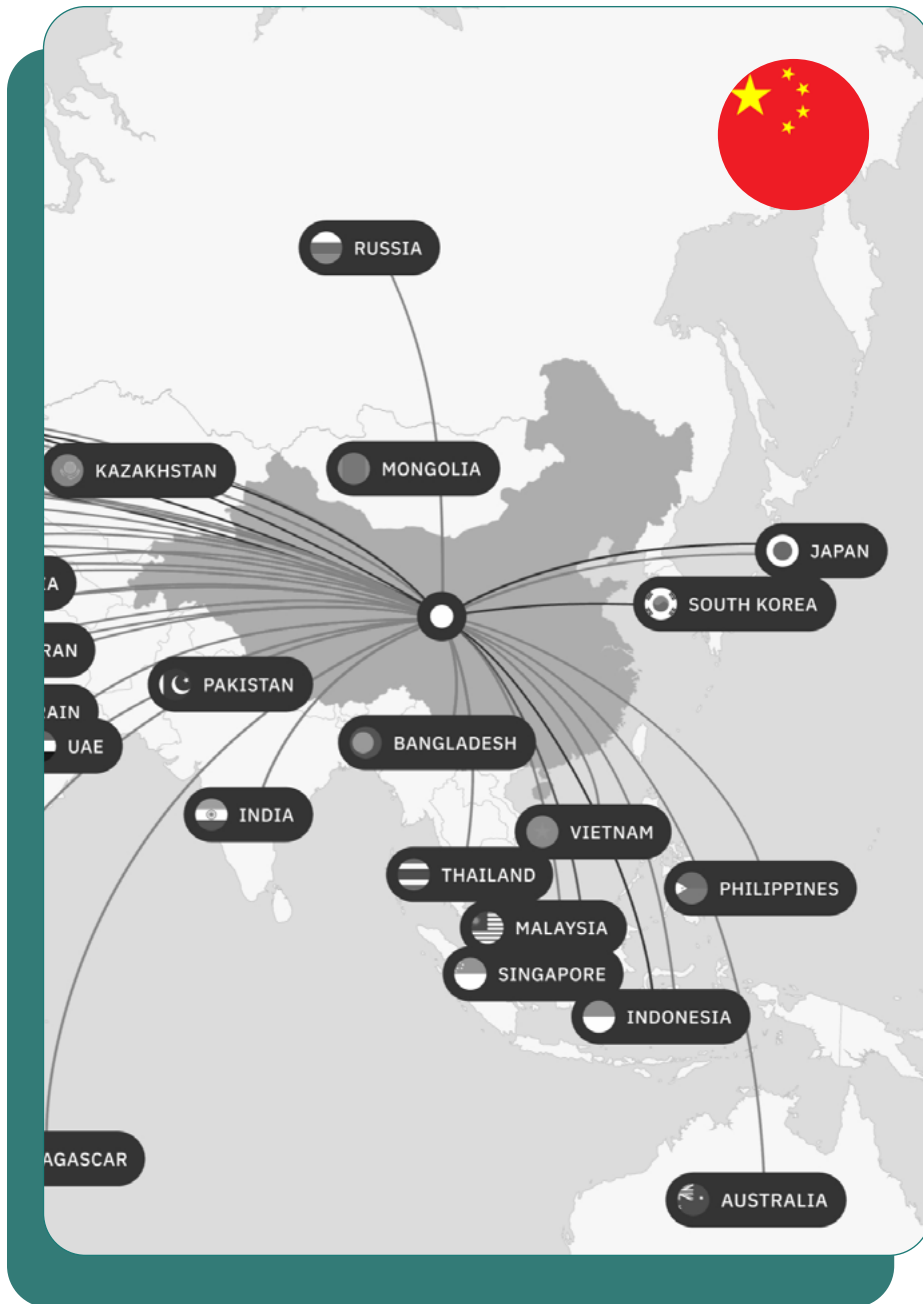


ApiraSol

E-CIGARETTES IN CHINA 2024/2025 – Q2

SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE
APRIL 2026



Overview

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2. E-CIGARETTE TRADE - ASIA

3. E-CIGARETTE TRADE - CHINA

1

**INTRODUCTION &
METHODOLOGY**

Introduction

ApiraSol has been investigating the routes, brands, and entities involved in the trade of illicit e-cigarettes across various countries worldwide for several years.

