

Resolution No. 952/2015 "Amending the scope of Resolution No. 893 of June 17, 2014."

Resolution No. 953/2015 "Expanding the composition of the Judicial Administration Council to include the position of Councilor for Audit and Control of Administrative Management."

Resolution No. 954/2015 "Whereby the content of the 'Manual of Best Practices in Strategic Planning for the Judiciary' is ratified and approved."

Resolution No. 958/2015 "Establishing the Justice of the Peace Court of Villarrica, created for the Judicial District of Guairá."

Resolution No. 960/2015 "Expanding the structure of the General Directorate of Human Resources of the Supreme Court of Justice, approved by Resolution No. 939/2014, and establishing the Department of Inclusion and Employment Support for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) within the Judiciary."

Resolution No. 961/2015 "Amending Resolution No. 709/2011, 'Regulations Governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary'."

Resolution No. 963/2015 "Authorizing the electronic submission of quarterly and annual reports by notaries public to the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 965/2015 "Establishing guidelines for the admission of children and adolescents in emergency situations to health care facilities as a precautionary protective measure."

Resolution No. 967/2015 "Expanding the operations of the 24-hour service office of the Central Judicial District, headquartered in San Lorenzo" (amends Resolution No. 639/2010).

Resolution No. 971/2015 "Whereby the Organizational Chart of the General Directorate of Public Registries is approved." See the RUN Act

Decree No. 981/2015, "Approving the Regulations for Selection by Open Competition for Admission to the Supreme Court of Justice to Fill Vacant Positions as Members of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ) of the Judiciary."

Resolution No. 982/2015 (Establishes the mandatory wearing of uniforms in general) Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 983/2015 "Establishing the Labor Court of Caaguazú."

Resolution No. 992/2015 "Establishing the Criminal Courts created for the Alto Paraná Judicial District."

Resolution No. 999/2015 "Establishing the Directorate of Transparency and Access to Public Information, under the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1000/2015 (Regarding convictions of public officials or private individuals for offenses against the State's assets).

Resolution No. 1001/2015 (Regarding a 10-day docket rotation system for each Criminal Court of First Instance in Coronel Oviedo, Caaguazú Judicial District, until the Online Filing System is implemented in that Judicial District).

Resolution No. 1003/2015 (Establishing the Criminal Court of First Instance created for the Judicial District of Concepción, which will become Criminal Court of First Instance No. 4.

Resolution No. 1004/2015 "Establishment of the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents created for the Judicial District of San Pedro, in the City of Santa Rosa del Aguaray, which shall have jurisdiction over the localities of Santa Rosa del Aguaray, Lima, and General Resquín."

Resolution No. 1005/2015 "Establishing the procedures for legal actions arising from Law No. 5282/2014."

Resolution No. 1006/2015 (Regarding the Authorization of the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters, established for the Judicial District of Concepción, in the city of Concepción, which will become the Fourth Division for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters).

Resolution No. 1012/2015 (Authorizing the Criminal Court established for the Judicial District of Central, in the city of Lambaré, which will become Criminal Court of Guarantees No. 3).

Resolution No. 1013/2015 "Establishes the Court of First Instance for Civil and Commercial Matters created for the Judicial District of Central, in the city of Lambaré, which will become the Second Division of that court and jurisdiction." CSJ, Resolution No. 9350/2022 "Establishes the Civil and Commercial Technical Office."

Decision No. 1018/2015 "Establishing the procedure and appointing judges to hear prosecutorial motions in cases initiated for criminal acts against the environment."

Resolution No. 1019/2015 "Amending the second paragraph of section 21 of Chapter III, Selection Procedure, of Resolution 981 of August 11,

August 2015, providing that, from the outset, interviews shall be conducted with 4 (four) applicants per day, until the respective list is exhausted."

Resolution No. 1020/2015 (Establishing the Criminal Court of Guarantees with jurisdiction over the Districts of Avaí, Tava'i, and General H. Morínigo, within the Judicial District of Caazapá).

Resolution No. 1023/2015 "Whereby the regulations on criminal mediation for adolescents in conflict with criminal law are approved."

Resolution No. 1024/2015 "Establishing the guidelines for the Judicial Branch of Paraguay's policy on access to justice for older adults and persons with disabilities, in compliance with the 100 Brasilia Rules on access to justice for persons in vulnerable situations, Resolution No. 633/10."

Resolution No. 1026/2015 "Extending Resolution No. 887 of April 14, 2014, on the Registration of Trademarks and Signs."

Resolution No. 1039/2015 "To establish the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents of the Judicial District of Ñeembucú, which shall constitute the Second Division of the aforementioned Judicial District."

Resolution No. 1026/2015 "Amending Resolution No. 887 of April 14, 2014"

Resolution No. 1041/2015 "Approving the Organizational Chart of the Trademarks and Signs Directorate."

2016

Resolution No. 1042/2016 "Approving the organizational chart of the Directorate of Judicial Statistics."

Resolution No. 1043/2016: Regulations of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ), which form part of this Resolution. Regulations of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ).

Resolution No. 1044/2016 (Establishes the Second Shift Labor Court, Central).

Resolution No. 1045/2016 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Guarantees of Luque, which shall become the No. 3 court within that jurisdiction."

Resolution No. 1046/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents of Luque, which shall constitute the Third Division of that court and jurisdiction."

Decision No. 1047/2016 "Establishing the Labor Appeals Court for the Judicial District of Itapúa."

Resolution No. 1048/2016 (Matters to be taken into account by the Courts for Children and Adolescents in the content of the judgment: cases involving the absence of one or both parents, permission to travel abroad, and the issuance of a certified copy of the judgment for the Immigration Control Post).

