

Complete Verbatim English Translation 1st S.O.S 22.5.2026

1st S.O.S.

RELEASE ON MEDICAL, HUMANITARIAN AND LEGAL GROUNDS

FOR THE URGENT SALVATION OF MY KIDNEY AND MY LIFE

Applicant: Carlos Manuel de São Vicente

Case: 827-21-B_Tribunal of the District of Luanda_3 Criminal Section

Viana Penitentiary Establishment

Date of arrest: 22 September 2020

Target audience:

His Excellency the President of the Republic

His Excellency the President of the National Assembly

Honourable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,

Honourable Judge President of the Constitutional Court

Venerable Judge Counselor President of the Criminal Chamber and Coordinator of the *Ad Hoc Commission* for the Analysis of Excessive Pre-Trial Detention at the Country Level

Your Honour Judge President of the District Court of Luanda

His Excellency the Attorney General of the Republic

Her Excellency the Ombudsman

First Committee of the National Assembly

His Excellency the Minister of the Interior

His Excellency the Minister of Justice and Human Rights

Your Excellency the Director General of the Penitentiary Services

Her Excellency the Provincial Director of Penitentiary Services

Your Excellency Director of the Penitentiary Establishment of Viana

Your Excellency Director of the Prison Hospital of São Paulo

Luanda

I. Object of the 1st S.O.S.

The present S.O.S. aims at the immediate release of Mr. Carlos Manuel de São Vicente (the Applicant).

The Claimant is exposed to the risk of **imminent Loss of Kidney and Left Kidney Function** and to **Severe Infections and Sepsis, Additional Complications and Death**, if he does not perform the Laser Surgery on **16.6.2026**.

The Applicant **should have been released several years ago**, due to the fulfillment of the legal conditions for parole, a circumstance that aggravates the illegality of his maintenance in prison.

II. Consequences of Lack of Laser Urologic Surgery

Postponing or skipping Laser Urologic Surgery to remove a kidney stone can turn a treatable problem into a **medical emergency with permanent risks**.

The main **medical consequences** include:

1. Loss of Renal Function

- a) **Hydronephrosis:** The stone can block the flow of urine, causing obstruction and swelling of the kidney.
- b) **Chronic kidney failure:** prolonged pressure from accumulated urine causes irreversible damage to kidney tissue.
- c) **Kidney loss:** the kidney may stop working completely, requiring removal or dialysis.

2. Serious Infections and Sepsis

- a) **Pyelonephritis:** severe infection in the kidney due to the multiplication of bacteria facilitated by stopped urine.
- b) **Sepsis:** generalized infection when the infection spreads in the bloodstream, it can cause multiple organ failure and, consequently, death.

c) **Abscesses**

3. Additional Complications

- a) **Chronic disabling pain:** bouts of recurrent renal colic that severely affect quality of life.
- b) **Stone growth:** the stone can continue to grow and occupy the entire kidney.
- c) **Damage to the Ureter:** the migration of the stone can cause scarring or stenosis (narrowing) in the urinary canal.

III. Worsening of clinical episodes

In the interval between the Amendment to the Petition and the present 1st S.O.S., the clinical episodes described above worsened, with emphasis on:

- Blood urination (hematuria) in greater quantity and frequency and with greater pain and burning;
- The simultaneous occurrence of diastolic blood pressure (greater than 100 mmHg) and systolic pressure (greater than 180 mmHg) peaks;
- Greater alternation between insomnia and short sleeps of 3 to 4 hours per night.

On 8.5.2026, blood pressure peaked at 220-116 mmHg.

During this period, there was an outbreak of Cholera in the EPV that had already affected 83 prisoners, despite the prompt intervention of Health, Civil Protection and Firefighters. The outbreak is an indicator of poor hygiene, poor water quality and overcrowding.

The Applicant warns that his stay in the EPV, in the current clinical conditions, substantially aggravates the risks to his physical integrity and life.

IV. Chronology of Unlawful Excess of Arbitrary Arrest

2020

7.8.2020: On 7.8.2020, having complied with the steps requested in the Letter Rogatoria of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Canton of Geneva - No. b-20-1149-1, of 8.4.2020, from the Embassy of the Swiss Confederation in Angola, the DNIAP of the Attorney General's Office concluded that **"in Angola there is no evidence of the practice of crimes of Corruption, Money Laundering, Economic Participation in Business or any other crimes in connection with the facts contained in the Rogatory Letter"** concerning Carlos Manuel de São Vicente.