In this particular research conducted in 2025, ApiraSol focused on the global illicit e-cigarette trade, drawing from trade data as well as open sources such as enforcement news, press releases from customs agencies, academic research papers, and online intelligence reports. The period covered for trade data spans January 2024 to December 2024, while enforcement-related news generally covers the years 2024 to 2025.

The Illicit E-Cigarette Trade: A Growing Global Challenge

The illicit e-cigarette trade is becoming a significant force reshaping the global nicotine market, fueled by rapid growth and mounting regulatory complexity. According to Euromonitor International, the illicit e-cigarette market was valued at **USD 47 billion in 2024**, representing over **70% of global spending** and roughly **three-quarters of total volume—equivalent to 605 billion cigarettes**. Furthermore, Euromonitor reported that illicit e-cigarette products exceed **80% penetration in North America, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, and Asia Pacific**,

while Western Europe, though lower, continues to face persistent illicit trade despite increasing legislative pressures.

Regulatory Frameworks Driving Illicit Trade

Stringent bans and fragmented regulations often unintentionally fuel underground trade. Bans do not necessarily eliminate demand for e-cigarettes; where consumer interest persists despite such measures, gaps in legal supply may arise, creating opportunities for illicit suppliers to fill unmet demand. Even in countries with robust regulatory frameworks, unintended consequences may arise—strict compliance requirements and high taxation can make legal products more expensive and less accessible, while the convenience of illicit channels, including online and delivery-based sources, may further draw consumers toward cheaper, non-compliant alternatives. These conditions typically incentivize smuggling and the use of transshipment hubs in regions with weaker oversight, allowing illicit goods to infiltrate regulated markets.

Complex regulations also often create loopholes that illicit networks exploit, such as mislabeling products or routing shipments through multiple jurisdictions to obscure origins. While strong regulations aim to protect public health, without equally strong

enforcement, these often end up driving demand for illicit products rather than curbing it.

China's Regulatory Gaps and Insufficient Enforcements

China produces the vast majority of e-cigarettes globally, making its regulatory framework critical to controlling illicit trade. The **Administrative Measures for Electronic Cigarettes** (effective May 1, 2022) require that all e-cigarette products comply with mandatory national standards and that producers, exporters, and retailers obtain licenses from the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration (STMA). Similarly, the **Administrative Rules for E-Cigarettes Import-Export Trade** (issued October 2022) stipulate that only licensed exporters can ship products abroad, and exported goods must either meet the destination country's regulations or adhere to China's national standards.

In practice, however, exports are not sufficiently controlled. Loopholes in licensing, weak oversight of small-scale producers, and limited monitoring of export compliance allow unlicensed operators to bypass official channels.

Compounding these issues is weak enforcement in many destination countries. These challenges are amplified by the growing use of digital platforms such as social media, messaging apps, and

informal online channels, which make detection and enforcement even harder.

Without stronger controls and enforcement mechanisms in China, and investment in monitoring capabilities in destination countries, illicit trade will continue to thrive despite regulatory efforts.

On December 18, 2025, China's General Office of the State Council issued a policy document titled "Opinions on Combating Tobacco-Related Illegal Activities Across the Entire Chain", which sets out a comprehensive enforcement strategy against illicit tobacco and nicotine products. The Opinions explicitly bring electronic cigarettes and other nicotine-containing products under strengthened regulatory scrutiny, calling for full-chain enforcement against the illegal production, wholesale, transportation, sale, and "export re-flow" of e-cigarettes and related products. This includes tightening oversight of e-cigarette manufacturing and supply chains, cracking down on unauthorized operations, and treating unlawful export and smuggling back into China as enforcement priorities alongside traditional tobacco smuggling.

The text of the Opinions does not designate exports to overseas destination markets as independent enforcement targets; rather, references to other countries and cross-border cooperation are tied specifically to preventing illegal e-cigarette exports from re-entering China's domestic market. This confirms that the

primary focus is safeguarding China’s domestic regulatory objectives, public health, and market order, with international cooperation positioned mainly as a means to curb the re-flow of illicit products back into China. The effectiveness of China in stepping up its enforcement efforts to control the illicit trade of tobacco and nicotine products remains to be seen.

Amid the alarming surge of illicit market activity and mounting regulatory complexity, ApiraSol’s 2025 investigation into the global e-cigarette trade will map illicit trade flows, analyze seizure patterns across countries and regions, and uncover the mechanisms enabling this shadow economy.

