

SINGAPORE DRUG SITUATION REPORT 2025

Message from Director, Central Narcotics Bureau

We are operating in challenging times as the world drug problem continues to worsen. Global drug production and trafficking have increased, with a surge in methamphetamine and ketamine.¹ On the international front, those with vested interests continue to push for more liberal drug policies and downplay the harms that drugs inflict on individuals, families and the society. Transnational syndicates are also exploiting digital technology platforms and payment systems to traffic drugs and launder illicit proceeds across borders.

The World Drug Report 2025 reported that drug abuse has reached an all-time high. In 2023, an estimated 316 million people, or 6 per cent of the global population aged between 15 and 64, had used drugs in the past 12 months. This represents a significant increase compared to a decade ago.² Many countries are facing growing challenges in managing the spread of drug abuse and drug-fuelled crime in their communities.

In Singapore, our illicit drug situation remains stable. In 2025, CNB dismantled 25 drug syndicates, including those misusing social media to expand the reach of their illicit drug trafficking activities, and those operating in foreign countries attempting to traffic drugs into Singapore. These operations led to substantial drug seizures with a street value of more than S\$23 million.

The youth drug problem remains a concern. The youngest drug abuser arrested in 2025 was just 12 years old. Half of the new drug abusers arrested were below 30 years old. Methamphetamine continued to be the most commonly abused drug last year, followed by heroin and cannabis. Six in 10 new cannabis abusers arrested were below 30 years old. The proportion of female abusers arrested has increased to 19% in 2025, up from 15% of the total arrests in 2024, and one in four new abusers arrested was female.

Drug abuse impacts lives far beyond the abuser's. Families and loved ones often silently suffer the emotional, financial, and physical turmoil of drug abuse. We cannot risk drug abuse becoming normalised in our community.

CNB, working closely with our partners, will continue our efforts to keep Singapore safe and drug-free through robust law enforcement, community engagement, and education on the harms of drugs.

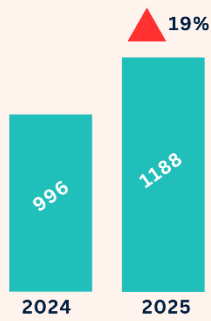
Sebastian Tan
Director, Central Narcotics Bureau

¹ Synthetic Drugs in East and Southeast Asia, "Latest Developments and Challenges" 2025, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, May 2025

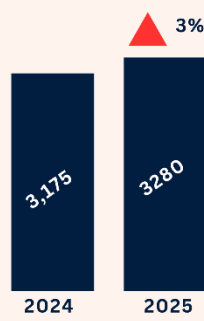
² Key Findings, World Drug Report 2025, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, June 2025

CNB 2025 KEY DRUG STATISTICS

New Drug Abusers Arrested



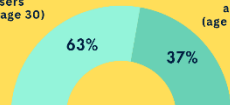
Total Drug Abusers Arrested



36% of arrested abusers were new abusers. About 50% of new drug abusers arrested were below the age of 30



New cannabis abusers (below age 30)



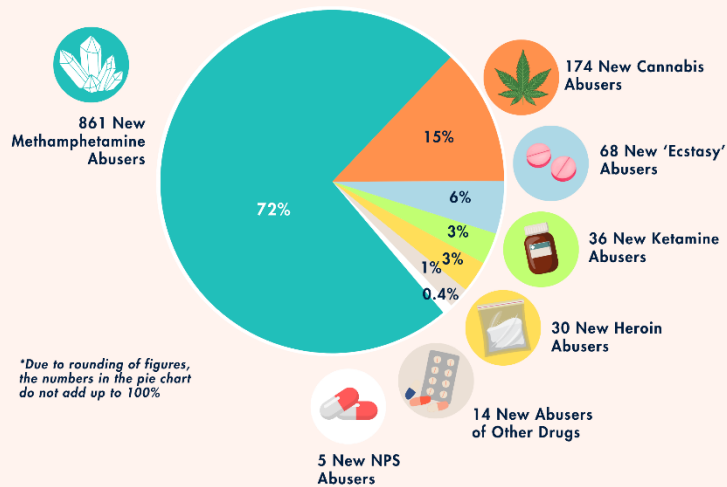
New cannabis abusers (age 30 above)