Resolution No. 1049/2016 "Establishing mandatory protocols with specific guidelines for Justices of the Peace, based on their jurisdiction as set forth in Resolution No. 230/2001 of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1051/2016 "Establishing Preliminary Hearing Courts in Saltos del Guairá, Judicial District of Canindeyú."

Resolution No. 1052/2016 (Establishing the Juvenile Criminal Court of Coronel Oviedo, which will become the Second Division of that court and jurisdiction).

Resolution No. 1053/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance in Civil Matters in the city of Encarnación, Judicial District of Itapúa."

Resolution No. 1054/2016 "Establishing the Criminal Court of Preliminary Hearings in Encarnación, Judicial District of Itapúa."

Resolution No. 1056/2016 "Establishing the Court of Appeals for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters in the Judicial District of Central."

Resolution No. 1057/2016 "Establishing guidelines to optimize the operation of the Criminal Preliminary Hearing Courts in the Capital."

Resolution No. 1062/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents in Fuerte Olimpo."

Resolution No. 1063/2016 "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Children and Adolescents of Alto Paraguay and Bahía Negra."

Resolution No. 1064/2016 "Establishing the Criminal Preliminary Hearing Court of Alto Paraguay and Bahía Negra."

Resolution No. 1066/2016 "Approving the Regulations and Manual of Functions of the General Directorate of Constitutional Guarantees, Auctions, and Judicial Experts of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1068/2016 "Amending Article 7 of Resolution No. 1052 of March 2, 2016."

Resolution No. 1079/2016 "Restructuring the Directorate of International Affairs and Institutional Integrity and establishing the Directorate of International Cooperation and Assistance of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1080/2016 "Amending Annex 1 of Resolution No. 1079 of May 31, 2016."

Resolution No. 1082/2016 "Whereby Article 4 of Resolution No. 992/2015 is repealed."

Resolution No. 1085/2016 "Whereby Resolution No. 706/11 is amended, 'Regulating the requirements for the appointment and registration of mediators'."

Resolution No. 1087/2016 "Establishing the Labor Court of First Instance in Limpio, Central Judicial District."

Resolution No. 1092/2016 "Authorizing the development and implementation of the electronic judicial reporting platform."

Resolution No. 1094/2016 "Expanding Article 53, paragraph 4, of Resolution No. 390/2005, 'Code of Judicial Ethics'."

Resolution No. 1097/2016 "Resolutions Nos. 915 and 916/2014 are hereby repealed, and Articles 1 and 2 of Resolution No. 993/2015 are amended."

Resolution No. 1102/2016, "Establishing the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters in the town of Hoenau, Itapúa."

Resolution No. 1103/2016 "Establishing a Criminal Court of First Instance, a Civil, Commercial, and Labor Court, and a Court for Children and Adolescents for Alberdi, Villa Franca, and Villa Oliva de Ñeembucú.

Resolution No. 1107/2016 "Approving the implementation of electronic notifications, online filings, and the filing of appeals online."

Resolution No. 1108/2016 "Approving the Protocol for Electronic Case Management of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1111/2016 "Regulating the entry of legal representatives into the Supreme Court of Justice and its respective departments."

Resolution No. 1114/2016 "Amending Article 3 of Resolution No. 1111/2016."

Resolution No. 1116/2016 "Repealing Resolution No. 349/2005 and Amending Resolution No. 185/2000, Regarding District Administrative Councils."

Joint Resolution No. 1124/2016 (Regulating the procedure for judicial recesses and vacations for judicial and administrative officials). Repealed by Joint Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 1128/2016 "Approving the implementation plan for electronic procedures established by Resolution No. 1107/2016."

Resolution No. 1146/2016 "Whereby it is resolved to approve the content of the 'Guide to Best Practices for the International Transfer of Convicted Persons'."

Resolution No. 1147/2016 "Amending Article 2 of Resolution No. 1135 of November 22, 2016."

Resolution No. 1148/2016 "Whereby powers are assigned to the Secretaries of the Chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice."

2017

Resolution No. 1154/2017 (Establishes that the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts of Santa Rosa del Aguaray extends not only to Santa Rosa del Aguaray, Lima, and General Resquín but also to the localities of San Vicente Pancholo and Tacuatí).

Resolution No. 1155/2017 (Authorizes the development and implementation of the Electronic System for Notifying the Initiation of Investigations by the Public Prosecutor's Office, in compliance with the provisions of Article 290 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be included as a service available to Prosecutors on the Parties' Management Portal, and shall operate under the following framework).

Resolution No. 1157/2017 "Amends Resolution No. 887 of April 14, 2014, ordering the establishment of Registration Offices of the Directorate of Trademarks and Livestock Marks in the Judicial Districts of Ñeembucú, Cordillera, Boquerón, Amambay, Guairá, Caazapá, and Caguazú, and in the cities of Mariano Roque Alonso and Horqueta.

Resolution No. 1165/2017 (Approving the Human Resources Management Model of the Supreme Court of Justice, which forms part of this Resolution as Annex I, consisting of 23 (twenty-three) pages). Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 effective March 1, 2023

Resolution No. 1168/2017 "Amends subsection (c) of Article 104 of Resolution No. 1066/2016."

Resolution No. 1178/2017 (Establishes the Criminal Court of Katueté, which will become the Criminal Court of Guarantees of Katueté within the Judicial District of Canindeyú).

Joint Resolution No. 1180/2017 "Regulating a temporary and optional procedure for signing loose-leaf pages and continuous forms intended for commercial use before the Public Commercial Registry Section, under the General Directorate of Public Registries."

Resolution No. 5/2017 "Amends Resolution No. 532/2008" (Regarding notification of change of address by court officers).

