

U.S. Country Commercial Guides



São Tomé & Príncipe 2020

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Doing Business in São Tomé & Príncipe

Market Overview

São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is a small island nation located in the Gulf of Guinea with a population of approximately 215,056 people, according to 2019 World Bank estimated data.

The country gained independence from Portugal in 1975. To date, the two countries maintain strong economic, political, and cultural ties.

In October 2018, STP had free and fair legislative, local and regional elections which led to a formation of new government headed by the Movement of Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe/Social Democratic Party (MLSTP/PSD) in coalition with the PCD-MDFM-UDD coalition. Prime Minister Jorge Bom Jesus, who took office in December 2019, is focused on fighting corruption, improving business environment, attracting FDI and promoting economic growth.

In August 7, 2016, Evaristo Carvalho, a member of the then leading party and currently opposition ADI won the presidential election and was sworn into office on a month later, September 3. Carvalho supports increased foreign investment and welcomes closer U.S. engagement on economic matters.

The GDP growth rate averaged 4.5 percent between 2009 and 2016. By the end of December 2017, the rate closed at 4 percent. In 2018 and 2019, growth rate averaged 3 percent. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the IMF recently estimates that STP will face a economic recession in 2020 in contrast to the 3.5% growth projected by the Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe (BCSTP) at the end of 2019.

According to World Bank data, STP Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2019 was \$1,960 increasing from \$1,890 in 2018.

The economy relies on agriculture, with cocoa production accounting for 70.9% of total exports in 2019. Other exported products are palm oil, chocolate, pepper, coconut oil and coffee. STP approved a Tourism Strategy in 2018. The number of visitors to archipelago increased from 8.000 in 2010 to 29.000 in 2016. According to Tourism Minister, in 2019, 34,900 tourists visited STP, representing an increase of 4.5 percent compared to 2018.

The trade deficit is largely structural, totaling \$116.6 million in 2019. Exports totaled \$9.7 million in 2019 dropping from \$12.3 million 2018. Total imports were \$126.3 million in 2019 dropping from \$ 132.8 million recorded in 2018.

STP is involved in potential oil exploitation in two different zones: the Joint Development Zone (JDZ) with Nigeria and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in its territorial waters. The development of the JDZ follows a 2001 treaty with Nigeria. The JDZ operates independently and 60% of revenues are allocated to Nigeria and 40% to STP. The treaty's term is for 45 years, with review after 30 years. The Joint Development Authority (JDA) that reports to a Joint Ministerial Council governs the JDZ, though it has been inactive in recent years. The JDA has ample mandate to operate the zone, including regulations and contractual terms with companies operating in the zone. The National Agency of Petroleum (ANP) of STP administers the EEZ. ANP operates autonomously with policy guidance from the governing bodies of the country. STP granted several licenses to firms looking to develop off-shore oil blocks in past years. Currently there are no firms producing oil in STP but U.S. Company Kosmos Energy began seismic surveys of offshore blocks in 2016 and in 2018, and may drill its first exploratory well in the coming years. BP joined Kosmos in acquiring rights to two additional blocks. STP and Equatorial Guinea are also considering joint oil exploration of oil Block L-2 at the maritime border between the two countries.

The Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (APCI) promotes and facilitates investment through multi-sectoral coordination. It is housed in the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy,

The currency used in STP is the Dobra (STD), which is approximately 20.9 STD=1 USD. Since 2010, the Dobra is pegged to the Euro at 24.5 STD=1 Euro, which the government has seen as a useful mechanism to control inflation that rated 9.0 percent at the end of 2018 to 7.7 percent at the end of 2019.

Market Challenges

The government is dependent upon international donors for approximately 93 percent of its budget. Aside from donor funding, the economy remains primarily dependent on agriculture, with a small but growing contribution from tourism.

The endogenous private sector consists mainly of informal operators and micro and small enterprises that are mainly engaged in commerce and, to a lesser extent, agricultural activity with little investment capacity.

Attempts to diversify the economy have been met with minimal success. A lack of basic infrastructure (roads, electricity, and water) and cost of transportation to a relatively isolated location hampers investment.

Besides having a small internal market with limited growth potential, STP faces challenges in accessing external markets, mainly in terms of logistics, competitiveness, international norms and regulations and financing instruments.

STP suffers limited institutional capacity, and a limited human, natural, and financial resource base.

Market Opportunities

After several false starts, STP may finally join the ranks of oil producing countries in the medium term. U.S. Company Kosmos Energy began seismic surveys of countries economic exclusive zone (EEZ) offshore blocks in 2016, and in 2018, BP joined Kosmos in acquiring rights to two additional blocks. Kosmos may drill its first exploratory well in coming years; if successful, the company does not expect to be producing oil until for at least another five years. In 2019, in partnership with Angolan Sonangol, the French Total Petroleum also acquired a 55% interest in oil block 1 located in the STP EEZ.

Tourism is one of the island nation's most promising sectors, with the potential for attracting foreign investment.

A plan to introduce local capacity for international credit and debit card processing by late 2021 with support of the African Development Bank (AfDB) may create opportunity opportunities in the finance, tourism, and other economic sectors.

The liberalization of the telecommunications market and the power sector may provide opportunities for investment.

STP has a 160.000 km² EEZ not only rich in oil but also fish resources. Considering this potential, in early 2018, STP announced a plan to construct a fishing port maximize the potential of country's fishing resources. The Government also seeks to take advantage of STP's geostrategic location to attract investment for the development of a deep-water port to facilitate the connection to Central Africa and to the world. The extension and modernization of the international airport is also on the Government agenda.

Recent Millennium Challenge Account (MCC)-driven reforms of the business climate and tax and customs regimes have increased the attractiveness of STP as an investment destination.

Despite recent declines in agriculture sector, with support of international buyers, a number of small cooperatives have successfully developed in upscale niche market for organic cocoa, pepper, coffee and vanilla, demonstrating the private sector's drive to organize itself and invest.

Market Entry Strategy

Between 2015 and 2018, Texas based Oil Company Kosmo Energy in partnership with Portuguese Galp Energy later with British Petroleum (BP) has acquired six out of the nineteen oil blocks located in STP EEZ.