70% of cannabis abusers arrested were new abusers, of which 63% were below the age of 30

New Cannabis Abusers

New Abusers by Drug Type

Methamphetamine, Cannabis and Ecstasy were the three most commonly abused drugs by new drug abusers arrested in 2025



*Due to rounding of figures, the numbers in the pie chart do not add up to 100%

NOTE:
2024 and 2025 figures are confirmed.
In this report, 2025 refers to the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.



OVERVIEW

1. Areas of concern

- Of the 1,188 new drug abusers arrested in 2025, half were below 30 years old.
- New drug abusers arrested below 30 years old and 20 years old in 2025, increased by 12% and 27%, respectively.
- 72% of new drug abusers arrested in 2025 had abused methamphetamine.
- Seven in 10 cannabis abusers arrested in 2025 were new abusers, up from six in 10 in 2024.
- Proportion of female drug abusers increased from 15% of the total number of abusers in 2024, to 19% of the total number in 2025; and one in four new drug abusers arrested were female.

[Note: drug abuser arrest figures exclude etomidate abusers.]

2. Relentless enforcement to curb drug supply and demand, and to deprive offenders of illicit financial gains

- CNB dismantled 25 drug syndicates in 2025, including syndicates using the Telegram platform and those operating overseas.
- CNB made significant drug seizures in 2025 with an estimated market value of about S\$23.06 million.
- CNB took decisive actions against drug activities and deprived offenders of illicit financial gains derived from drug dealings.³

3. Preventive drug education (PDE) outreach and engagement

- In 2025, CNB intensified our PDE efforts in close partnership with government agencies, community groups and DrugFreeSG advocates, reaching out to various community segments to raise awareness of the harms of drugs and reinforce a drug-free lifestyle.
- For example, the 'Uninfluenced' Campaign was launched in 2025 with the objective of activating community resilience against drug abuse and preventing the normalisation of drug abuse in youth culture. Campaign messages and activities were designed to challenge prevailing mindsets and indifference about drug abuse, and to equip youths to think critically about the influences shaping their perceptions of drugs.

³ News Release: Thirty-two convicted for drug and money laundering offences in 2025, 2 January 2026

I. WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

Global trends show that drug abuse continues to rise worldwide. According to the World Drug Report (WDR) 2025, the number of drug abusers has risen to 316 million, marking a 28% increase from a decade ago.⁴

2. Cannabis remains the most widely used drug globally with an estimated 244 million abusers. Cannabis abuse continues to increase globally and is high among adolescents, for whom its consequences prove far more damaging as the adolescent brain is still developing. Peer-reviewed studies have shown that the early initiation of heavy abuse disrupts the trajectory of normal brain development and causes many adverse effects on cognitive functions such as attention, learning and memory. The early initiation of cannabis abuse and regular consumption of products with high tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) contents among adolescents and young adults may also be a risk factor for depression, anxiety disorders or psychoses.⁵

3. According to the WDR 2025, as of December 2024, Canada, Uruguay and 28 jurisdictions in the United States have enacted legal provisions, either through legislative measures or by popular ballot, allowing the cultivation, production and sale of cannabis for non-medical use. Available data from jurisdictions that have legalised the non-medical use of cannabis show an accelerated harmful pattern of cannabis use in the years following the change in policy, especially among young adults. Hospitalisations related to cannabis use disorders, and the proportion of people with psychiatric disorders, suicidal ideation and attempted suicide associated with regular cannabis use, have also increased in Canada and the United States, especially among young adults.⁶