Resolution No. 1192/2017 "Expanding the implementation of the electronic procedures established by Resolution No. 1107/2016."

Resolution No. 1197/2017 "To authorize the General Bankruptcy Trustee's Office to exercise autonomy with respect to the authority to issue its own regulations and financial autonomy for the administration of allocated funds."

Resolution No. 1178/2017 (Establishes the Criminal Court of Katueté, which will henceforth be known as the Criminal Court of Guarantees of Katueté within the Judicial District of Canindeyú).

Resolution No. 1189/2017 (Amends Article 4 of Resolution No. 1178 of June 6, 2017).

Resolution No. 1181/2017 (Establishes the territorial jurisdiction of the Quindy Court for Children and Adolescents, granting it jurisdiction over cases arising in the City of María Antonia).

Resolution No. 1193/2017 (Partially amends the Regulations of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ), approved by Resolution No. 1043 of February 11, 2016).

Resolution No. 1199/2017 (Establishes that the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts of Puerto Casado, in the Judicial District of Alto Paraguay, extends to Colonia Carmelo Peralta).

Resolution No. 1200/2017 (Approves the Manual of Organization and Functions of the General Directorate of Human Resources, which contains its new organizational structure; this manual forms part of this Resolution as Annex 1, consisting of 96 (ninety-six) pages and initialed by the Secretary General of the Supreme Court of Justice).

Resolution No. 1204/2017 (Authorizes the development and implementation of the "Electronic Management Platform for Motor Vehicle Registration Reports," which, in its first version, will include options for Ownership Reports and Certificates of Ownership Status, subject to prior payment for the service, to be processed by users through the developed platform.)

Resolution No. 1210/2017 "Which provides for the implementation of a random assignment lottery for cases referred to the Criminal Enforcement Courts."

Resolution No. 1211/2017 "Authorizing the implementation of the online management module for reports and certificates of personal entries in the General Bankruptcy Registry and for the summons of creditors by the General Directorate of Public Registries."

Resolution No. 1233/2017 (To extend electronic notification to all parties to the proceedings in the Civil and Commercial Courts where electronic proceedings are implemented, applying the guidelines established in Resolution No. 1107/2016).

2018

Resolution No. 1228/2018 "Specialized Unit for the Prevention and Investigation of Terrorism (CT), Terrorist Financing (FT), and Drug Trafficking (CN), which shall report to the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1240/2018 "Expanding the functional structure of the Judicial Training and Education Center of the International Center for Judicial Studies" (Amends Resolutions No. 820/2013 and 821/2013 (repealed)).

Resolution No. 1241/2018 (Approves the amendment to Article 4 of Resolution No. 803 of February 26, 2013, which approves the Internal Regulations for the allocation of educational subsidies for minor children of Judicial Branch officials).

Resolution No. 1247/2018 "Whereby it is resolved to approve the proposal for the systematization of cases and complaints relating to domestic and intrafamilial violence."

Resolution No. 1248/2018 "Regulating access to public information within the administration of justice and all bodies under the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1249/2018 "Establishing a case assignment system for the capital's criminal courts specializing in economic crimes."

Resolution No. 1250/2018 "Establishing the procedure applicable to judicial offices for the electronic registration of their judicial decisions."

Resolution No. 1252/2018 "Institutional Protocol on Procedures for Serving the Public."

Resolution No. 1253/2018 (Approving the Manual of Organization and Functions of the General Directorate of Judicial Management Audits, which forms part of this Resolution as an Annex consisting of 40 (forty) pages and initialed by the Secretary General of the Supreme Court of Justice).

Resolution No. 1257/2018 "Whereby the organizational chart and functions of the Directorate of Transparency and Access to Public Information are approved."

Resolution No. 1265/2018 "Regulating the Management of and Access to Information Regarding Appeals Filed and Relating to Judicial Cases Processed in Courts That Have Implemented Electronic Case Files or Electronic Case Processing."

Resolution No. 1268/2018 "Expanding the Implementation of Electronic Procedures and Incorporating Digital Signatures for Rulings in Courts That Use Electronic Procedures."

Resolution No. 1269/2018 "Approving the Regulations of the Judicial Administration Council (CAJ)."

Resolution No. 1271/2018 "Paraguayan Judicial Mediator Day."

Resolution No. 1283/2018 (Requirement for forensic physicians to issue
medical certificates submitted to the criminal courts."

Resolution No. 1292/2018 "On the Composition of Courts and Tribunals in the Criminal Jurisdiction in All Judicial Districts of the Country."

2019

Resolution No. 1294/2019 "Establishing Justices of the Peace Courts in Ciudad del Este."

Resolution No. 1298/2019 "Regulating the business days and hours for submitting electronic filings and digitally signing judicial decisions."

Resolution No. 1305/2019 (Provides for the distribution and transfer of pending cases from the Civil Courts to the Justices of the Peace of the Capital in accordance with Law No. 6059/2018, and the Civil Courts shall be converted into Courts of First Instance in Civil and Commercial Matters).

Resolution No. 1307/2019 "Regulating the procedure for the digital signing of judicial decisions."

Resolution No. 1309/2019 "Management of competitive examinations for admission and promotion of personnel in the Judiciary of the Republic of Paraguay."

Resolution No. 1312/2019 (Amends Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Resolution No. 1292 of December 26, 2018).

Resolution No. 1314/2019 (Extends Resolution No. 802 of February 19, 2013, and grants the Environmental Law Directorate, under the Supreme Court of Justice, the status of "Technical and Legal Support Unit for Jurisdictional Assistance, Specializing in Environmental Law" with specific prerogatives).

