

圣多美和普林西比1996年版5000多布拉纸币（收于2021年）圣多美和普林西比全称圣多美和普林西比民主共和国；位于非洲中西部几内亚湾，由圣多美岛、普林西比岛和附近一些礁屿组成。官方语言为葡萄牙语。国土面积：1,001平方公里。总人口20.4万（2019年12月）。首都：圣多美。总统：埃瓦里斯托·卡瓦略。

圣多美和普林西比15世纪70年代以前岛上无人居住。1470年葡萄牙入侵。1522年沦为葡萄牙殖民地。曾有"死亡之岛"之称。17~18世纪被荷兰、法国占领。1878年再度为葡统治。1951年成为葡的海外省。1975年7月12日宣告独立，定国名为圣多美和普林西比民主共和国。

圣多美和普林西比奉行和平与睦邻友好的对外政策，以更好地利用国际合作资源，为圣普的经济发展服务；重点发展与周边国家、非洲葡语国家以及西方援助国的关系。系非洲联盟、中非国家经济共同体、葡语国家共同体成员国和法语国家组织成员国。中华人民共和国和圣普于1975年7月12日建交。1997年5月6日，圣普宣布与台湾建交；7月11日，中华人民共和国政府决定中止同圣普的外交关系。2016年12月21日，圣多美和普林西比宣布与台湾断交。2016年12月26日，中国和圣多美和普林西比民主共和国恢复外交关系。

圣多美和普林西比是世界最不发达国家之一，是以种植可可等经济作物为主的农业国，主要出口产品为可可，此外还有咖啡、椰干、棕榈仁等。主要进口粮食、燃料、工业产品和日用消费品。是世界上人均接受外援最多的国家之一，90%的发展资金依靠外援。独立后曾长期实行以国营经济为主的经济政策，1985年开始实行经济自由化，1987年7月开始实施经济结构调整计划。2000年4月与国际货币基金组织签订减债和经济增长三年计划，采取降低关税、修改投资条例及建立自由贸易区等一系列措施吸引外资、促进经济发展；2007年，圣普获国际货币基金组织、巴黎俱乐部等大幅免债，外债从3亿多美元降至约8000万美元，财政状况有所改观。2012年，圣普政局基本稳定，国际货币基金组织、世界银行、欧盟和葡萄牙等向圣普提供一定援助。国家重视教育事业，实行中小学免费教育。2018年10月，圣多美和普林西比入选2019十大最佳旅行国家榜单，排名第9位。

圣多美和普林西比多布拉为圣多美和普林西比民主共和国货币名称；辅币单位为分；1多布拉 = 100分。此纸币为1996年版5000多布拉。是大卫·斯坦迪什的著作《金钱的艺术》一书中推荐的世界最漂亮的十大纸币之一，纸币的设计精致而清新。纸币正面展现出了几内亚湾小群岛典型而丰富的野生动植物资源。包括栖息在树枝上的普林西比辉丽椋鸟，是圣多美的独有物种。列入《世界自然保护联盟》（IUCN）2012年濒危物种红色名录ver 3.1——低危（LC）。图案中还有国名、发行批文号及年份、面额、冠字号、财政和规划部长及中央银行行长签字及反对葡萄牙殖民统治的民族英雄雷·阿马多尔肖像。背面主图为一座建筑物、圣多美和普林西比中央银行字样及面额。Sao Tome and Principe is the Democratic Republic of

Sao Tome and Principe; Located in the Gulf of Guinea in the west-central Africa, it is composed of Sao Tome Island, Principe island and some nearby reefs. The official language is Portuguese. Land area: 1,001 square kilometers. The total population is 204,000 (December 2019). Capital: Sao Tome. President: Evaristo Carvalho.

Sao Tome and Principe was uninhabited before the 1970s. Portugal invaded in 1470. It was colonized by Portugal in 1522. Once known as the "Island of Death". It was occupied by Holland and France in 17th-18th century. It was again ruled by Portugal in 1878. In 1951, it became an overseas province of Portugal. On July 12, 1975, it declared independence and named the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Sao Tome and Principe pursues a foreign policy of peace, good neighborliness and friendship in order to make better use of international cooperation resources and serve the economic development of Sao Tome and Principe; Focus on developing relations with neighboring countries, Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and western donor countries. It is a member of the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the OIF. The People's Republic of China and Sao Tome established diplomatic relations on July 12th, 1975. On May 6, 1997, Sao Tome announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with Taiwan Province; On July 11th, China decided to suspend diplomatic relations with Sao Tome and Principe. On December 21, 2016, Sao Tome and Principe announced that it had broken diplomatic relations with Taiwan Province. On December 26, 2016, China and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe resumed diplomatic relations.

Sao Tome and Principe, one of the least developed countries in the world, is an agricultural country mainly planting cash crops such as cocoa, and its main export products are cocoa, coffee, desiccated coconut, palm kernel and so on. Mainly imports grain, fuel, industrial products and daily consumer goods. It is one of the countries receiving the most foreign aid per capita in the world, and 90% of its development funds depend on foreign aid. After independence, the state-owned economy was the main economic policy for a long time. In 1985, the economic liberalization began, and in July 1987, the economic restructuring plan began. In April 2000, it signed a three-year plan for debt reduction and economic growth with the

International Monetary Fund, and adopted a series of measures such as reducing tariffs, amending investment regulations and establishing a free trade zone to attract foreign investment and promote economic development; In 2007, Sao Tome was granted substantial debt relief by the International Monetary Fund and Paris Club, and its external debt was reduced from over US\$ 300 million to about US\$ 80 million, thus improving its financial situation. In 2012, the political situation of Sao Tome and Principe was basically stable, and the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Union and Portugal provided certain assistance to Sao Tome and Principe. The state attaches importance to education and implements free education in primary and secondary schools. In October 2018, Sao Tome and Principe was selected as the top ten best countries to travel in 2019, ranking 9th.

Sao Tome and Principe dobra is the currency name of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; The unit of secondary currency is cêntimo; 1dobra = 100 cêntimo. This banknote is the 1996 edition of 5000 dobra. It is one of the ten most beautiful banknotes in the world recommended by David standish's book The Art of Money. The design of banknotes is exquisite and fresh. The front of the paper money shows the typical and abundant wildlife resources of the small islands in the Gulf of Guinea. Including Principe Glossy-starling, which inhabits branches, is a unique species of Santo Island. Included in the red list of endangered species ver3.1-low risk (LC) of IUCN in 2012. The design also includes the name of the country, the number and year of the issuance approval, the denomination, the crown number, the signature of the Ministro das Financas ede Planeamento and the Governador do banco Central, and the portrait of Ray amador, a national hero who opposed Portuguese colonial rule. The main picture on the back shows a building, the words of the Banco central des tome e principe and denominations.