4. Methamphetamine and amphetamine continued to be the most widely abused and trafficked synthetic drugs worldwide in 2023. Seizures of amphetamine-type substances (ATS) reached a record high in 2023 and accounted for almost half of all seizures of synthetic drugs worldwide, contributed by increases in seizures of methamphetamine and 'Ecstasy'.⁷ A record 236 tons of methamphetamine was seized in East and Southeast Asia in 2024. The total seizure marked a 24% increase compared to the previous year. Southeast Asia collectively seized 94% of the total, or 221.2 tons of the drug, underscoring the immense volume of methamphetamine trafficked through Southeast Asia.⁸

⁴ World Drug Report 2025, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, June 2025

⁵ Key Findings, World Drug Report 2025, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, June 2025

⁶ Key Findings, World Drug Report 2025, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, June 2025

⁷ Key Findings, World Drug Report 2025, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, June 2025

⁸ Synthetic Drugs in East and Southeast Asia, "Latest Developments and Challenges" 2025, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, May 2025

II. LOCAL DRUG SITUATION IN 2025

5. Singapore's drug situation remains stable, with a 3% increase (105 cases) in drug abusers arrested, from 3,175 in 2024 to 3,280 in 2025.

6. The number of new drug abusers arrested increased by 19%, from 996 in 2024 to 1,188 in 2025. The number of repeat drug abusers arrested decreased by 4%, from 2,179 in 2024 to 2,092 in 2025. One in two new drug abusers arrested in 2025 were under the age of 30.

7. CNB made significant drug seizures in 2025. The drugs seized were estimated to have a street value of about S\$23.06 million. The breakdown of drug seizures is as follows:

- Methamphetamine seizures increased by 3.3%, from 39.53kg in 2024 to 40.82kg in 2025.
- Cannabis seizures increased by 21.7%, from 101.03kg in 2024 to 122.98kg in 2025.
- Heroin seizures increased by 32%, from 69.61kg in 2024 to 91.9kg in 2025.

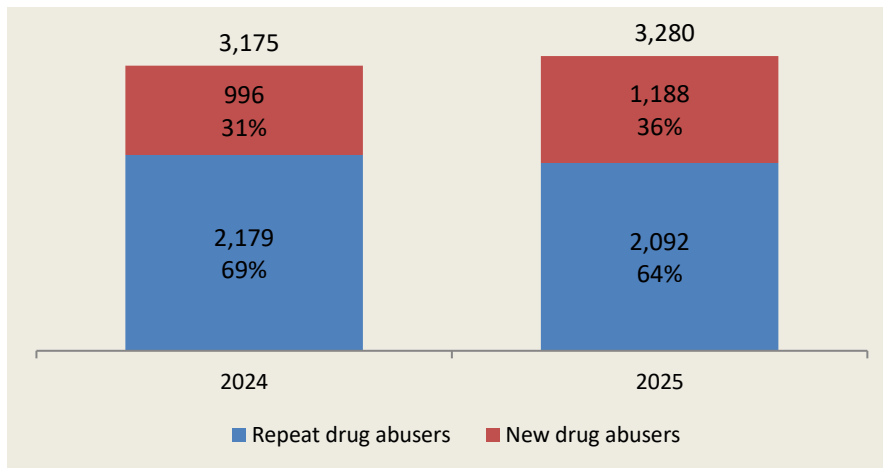
8. Methamphetamine, heroin, and cannabis were the three most commonly abused drugs in 2025; 95% of drug abusers were arrested for abusing at least one of these substances. For new drug abusers, methamphetamine, cannabis, and 'Ecstasy' were the three most commonly abused drugs; 93% of them had abused at least one of these three drugs.

Local Drug Seizures in 2025					
Drug type	2024	2025	% change in seizure	Estimated market value 2024	Estimated market value 2025
Heroin No.3	69.61kg	91.90kg	+32%	≈S\$15.66 million	≈S\$23.06 million
Methamphetamine ('Ice')	39.53kg	40.82kg	+3.3%		
Cannabis	101.03kg	122.98kg	+21.7%		
Cocaine	196.89g	13,044.77g	+6,525.4%		
'Ecstasy'	5,610 tablets + 3,985.94g	4,119 tablets + 864.44g	-26.6% (tablets) -78.3% (weight)		
Methamphetamine tablets ('Yaba')	3,330 tablets	423 tablets	-87.3%		
Ketamine	10.42kg + 3,833 tablets	4.48kg + 3,349 tablets	-57% (weight) -12.6% (tablets)		
Erimin-5	26,596 tablets	10,959 tablets	-58.8%		
New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) (e.g. synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones)	280 tablets + 1,578.76g + 165 bottles	50 tablets + 5,408.63g + 162 bottles	-82.1% (tablets) +242.6% (weight) -1.8% (bottles)		