Resolution No. 1315/2019 (Repeals Resolution No. 270/2003 "Establishing the Technical Commission to Support Criminal Justice"

Resolution No. 1319/2019 "Whereby the organizational structure of the International Center for Judicial Studies is amended (repeals Resolution No. 821/2013)."

Resolution No. 1320/2019 (Cases of the Constitutional Chamber in sessions broadcast publicly in compliance with *Law No. 6299/2019*) [verify law]. Repealed by Law No. 6937/2022

Resolution No. 1321/2019 "Approving the Structure of the Office of Jurisdictional Support" (amends Article 25 of Resolution No. 464/07 "Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice").

Resolution No. 1323/2019 "Approving the implementation of the electronic tool for the random assignment of cases and the formation of panels of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1324/2019 (Regulations for Law Clerks of the Supreme Court of Justice).

Resolution No. 1325/2019 "Authorizing the implementation of a pilot program for the use of telematic means to conduct criminal proceedings throughout the national territory."

Resolution No. 1328/2019 "Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 951 of February 24, 2015, and establishes the mechanism for the substitution and consolidation of labor cases."

Order No. 1329/2019 "Partially amending Order No. 1144/2016 (which expands the provisions of Article 4 to include, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals in Civil and Commercial Matters, Sixth Chamber of the Capital, all matters subject to appeal that may arise in Civil and Commercial Courts Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of the Capital…".

Resolution No. 1332/2019 "Methods of implementing Law No. 4251/10 'On Languages' in the judicial sphere (standardization—regulation—use)."

Resolution No. 1333/2019 (Approves the implementation of the System for the Registration, Control, and Issuance of Identification Cards for Court Clerks with a QR Code System, establishing the official status of all information contained therein and making it available to the public and authorities in general)

Resolution No. 1335/2019 (Extends Resolution No. 9/1971 and amends Article 5 of Resolution No. 841/2013). Expands the scope of Resolution No. 9/34: in courts that use the Electronic Court Record platform or electronic case processing, the court clerk shall not require the physical or digital submission of the cover sheet for the randomly assigned case. Expands the scope of Joint Resolution No. 9/71 to the effect that in any judicial body using the Electronic Court Record platform, the court clerk shall not require proof of the inspection stamp on the initial complaint, and under no circumstances shall the absence of such a stamp be considered an impediment to initiating the proceedings. 3. Approves the guidelines on the Electronic Court Record and electronic case processing, in order to standardize procedures across judicial offices that use the Electronic Court Record and electronic case processing. 4. Amends Article 5 of Joint Resolution No. 841 of September 3, 2013, establishing that plaintiffs may exercise the right to challenge a judge without

just cause or on grounds not arising from the judge assigned by the online lottery in cases processed in courts where the Electronic Court Record system is implemented; it provides that, for the purposes of Article 4 of this resolution, in accordance with Section 2 (Filing of Court Cases, Filing of Appeals, and Submission of Briefs) of the Supreme Court of Justice's Protocol for Electronic Case Processing, approved by Resolution No. 1108 of August 31, 2016, the case is deemed received from the moment the file is accepted by the electronic system and the judicial management system issues the timestamp to be inserted into the complaint. It establishes that Article 6 of Resolution No. 841 of September 3, 2013, does not apply to courts where the Electronic Judicial Case File system has been implemented; consequently, Article 2 of this Resolution shall apply.

Resolution No. 1344/2019 (Monitoring of Open Criminal Investigations into Environmental Crimes).

Resolution No. 1346/2019 expands Article 1 of Resolution No. 841/2013 regarding the online case registry for Justices of the Peace and expands Article 1 of Resolution No. 380/2005 for the registration of domestic violence cases.

Resolution No. 1352/2019 "Amends Articles 18 and 21 of Resolution No. 154/2000 on the On-Call Criminal Judge of the Permanent Duty Office."

2020

Resolution No. 1361/2020 "Providing for the transfer of the receipt, entry, and filing of statistical information collection forms—F.R.I.E.—to the Directorate of Judicial Statistics."

Resolution No. 1365/2020 "Amending Article 6, subsection (p), of Resolution No. 709/2011 'Regulating the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary'."

Resolution No. 1367/2020: Extends Resolution No. 887 of April 14, 2014, ordering the establishment of the Registration Offices of the Directorate of Trademarks and Livestock Marks in the Judicial District of Alto Paraguay.

Resolution No. 1373/2020 "Regulating the Resumption of Activities in the Judiciary"

Resolution No. 1391/2020 "Establishing guidelines for scheduling criminal hearings during the public health emergency declared due to COVID-19."

Resolution No. 1392/2020 "Regulating the protocol for the Interdisciplinary Advisory Team on Justice for Children and Adolescents."

Resolution No. 1398/2020 "Expanding the provisions of Resolution No. 230 of 2001."

Resolution No. 1405/2020 (Establishing a new order of substitution for the Justices of the Peace of the Capital for the purpose of better organizing the administration of justice).

Resolution No. 1406/2020 "Regulating the implementation of the courts established by Law No. 6379/2019."

Decision No. 1409/2020 "Ratifying Resolution No. 8178 of the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, dated June 29, 2020, regarding working hours."

Resolution No. 1412/2020 "To assign judicial officials to correctional facilities throughout the Republic of Paraguay."

Decision No. 1417/2020 "Establishing the Office for the Continuous Assistance of Victims of Domestic and Intrafamilial Violence."

Resolution No. 1419/2020 (Regulates Law No. 6379/2019, which establishes jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system (Regarding proceedings before criminal courts handling specialized crimes).

Resolution No. 1431/2020: Amends Article 2(e) of Resolution No. 1,312/19, which in turn amends Resolution No. 1,292/18.