Caterpillar, Avis car rental, and Coca-Cola also have local STP agents.

Visiting STP and meeting key players in the government are vital to doing business in the archipelago.

STP is a member of several multi-lateral organizations, including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). STP is an eligible country under AGOA and has privilege to access the EU market through the “*Tudo Menos Arma*” (Everything but Arms) agreement in place until the conclusion of Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations between African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the EU. The archipelago is also an observer government at the World Trade Organization (WTO). STP also works with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and African Development Bank (AfDB). The archipelago is among the forty-four African Nations that signed the agreement of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in March 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda, and became the 25th African country ratifying the AfCFTA in June 2019.

Leading Sectors for U.S. Export and Investment

Tourism

Overview

The tourist activity in STP has been flourishing, gaining crucial importance in the country's economy. Between 2010 and 2019, the number of tourists visiting the destination rose from 8,000 to 34,900 tourists. STP has exceptionally beautiful landscapes, many endemic bird and flower species, a secure and tranquil atmosphere both in the cities and the countryside, and a friendly population. There are a few Portuguese, South African, and other international luxury hotel chains located on the islands of STP, often reflecting high levels of service by international standards. The number of guesthouses owned by locals is also increasing. The Government considers tourism as a priority sector and gives supports and incentives to investments in the sector.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

Small-scale tourism operations include eco-lodges, diving, canoeing and kayaking companies, and tour guide companies.

Opportunities

Small-scale tourism operations including eco-lodges, diving, canoeing and kayaking companies, and tour guide companies. Organic small-scale agriculture.

Web Resources

<http://www.omalilodge.com/>

<http://www.pestana.com/en/pestana-sao-tome-hotel/pages/home.aspx>

<http://www.bombomprincipe.com/>

<http://www.hotelrocasundy.com/en>

<http://www.hotelpraiainhame.com/hotel-overview.html>

<https://ecolodgejale.com/>

Infrastructure

Overview

In 2019, the World Bank approved \$27 million to finance the repair 27 kilometers of the main road linking São Tomé city and Neves on the northern coast of the island. The project also includes barriers for coastal protection. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the work is delayed from its previously scheduled mid-2020 start.

With the goal of increases fishing sector revenue, STP announced in 2018 its plans to build a fishing port with \$70 million in Chinese development assistance financing. STP also has a long-standing plan to build a deep-water port. The port project hopes to connect American, European, Asian, and African continents with large and modern ships, often called fifth generation ships. STP officials hope that a new deep-water port could serve as a transshipment point connecting the United States, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Despite delays, this project is still a priority for the government as an economic development goal. STP is looking for potential investors and partners to develop the said deep water port.

The European Union has financed some infrastructure projects in STP, including restoration of a national road, which serves the southern part of the island. This rehabilitation renewed about 50 kilometers of the road and several bridges. This restoration project facilitates the transportation of people and products from the São Tomé capital to the southern part of the country, which has great touristic potential because of its dramatic mountains, valleys, and its location near the Equator. Under a 2017 Chinese \$146 million framework agreement for infrastructure cooperation, STP launched a project for the repair of more than 20 kilometers of roads. The project also includes the rehabilitation of drainage and sewer systems. However this plan has yielded little visible progress.

An undersea fiber optic cable that linked STP to better telecommunication service in 2012. Cellular service runs on 3G networks.

In 2016, the World Bank approved a \$16 million grant to support renewable energy and improve service reliability. Through the Energy Sector Recovery Project, the government aims to provide energy services in a reliable, sustainable, and accessible manner. In 2017, STP and the European Investment Bank also signed an investment agreement worth \$13 million to strengthen the energy sector in the archipelago.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

Ports, airports, telecommunications, energy, roads, education and health.

Opportunities

Opportunities exist for port construction, telecommunications diversification, and general infrastructure upgrades.

Web Resources

<https://www.financas.gov.st/index.php/publicacoes/documentos/category/70-ministerio>

Petroleum

Overview

After several false starts, STP appears likely to join the ranks of oil producing countries in the medium term. U.S. Company Kosmos Energy began seismic surveys of four blocks of pre-salt in 2016, and in 2018, BP joined Kosmos in acquiring rights to two additional blocks, totaling 6. In 2019, Dutch company Shell joined Kosmos and Galp in prospection of oil block 11. Kosmos plans to start producing oil roughly five years after drilling a successful well. Even so, São Toméan authorities are anxious to capitalize on the offshore assets that neighbors Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, and Gabon already exploit.

Among the nineteen oil blocks located in STP Exclusive Economic Zone, nine are not assigned to any company. In 2019, in partnership with Angolan Sonangol, French Total also acquired 55 % interest of oil block 1 located in the STP EEZ. The Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment houses the *Agência Nacional de Petróleo* (National Oil Agency--ANP). ANP is the public body with authority to regulate, supervise, control, and promote the activities of the oil and gas industry.

The country has a legal framework for the oil sector, which includes among others the Framework Law on Petroleum Operations (Petroleum Act), the Petroleum Taxation Act, Model Production Sharing Contract, and a law which organizes the Exclusive Economic Zone in three zones and 19 exploration blocks. There is also a special law for petroleum management, called the Framework Law of Oil Revenues.

In February 2001, STP and Nigeria signed an agreement establishing a Joint Developing Zone (JDZ) for the exploration of petroleum and other resources in the overlapping zone of both countries maritime Boundaries. After that, both Governments decided to establish Joint Development Authority (JDA), which is based in Abuja, Nigeria. With prospect for more than 500 million barrels of crude oil reserves, the JDZ has an uncertain future despite interest from several firms.

STP and Equatorial Guinea are also considering joint oil exploration of oil Block L-2 at the maritime border between the two countries.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

Recently interest in STP EEZ oil blocks is increasing. In addition to oil, the JDA hopes to exploit other resources such as non-oil minerals, aquatic plants and fish, though JDA functioning is uncertain.

Opportunities

Opportunities remain to be seen pending commercially viable finds.