III. Local Drug Abusers – Overall

9. CNB arrested 3,280 drug abusers in 2025. New drug abusers arrested increased by 19% from 996 in 2024 to 1,188 in 2025 (refer to Chart 1).

Chart 1: Total and new drug abusers

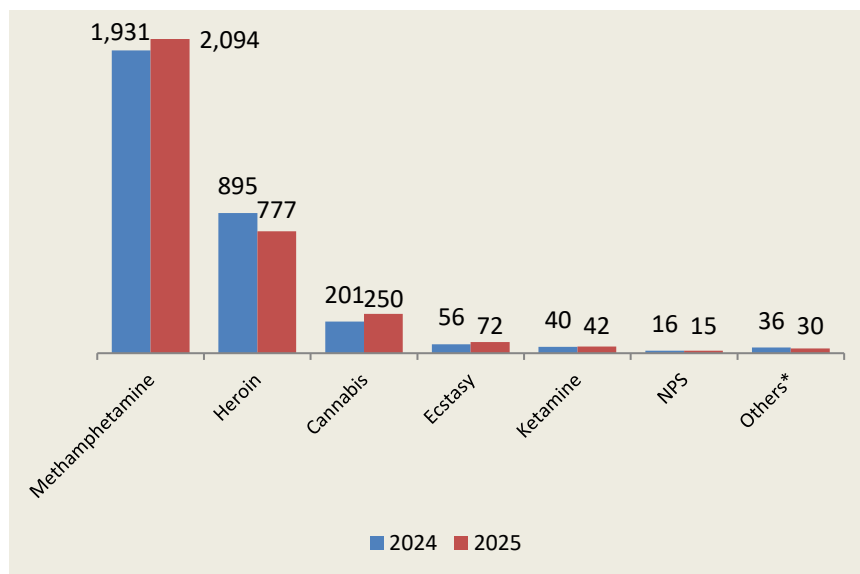


IV. Local Drug Abusers – By Drug Type

10. Methamphetamine, heroin, and cannabis were the three most commonly abused drugs in Singapore. 2,094 methamphetamine abusers (64%), 777 heroin abusers (24%), and 250 cannabis abusers (8%) were arrested in 2025. (refer to Chart 2).

11. 70% of the 250 cannabis abusers arrested were new abusers. Those below 30 years old continued to form the largest proportion among both total cannabis abusers arrested and new cannabis abusers arrested, at 52% and 63%, respectively.