Resolution No. 1432/2020 (Assignment of cases to specialized preliminary hearing courts for organized crime).

Resolution No. 1437/2020 "Regulations on the Safekeeping of Seized Property, Confiscated Property, or Property Subject to Forfeiture, and the Registration of Forfeited Property."

Resolution No. 1438/2020 (Orders the creation and establishment of a Technical Office for the Registration of Confiscated Property, under the Supreme Court of Justice, whose purpose will be to provide technical and operational support to the Criminal Enforcement Courts)

Resolution No. 1439/2020 "Regulating the operation of the Judiciary Library."

Resolution No. 1440/2020 "Amending the Pilot Project for the Care of Juvenile Offenders (PAI) to become the Program for Adolescents in Conflict with Criminal Law (PACLP) (amends Resolution No. 329/2004 "Regulating the Implementation of the PAI Project for the Care of Juvenile Offenders").

Resolution No. 1448/2020 "System for Coordination Between Criminal Enforcement Courts and Correctional Facilities"

Resolution No. 1453/2020 "Defining the Functions of the Supervisory Council of the Supreme Court of Justice in the Administrative and Financial Sphere and Establishing Secretariat No. 2 of Said Body."

Resolution No. 1456/2020 "Repealing Resolution No. 994/2015 and Establishing the Requirements and Rules for the Assignment of Usufruct Rights in the Notary Public Registry."

Resolution No. 1459/2020 (Regarding the Jurisdictional Reception Desk within the framework of the Electronic Judicial Case File and Electronic Judicial Proceedings) Reaffirms the validity of Resolutions 820.

Resolution No. 1464/2020 "Implementing digital registration for the recording of real estate subdivisions and parceling and amending *Articles 262, 264, 271, and 274 of Resolution No. 1033/2015 (Resolution repealed by Resolution No. 1823/25."*

Resolution No. 1467/2020 (Amending Article 3 of Resolution No. 1406/20 on jurisdiction over organized crime)

Resolution No. 1476/2020 "Amending Article 12 of Resolution No. 1419 of July 29, 2020."

Resolution No. 1478/2020 "Updating the territorial boundaries of the Justices of the Peace within the Capital's Judicial District."

Resolution No. 1479/2020 "Which expressly defines which positions are positions of trust within the Judiciary." Articles 6 and 7 of Resolution No. 1309/2019 on positions of trust are hereby ratified.

Resolution No. 1482/2020 "Expanding the functions of the Directorate of Judicial Statistics and establishing registries of judicial decisions that are null and void, unconstitutional, or subject to complaints regarding delay of justice."

2021

Resolution No. 1497/2021 "Approving the procedure for the review of evidence stored in the Judiciary's Security Vault."

Resolution No. 1498/2021 "This resolution revokes the delegation granted to the Paraguayan Notaries Association regarding the printing and administration of notarial materials and, consequently, repeals Article 1 of Supreme Court Resolution No. 106 dated March 26, 1990, and its amendments, effective March 2, 2021.

Resolution No. 1500/2021 (Numbering of all Criminal Courts of First Instance for Sentencing in the Judicial District of Guairá, so that they may be entered into the Constitutional Guarantees Distribution System).

Resolution No. 1503/2021 "Whereby the use of the Annual Index Book is repealed, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 7 of April 2, 1984, Article 8."

Resolution No. 1506/2021 "Whereby the Protocol for Handling Cases of Violence Against Women in the Domestic and Intrafamilial Sphere is approved."

Resolution No. 1507/2021, "Establishing Preventive Measures in Judicial Branch Offices (COVID-19 Transitional Provision) (Transitory)"

Resolution No. 1508/2021 (Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 932 of December 9, 2014, regarding trials involving children and adolescents in Minga Guazú, Ciudad del Este).

Resolution No. 1509/2021 "Authorizing an addendum to Resolution No. 1493/2021 (regarding the establishment of courts in Alto Paraná)."

Resolution No. 1510/2021 "Whereby Articles 1 and 3 of Resolution No. 1497 of January 27, 2021, which approves the procedure for the review of evidence stored in the Judiciary's secure vault, are expanded."

Resolution No. 1511/2021 "Which highlights the need to apply pretrial detention only in exceptional cases, provides guidance for that purpose, and promotes the use of ex officio review as a tool to alleviate prison overcrowding."

Resolution No. 1512/2021 "Amending Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28 of Resolution No. 1507, dated March 17, 2021, of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1513/2021 (Amending Article 31 of Resolution No. 464 of June 26, 2007 (Internal Regulations of the Supreme Court of Justice).

Resolution No. 1515/2021, by which Presidential Resolution No. 8666 of March 26, 2021, is ratified. Regarding claims for constitutional guarantees."

Resolution No. 1519/2021 "Partially amending the annex to Resolution No. 1066/2016 and repealing Article 31 thereof."

Decision No. 1521/2021 "Adopting measures of mandatory compliance in the central judicial district to prevent any risk of criminal proceedings—whether public or private—being terminated due to the extinction of the proceedings or the statute of limitations on criminal action."

Resolution No. 1525/2021 (Plan to streamline the use of dismissals, data protection in private criminal actions, and criminal cases without the identification of defendants)

Resolution No. 1539/2021 (Restructuring of the Sections for Legal Entities and Associations and the Commercial Registry. Merges the Sections for Legal Entities and Associations and the Commercial Registry under the name "Registry of Legal Entities and Commerce" (repeals Chapters VII and IX of the General Technical Registry Regulations).

Resolution No. 1547/2021: Elevates the current Directorate of Information Technology and Communications to the rank of General Directorate, which will be renamed the "General Directorate of Information Technology and Communications."

