

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

1. Your Honour, before we begin with the calling of the next witness SSGT Keith Wang, I thought it would be useful to assist the Court by setting out a brief summary of the evidence that has been presented.

2. To assist in this Coroner's Inquiry, the State has tendered a comprehensive range of information. These include:

- a. the First Information Report;
- b. the Investigation Report of DSP Roy Lim;
- c. 6 HSA forensic reports;
- d. 7 toxicology reports;
- e. 3 drug lab reports;
- f. the forensic pathologist's report;
- g. 47 photos;
- h. all available CCTV videos that cover the incident, of which there are 3; there was no CCTV footage as there was no CCTV camera, from the police or the surrounding properties, that covered that particular angle.
- i. sketch plans;
- j. as well conditioned and police statements from 19 witnesses.

At the start of the CI, Your Honour has admitted the conditioned statements into evidence, which by way of s 33(1) of the Coroners Act, are admissible as evidence to the same extent and to the same effect as oral evidence by witnesses.

3. The evidence that is presented to Court comes from a wide range of witnesses and experts, including:

- a. police officers on the ground and doing the investigations,
- b. independent third parties such as the driver of the taxi queued behind the Car at the VCS; and
- c. seven forensic scientists.

4. To further assist the Court in clarifications, the State has thus far called to the stand 4 witnesses:

- a. DSP Roy Lim, the lead investigating officer,
- b. Dr Alaric Koh (HSA forensic scientist),
- c. Mr Peter Wilson (HSA forensic scientist),
- d. Dr Lee Chin Thye (forensic pathologist),

5. In DSP Roy's testimony yesterday, he highlighted the following points, amongst others.

- a. First, the incident took place very near the Shangri-La Hotel where the Shangri-La dialogues were being held. The Event involved defence ministers, defence officials and military chiefs from 27 countries. The Singapore Police Force therefore adopted a high level of security for the Event, given its significant potential as a prime target for terrorist attacks. Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) are known as a prevalent type of weapon in terrorist attacks. It is also known that there are other forms of terrorist attacks, including the use of weapons from individuals. A Vehicle Check Station (VCS) was thus set up.
- b. Second, and as Your Honour had noted, the VCS involved a gradual hardening of measures.
 - i. In Area 1, officers were stationed with cones to give verbal cues of the checks ahead.
 - ii. At Area 2, there were staggered concrete blocks requiring the driver to manoeuvre at a slower speed and where an officer will engage the driver directly to inform of the checks ahead.
 - iii. Finally in Area 3, where the car will see a clear police stop sign, and a wall of concrete barriers ahead, spanning the entire breadth of the road, with a police jeep completely blocking the gap in the middle. DSP Roy described this as the limit that tells the driver - it should not be breached.

- iv. All this is in the bright lights under the tentage, described by Syahid as being like the F1 night race. A driver in Area 3 would know beyond a doubt that this was no ordinary road block, the police meant serious business.
 - v. Beyond this final line of barriers was the VCAT.
- c. Third, at the point that the Car crashed through the concrete barriers at the VCS, it was not known to any of the officers what was inside the car (since it crashed through before checks could be made), why it crashed through, nor where it was heading.
- i. It can be seen from the evidence of the police officers that the police did not have any opportunity to check the Car as it drove off suddenly before Daryl and Keith could conduct any check.
 - ii. The Car then accelerated towards and crashed through the final line of concrete barriers.
 - iii. GC1 and GC2 shouted "Police stop!"
 - iv. The warning shouts given by the police for the Car to stop were heard and confirmed by the taxi driver, whose statements have also been admitted in evidence.
 - v. The Car did not stop but continued to pick up speed after crashing through the final line of concrete barriers.
 - vi. GC1 and GC2 were therefore required to fire at the driver to neutralise the threat immediately in order to stop the Car, and they only had seconds to do so before the Car got away. The driver of the Car had clearly displayed his intent not to allow the police to check the Car and to flee the VCS by force.
- d. If this was indeed a car bomb and the police did not stop the car in time, the consequences would have been grave. As DSP Roy explained, "There would be casualties and damage to Singapore. We cannot leave it to chance that nothing will happen after somebody crashes through the barriers. We have to respond to the situation and that is what GC1 and GC 2 did."

6. There is an abundance of incontrovertible evidence that the shots were fired *after* the Car crashed through the concrete barriers and had started to turn left onto Anderson Road. This is based not just on the testimony of those present, but also from objective evidence in the form of CCTV footage and forensic evidence from HSA forensic experts and the forensic pathologist.

- a. The CCTV recording #3 shows that the Car had not been fired at before it crashed through the concrete barriers. There are photos which show a hole in the front windscreen of the car from the first shot fired by GC1. It was clear from the CCTV that there was no such hole in the windscreen in the Car when it crashed the barriers and started turning left onto Anderson Road.
- b. The HSA expert reports, especially the report by Dr Alaric Koh confirms this.
- c. This was the evidence of officers GC1 and GC2 who fired the shots.
- d. It is also the consistent evidence from the witnesses at the VCS. These include:
 - i. the police officers at the scene at the time of the incident;
 - ii. the two passengers in the car (Syahid and Mohamed); and
 - iii. the driver of the black taxi (Koi Pin) that was queued up just behind the Car at the VCS.

7. In particular, we would like to draw the Court's attention to the objective evidence drawn from comprehensive forensic examination conducted at scene. A total of 6 HSA reports been adduced to this effect, each dealing with pertinent issues relevant to scene reconstruction. These include:

- a. the analysis of firearm and ammunition trajectories by Dr Alaric Koh, an experienced forensic scientist in this field;
- b. the determination of the speed and travel path of the red Subaru, based on CCTV footages and scene measurements;
- c. the analysis of bloodstain patterns, chemicals, paint and glass fragments found at scene.

8. Each of the 6 HSA forensic reports have come together to provide an objective, consistent and congruent idea of what likely happened that night, as we have heard yesterday from HSA Senior Consultant Forensic Scientist Peter Douglas Wilson. His key findings are worth noting:

- a. The Car stopped at the police checkpoint with 3 occupants within;
- b. It moved off from the position where it stopped, towards concrete barriers and reached a speed of approximately 20kmph just before impacting the barriers.
- c. It slowed as it moved past the concrete barriers and then increased to approximately 20kmph before exiting the view of the CCTV;
- d. Then, 1 shot was fired from Firearm 1;
- e. 1st of 4 shots fired from firearm 2 was fired slightly after, or around the same time as shot from firearm1. 2nd and 3rd shots likely fired as car drove past the shooter; and
- f. 4th shot fired as car moved away from the shooter. This shot was likely the one that struck the deceased on the right side at the back of his head.

9. This morning, we heard the testimony of Dr Lee, who concluded that it is 'most likely that the large gaping laceration on the right side back of the head represented an entry wound from a single projectile with no exit wound. Dr Lee was asked and affirmed, that his findings as forensic pathologist, are consistent with those of Dr Alaric Koh, who had concluded in his report that the fourth shot was fired "as the car was moving away from the shooter. The fourth shot was likely to be the shot that struck the deceased head."

10. The above sets out the context for the 2 witnesses that will be called this afternoon, SSGT Keith Wang and GC2. An overview of the investigations and security layout of the VCS has been set out by DSP Roy Lim. The forensic evidence have been comprehensively dealt with by independent experts, Dr Alaric Koh, Mr Peter Wilson and Dr Lee Chin Thye through their reports and testimony. The next two witnesses will provide the Court with a more granular feel of what happened on the ground at the time of the incident.

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