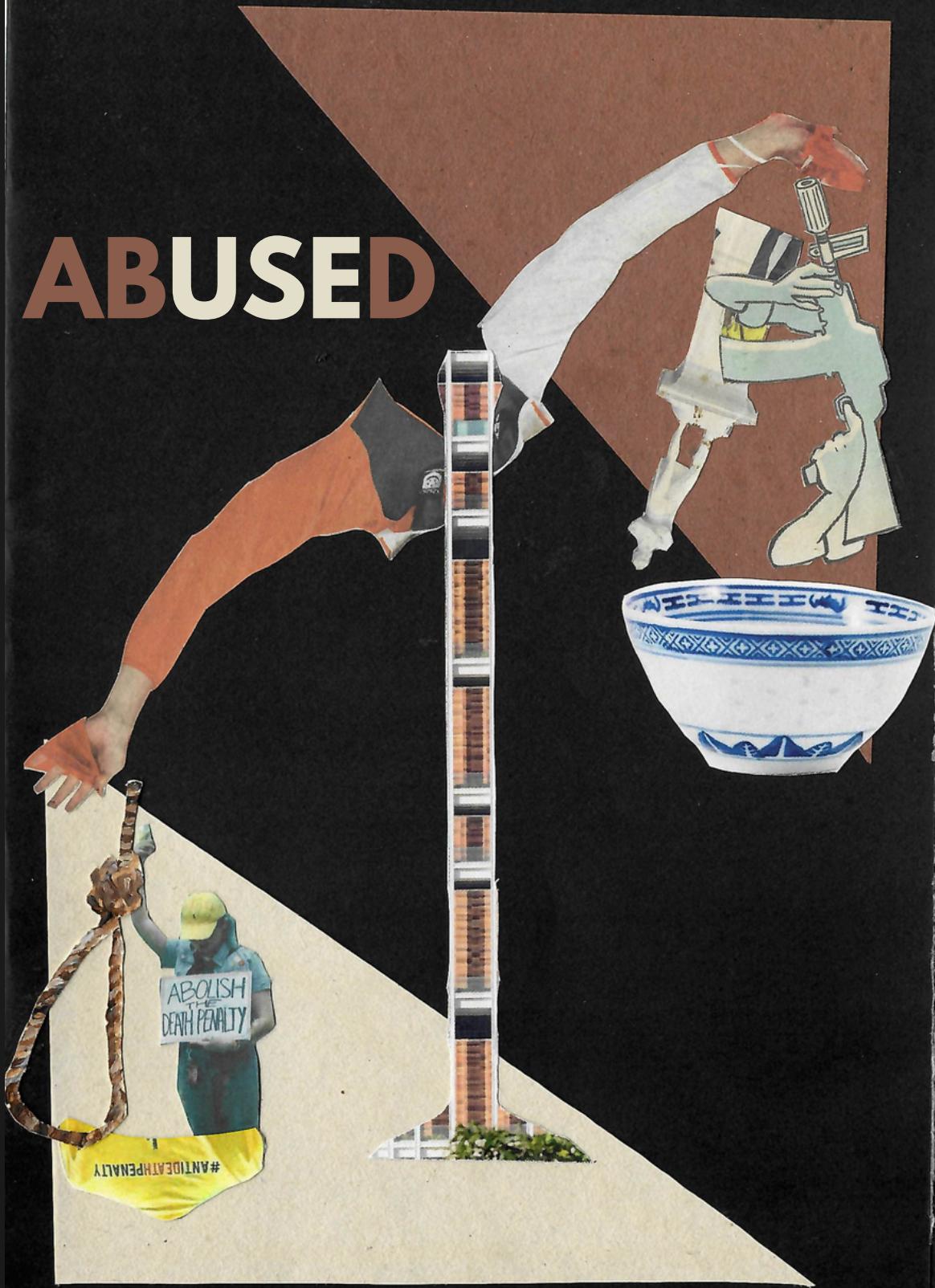


ABUSED



Narratives on drugs in Singapore have always played with extremes: from the construction of a racialised underclass in the 80s to recent narratives mobilising existing disdain for expats and the wealthy.

"Role models" from National swimmers to Sinda recipients have also been showcased for turning away from "bad". While no effort toward recovery should be discounted, it is worth asking whether these were instances that were labelled 'bad' because of effects on health and well-being of each individual user, or "bad" because they disagreed with state narratives, and became a ripe opportunity to cement them.