Resolution No. 1550/2021 (Amends Article 1 of Resolution No. 1496, dated January 27, 2021, which in turn amends Article 5 of Resolution No. 1456, dated September 23, 2020).

Resolution No. 1552/2021 "Whereby the terms of Joint Resolution No. 893/2014—which amended Joint Resolution No. 656/2010 and established the mechanism for the composition of courts and tribunals in cases of default, recusals, and challenges in accordance with the specialized jurisdiction for matters concerning children and adolescents—are amended."

Joint Resolution No. 1554/2021 "Expanding the regulations governing the Permanent Duty System in criminal matters." It ratifies Joint Resolution No. 1406/2020 and amends Joint Resolution No. 1352/2019.

Resolution No. 1555/2021 (Amends Article 2 of Resolution No. 1456 of September 23, 2020, regarding requirements for obtaining a notarial usufruct)

Resolution No. 1556/2021 "Regulating the procedure for the legalization of notaries' signatures."

Resolution No. 1557/2021 (Implementation of the Computerized System for Incoming and Outgoing Documents of the General Directorate of Public Registries) (effective October 4, 2021).

Resolution No. 1562/2021, which partially amends Resolution No. 1124/2016 on judicial recesses. Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 dated March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 1566/2021 (Extends Resolution No. 1564/2021 on SIGR).

Resolution No. 1568/2021 (Establishes the computerized random selection system for the random and equitable assignment of criminal cases among the Criminal Courts of Appeal of the Central Judicial District).

Resolution No. 1569/2021 (Repeals Article 3 of Resolution No. 1432/2020).

Resolution No. 1575/2021 "Extending the hours of operation at the General Directorate of Public Registries."

Resolution No. 1577/2021 (Amends Article 2 of Resolution No. 1562/2021 and amends Article 3 of Resolution No. 1562/2021, regarding Jurisdictional Support Offices). Repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022 dated March 1, 2023.

Resolution No. 1578/2021 "Providing for the Implementation of the Electronic Court Record in the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Resolution No. 1579/2021 (Regarding the electronic court record of the Criminal Chamber)

Resolution No. 1597/2021 "Amending and Expanding Resolution No. 709/2011 'Approving the Regulations Governing the Disciplinary System of the Judiciary and Its Amendments and Expansions'".

2022

Resolution No. 1610/2022 "Expanding Article 4 of Resolution No. 1,575/2021 'Regarding the hours of operation of the General Directorate of Public Registries'."

Resolution No. 1612/2022 (Establishing the computerized random selection system for the random and equitable assignment of criminal cases among the Criminal Courts of Appeal of the Central Judicial District).

Resolution No. 1623/2022 (On the restructuring of the jurisdiction of the "Online Case Registry" computer system, Phase One of the Criminal Enforcement Courts, and reaffirms the validity of Resolution No. 1194/2017 on the restructuring, by regional sectors, of the jurisdiction of the Criminal Enforcement Courts of the Central Judicial District).

Joint Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital licensing system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification letters, and pay stubs"

Resolution No. 1630/2022 "Suspending the entry into force of Resolution No. 1626 of March 23, 2021, regarding civil servants' work hours."

Resolution No. 1631/2022 "Guidelines for judicial review of the indictment."

Resolution No. 1632/2022 "Establishing a computerized random selection system among the Courts of Appeal of the Central Judicial District for the random and equitable assignment of cases initiated by a petition for habeas corpus, amparo, or habeas data."

Resolution No. 1635/2022 (Extends the provisions of Resolution No. 1498 of February 3, 2021; temporarily suspends Resolution No. 7/1984; and provides that the presiding presidents of the Civil and Commercial Courts of Appeal in the capital on duty shall digitally sign thesignature registers of notaries public with notarial offices throughout the territory of the Republic, in accordance with Joint Resolution No. 1498 of February 3, 2021, until the digital signature system for notarial signature registers is implemented in the various judicial districts of the country

Resolution No. 1640/2022 (Provides for the discount set forth in Article 9 of Resolution No. 1627/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital licensing system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification letters, and pay stubs")

Resolution No. 1641/2022 "Provides that the Supreme Court of Justice, when reviewing matters submitted for its decision, is authorized to verify procedural records in the case inquiry module. It provides that, given the identical legal validity of electronic proceedings, these may and must be cited in rulings that require reference to them, with a citation to the case inquiry module."

Resolution No. 1643/2022 (Approves the Operating and Procedural Manual of the Interdisciplinary Advisory Team on Justice for Children and Adolescents, which forms part of this Resolution).

Resolution No. 1646/2022 "Regulating the procedures for the digital leave system, the issuance of salary certificates, employment verification letters, and pay stubs, and expanding its implementation." (Articles 3, 7, 9, and 10 repealed by Resolution No. 1679/2022).

Resolution No. 1650/2022 "Regulating the optimization of the use of electronic means in criminal proceedings."

Resolution No. 1654/2022 "Amending Article 1, subsection d) of Resolution No. 1049/2016 and providing for the possibility of authorizing children and adolescents to travel abroad via a telematic hearing."

Resolution No. 1655/2022 (Amends Article 3 of Resolution No. 337, dated November 24, 2004, in compliance with Article 195 of Law 125/91 "regarding statistical reports to the Undersecretary of State for Taxation on the regulation of professional fees ordered by the courts and the Supreme Court").

Resolution No. 1660/2022 "Whereby the structure of the General Supervision of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs is amended"

Resolution No. 1661/2022 "Regulating the system for service of process in electronic court records in civil and commercial, criminal, labor, and juvenile courts."