In other words, **Carlos Manuel de São Vicente is innocent and has not committed any crime in Angola.**

15 and 22.9.2020: The DNIAP-PGR summons the Applicant for two hearings **and arbitrarily arrests him, without any evidence or proof**, on 22.9.2020, at the Viana Penitentiary Establishment (EPV). A month and a half after the response to Switzerland, the DNIAP-PGR, without any investigation or evidence, makes a U-turn to general astonishment and the Applicant goes from Free Innocent to Imprisoned Defendant!

6.10.2020: The Director of the National Asset Recovery Service (SENRA) goes to the EPV and demands that the Applicant hand over all his Assets to be released. The Applicant refuses to do so because he has no State Assets in his possession.

Excited, the Director of SENRA threatens the Applicant that **he would continue to be imprisoned, he would be tried and convicted**. The Applicant asks why he would be convicted if he was innocent. The Director reiterates that when she accuses, the defendant is convicted. She gets up, tears up a piece of paper from her diary where she writes her phone number and gives it to her lawyers to contact her.

20.10.2020: The Lawyers go to the EPV where the Applicant informs them of the occurrence. He informs that he was unaware of this procedure because he was never arrested. They contact the Director of SENRA who insists on the delivery of the Estate with the offer of release and US\$ 10 million for the Applicant to live in. He refuses the offer and requests his immediate release **because he is innocent and is being kidnapped to force him to hand over what is his**.

The Director of SENRA, after learning of his refusal, raises the "offer" to US\$ 20 million. The Applicant refuses again and communication with the said has ended.

In short, **the summary sentence** of the Applicant was dictated on 6.10.2020 by the Director of SENRA, without trial! The Applicant continues to be punished for not accepting injustice and for defending his property and that of his family.

2021

16.3.2021: The publication of Presidential Decree No. 69-21 of 16.3.2021 which allocated 10% of the recovered assets made the magistrates an **interested party** in the outcome of the Applicant's judicial process, **removing the independence and impartiality of justice**.

This Decree, in addition to the repeated violations of the Applicant's human rights and fundamental guarantees, was **decisive** for the conviction of the Applicant who is innocent.

The various requests for *habeas corpus* were ignored and not answered in a timely manner. The preventive detention was an excessive measure and extended in a way contrary to Angolan law.

In view of the arbitrariness and illegalities committed against him, the Applicant files a complaint with the Human Rights Council of the United Nations (UN).

2022

24.3.2022: The Luanda District Court (TCL), **with only 2 votes**, condemns the Applicant, without evidence, in a process tainted with **nullities, illegalities and unconstitutionality**.

A Judge votes against the sentence and reads her **Statement of Unsuccessful Vote** on the same day. The Superior Council of the Judiciary orders an investigation of the aforementioned Judge for having voted against the conviction.

5.5.2022: The Professor Emeritus and Emeritus of the University of Coimbra, Dr. Manuel da Costa Andrade, after reading the Judgment of 24.3.2022, concludes, in his legal opinion, that "the facts timely given as proven and imputed" to the Applicant, "**do not allow his conviction on any basis**" because "it is not possible to refer to the proven matter, **facts capable of fulfilling, in the plethora of their assumptions (objective and subjective), the typical factuality of the aforementioned incriminations**".

In short, the Applicant is innocent and was convicted without evidence.

2023

3.10.2023: Judgment No. 845/2023 of 3.10.2023 of the Constitutional Court, which declared **Decree No. 69/21 of 16.3.2021** unconstitutional, **excluded** the Applicant's case from those that were considered null and unconstitutional, which confirms yet another **unconstitutionality and inequality** in addition to reconfirming *lawfare*, **selective justice and the political and judicial persecution of the applicant and his Family**, who are Third Parties in Good Faith, in a judicial process in which they were convicted **without being accused, without being tried or defended, without evidence, without having been notified of anything or having appealed**.

In short, the saga of arbitrariness, nullities, illegalities and unconstitutionality goes from the first instance to the higher levels of justice!

14.11.2023: The UN Human Rights Council, through the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, approves Opinion No. 63/2023 on 14.11.2023 which considers his arrest arbitrary and illegal and demands his **immediate release**.

To date, the Angolan Government has refused and neglected to implement the said Opinion and keeps the Applicant arbitrarily and illegally imprisoned.