Methodology

This report has been prepared using various data sources, including (but not limited to):

- Publicly available customs trade data for the period January 2024 - December 2024. For those countries covered in this report that don’t make their customs data publicly available, data has been obtained from the mirrored data of other countries.
- Statistical data for the period January 2024 - June 2025.
- News articles relating to enforcement and seizures.

Terminology and Definitions

Statistical Data - Numerical information representing measurable aspects of economic, demographic, social, or environmental phenomena, as produced by national statistical offices, government agencies, or intergovernmental organizations.

Trade Data - Information on the movement of goods and services between countries, typically reported by customs authorities and presented in terms of import and export volumes, values, origin, and destination.

Enforcement News - Reports and updates issued by law enforcement, customs, or regulatory agencies on activities such as investigations, product seizures, arrests, policy actions, and other official measures.

In the trade data, Origin and Destination Countries refer to the following:

Origin Countries - Shipment Origin Countries declared in publicly available trade data between January 2024 - June 2025.

Destination Countries - Shipment Destination Countries declared in publicly available trade data between January 2024 - June 2025.

2

**E-CIGARETTE
TRADE - ASIA**

E-Cigarette Trade - Asia

This report examines the trade of e-cigarettes in **China**.

The e-cigarette landscape across Asia is marked by a diverse and rapidly evolving regulatory environment. Countries like **India, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam**, and **Hong Kong** have implemented strict bans on the import, sale, and use of e-cigarettes, citing public health concerns and youth protection. Others, such as **Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia** and the **Philippines**, have opted for regulated frameworks, allowing e-cigarettes under specific conditions—often with licensing, age restrictions, and product standards. Meanwhile, **China** and **South Korea** treat e-cigarettes as tobacco products, subjecting them to taxation, licensing, and safety regulations.

In many countries, there is a significant discrepancy between the value of e-cigarettes declared as exported from China and the value reported as imported by the destination country—**often with China’s export figures being much higher**. This statistical gap may indicate the **presence of illicit trade**, where products enter markets without being officially recorded or taxed.

However, in cases like **Singapore** and **Hong Kong**, the opposite trend is observed: declared imports from China exceed China’s reported exports. This suggests these locations may serve as transshipment hubs, where e-cigarettes—both legal and illicit—

are imported, stored, and re-exported to other countries in the region.

Illicit e-cigarette trade continues to rise across Asia despite regulatory measures. Euromonitor estimates illicit incidence to be at least 60% in Indonesia and Malaysia, and around 80% in South Korea and the Philippines—underscoring the scale and persistence of the problem across the region. Enforcement reports consistently identify China as the main source, with large volumes of unregistered, untaxed, flavored, and high-nicotine devices produced in southern China and smuggled into most neighboring countries.

While most seizures trace directly back to **China**, some cases involve other routes—such as products intercepted in **Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia**, and **Thailand** coming through Southeast Asian countries, and shipments in **India** linked to Middle Eastern suppliers. These are few compared to the overwhelming volume of China-origin products dominating the market.

Authorities—including customs, health ministries, and anti-smuggling units—have intensified crackdowns, seizing millions of illegal devices and launching awareness campaigns. Yet enforcement gaps and strong consumer demand fuel a thriving underground market, increasingly tied to organized crime. Australia

illustrates how these dynamics can escalate: since 2023, authorities have reported multiple bombing incidents and violent attacks connected to criminal groups involved in illicit tobacco and vaping products. This trend suggests that the illicit e-cigarette trade is not only a regulatory concern but may also pose broader public safety risks as it intersects with organized crime and, in some cases, adulterated or drug laced products.



3

E-CIGARETTE TRADE -
CHINA

Summary

In 2024, China further solidified its role as the world's foremost manufacturer and exporter of e-cigarettes, with export values surpassing \$11 billion, underscoring its central position in the global e-cigarette supply chain.

Despite China's position as a global e-cigarette powerhouse, it is critical to recognize that the trade data available for this sector may not capture the full scope of cross-border flows. Several factors contribute to persistent gaps and irregularities in reported figures:

- **Regulatory Environment:** China has strict domestic standards for e-cigarette production and sale, but these primarily target internal compliance and safety—not export control. As a result, while Chinese manufacturers must meet quality, labeling, and safety requirements within China, exports are often more loosely regulated, especially for destinations without specific requirements.
- **Misdeclaration and evasion:** Products may be deliberately misdeclared under alternative HS codes or as unrelated merchandise, circumventing restrictions and complicating official recordkeeping. Misclassification under HS codes and inconsistent customs reporting standards distort bilateral trade data.
- **Incomplete or Delayed Reporting:** A portion of shipments may lack complete details on value, weight, or transport mode due

to errors or intentional omission in documentation. This affects transparency and makes reconciling mirrored data across countries difficult.