Resolution No. 1663/2022 (Authorizes the Members of the Administrative Councils of the Judicial Districts of the Republic, the Director General of Public Registries, and the Director of the Motor Vehicle Registry, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 49/1997, to process the considerations, corrections, and cancellations of leave requests submitted online by employees of the agencies under their jurisdiction, as well as the retroactive approval of leave, when duly justified, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of Resolution No. 1646 of June 8, 2022. Furthermore, these requests shall be processed through the Human Resources Departments, as is currently done with regular leave requests.

Resolution No. 1665/2022 "To order the amendment of the title of Resolution No. 1578 of November 24, 2021, which provides for the implementation of the electronic court record system in the Chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice and in the collegiate bodies of the Judiciary."

Resolution No. 1666/2022 (Establishes the Observatory of Landmark Cases Section, under the Immediate Response Department

of the General Directorate of Jurisdictional Management Audits, the purpose of which will be to ensure transparent access to information regarding proceedings in criminal cases related to corruption that have been designated as landmark cases by the Council of Superintendents of the Supreme Court of Justice)

Resolution No. 1669/2022 "Approving the procedure for addressing cases of workplace violence within the Judiciary."

Resolution No. 1675/22 "Establishing the Commission for Quality Management in the Judiciary."

Resolution No. 1679/2022 "Regulating Procedures Relating to the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel."

2023

Resolution No. 1681/2023 "Establishing courts pursuant to the enactment of Law No. 7050 'Approving the General Budget of Expenditures of the Nation for Fiscal Year 2023,' which incorporated transfers, modifications, and expansions of their jurisdictions."

Resolution No. 1687/2023 "Establishing procedures for applying for registration in the registry of delinquent alimony debtors (REDAM)."

Resolution No. 1688/2023 (Ratifies the Ibero-American Decalogue for Quality Justice, approved by the Plenary Assembly of the XVI Ibero-American Judicial Summit, held on April 25, 26, and 27, 2012, in the City of Buenos Aires; annexed to the Resolution)

Resolution No. 1692/2023 "Which provides for the suspension of the use of the real estate folio system in paper form in the first section and the condominium section of the Real Estate Registry. See the RUN Law

Resolution No. 1693/2023 "Establishing the program to simplify procedures for minor offenses and/or offenses of lesser culpability, eligible for alternative dispositions, and to facilitate rapid responses in cases of flagrante delicto. Corresponding provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Articles 19(1), (2), 125, 301, 314

Resolution No. 1694/23 "Approving the Restructuring and Update of the Institutional Organizational Chart of the Supreme Court of Justice"

Resolution No. 1695/2023 (Establishment of Courts: Courts of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, Labor, and Children and Adolescents Matters in Naranjal; Criminal Court of Preliminary Hearings and Juvenile Criminal Court in Naranjal; Labor Court of Ciudad del Este, which will become the Third Circuit of Ciudad del Este; Criminal Enforcement Court of Ciudad del Este, which will become the Court of First Instance in Criminal Enforcement of the Third Circuit of Ciudad del Este; Establishment of Sentencing Court No. 5 of the Alto Paraná Judicial District; authorization of the Justice of the Peace Court of Raúl Peña)

Resolution No. 1699/23 (Dates for submission (in 2023) of quarterly reports from courts and tribunals throughout the Republic regarding "cases pending judgment" and "cases pending resolution," and directing the Supervisory Council to implement this in digital format. (transitional)

Resolution No. 1701/2023 "Regulating the procedure for the preventive suspension of judicial magistrates from their duties as a precautionary measure upon notification of alleged irregularities."

Resolution No. 1704/23 (Expands Article 99 of Resolution No. 1679/2022 on Procedures Relating to the Administration of Judicial Branch Personnel)

Resolution No. 1705/2023 (Approves the gradual and progressive decentralization of registry publication services from the General Directorate of Public Registries to its registry offices located in the departmental capitals of the country's various judicial districts, specifically those related to reports on the status of real property ownership—on real property in paper and online formats, judicial reports on real property in paper format, and the display of registry entries (effective as of June 19, 2023)

Resolution No. 1706/2023 (Extension of the validity of Resolutions Nos. 1,575/2021, 1,610/2022, 1,653/2022, and 1,674/2022 until December 2023 regarding the working hours of Public Registries (transitory provisions)

Resolution No. 1711/2023 "Whereby it is provided that judges and magistrates in all judicial districts of the country shall use the fair-value parameters for the professional fees of court-appointed experts, certified translators, and certified interpreters"

Resolution No. 1713/2023 "Establishing the redistribution of cases filed with the Criminal Courts of Appeal of the Capital."

Resolution No. 1714/2023 (Establishes that officials serving in the 24-Hour Service Office of the Guairá Judicial District shall work rotating shifts of 6 hours per day)

Resolution No. 1715/2023 (Approves the new Organizational Structure of the General Directorate of Public Registries).

Resolution No. 1718/2023 "Establishing the expense reimbursement system for judges and judicial officials within a judicial proceeding"

Resolution No. 1719/2023 "Regulating the names of the Justices of the Peace of San Ignacio Guazu, Misiones; the Court of First Instance for Civil, Commercial, and Labor Matters and Juvenile Guardianship; the Court of Settlement and Sentencing; assigns their order and rotation, and defines the territorial jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts of Guarantees within the Judicial District of Misiones."

Resolution No. 1721/2023 "Implementing the simplification of the registration process for real estate subdivisions and parceling and amending Articles 262, 264, 271, 274, and 275 "of the General Technical Registry Regulations, approved by Resolution No. 1033/2015, and Technical Registry Provision No. 08/2020, approved by Resolution No. 1464/2020."

