



ANNEX: EXAMPLES OF SERIOUS OFFENCES WHERE CONTACT TRACING DATA MAY BE USEFUL

Category 1 – Unlawful use or possession of corrosive and explosive substances, firearms or dangerous weapons

Example 1 – Possession of firearms

- Firearm crimes have become less common in Singapore, but still occur every now and then. Some may remember the arrest of two men in 2019 by Police and CNB for the possession of a loaded pistol. Others may recall Tan Chor Jin, the “One-eyed Dragon”, who shot a nightclub owner in 2006.
- In solving such cases, it is imperative to identify their accomplices and more importantly, establish whether there are other hidden caches of arms and ammunition.

Example 2 – Manufacture of explosives

- Criminals can illegally obtain and manufacture their own explosives. It has become much easier with the Internet. The explosives can be used, for example, to carry out an extremist agenda.
- Notwithstanding Hong Kong’s stringent laws on firearms and explosives, homemade bombs were used during the 2019 protests.
- The teen who was recently detained under the ISA for planning to attack Muslims at two mosques had also explored making a bomb from triacetone triperoxide, and setting fire to the mosques using gasoline.

Category 2 - Any offence relating to committing, aiding, conspiring, abetting or financing of acts of terrorism under the Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act (Cap. 324A), the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (Cap. 325) and the Terrorism (Suppression of Misuse of Radioactive Material) Act 2017 (Act 27 of 2017)

Example 3 – Planning of bomb attacks by Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)

- Back in 2001, the regional Islamic militant group known as Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) planned bomb attacks against specific targets in Singapore, including various embassies, Changi Airport, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Defence Headquarters in Bukit Gombak. ISD was able to neutralise the threat before JI carried out the attacks.
- However, if the attacks had been successful, against Changi Airport for example, SE check-in data of the terrorists – including during the reconnaissance and planning stages - would be critical information that Police could use to identify members of the terrorist ring as quickly as possible and prevent further attacks.

Example 4 – Singaporean youth planning terrorism attacks

- It was recently reported that a Singaporean youth had intended to attack Muslims on the anniversary of the Christchurch attacks.
- If he had been successful in carrying out his planned attacks, Police could use his contact tracing data – as one possible investigative lead – during the post-incident investigations to quickly establish whether or not he had been part of a larger terrorist cell, and if so, to identify other members to prevent further attacks.

Category 3 - Any offence relating to causing death or concealment of death, or maliciously or wilfully causing grievous bodily harm where the victim's injury is of a life-threatening nature

Example 5 - Murder (cold case)

- There remain a few unsolved murder cases. One of them is of a 7-year old child who was raped and killed in 1995. Her body was found in a drain the morning after she went missing.
- Then, Police did extensive investigations including photo identification, interviews, public appeal for information, and more. They pursued every single available lead to try to seek justice for the victim and her parents, and continue to this day.

Example 6 - Series of stabbing cases (including one case of culpable homicide)

- In Feb 2010, there was a series of stabbings. The male offender went around stabbing women whom he did not know but found attractive. The man fled after his attacks and Police spent extensive efforts to search the area and collect information. But they did not find any leads and did not manage to identify the man for a few months.
- On Mid-Autumn festival that year, he preyed on another victim. This time, a young mother died as a result of the attack.

Category 4 - A drug offence that is punishable with death

Example 7 – Drug trafficker who claimed the drugs were planted

- In 2016, a man was found in possession of heroin, allegedly for drug trafficking.
- There were packets containing heroin inside a wardrobe drawer that did not have his DNA on them, unlike other exhibits in the room.
- The man had earlier stated that he was aware of the drugs in the wardrobe drawer but later claimed he had no knowledge of them. He also claimed that other people had access to the room and the packets of heroin could have been placed in the wardrobe without his knowledge.

Example 8 – Drug dealer who arranged a delivery

- In 2016, a debt collector masterminded a heroin transaction, whereby he instructed a drug courier to drive into Singapore from Malaysia and introduced him to another Singaporean drug courier at a carpark at West Coast Park.
- The accused left Singapore for Malaysia on the day he introduced the two drug couriers and after giving them instructions on delivering the heroin in a car.

- The accused was later arrested in Malaysia and extradited to Singapore, but denied any connection to the pair and disputed their testimonies that he had recruited them to transport drugs, linked them up or arranged the transaction.
- He denied meeting the pair, and even called a friend and his wife as witnesses to support the claim.

Category 5 - Any offence relating to escape from custody where there is reasonable belief that the subject will cause imminent harm to others

Example 9 – Escape involving firearms

- In 2015, an accused person was escorted to Khoo Teck Puat hospital for chest pains. While in the hospital, he attacked the police officer, snatched the officer's firearm and pointed it at him. He also fired the gun at the officer thrice at close range and tried to escape from custody.

Category 6 - Kidnapping, abduction or hostage-taking

Example 10 – Kidnapping for ransom

- A young girl was kidnapped in 1999. She was pulled into a van while walking home along Sian Tuan Avenue. She was released after the ransom was paid.

Example 11 – Kidnapping for murder

- In 2015, three men were arrested for conspiring to commit murder. They had attempted to abduct the victim in a multi-storey carpark, and bring him to a chalet where he would have been tortured and killed. Fortunately, the victim managed to escape. A fourth perpetrator managed to escape Singapore.

Category 7 - Any offence involving serious sexual assault such as rape or sexual assault by penetration

Example 12 - MacRitchie Reservoir rape case

- In the MacRitchie Reservoir case in Feb 2015, the victim was attacked and raped while running along a park trail. The rapist was arrested a few days later after a prolonged search, and after fortuitous forensic findings where his discarded weapon was recovered together with his thumbprint.
- However, if Police had not managed to recover the vital forensic evidence, they may not have been able to identify the rapist and he could have escaped or committed further rapes.

Example 13 - Case of recalcitrant offender committing underage rape

- In March 2017, a man raped a 13-year old girl at a staircase landing.
- The man met the girl on social media (Instagram and messaging application Line). He then met her several times. On one occasion, they met at Clementi mall, before he took her to a staircase nearby where he made her perform sexual acts on him before raping her. The victim later confided in her teacher, and a police report was lodged a week later. The victim was unable to identify the suspect as she only knew him through his messaging account and did not have his identity details despite meeting him a few times.
- This man was a recalcitrant offender. He preyed on victims on social media. On another occasion, he threatened a 19-year old victim with intimate photos that he had pressurised her to send over.