- **Customs Data Limitations:** Differences in customs classification standards, paperwork requirements, and valuation methods between China and its trading partners result in mismatched records, particularly for complex or regulated products like e-cigarettes.
- **Prevalence of Smuggling and Illicit Trade:** Banned or restricted products are often smuggled and misdeclared, avoiding detection in both Chinese and recipient country statistics. Any factory seizures involving products intended for export, and the existence of informal manufacturing and distribution networks, further supplement this hidden trade.

Analysis of trade records shows Indonesia emerging as a key partner, with substantial volumes of e-cigarette devices, pods, and accessories moving to Chinese technology hubs. This trend points to increasing integration of Indonesian manufacturers and trading companies within the broader Chinese-driven e-cigarette ecosystem, supporting China's manufacturing capacity and supplying critical inputs. At the same time, trade data between China and Indonesia also displays statistical mismatches, reflecting complex logistics, varied product classification, and sectoral adaptation to regulatory changes.

Alongside these cross-border dynamics, Chinese authorities have continued to heighten regulatory scrutiny, targeting illegal production, counterfeit products, and youth-oriented items. Frequent raids on warehouses, factories, retail outlets, and digital sales channels have led to substantial seizures and criminal cases, with a clear policy focus on product safety, supply chain integrity, and public health protection.

Regulatory Overview

China finalized its regulatory framework for e-cigarettes in 2022, imposing strict controls over the vaping industry. E-cigarettes are now regulated under the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration (STMA) and treated similarly to traditional tobacco products. All vapor products must be registered with the STMA, and manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers are required to obtain corresponding licenses to operate legally. Domestically sold e-cigarettes must comply with China's national standards, which cover nicotine concentration, vapor production, battery safety, health warnings, labeling regulations, and ingredient transparency. While the sale of open-system devices, nicotine-free e-liquids, synthetic nicotine, and flavored e-liquids is strictly prohibited within China, reflecting the government's efforts to reduce youth appeal and prevent unregulated use.

China's enforcement powers under the Tobacco Monopoly Law apply strictly within China's territorial jurisdiction, and STMA's

administrative rules explicitly limit regulatory supervision to "management activities within the territory of China." As a result, the government cannot directly investigate or enforce actions against illicit e-cigarette activities occurring overseas. To address these jurisdictional constraints, China has instead strengthened domestic source control mechanisms by introducing the Guidelines for Promoting the Building of Quality Assurance Systems for Exported Electronic Cigarette Products (State Tobacco Administration Document No. 112, 2023). These guidelines require export-oriented enterprises to implement comprehensive quality assurance systems and ensure that e-cigarette products intended for export comply with the legal requirements and standards of the destination country—or, where such requirements do not exist, with China's own laws, regulations, and standards. This approach enables China to tighten oversight of the export supply chain domestically, even though it cannot directly enforce regulations beyond its borders.

Furthermore, although China issued the policy document "Opinions on Combating Tobacco Related Illegal Activities Across the Entire Chain" to strengthen enforcement against illicit tobacco and nicotine products, it does not designate overseas exports as independent enforcement targets. Instead, the policy focuses primarily on preventing exported products from re-entering China's domestic market. This indicates that the policy is designed mainly to curb the re-flow of illicit e-cigarettes back into China, rather than to address global distribution channels.

Statistical Data (Global Perspective)

China's declared exports of e-cigarettes to World in 2024 totaled \$11,108,722,000, underscoring the country's dominant position as a global manufacturer and supplier of vaping products. This figure confirms China's pivotal role in the international e-cigarette market, with outbound shipments representing virtually the entirety of its recorded trade in this sector, and with the United States, United Kingdom, South Korea, Germany, and Russia among the top destination markets.

Total Value 2024:

Total Exports from China 2024: \$11,108,722,000

Statistical Data (Indonesia as Origin)

Indonesia's reported exports of e-cigarettes to China in 2024 amounted to \$8,725,000, while China registered \$10,207,000 in imports from Indonesia, highlighting a considerable **statistical discrepancy of \$1,482,000**. This discrepancy suggests potential differences in customs valuation, reporting timelines, or product classification between the two countries. It may also reflect shipments routed through third countries, indirect trade channels, or data recording practices that complicate direct reconciliation of bilateral trade flows.