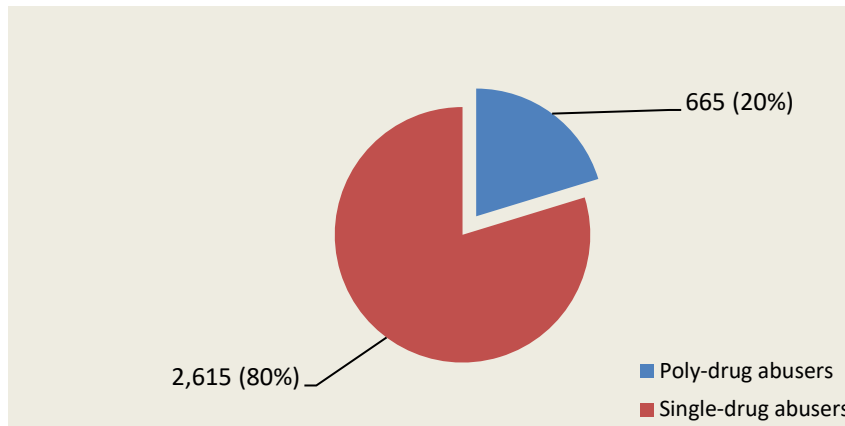
Chart 2: Total abusers by drug type



*Others include Cocaine, GHB, LSD, Methadone, Methylphenidate, and Nimetazepam

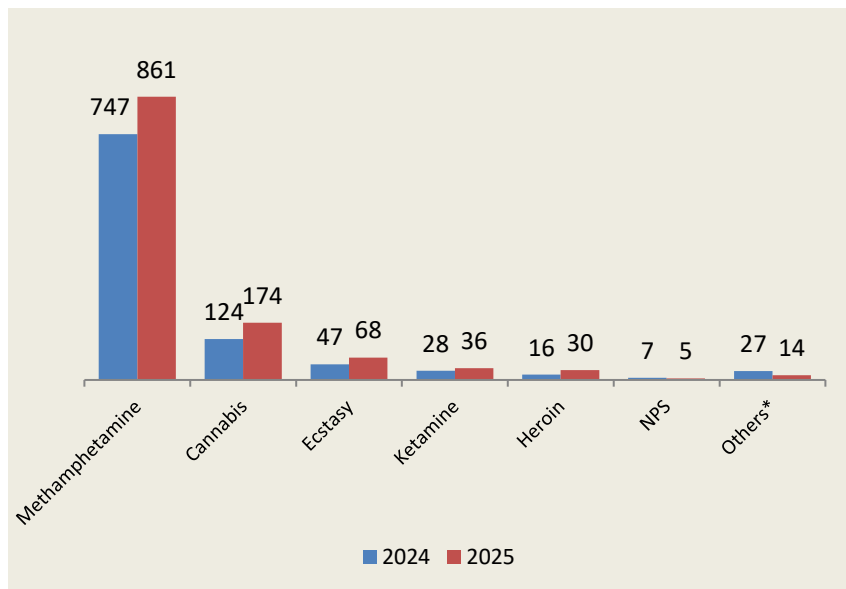
12. Of the 3,280 drug abusers arrested in 2025, 665 (20%) were poly-drug abusers, i.e., persons who abused more than one type of drug (refer to Chart 2a).

Chart 2a: Breakdown of single/poly-drug abusers in 2025



13. Among new drug abusers arrested, methamphetamine abusers made up the largest proportion. Of the 1,188 new drug abusers arrested, 861 (72%) abused methamphetamine; a 15% increase from the 747 arrested in 2024 (refer to Chart 2b). Of the 861 new methamphetamine abusers arrested, 50% were below 30 years old.