Web Resources

<http://www.stp-eez.com/Mission.html>

Agricultural Sectors and Agribusiness

The agricultural sector in STP is small. However, the economy is mostly based on agriculture, with cocoa production accounting for about 71% of the total exports in 2019. Other exported agriculture products are palm oil, chocolate, pepper, coconut oil and coffee. There are currently two companies exporting chocolate to international markets, including the United States. Tropical flowers are also produced in country and are currently being sold to Europe, although in very small quantities. The airport lacks adequate cold storage facilities to maximize these exports.

Agricultural production has been declining due to market size and profitability challenges. However, there is great potential in the agricultural products market because the land is fertile and the weather conducive to the harvesting of tropical products such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, peppers and trees.

Most of STP's farming opportunities are untapped. There is no precedent for mass production, but gourmet and high-market value produce thrive in STP.

Products such as organic coffee and cocoa command a premium because of their perceived high quality. In addition, a number of local products such as jackfruit, guava, pineapple, bananas, breadfruit, cocoyam, cassava can be processed with added value to serve a niche market.

Fishing Industry

The STP EEZ has 160.000 km², approximately 160 times the archipelago's landmass. Consequently, adequate exploitation of sea resources is a unique opportunity for any business willing to invest. According to current data available from the Fisheries Directorate, the country has a catch capacity of around 29 thousand tons of fish per year.

According to STP Directorate of Fishing, between 2005 to 2017, the catch of the fish increased from 4 thousand to 12 thousand tons per year. Driving a financial flow of around \$30 million per year.

In December 2019, STP and European Union (EU) signed a new protocol to the fisheries partnership agreement with a financial contribution of €840 000 per year during 5 years, out of which a specific contribution of €440 000 is dedicated to the support of STP's fisheries policy. This agreement allows EU vessels mainly from Spain, Portugal and France to fish in the STP waters and is part of the tuna network fisheries agreements in West and Central Africa. The first agreement was concluded in 2007.

STP also has a fishing agreement with Japan. In June 2017, São Tomé and Príncipe and the Chinese Province Fujian signed a fishing agreement that is still not in force.

Web Resources

https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/agreements/sao_tome_en

Customs, Trade Regulations & Standards

- Import Tariffs
- Trade Barriers
- Import Requirements and Documentation
- U.S. Export Controls
- Temporary Entry
- Labeling and Marking Requirements
- Prohibited and Restricted Imports
- Customs Regulations and Contact Information
- Standards
- Trade Agreements
- Web Resources

Import Tariffs

Import tariffs in São Tomé and Príncipe follow the outline below:

No import tariffs for milk and wheat.

Common External Tariff – 5% for Category One products (e.g., basic products), 10% for Category Two (e.g., raw materials), 20% for Category Three (e.g., intermediate products such as most food and cosmetics). Alcoholic drinks (beer, wine and spirits drinks) are under the Category Three, with a 20% tariff. In addition, these products have surcharges that varies between 50%, 80% and 110%. The tax for alcoholic drinks is charged by liter (spirits \$1.4/liter; wine \$0.47/liter, and beer \$0.28/liter).

In addition, port fees, expenses with customs officers, brokers and in some cases with phytosanitary authorities are required. In case of vehicle import, there is an additional registration fee.

Trade Barriers

There is not any import barrier as such.

Import Requirements and Documentation

A bill of lading and an invoice must accompany all goods entering STP. Import permits and sanitary and phytosanitary certificates are required for farm produce (including meat and poultry) and permits must also be issued for hazardous products (weapons, explosives, chemical products). STP does not require an import license for other items.

Labeling and Marking Requirements

There is no special labeling or marking requirements in STP.

U.S. Export Controls

The United States imposes export controls to protect national security interests and promote foreign policy objectives related to dual-use goods through implementation of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is comprised of two elements: Export Administration

(EA), which is responsible for processing license applications, counselling exporters, and drafting and publishing changes to the [Export Administration Regulations](#); and Export Enforcement (EE), which is responsible for the enforcement of the EAR. BIS works closely with U.S. embassies, foreign governments, industry, and trade associations to ensure that exports from the United States are secure and comply with the EAR. BIS officials conduct site visits, known as End-Use Checks (EUCs), globally with end-users, consignees, and/or other parties to transactions involving items subject to the EAR to verify compliance.

An EUC is an on-site verification of a non-U.S. party to a transaction to determine whether the party is a reliable recipient of U.S. items. EUCs are conducted as part of BIS's licensing process, as well as its compliance program, to determine if items were exported in accordance with a valid BIS authorization or otherwise consistent with the EAR. Specifically, an EUC verifies the *bona fides* of transactions subject to the EAR, to include: confirming the legitimacy and reliability of the end use and end user; monitoring compliance with license conditions; and ensuring items are used, re-exported or transferred (in-country) in accordance with the EAR. These checks might be completed prior to the export of items pursuant to a BIS export license in the form of a Pre-License Check (PLC), or following an export from the U.S. during a Post-Shipment Verification (PSV).

BIS officials rely on EUCs to safeguard items subject to the EAR from diversion to unauthorized end uses/users. The verification of a foreign party's reliability facilitates future trade, including pursuant to BIS license reviews. If BIS is unable to verify the reliability of the company or is prevented from accomplishing an EUC, the company may receive, for example, more regulatory scrutiny during license application reviews or be designated on BIS's Unverified List or Entity List, as applicable.

BIS has developed a list of “red flags”, or warning signs, and compiled “[Know Your Customer](#)” guidance intended to aid exporters in identifying possible violations of the EAR. Both of these resources are publicly available, and their dissemination to industry members is highly encouraged to help promote EAR compliance.

BIS also provides a variety of training sessions to U.S. exporters throughout the year. These sessions range from one to two-day seminars that focus on the basics of exporting to coverage of more advanced, industry specific topics. Interested parties can check a [list of upcoming seminars and webinars](#) or reference BIS provided [online training](#).

BIS and the EAR regulate transactions involving the export of “dual-use” U.S. goods, services, and technologies. For advice and regulatory requirements, exporters should consult the other U.S. Government agencies which regulate more specialized items. For example, the U.S. Department of State's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls has authority over defense articles and services, or munitions. A list of other agencies involved in export control can be found on the [BIS website](#) or in Supplement No. 3 to Part 730 of the EAR.