Total Value 2024:

- Total Exports from Indonesia 2024: \$8,725,000
- Total Imports from Indonesia 2024: \$ 10,207,000
- **Statistical Gap: \$1,482,000**

EXPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES FROM CHINA TO WORLD - STATISTICAL DATA (ITC DATABASE)

HS Code	HS Code Description	ORIGIN COUNTRY	DESTINATION COUNTRY	Value in 2024 (Unit : US Dollar thousand)
24041200	Other products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion	CHINA	WORLD	8,208,781
24041990	Other products containing nicotine substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	CHINA	WORLD	147,395
24041910	Other products containing tobacco substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	CHINA	WORLD	235
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporizing devices	CHINA	WORLD	2,752,311
Total:				11,108,722

EXPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES FROM CHINA TO TOP 5 DESTINATION COUNTRIES - STATISTICAL DATA (ITC DATABASE)

HS Code	TOP 5 DESTINATION COUNTRIES				
	UNITED STATES	UNITED KINGDOM	SOUTH KOREA	GERMANY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
240412	2,975,779	965,911	594,756	359,520	394,974
240419	36,077	8,111	10,846	8,787	585
854340	725,646	253,342	121,321	317,374	134,219
Value in 2024 (Unit : US Dollar thousand)	3,737,502	1,227,364	726,923	685,681	529,778

EXPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES FROM INDONESIA TO CHINA - STATISTICAL DATA (ITC DATABASE)

HS Code	HS Code Description	ORIGIN COUNTRY	DESTINATION COUNTRY	Value in 2024 (Unit : US Dollar thousand)	Value in 2025-Q1 -Q2 (Unit : US Dollar thousand)
24041210	E-cigarette liquid or gel	INDONESIA	CHINA	8,167	328
24041290	Products intended for inhalation without combustion, containing nicotine, other than e-cigarette . . .	INDONESIA	CHINA	0	0
24041910	Products intended for inhalation without combustion, containing tobacco substitutes	INDONESIA	CHINA	558	0
24041920	Products intended for inhalation without combustion, containing nicotine substitutes	INDONESIA	CHINA	0	0
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporising devices	INDONESIA	CHINA	0	0
Total:				8,725	328

IMPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES TO CHINA FROM INDONESIA - STATISTICAL DATA (ITC DATABASE)

HS Code	HS Code Description	ORIGIN COUNTRY	DESTINATION COUNTRY	Value in 2024 (Unit : US Dollar thousand)	Value in 2025-Q1 -Q2 (Unit : US Dollar thousand)
24041200	Other products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion	INDONESIA	CHINA	9,518	349
24041990	Other products containing nicotine substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	INDONESIA	CHINA	670	0
24041910	Other products containing tobacco substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	INDONESIA	CHINA	0	N/A
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporizing devices	INDONESIA	CHINA	19	4
Total:				10,207	353

CHINA
STATISTICAL DATA



Exports from China (Global Perspective)

11,108,722,000

Total 2024 Value (USD)