Resolution No. 1722/2023 (Regarding Public Registry Hours) Extends the validity of the provisions contained in Resolutions No. 1575/2021, 1610/2022, 1653/2022, 1674/2022, and 1706/2023 until the month December 2024.

2024

Resolution No. 1728/2024 "On the reorganization of the courts established by Law No. 6379/2019 'Establishing jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system.'" Article 10 was amended by Resolution No. 1738/2021 "Amending the case distribution system in the Enforcement Courts specializing in the

framework of the Agreement on the reorganization of the courts established by Law No. 6379/2019 "Establishing Jurisdiction over Economic Crimes and Organized Crime within the Criminal Justice System"

Joint Resolution No. 1732/2024 (Amends Article 2 of Resolution No. 940 of December 23, 2014, "Unified System of Biweekly Dockets," effective as of the date of this Resolution, hereinafter, for the distribution of all cases to the First and Second Docket Justices of the Peace of Yuty."

Joint Resolution No. 1734/2024 (To direct that all courts and tribunals throughout the Republic submit a quarterly report on cases in the "ready for judgment" and "ready for decision" stages pending in the clerks' offices and in the chambers of the court or tribunal, and to entrust the Supervisory Council with its implementation) for the year 2024.

Resolution No. 1735/2024 (Unified system of biweekly dockets for the distribution of all cases to the First and Second District Justice of the Peace Courts of San Juan Nepomuceno)

Resolution No. 1736/2024 "Whereby Resolution No. 1713/2023 is repealed, which provided for the redistribution of cases filed with the Criminal Courts of Appeal of the Capital"

Resolution No. 1737/2024 "Repeals Article 42 of Resolution No. 1679, dated December 28, 2022

Resolution No. 1738/2021 "Amending the case distribution system in the specialized enforcement courts within the framework of the resolution on the reorganization of the courts established by Law No. 6379/2019, 'which establishes jurisdiction over economic crimes and organized crime within the criminal justice system'"

Resolution No. 1741/20224 "Amending the resolution governing the Specialized Courts for Organized Crime established by Law No. 6379/2019 'Establishing Jurisdiction over Economic Crimes and Organized Crime within the Criminal Court System'"

Resolution No. 1743/2024 "Regulating Article 9, subsection b), of Law No. 6506/2020, regarding the Certificate of Background for Delinquent Alimony Debtors, within the scope of registry and notarial proceedings"

Resolution No. 1751/2024 "Approving the salary administration policy and the update to the table of categories, job titles, and salaries of the Judiciary"

2025

Resolution No. 1823/2025 "Whereby the Registry Regulations of the National Unified Registry are approved" (provisionally effective as of January 14, 2026, for one year);

Resolution No. 1824/25 "Establishing general provisions for the implementation of the National Unified Registry"

ORDINANCES

Asunción Municipal Ordinance No. 4126/1959 "Dividing Asunción into Parishes."

Asunción Municipal Ordinance No. 102/2012 "Amending Ordinance No. 10811/1983."

RESOLUTIONS

Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), Resolution No. 1091/2007.

CSJ, Resolution No. 9396/2022 "Establishing and Implementing the Technical Office for Labor Jurisdiction Support."

CSJ, Resolution No. 9522/2022 "Updating the Composition of the Technical Office for Children and Adolescents."

Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), Circular dated April 3, 2017 (Unification of the Positions of Handwriting Expert and Document Examiner).

Public Prosecutor's Office, Resolution No. 2248/2008 of the Public Prosecutor's Office on Assistant and Delegated Prosecutors' Offices.

Directorate of Public Registries, No. 15/02 (D.G.R.P.) (Volume 2002, 859) No. 569/02 (C.S.) (Volume 2002, 859).

Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), Supervisory Council, Resolution S2 No. 479/25 "Whereby the definition of macro-processes is revised and the update to the Supreme Court of Justice's Process Map 3.1 is approved"

CSJ, Supervisory Council, Resolution No. 480/25 "Whereby the Operational Policy establishing guidelines for the management of the Administration and Finance Subunit of the National Unified Registry (RUN), under the Supreme Court of Justice, is approved. Version 1";

CSJ, Supervisory Council, Resolution S2 No. 481 "Whereby the characterization of the Supreme Court of Justice's Registry Management macro-process, as modified by the National Unified Registry (RUN), is approved. Version -1";

CSJ, Supervisory Council, Resolution S2 No. 482 "Whereby the Manual of Responsibilities and Functions of the National Unified Registry (RUN), Version 1, is approved";

CSJ, Resolution No. 12391/25 "Which ratifies Resolution S2 No. 350/25 of the Supervisory Council 'Approving the rates for judicial fees,with their respective amounts that the National Unified Registry is authorized to collect, pursuant to Article 142 of Law No. 7424/25 "Establishing the National Unified Registry and Cadastral System and the National Unified Registry"

CSJ, Resolution No. 12677/2026 "Approving the 'Operational Policy Establishing Guidelines for the Use of Artificial Intelligence Systems in the Judiciary.' Version 1.

USEFUL LINKS

Attorneys:

List of Attorneys Admitted by the Supreme Court of Justice

Ministry of Public Defense

Notaries:

List of notaries registered with the Supreme Court of Justice:

Judicial Facilitators:

List of Judicial Facilitators Approved by the Supreme Court of Justice

Judges:

List of Judges

Court Officers:

List of Court Officers registered with the Supreme Court of Justice

Expert Witnesses:

List of Expert Witnesses Approved by the Supreme Court of Justice

Attorneys:

List of attorneys-at-law authorized by the Supreme Court of Justice

National Unified Registry and Cadastral System and the National Unified Registry

Auctioneers:

List of Auctioneers Registered with the Supreme Court of Justice

Translators:

List of translators authorized by the Supreme Court of Justice

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