The EAR is available on the [BIS website](#) and on the e-CFR (Electronic Code of Federal Regulations) and is updated as needed.

The [Consolidated Screening List](#) (CSL) is a list of parties for which the United States Government maintains restrictions on certain exports, reexports or transfers of items. The CSL consolidates eleven export screening lists of the Departments of Commerce, State and the Treasury into a single data feed as an aid to industry in conducting electronic screens of parties to regulated transactions. Exporters are encouraged to classify their items prior to export, as well as consult the CSL to determine if any parties to the transaction may be subject to specific license requirements.

Temporary Entry

Some goods enter STP duty free on a temporary basis. For certain sectors (oil, construction, and tourism), the law suspends custom duties in the form of temporary admission or exemptions on all entry taxes/duties for the importation of material required in its operations.

Prohibited and Restricted Imports

There is no prohibition or restrictions on imports. However, some products needs import authorization from the competent authority. For instance, a chainsaw needs authorization from the Directorate of Forestry and import of pork must be authorized by the Directorate of Poultry.

Customs Regulations and Contact Information

Direção das Alfandegas (Customs Office)
Ministerio do Planeamento, Finanças and Economia Azul (Minsitry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy)
Largo das Alfandegas
Tel.: (239) 22-24-896, (239) 22-22-389
São Tomé, São Tomé and Príncipe

Standards for Trade

- Overview
- Standards Organizations
- Conformity Assessment
- Product Certification
- Accreditation
- Publication of Technical Regulations
- Labeling and Marking
- Contacts

Overview

STP generally follows Portuguese standards, but has no central standards. The only existing regulatory authority is AGER (*Autoridade Geral de Regulação*). AGER, STP's General Regulating Agency regulates the telecommunications, postal, water and electricity sectors. The laboratory of Center for Agricultural and Technological Research (CIAT) also make basic analysis of food products.

Standards Organizations

São Tomé and Príncipe follows CEMAC general standards.

NIST Notify U.S. Service

Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are required under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) to notify to the WTO proposed technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures that could affect trade. Notify U.S. (www.nist.gov/notifyus) is a free, web-based e-mail registration service that captures and makes available for review and comment key information on draft regulations and conformity assessment procedures. Users receive customized e-mail alerts when new notifications are added by selected country or countries and industry sector(s) of interest and can also request full texts of regulations. This service and its associated web site are managed and operated by the USA WTO TBT Inquiry Point housed within the National Institute of Standards and Technology, part of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Conformity Assessment

There is no STP body that performs conformity assessments.

Product Certification

Telecommunication equipment is required to obtain a certificate by AGER, STP's General Regulating Agency for telecommunications, postal, water, and electricity sectors.

Accreditation

There is no STP body that performs accreditation.

Publication of Technical Regulations

AGER, STP's General Regulating Agency regulates the telecommunications, postal, water and electricity sectors.

Contacts

Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy

Largo das Alfândegas

Post Code.: 168

Tel. (239) 22-21-083; (239) 22-24-172

Email: mfcea@financas.gov.st

<https://financas.gov.st/>

São Tome,

São Tome and Principe

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Avenida Marginal 12 de Julho

Trade Agreements

STP does not belong to any international or regional trade block or free trade area. However, currently STP is negotiating the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. As a signatory of Cotonou agreement, STP products are eligible to access the EU market duty free or with reduced duties under the *Tudo Menos Armas* "Everything But Arms" agreement. STP is also an eligible country under AGOA.

STP is among the forty-four African Nations that signed the agreement of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in March 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda, and became the 25th African country ratifying the AfCFTA in June 2019.

STP is an observer member of Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and STP has been considering becoming a full member. The country is economically linked to CEMAC through a trade agreement signed in 2004 under the ongoing negotiation of Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU.

STP also participates in the regional integration projects under Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), of which the archipelago is a full member. The components of these regional integration projects are mainly commercial and economic.

The archipelago also has several smaller-scale bilateral trade preference agreements.

Web Resources

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC): <http://cemac.cf/>

African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Legal Texts and Policy Documents:
<https://www.tralac.org/resources/by-region/cfta.html>

Selling U.S. Products and Services

- Using an Agent or Distributor
- Establishing an Office
- Franchising
- Direct Marketing
- Joint Ventures/Licensing
- Selling to the Government
- Distribution and Sales Channels
- Selling Factors/Techniques
- Electronic Commerce
- Trade Promotion and Advertising
- Pricing
- Sales Service/Customer Support
- Protecting Your Intellectual Property
- Due Diligence
- Local Professional Services
- Web Resources

Using an Agent or Distributor

There are currently no local companies that act as direct agents or distributors for U.S. companies. For example, Coca-Cola is sold through a Portuguese distributor that buys products directly from Portugal. To find a local agent for a company, contact a U.S. Department of Commerce district office and request ADS (agents/distributors service). If Commerce records do not already contain suitable prospects, the office will ask the U.S. Embassy in Libreville for information.

Establishing an Office

An MCC-supported “one-stop-shop” has lowered costs and waiting period for starting a new business. A new business can obtain expedited registration within 24 hours for approximately \$455.00 or between three to five days for around \$234.00. Despite this improvement, STP ranks 150 out of 190 in terms of starting a new business according to the 2020 Doing Business Report; a two position drop from 2019 and 2018. The following is a general description of how a foreign company can establish a local office:

- Provide full company-related documentation, translated into Portuguese.
- Check the uniqueness of the proposed company name and reserve a name.
- Notarize the company statutes with the Registration Office in the Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Human Rights
- File a company declaration with the Office of Taxation in the Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Blue Economy.
- Register with the Social Security Office in the Ministry of Labor, Solidarity, Family and Vocational Training.
- Publish the incorporation notice in the official gazette (Diário da República).
- Publish the incorporation notice in a national newspaper.
- Register the company with the Commercial Registry in the Ministry of Planning, Finance, and Blue Economy
- Apply for a commercial operations permit (Alvará).
- Apply for a taxpayer identification number with the Office of Taxation in the Minister of Planning, Finance, and Blue Economy.