Exports from Indonesia to China

8,725,000

Total 2024 Value (USD)
1H 2025 Value (USD): 328,000

Imports to China from Indonesia

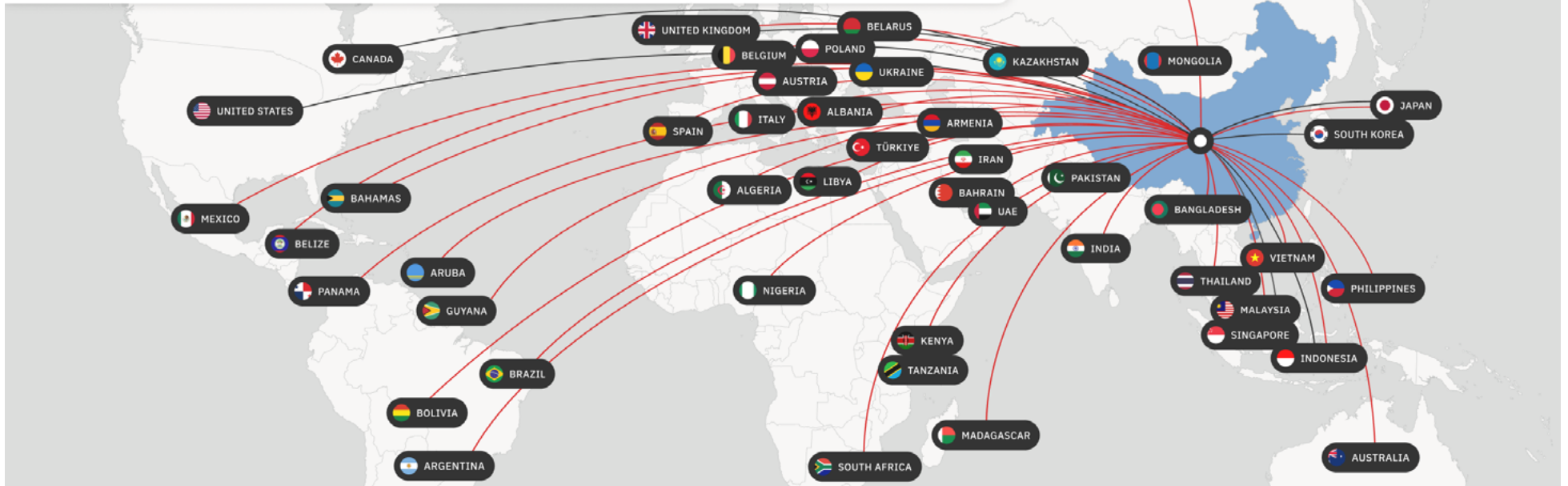
10,207,000

Total 2024 Value (USD)
1H 2025 Value (USD): 353,000

Statistical Data Gap *

-1,482,000

* Difference between the Exports and the Declared Imports (USD) — From China — To China



CHINA as Origin Country

TRADE DATA (MIRRORED DATA FROM DESTINATION COUNTRIES)

China dominates global exports of vaping products, serving diverse markets in Latin America, Asia, and Russia. The industry is highly competitive and fragmented, with many brands and companies involved. International demand for e-cigarettes and vaping products remains strong and is growing. China enforces strict regulations on its e-cigarette industry—manufacturers must follow national standards, label products accurately, file export notifications, and are subject to spot checks to ensure compliance and product quality. These controls aim to prevent smuggling, ensure safety, and promote transparent export practices. However, it’s important to note that the data presented may not reflect all shipments. China does not make its trade data publicly available; the statistics shown are mirrored from destination countries, which means some shipments might not be included or fully captured.

Shipments:	19,716 Trade Shipments
Period:	January - December 2024
Origin Countries:	China
Origin Ports:	Shekou: 20 %, Shenzhen: 18 %, Guangzhou: 2 %, Yantian: 2 %, Other ports: 58%
Destination Countries:	Peru: 21 %, Indonesia: 20 %, Russia: 8%, Uzbekistan: 8 %, Costa Rica: 7 %, Kazakhstan: 5 %, Pakistan: 5 %, Mexico: 5 %, Colombia: 4 %, Ecuador: 4 %, Other destination countries: 13 %
Destination Ports:	Tanjung Priok: 29 %, Cengkareng Soekarno Hatta U: 19 %, IPAF: 7 %, Aeropuerto Com A Merino B: 5 %, Other ports: 40 %
Products:	Atomizer devices / rechargeable e-Cigarettes, disposable e-cigarettes, E-liquids, other smoking e-cigarettes, empty cartridges, etc.

CHINA as Origin Country

E-Cigarette Brands:	<p>lorem ipsum dolor amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum rutrum gravida quisque dignissim consequat quisque. Nulla pellentesque non ante ut at nisi non. Curabitur luctus tunc non fructum ultricies imperdiet curabitur dignissim neque condimentum cursus nulla scelerisque semper tamen.</p>
Mode of Transport:	Unknown: 47 %, Air: 35 %, Sea: 6 %, Road: 5 %, Land: 4 %, Truck Flights: 2 %, Railway: 1 %
Value declared:	628,690,226.28 USD (95 % of shipments)
Number of exporters:	906
Number of importers:	957
Top Exporters:	lorem ipsum dolor amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
Top Importers:	ultricies imperdiet curabitur dignissim neque
HS Codes declared in shipments:	<p>854340: Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporising devices (10,351 shipments)</p> <p>240412: Other products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion (9,227 shipments)</p> <p>240419: Other products intended for inhalation without combustion (138 shipments)</p>



CHINA

TRADE DATA (Mirrored Data from Destination Countries)



Shipments (Period FY 2024)

19,716

Quantity

628,690,226.28

Value (USD)

All included shipments and brands are recognized by regulatory authorities and involve only companies operating in compliance with legal requirements.