Chart 2b: Total new abusers by drug type

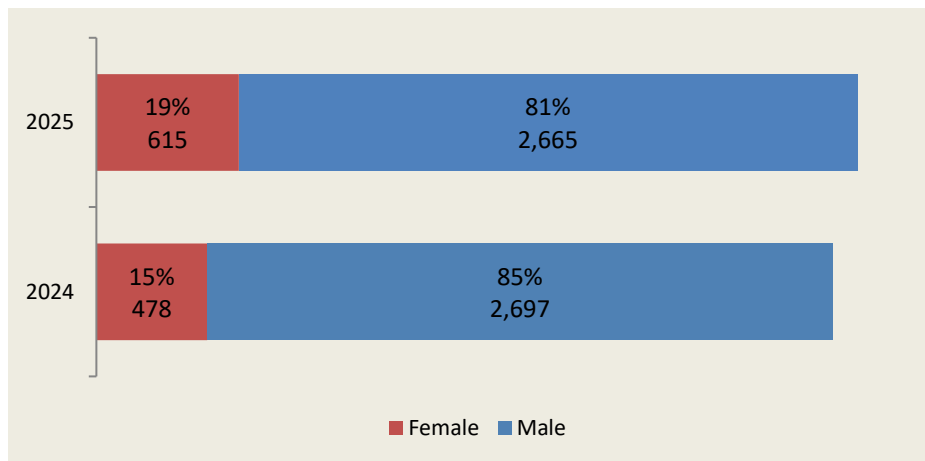


*Others include Cocaine, GHB, LSD, Methylphenidate, and Nimetazepam

V. Local Drug Abusers – By Sex

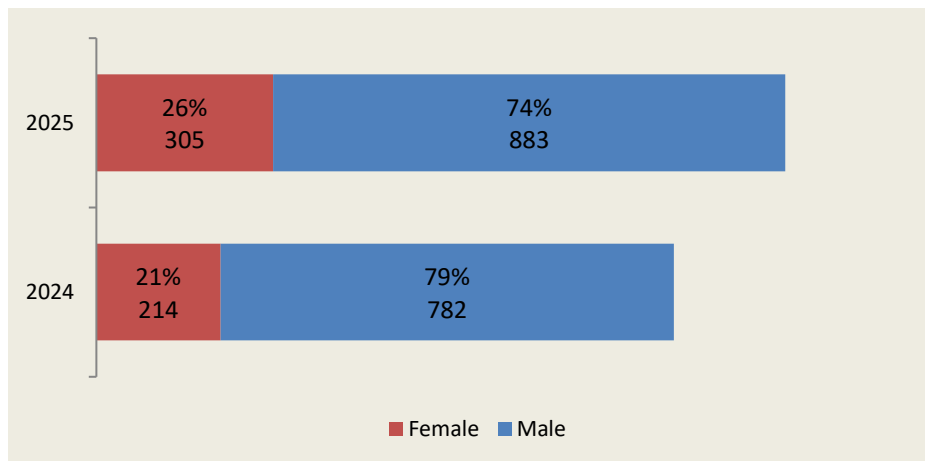
14. The number of female drug abusers arrested increased by 29%, from 478 in 2024 to 615 in 2025. While male drug abusers continue to form the majority of those arrested (81%), the proportion of female abusers to total abusers increased from 15% in 2024 to 19% in 2025 (refer to Chart 3).