- Register employees with the Social Security Office.
- Other documents needed include: 1) copies of the by-laws of the parent company and of the minutes of the meeting of the board of directors in which the opening of the STP branch is approved; 2) a certificate of appointment of the general manager in STP; 3) a copy of any agreement signed with a Saotomean company or with the government of STP; 4) two copies of the application to the Court for authorization to operate; and 5) two photographs and a copy of the passport of the General Manager.

For more information contact:

GUE – Guichê Único para Empresas (Single window for business registration)

Ministério da Justiça, Administração Pública e Direitos Humanos (Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Human Rights)

Avenida Amílcar Cabral, Edifício da Sat Insurance 1.º Andar

Contacto: (+239) 22-21-040, (+239) 22-22-402, (+239) 99-17-711

Fax: (+239) 22-22-256

Web Site: www.gue-stp.net

Direção de Comércio (Commerce Department)

Ministério do Turismo, Cultura, Comércio e Indústria (Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Commerce and Industry)

Rua Viriato da Cruz

Tel. +239 22-21-484

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Direção dos Impostos (Tax Department)

Ministério do Planeamento, Finanças e Economia Azul (Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Blue Economy)

Praça da Independência

Tel. +239 22-21-518

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Instituto de Segurança Social (Social Security Institute)

Ministério do Trabalho, Solidariedade, Família e Formação Profissional (Ministry of Labor, Solidarity, Family and Vocational Training)

Praça Yon Gato

Tel. +239 22-21-382, +239 22-21-110

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Câmara do Comércio, Indústria e Agricultura e Serviço (Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Service)

Rua 3 de Fevereiro

Tel.: +239 22-21-409, +239 22-22-723

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Franchising

There are currently no U.S. franchises in STP and opportunities are limited.

Direct Marketing

There are no restrictions on foreign firms directly marketing products in STP.

Joint Ventures/Licensing

Joint ventures and licensing agreements are few.

Distribution and Sales Channels

Most U.S. products sold in STP are marketed through São Toméan agents working directly with Portuguese, South African, or French counterparts who represent U.S. brands in their respective countries.

COCA COLA
Saotobega, Lda
Lucumi, São Tomé
P.O. Box: 57
Phone: (239) 22-25-762/99-04-407
Fax: (239) 22-21-013
E-mail: saotobega@cstome.net

CIEM
HP, Dell, and CATERPILLAR
P.O. Box: 137
São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe
Manager: Mr. Carlos Cruz
Phone: (239) 22-22-396
Fax: (239) 22-22-974
E-mail: ciem@cstome.net

CFAO MOTORS STP
AVIS car rental
P.O. Box: 605
Estrada de Aeroporto
São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe
Phone: (239) 22-26-767
Fax: (239) 22-22-543
E-mail: teresabrilha@cstome.net

VIP Motors Ltd
Grupo Salvador Caetano
Ford Dealer
Av. Marginal 12 de Julho
P.O.Box: 747
São Tome, São Tome and Príncipe
Tel.: (239) 22-24-158
Fax: (239) 22-26-843
Email: vipmotors.stp@gmail.com

Supermarket Ceca Gadis STP LDA/Super CKDO
Av. Marginal 12 de Julho
Passadeira do Hospital
P.O. Box 756
Tel.: (239) 22-22-135
Email: superckdostp.dir@cecagadis.com

Electronic Commerce

E-commerce is not widely used and is not a practical means of doing business in STP.

Selling Factors/Techniques

The general public obtains its information through the following means: TV, Radio, internet, newspaper and word of mouth.

Trade Promotion and Advertising

The general public obtains its information through the National Television, National Radio Station, word of mouth and internet. A smaller percentage of people read newspapers. Following are some of the major news organizations in São Tomé and Príncipe:

TVS – Televisao de São Tomé e Príncipe(National TV Station)
Bairo Quinta de Santo Antonio
São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe
Tel. (239) 222 10 41; (239) 22-21-493; (239) 22-22-970

RNSTP – Radio Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe(National Radio Station)
Avenida Marginal 12 de Julho
C.P. 44
São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe
Tel. (239) 22-23-293; (239) 22-22-875; (239) 22-21-342
Fax: (239) 22-23-293

Online Newspaper- Telanon
Rua Damão, Capital São Tomé,
1º Edificio à direita da entrada do Parque Ex Sinécia
São Tomé e Príncipe
Tel. (+239) 990-62-63
Email: contact@telanon.info
<https://www.telanon.info/>

RTP Africa – Radio Televisao Portuguesa – Africa
Avenida das Nações Unidas
São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe
Tel: (239) 22-23-613, (239) 22-23-616
Fax: (239) 22-23-614

Pricing

Prices in STP are high because most goods are imported. International transportation costs and high customs duties are considerable factors in pricing goods. The cost of renting a store or warehouse in the capital city is also relatively high.

Sales Service/Customer Support

Good customer service, follow-up services, and inventories can confer a significant competitive advantage in STP.

Due Diligence

All U.S. companies are advised to exercise due diligence before doing business in STP.

Local Professional Services

Retaining an attorney is not required, but a local attorney may be best placed to handle many of the routine problems that may arise.

Web Resources

Official Government Web Page: stp.gov.st

Official Presidential Web Page: presidencia.st

Statistic Department: www.ine.st

Parliament: www.parlamento.st

The Central Bank: www.bcstp.st

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs: not available

Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy: www.financas.gov.st

The Supreme Court of Justice: www.justica.gov.st

The Tourism General Department: <https://turismo.gov.st/en/welcome/>

GUE – The Single Window (Guichê Único para Empresas): www.gue-stp.net

Trade Financing

Methods of Payment

Payment is usually made by irrevocable letters of credit.

How Does the Banking System Operate

São Tomé and Príncipe's banking system includes one Central Bank (*Banco Central de São Tomé e Príncipe*- BCSTP) and five commercial banks, including two that also operates as an Investment Bank.

