



## **CNB NEWS RELEASE**

18 July 2014

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### **Execution of Convicted Drug Traffickers**

Two Singaporeans, Tang Hai Liang, 36, and Foong Chee Peng, 48, had their death sentences carried out today, on 18 July 2014 at Changi Prison Complex.

2. Both Tang Hai Liang and Foong Chee Peng were convicted of trafficking in a controlled drug and sentenced to death. Tang Hai Liang was found to have trafficked 89.55g of diamorphine and Foong Chee Peng was found to have trafficked 40.23g of diamorphine. The Misuse of Drugs Act provides for the death penalty if the amount of diamorphine (or pure heroin) trafficked is 15g or more. 15g of diamorphine is equivalent to 1,250 straws<sup>1</sup>, which is sufficient to feed the addiction of about 180 abusers for a week.

3. A thorough review of the mandatory death penalty in our laws was conducted from July 2011. A moratorium on executions was placed while the law was being reviewed. The changes to the mandatory death penalty regime were passed by Parliament in November 2012 after a full debate, and came into force in January 2013. All persons already sentenced to death under the Misuse of Drugs Act by the time the new legislation came into force were given the opportunity to elect to be considered for re-sentencing under the new regime.

4. Tang Hai Liang and Foong Chee Peng had been accorded full due process, including the opportunity to appeal to the Court of Appeal and to elect to be considered for re-sentencing under the new regime. Tang Hai Liang and Foong Chee Peng both appeared in person before an Assistant Registrar in the High Court to confirm that they did not wish to be part of the re-sentencing process, and that they understood the consequences of their respective decisions. Both of them were represented by counsel throughout the legal process, and were also given the opportunity to petition the President for Clemency. Tang Hai Liang and Foong Chee Peng both elected not to petition the President for Clemency. An unsigned petition for Clemency was subsequently submitted on Tang Hai Liang's behalf. Tang Hai Liang indicated that he did not wish to appeal for Clemency and that the petition had been submitted by his family without his prior knowledge. This petition for Clemency was turned down and his family was informed of the decision.

**CENTRAL NARCOTICS BUREAU**  
**18 JULY 2014**

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<sup>1</sup> This is estimated using a typical purity level of 4%, based on drug seizures in recent years. The number of straws that are actually made may vary according to the purity level of the heroin used in the straws.

## **Details of Cases**

### Tang Hai Liang

1. On 15 April 2009, CNB officers arrested Tang Hai Liang. A total of 136 packets of heroin having a gross weight of about 1,117.66g and 588 tablets of erimin-5 were recovered in his residence. The heroin was found to contain 89.55g of diamorphine after analysis. Prior to his arrest, Tang Hai Liang had been packing the heroin in his possession and had sold one packet to his client just before he was arrested. On 19 November 2010, Tang Hai Liang was convicted of trafficking in a controlled drug by having 89.55g of diamorphine in his possession for the purpose of trafficking, an offence under section 5(1)(a) read with section 5(2) of the Misuse of Drugs Act (Chapter 185). Tang Hai Liang's appeal against his conviction was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on 6 July 2011.

### Foong Chee Peng

2. On 30 September 2009, CNB officers arrested Foong Chee Peng when officers raided the rented unit he was staying in. A total of 913.58g of heroin, 2.42g of ketamine, 32.73g of methamphetamine, 3,942 tablets of erimin-5, 30 ecstasy tablets and various drug trafficking paraphernalia were recovered. The heroin was found to contain 40.23g of diamorphine after analysis. By the time Foong Chee Peng was arrested, he had already packed some of the heroin in his possession into 30 packets for sale. On 19 April 2011, Foong Chee Peng was convicted of trafficking in a controlled drug by having 40.23g of diamorphine in his possession for the purpose of trafficking, an offence under section 5(1)(a) read with section 5(2) of the Misuse of Drugs Act. Foong Chee Peng filed an appeal against his conviction but subsequently withdrew his appeal on 16 August 2011.