Destination Ports

- Tanjung Priok (29 %)
- Cengkareng Soekarno Hatta U (19 %)
- IPAF (7 %)
- Aeropuerto Com A Merino B (5 %)
- Other ports (40 %)



Origin Ports from China

- Shekou (20 %)
- Shenzhen (18 %)
- Guangzhou (2 %)
- Yantian (2 %)
- Other ports (58 %)

Mode of Transportation

Unknown: 47 %, Air: 35 %, Sea: 6 %, Road: 5 %, Land: 4 %, Truck Flights: 2 %, Railway: 1 %

E-Cigarette Products

Atomizer devices / rechargeable e-Cigarettes, disposable e-cigarettes, E-liquids, other smoking e-cigarettes, empty cartridges, etc.

Legal Brands at Time of Shipment

[Faded text listing legal brands]

Top Importers

[Faded text listing top importers]

Top Exporters

[Faded text listing top exporters]

The online articles report on **seizures of illegal e-cigarette products in China**.

Chinese authorities have dismantled numerous illegal e-cigarette operations, with major seizures in cities like Shanghai, Beijing, and Shenzhen. Raids have targeted warehouses, factories, and retail outlets, uncovering products disguised as snacks, toys, or beverages. Smuggling routes often involve domestic production and extensive distribution networks, some linked to cross-provincial gangs and logistics hubs near schools.

A particular focus has been on illicit factories. For example, Shenzhen police recently shut down three major counterfeit e-cigarette production and sales factories, seizing tens of thousands of fake ALIBARBAR e-cigarettes and related manufacturing equipment. Similar factory raids in Chongqing, Shanghai, and Beijing uncovered operations producing e-cigarettes disguised as everyday items and tied to large-scale smuggling networks. These examples underscore the central role of illegal factories in producing and distributing counterfeit and youth-targeted e-cigarette products.

Enforcement efforts have also prioritized protecting minors, shutting down unlicensed sellers, and disrupting online sales channels. Aggressive crackdowns throughout 2024 and 2025 have led to large-scale confiscations, criminal prosecutions, and the removal of thousands of illegal products from circulation. These

actions highlight China's coordinated inter-agency strategies and growing regulatory vigilance aimed at curbing the proliferation and health risks of counterfeit and youth-oriented e-cigarettes.

- **Locations of seizures:** Seizures and crackdowns took place across major cities and provinces, including Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing, Chongqing, Huzhou, Jiangsu, and Guangdong. Actions were carried out at airports (Hangzhou, Tianjin), warehouses, retail markets, and especially illegal factories.
- **Products seized & Scale:** Authorities confiscated tens of thousands of counterfeit and illicit e-cigarettes—including disguised “milk tea cup” and “cola can” e-cigarettes, as well as nicotine pouches and accessories. Single cases involved up to \$15 million worth of counterfeit products, with customs intercepting 30,000 e-cigarettes in one airport operation.
- **Methods:** Products were frequently produced in unlicensed factories, misdeclared during shipping, or packaged to look like common consumer goods. Smuggling networks often relied on cross-provincial gangs, domestic distribution hubs near schools, or sophisticated logistics chains.
- **Enforcement & Trend:** Police, customs, and market supervision agencies launched coordinated multi-site raids, prosecuted suspects, demolished illegal operations, and removed thousands of illicit products from the market. Enforcement emphasis included protecting minors, curbing youth-oriented marketing, and tackling counterfeit sales both offline and online.