BISTP - Banco Internacional de São Tomé e Príncipe(STP State, Portugal and Angola)

ECOBANK (Lomé, Togo)

Afriland First Bank (Cameroonian)

Energy Bank (Nigerian)

BGFI (Gabon)

In 1993, the *Banco Internacional de São Tomé e Príncipe* (BISTP), a joint venture between the Government of STP and the Portuguese bank *Caixa Geral de Depositos* and Angolan Bank operates as both Commercial and Investment Bank since 2017 was established. The Gabonese Investment Bank (BGFI) started its operation in STP in March 2012. All the commercial banks are supervised by the BCSTP.

Due to high amount of bad credit, the BCSTP declared two commercial banks insolvent, namely, the Angolan capitalized *Banco Equator* in 2016 and Cameroonian capitalized *Banco Privado de São Tomé* in 2018.

Foreign-Exchange Controls

The Central Bank of STP (BCSTP) supervises the national financial system. Among other responsibilities, the BCSTP sells hard currencies and establishes indicative interest rates. The dobra (STD) is the country's national currency. One U.S. dollar is equivalent to about 20, 9 STN. Since January 2010, the STD is pegged to the Euro at the exchange rate of 1 Euro to STN 24, 5. The exchange rate for U.S. dollar depends on the exchange rate in relation to Euro. The government has been working closely with the BCSTP to ensure that greater inflows of foreign exchange translate into an increase in access to raw materials for business.

Repatriation of capital is possible with prior authorization.

U.S. Banks and Local Correspondent Banks

There are no U.S. banks operating in STP. Portuguese banks are used for transferring services.

Protecting Your Intellectual Property

Industrial intellectual property and patents can be registered with the national service for industrial intellectual property. Copyright is protected under the Decree-Law no. 2/2017 (Code of Copyrights and Related Rights). A new Code of Industrial Proprieties Rights (Decree-Law no. 23/ 2016) entered into force in February 2017. STP is a member of World Industrial Property Organization (WIPO). The Department Industry under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Commerce and Industry handles patents and copyrights.

Protecting Your Intellectual Property in STP:

Several general principles are important for effective management of intellectual property (“IP”) rights in STP. First, it is important to have an overall strategy to protect your IP. Second, IP is protected differently in STP than in the U.S. Third, rights must be registered and enforced in STP under local laws. Your U.S. trademark and patent registrations will not protect you in STP. There is no such thing as an “international copyright” that will automatically protect an author’s writings throughout the entire world. Protection against unauthorized use in a particular country depends, basically, on the national laws of that country. However, most countries do offer copyright protection to foreign works under certain conditions, and these conditions have been greatly simplified by international copyright treaties and conventions.

Registration of patents and trademarks is on a first-in-time, first-in-right basis, so you should consider applying for trademark and patent protection even before selling your products or services in the STP market. It is vital that companies understand that intellectual property is primarily a private right and that the U.S. government generally cannot enforce rights for private individuals in STP. It is the responsibility of the rights' holders to register, protect, and enforce their rights where relevant, retaining their own counsel and advisors. Companies may wish to seek advice from local attorneys or IP consultants who are experts in STP law. The U.S. Commercial Service can provide a list of local lawyers upon request [<https://ga.usembassy.gov/>].

While the U.S. Government stands ready to assist, there is little we can do if the rights holders have not taken these fundamental steps necessary to securing and enforcing their IP in a timely fashion. Moreover, in many countries, rights holders who delay enforcing their rights on a mistaken belief that the USG can provide a political resolution to a legal problem may find that their rights have been eroded or abrogated due to legal doctrines such as statutes of limitations, laches, estoppel, or unreasonable delay in prosecuting a law suit. In no instance should U.S. Government advice be seen as a substitute for the obligation of a rights holder to promptly pursue its case.

It is always advisable to conduct due diligence on potential partners. Negotiate from the position of your partner and give your partner clear incentives to honor the contract. A good partner is an important ally in protecting IP rights. Consider carefully, however, whether to permit your partner to register your IP rights on your behalf. Doing so may create a risk that your partner will list itself as the IP owner and fail to transfer the rights should the partnership end. Keep an eye on your cost structure and reduce the margins (and the incentive) of would-be bad actors. Projects and sales in STP require constant attention. Work with legal counsel familiar with STP laws to create a solid contract that includes non-compete clauses, and confidentiality/non-disclosure provisions.

It is also recommended that small and medium-size companies understand the importance of working together with trade associations and organizations to support efforts to protect IP and stop counterfeiting. There are a number of these organizations, both STP or U.S.-based. These include:

- The U.S. Chamber and local American Chambers of Commerce
- National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
- International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA)
- International Trademark Association (INTA)
- The Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy
- International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC)
- Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)

- Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO)

IP Resources

A wealth of information on protecting IP is freely available to U.S. rights holders. Some excellent resources for companies regarding intellectual property include the following:

For information about patent, trademark, or copyright issues -- including enforcement issues in the US and other countries -- call the STOP! Hotline: **1-866-999-HALT** or register at **www.StopFakes.gov**.

For more information about registering trademarks and patents (both in the U.S. as well as in foreign countries), contact the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) at: **1-800-786-9199**.

For more information about registering for copyright protection in the US, contact the US Copyright Office at: **1-202-707-5959**.

For more information about how to evaluate, protect, and enforce intellectual property rights and how these rights may be important for businesses, a free online training program is available at www.stopfakes.gov.

For US small and medium-size companies, the Department of Commerce offers a "SME IP Advisory Program" available through the American Bar Association that provides one hour of free IP legal advice for companies with concerns in Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Russia, and. For details and to register, visit: <https://www.americanbar.org/aba.html>

For information on obtaining and enforcing intellectual property rights and market-specific IP Toolkits visit: **www.StopFakes.gov** This site is linked to the USPTO website for registering trademarks and patents (both in the U.S. as well as in foreign countries), the U.S. Customs & Border Protection website to record registered trademarks and copyrighted works (to assist customs in blocking imports of IP-infringing products) and allows you to register for Webinars on protecting IP.

The U.S. Commerce Department has positioned IP attachés in key markets around the world. You can get contact information for the IP attaché who covers STP at: www.trade.gov or contact ITA's Office of Intellectual Property Rights Director, Stevan Mitchell at Stevan.Mitchell@trade.gov.