2024

26.6.2024: On June 26, 2024, the Applicant should have been released on Probation for having reached **1/2 (half) of the prison time**, pursuant to article no. 2 of Law no. 35/22 of December 23 (Amnesty Law) and article no. 59, number 2, of the Penal Code. Several entities obstructed and refused to proceed with the procedures for granting parole, violating the duties of cooperation with justice and administering justice. As a result, he was not released and remains in prison.

2025

22.9.2025: On 22 September 2025, the Applicant should also have been released for serving **2/3 /two thirds) of the prison time**, pursuant to Article 59, paragraph 3, of the Criminal Code. For the same reasons that occurred in 2024 (obstruction and denial of justice), he was not released and remains in prison.

There is an **illegal and unconstitutional extension** of imprisonment.

2026

21.3.2026: The Applicant files an **Urgent Petition for Release** on medical, humanitarian and legal grounds following unsuccessful endoscopic Ureterolithotripsy on 17.3.2026. He is neither answered nor released.

28.4.2026: The Applicant delivers the **Amendment to the Petition**. Likewise, there is no response or liberation.

22.5.2026: The Applicant delivers his 1st S.O.S. twenty-four days before the date on which he should be operated.

V. Urgency of compliance with international law, the Constitution and the Penal Code

The Applicant reiterates that the State must comply with International Law, the Constitution and the Penal Code, namely:

1. **Opinion No. 63/2023** of the United Nations Human Rights Council – Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, of 14.11.2023.
2. the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules),
3. Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Right to Life),

4. Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment),
5. Articles 30, 31 and 63 of the **Constitution** concerning the rights to life, health, physical integrity and human dignity.
6. paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 59 of the Criminal Code, article 66 and paragraph 2 of article 564 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and article 2 of Law no. 35/22 of 23 December (Amnesty Law) which define the release regimes applicable to the Applicant since 2024.

The Applicant calls on all addressees of this S.O.S. to act expeditiously within the scope of their legal and constitutional competences and not to be complicit in this accumulation of offenses and crimes against the Applicant and his family, namely:

- the repeated violation of all human rights and fundamental guarantees
- the illegal and arbitrary deprivation of liberty
- the illegal dispossession of his property and that of his family
- the political and judicial persecution of his family
- the intrinsic expulsion of his family from Angola
- the vengeful hatred of those involved on 27.5.1977 against the descendants of the late President Dr. António Agostinho Neto
- The denial of justice
- Obstruction of justice
- Prevarication
- attempted homicide by omission or denial of urgent medical assistance already requested since the Petition of 3.21.2026.

Human rights are inherent and do not depend on politics.

VI. Reiteration of requests

Following what has already been alleged in the Petition of March 21, 2026 and in the Amendment of April 28, 2026, the Applicant, in view of the **extreme gravity** of the situation and because there are only **24 days** left, very respectfully, requests again as a matter of urgency:

- a) **His immediate release**, as he had already served more than two-thirds of his sentence in September 2025, having not benefited from parole in June 2024, when he reached half of the time he was serving it.
- b) **The authorization to provide urgent medical assistance**, to carry out **Laser Urologic Surgery in Lisbon**, where his family lives, for the removal of the kidney

stone and the double J catheter placed in the kidney and ureter, which should take place by **June 16, 2026**.

- c) Also the **support for the remaining surgeries and treatments in Lisbon** mentioned in detail in VII of the Amendment of 28.4.2026.
- d) The **return of the 4 family homes** (wife and 3 adult children with their families) so that they can return to their land and end their forced and unjust exile. Furthermore, it is urgent to stop the **political and judicial persecution** of the descendants of the late President Dr. António Agostinho Neto, namely the Applicant's wife, his children and grandchildren.
- e) The adoption of measures to ensure the restoration of the minimum conditions of **personal and family dignity**.

The Applicant is in a serious and progressively worsening clinical situation, at serious risk of loss of kidney function and risk of life.

In short: there is a medical emergency, there is excessive imprisonment and there is a legal obligation of the State to release the Applicant and to authorize adequate and timely medical assistance to the Applicant.

Sincerely,

Carlos Manuel de São Vicente

Viana Penitentiary, May 22, 2026

C/c:

- UN Human Rights Council - Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
- UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers
- UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- International Red Cross

- Amnesty International
- Human Rights Watch