Chart 3: Total abusers by sex



15. In 2025, 305 (26%) of all new drug abusers arrested were female (refer to Chart 3a).

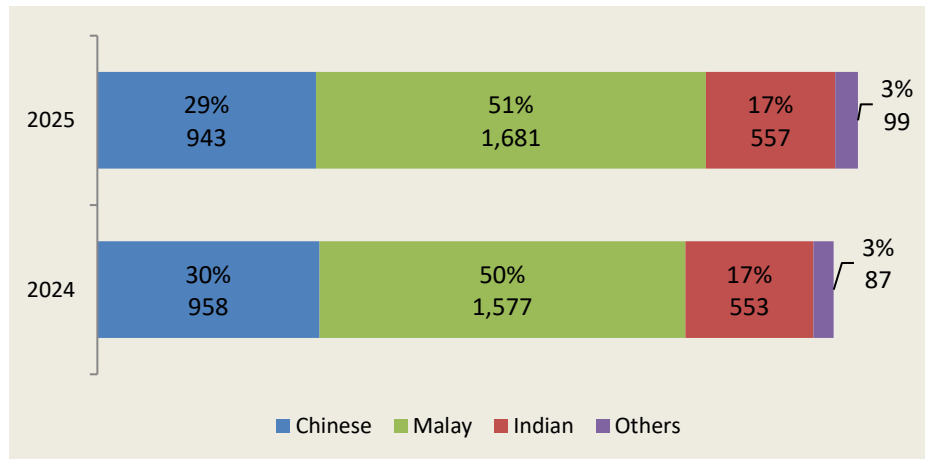
Chart 3a: Total new abusers by sex



VI. Local Drug Abusers – By Ethnic Group

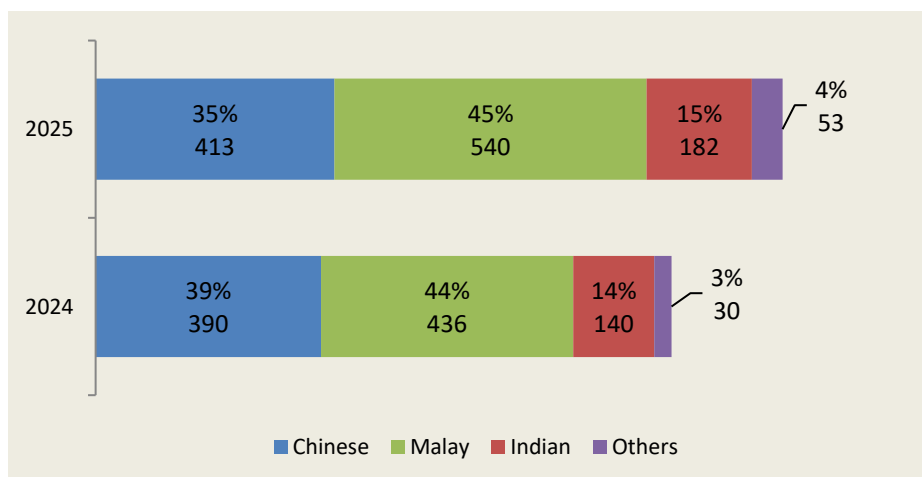
16. In 2025, the proportion of drug abusers by ethnic group remained similar to that of 2024 (refer to Chart 4).

Chart 4: Total abusers by ethnic group



17. The proportion of new drug abusers by ethnic group remained similar to that of 2024, except for the proportion of new Chinese abusers which had decreased to 35% in 2025, from 39% in 2024 (refer to Chart 4a). The number of Chinese, Malay and Indian new drug abusers arrested increased in 2025. (refer to Chart 4a).