Selling to the Public Sector

U.S. firms interested in selling directly to the government should ensure that funds have been allocated in the São Toméan State Budget. To confirm this, contact each relevant Ministry to confirm the Government budgeted funds for the project or procurement. However, according to the Law 8/2009 which approves the Regulation of Public Procurement and Contracting, all the Government acquisition or service contracting which the amount is STN 25.000 (currently \$1,237) must be done through a public tender.

U.S. companies bidding on Government tenders may also qualify for U.S. Government advocacy. A unit of the U.S. Commerce Department's International Trade Administration, the Advocacy Center coordinates U.S. Government interagency advocacy efforts on behalf of U.S. exporters bidding on public sector contracts with international governments and government agencies. The Advocacy Center works closely with our network of the U.S. Commercial Service worldwide and inter-agency partners to ensure that exporters of U.S. products and services have the best possible chance of winning government contracts. Advocacy assistance can take many forms but often involves the U.S. Embassy or other U.S. Government agencies expressing support for the U.S. bidders directly to the foreign government. Consult Advocacy for Foreign Government Contracts for additional information.

Multilateral Development Banks and Financing Government Sales

Price, payment terms, and financing can be significant factors in winning a government contract. Many governments finance public works projects through borrowing from the Multilateral Development Banks (MDB). A helpful guide for working with the MDBs is the [Guide to Doing Business with the Multilateral Development Banks](#). The U.S. Department of Commerce's (USDOC) International Trade Administration (ITA) has a Foreign Commercial Service Officer stationed at each of the five different Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): the African Development Bank; the Asian Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Inter-American Development Bank; and the World Bank. Learn more by contacting the Commercial Liaison Office to the [World Bank](#)

Financing of Projects

Projects may be financed through national or international institutions.

Web Resources

Export-Import Bank of the United States: <http://www.exim.gov>

Country Limitation Schedule:

<https://www.exim.gov/sites/default/files/tools/countrylimitationschedule/CLSMarch2018.pdf>

Trade and Development Agency: <https://www.usda.gov/>

SBA's Office of International Trade: <http://www.sba.gov/oit/>

USDA Commodity Credit Corporation: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/index>

U.S. Agency for International Development: <http://www.usaid.gov>

Business Travel

- Business Customs
- Travel Advisory
- Visa Requirements
- Telecommunications
- Transportation
- Language
- Health
- Local Time, Business Hours and Holidays
- Temporary Entry of Materials and Personal Belongings
- Web Resources

Business Customs

São Tomé and Príncipe inherited the Portuguese legal system after independence in 1975. Business law is mostly based on Portuguese law, and business customs are similar to those in Europe and the U.S.

Travel Advisory

In overall, São Tomé and Príncipe is a safe country to travel to. However, occasionally petty thievery cases occur. More information on traveling to STP may be obtained through the Consular Information Sheet at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel.html>

Visa Requirements

A passport and visa are required for entry into STP. The visa application process is straightforward and transparent and visas or work permits are usually easy to obtain if companies meet all the requirements. Nevertheless, there are few São Toméan embassies worldwide to process visa applications. Under the Legal Regime of Foreign Citizens in STP (Law no. 5/2015), STP lifted visa requirements for citizens of the United States, EU, Canada, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries. Also, any foreign citizen holding a valid passport with a valid Schengen or U.S. visa can enter and stay in the country up to 15 days. STP recently began accepting online visa applications. Information regarding procedures to submit an online visa application is available at <http://www.smf.st/virtualvisa/>.

Proof of yellow fever vaccination and now coronavirus testing may be required for entry. Travelers should obtain the latest information and details from the Permanent Mission of São Tomé and Príncipe in New York City. Telephone 646-623-6606. Overseas, inquiries should be made at the nearest São Toméan embassy or consulate.

U.S. Companies that require travel of foreign businesspersons to the United States should be advised that security evaluations are handled via an interagency process. Visa applicants should go to the following links.

State Department Visa Website: <http://travel.state.gov/visa/>

Telecommunications

Telecommunications are generally adequate. Local and long distance telephone service is available 24 hours a day. Cellular service is offered widely in STP. Telephone rates are much higher than those in the U.S. Broadband internet (e.g., ADSL) is available to companies. STP is now connected to a fiber optic cable that runs from Europe to South Africa. As the result of this connection, internet service became faster and it opened an opportunity for an additional local operator. As the result of an international tender conducted in 2013, UNITEL, an Angolan telecommunication company started its operation in STP in 2014. Local connection to the Internet is available through both existing telecommunication companies and UNITEL.

Transportation

International airlines serving the archipelago are Air Portugal (TAP), Angola Airlines (TAAG), STP Airways, Ceiba Intercontinental and Afrijet Business Service. Travel to the United States necessarily includes a layover. Normally direct flights to Lisbon are available 5 times a week, TAP Air Portugal 4 and STP Airways 1. There are also direct flights to several Libreville, Luanda, and Accra. Domestic flights between the two islands are operated by STP Airways except on Thursdays. COVID-19 has disrupted flight schedules. Verify schedules with carrier before traveling.

STP International Airport is near downtown. The country has a reasonable road network, and there are only two airports in country, one in São Tomé and one in Santo Antonio, Príncipe Island. Domestic flights are provided by STP Airways.

Taxis and car rental are available in São Tomé and Príncipe. The principal hotels offer bus service to and from the international airport to the city of São Tomé.

Language

Portuguese is STP's official language. English is not widely spoken. Hotels may arrange for translation and interpretation services.

Health

Medical facilities are limited. A list of doctors may be obtained through the Embassy's consular section or at http://libreville.usembassy.gov/medical_information.html. Malaria is endemic in STP. However, thanks to a Global Fund financed program, recently the number of cases have considerably decreased. The registered mortality caused by malaria is close to zero. Yet, malaria suppressants are strongly recommended and should be begun prior to arrival. Travelers should drink only bottled water or bottled drinks. Hygiene at restaurants is generally good.