What if our system includes those who use drugs, as well as those around them?

With the primary focus to create a Singapore without drugs, the drug-control strategy is targeted at reducing supply and demand. Drug users and those in the drug trade are criminalised and forced into recovery. In this way, the system centres those who aren't involved with drugs, with the notion that they need protection, rather than those who use or are in the trade.

It's possible of cater to those who have relationships with drugs, and it's also safe for those who don't have relationships with drugs. it doesn't have to be an 'us versus them' mindset.

We can have normalised, rather than criminalised, conversations about drugs

Who do drug policy laws really serve?

we see the potential in our nation

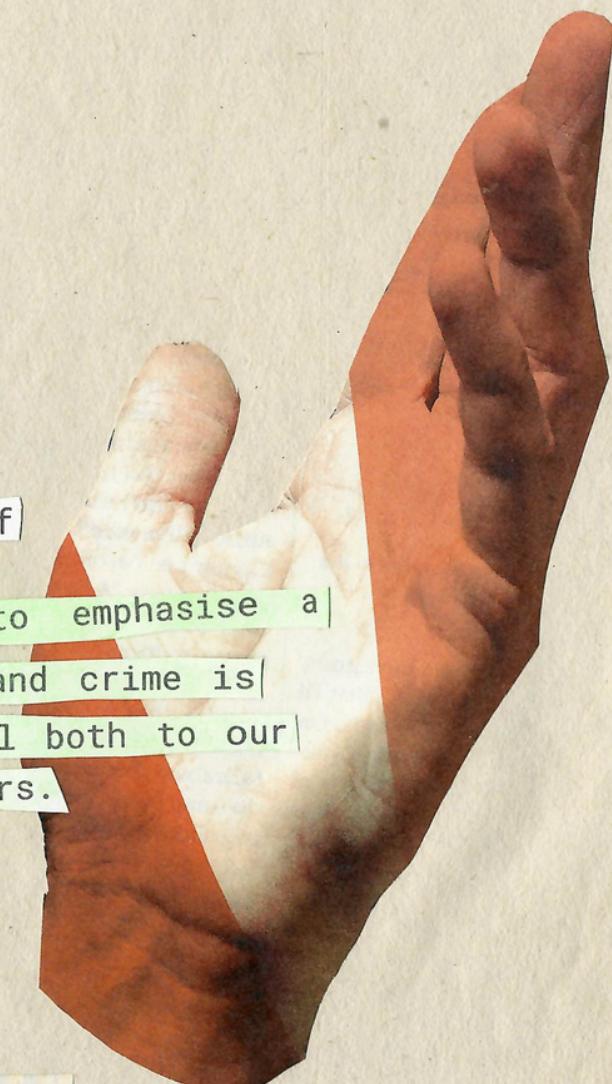
THE CURRENT SYSTEM CENTERS THOSE WITH SECONDARY OR NO RELATIONSHIPS WITH DRUGS, WHO ARE MADE TO BELIEVE THEY NEED

TO BE PROTECTED,
RATHER THAN THOSE
WHO INTERACT WITH

DRUGS



These feed into the image of Singapore as a safe, clean and drug-free city, attractive to investors. But continuing to emphasise a singular relationship between drugs and crime is already proving too one-dimensional both to our population and external onlookers.



BECOME MORE REALISTIC ABOUT THE OPPORTUNITIES

What would policy look like if users formulated laws related to drugs?



Recent changes in drug policy in New York ensured that members of communities most badly affected by their nation's war on drugs were the first to be offered retail licences when the sale of marijuana was legalised.

IN PREPARATION FOR A WORLD OF ALTERNATIVE POLICIES, HOW CAN WE ENSURE THAT INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES MOST AFFECTED ARE PRIORITISED?

• • • • •
Changing the disproportionate stigma for drug use

• • • • •
Training family and friends to know how to respond if my safety is at risk

AND UNTIL WE REACH THAT WORLD, WHAT POLICIES DO USERS THINK WILL BEST SUPPORT THEM?

• • • • •
Removing employer discrimination for previous instances of use

• • • • •
Access to medicine, safety and healthcare without needing to be immediately reported

• • • • •
Access to legal support and knowledge