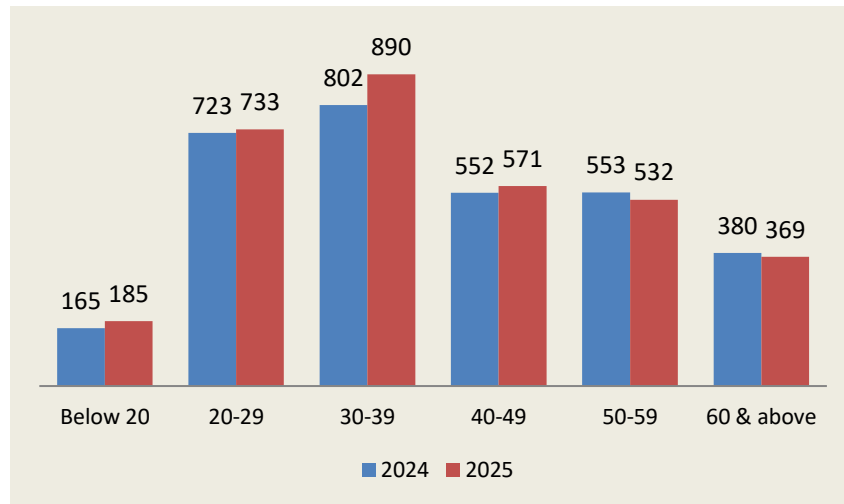
Chart 4a: New abusers by ethnic group



VII. Local Drug Abusers – By Age

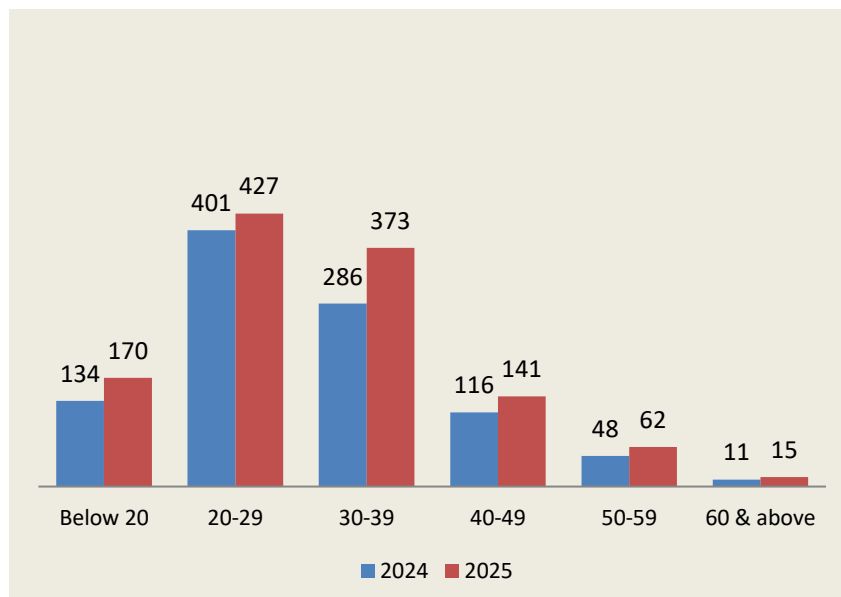
18. In 2025, 918 (28%) of all drug abusers arrested were below 30 years old. The number of arrested drug abusers below 20 years old increased by 12%, from 165 in 2024 to 185 in 2025 (refer to Chart 5).

Chart 5: Total abusers by age



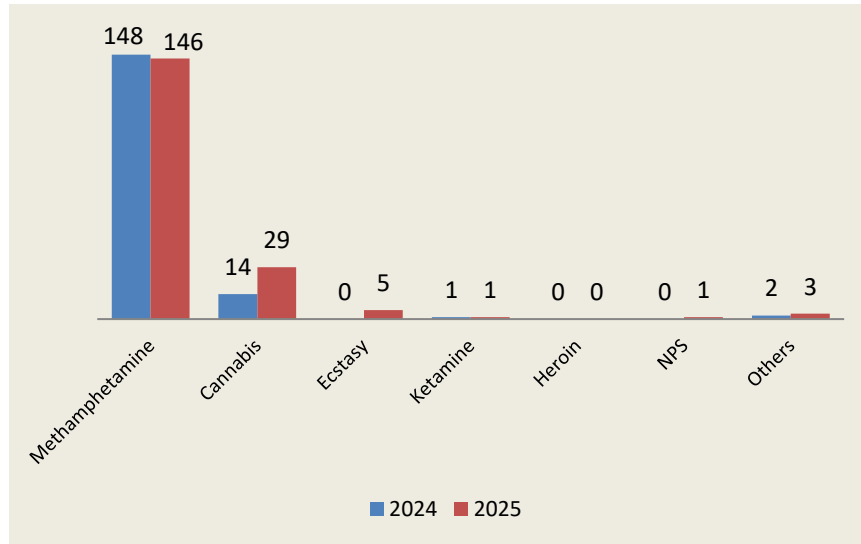
19. In 2025, 597 (50%) of all new drug abusers arrested were below 30 years old. The number of arrested new drug abusers below 20 years old increased by 27%, from 134 in 2024 to 170 in 2025 (refer to Chart 5a).

Chart 5a: Total new abusers by age



20. Methamphetamine abusers continued to form the majority (146 out of 185 or 79%) of the drug abusers below 20 years old arrested (refer to Chart 6). All cannabis abusers below 20 years old were new abusers.

Chart 6: Abusers below 20 years old by drug type



*Others include Cocaine

VIII. PREVENTIVE DRUG EDUCATION (PDE) IS A KEY COMPONENT OF OUR STRATEGY

21. PDE is a key tenet in our harm prevention approach and serves as the first line of defence in Singapore's drug control strategy. Through a whole-of-government approach, strong community partnerships, and a dedicated network of volunteers, CNB and our partners continue to equip youths and the public with accurate information about drugs to help them stay drug-free and make informed choices while positively influencing their loved ones and peers.

22. Strong support from the community, especially parents and schools, is crucial in Singapore's fight against drugs. We welcome organisations, partners, and members of the public who are passionate about the anti-drug cause to join us in speaking out against drug abuse, and in building a drug-free future for our children.

23. The highlights of our PDE initiatives in 2025 are at [Annex](#).

ISSUED BY:
CENTRAL NARCOTICS BUREAU
10 February 2026

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