Local Time, Business Hours, and Holidays

Business hours public sectors: 7:00 AM – 12:00PM 14:00 PM – 16:30 PM

Private sector: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM 14:00 PM – 17:00 PM

STP Holidays in 2020 are:

January 1	New Year's Day
January 4	Amador's Day
February 3	Martyr's Day
May 1	Labor Day
July 12	Independence Day
September 6	Armed Forces' Day
September 30	Reforms Day
December 21	Saint Thomas (<i>São Tomé</i>) Day
December 25	Christmas

Temporary Entry of Materials and Personal Belongings

Some goods enter STP duty free on a temporary basis. For certain sectors (oil, construction and tourism), the law suspends custom duties in the form of temporary admission or exemptions on all entry taxes/duties for the importation of material required in its operations.

Web Resources

State Department Visa Website: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel.html>

United States Visas.gov: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas.html/>

U.S. Embassy Libreville: <https://ga.usembassy.gov/>

Investment Climate Statement

Political and Economic Environment

For background information on the political and economic environment of the country, please click on the link below to the U.S. Department of State Background Notes.

(The following is the new link to the Background Notes)

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5434.htm>

Contacts

American Embassy Libreville/São Tomé

Chargé d’Affaires a.i. – Christopher Tremann

Economic/Commercial Officer – John McGuire

Economic/Commercial Assistant (Gabon) – Cedric Pehoua

Economic/Commercial Assistant (São Tomé and Príncipe) – Ronalg Carvalho

U.S. Mailing Address:

2270 Libreville Place

Washington, DC 20521-2270

Local Address:

Sablère B.P. 4000

Libreville, Gabon

Tel: (241) 01-45-71-00

<https://ga.usembassy.gov>

Government of São Tomé and Príncipe

Photo	Title	Name	Party
	Prime Minister	Mr. Jorge Bom Jesus	MLSTP/PSD
	Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Communities	Ms. Elsa Pinto	MLSTP/PSD

	Minister of Public Works, Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment	Mr. Osvaldo D'Abreu	MLSTP/PSD
	Minister of Planning, Finance, and Blue Economy	Mr. Osvaldo Vaz	MLSTP/PSD
	Minister of Defense and Internal Order	Mr. Oscar Sousa	Career Military
	Minister of Justice, Public Administration and Human Rights	Ms. Ivete da Graça Correia	MLSTP/PSD
	Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development	Mr. Francisco Martins dos Ramos	PCD
	Minister for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Parliamentary Affairs	Mr. Wuando Borge Castro	MLSTP/PSD

	Minister of Education and Higher Education	Ms. Julieta Izidro Rodrigues	MLSTP/PSD
	Minister of Tourism, Culture, Commerce and Industry	Ms. Maria da Graça Lavres	MLSTP/PSD
	Minister of Health	Dr. Edgar Neves	UDD
	Minister of Labor, Solidarity, Family and Vocational Training	Mr. Adlander Costa Matos	MLSTP/PSD
	Minister of Youth, Sports and Entrepreneurship	Mr. Vinicius Xavier de Pina	MLSTP/PSD
	Secretary of State for Social Communication	Mr. Adelino Lucas	MDFM

	Secretary of State for Trade and Industry	Mr. Eugénio António da Graça	MDFM
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Direção de Comércio (Commerce Department)
 Ministério de Comercio, Industria e Turismo
 Rua Viriato da Cruz
 Tel. (239) 22-21-484
 São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Direção dos Impostos (**Tax Department**)
 Ministério das Finanças, Comércio e Economia Azul
 Praça da Independência
 Tel. (239) 22-21-518
 São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Direção de Registos e Notariados (Directorate Registries and Notaries)
 Ministério da Justiça, Direitos Humanos e Administração Pública
 Avenida 12 de Julho
 Tel.: (239) 22-21-347, (239) 22-22-452
 São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Instituto de Segurança Social (**Social Security Institute**)
 Ministério do Emprego e dos Assuntos Sociais
 Rua Engenheiro Salustino Graça- Praça Yon Gato
 Tel. (239) 22 -24-603, (239) 22 21 110
 São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Câmara do Comercio, Industria e Agricultura (Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Service)
 Rua 3 de Fevereiro
 Tel.: (239) 22-21-409, (239) 22-22-723
 São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Agência de Promoção do Comércio e Investimento- **Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (APCI)**
 Avenida Marginal 12 de Julho
 Tel.: (239) 22-22- 642, (239) 22-22- 653
 Website: <https://apcistp.com/>
 São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Agência Nacional de Petróleo (**Oil National Agency**)- ANP
 Bairro 3 de Fevereiro
 Tel.: (239) 22-43- 350
 Fax.:(239) 22-26- 937
 Post code.: 1048
 Email: anp_geral@cstome.net

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Banco Central de São Tomé e Príncipe (**Central Bank of São Tomé and Príncipe**)

Avenida Marginal 12 de Julho

Tel.: (239) 22-43-700, (239) 22-21-966

Website: <http://www.bcstp.st/>

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Instituto Nacional de Estatística (**National Statistical Institute**) - INE

Largo das Alfandegas, 256.

+239 2241850

+239 2221313

Email: ine@ine.st

Website: <https://www.ine.st/>

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

Commercial and Investment Banks

ECOBANK São Tomé

Edifício HB

Travessa do Pelourinho

C.P. 316 São Tomé

Tel.: (239) 22-22-141

Fax (239) 22-22-672

ecobankst@ecobank.com

www.ecobank.com

Afriland First Bank STP

Praça da Independência

Tel.: (239) 22-26-749

Fax: (239) 22-26-747

<https://afrilandfirstbankst.com/>

São Tomé, São Tomé and Príncipe

BGFI Bank São Tomé e Príncipe, S.A.

Banco Comercial e de Investimento

BGFI Holding Corporation S.A.

Av. Marginal 12 de Julho

CP 744 – São Tomé

República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe

Tel.: (239) 22-21-603 /22-21-492

Fax: (239) 22-21-713

Email: bgfibankst@bgfi.com

www.bgfi.com

General Director: Felisberto CASTILHO

Banco Internacional de São Tomé e Príncipe– BISTP

Praça da Independência

Tel.: (239) 22-43-100

www.bistp.st

Email: bcentral@cstome.net

São Tomé, São Tomé e Príncipe

President:

<https://www.export.gov/Events>