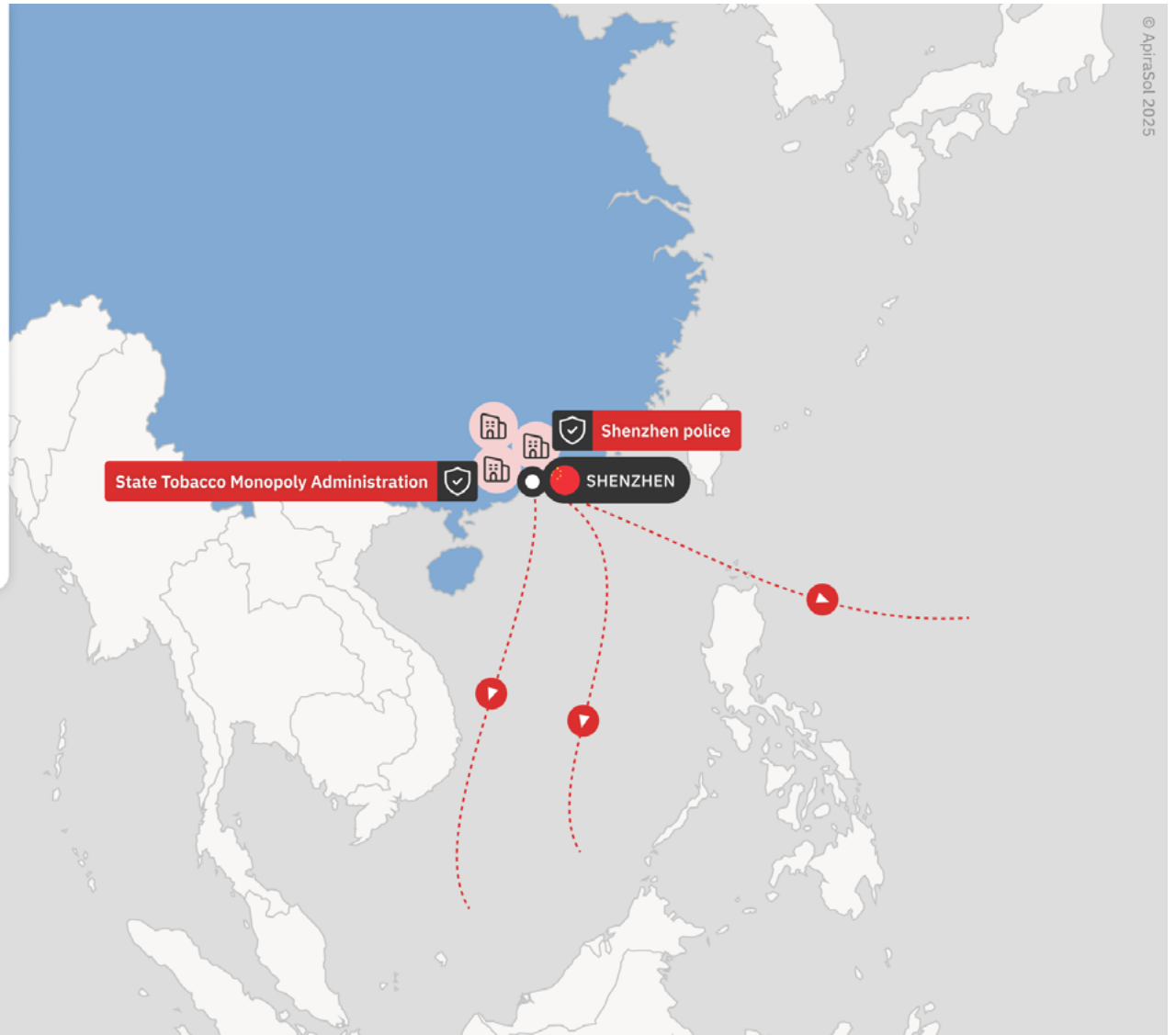


CHINA ILLCIT TRADE OVERVIEW

Chinese authorities have dismantled numerous illegal e-cigarette operations, with major seizures in cities like Shanghai, Beijing, and Shenzhen. Raids have targeted warehouses, factories, and retail outlets, uncovering products disguised as snacks, toys, or beverages. Smuggling routes often involve domestic production and distribution networks, with some cases linked to cross-provincial gangs and the use of logistics hubs near schools.

Legend

-  Seizure
-  Factory Location
-  ENDS are regulated
-  Past Shipment (Illicit)





CHINA ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Shenzhen police, working with the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration, dismantled three counterfeit ALIBARBAR e-cigarette sites in one district, seizing tens of thousands of fake devices worth tens of millions of yuan and arresting suspects who admitted producing and exporting them, while authorities highlighted continued crackdowns, warned of health risks, and noted a clarification from Shenzhen Xiyue Intelligent Technology Manufacturing Co., Ltd. that images previously used in media reports misattributed products to the company by improperly showing its production license.

Shenzhen Police Uncover Counterfeit ALIBARBAR Vape Case Worth Tens of Millions

Nov.18.2024



Legend



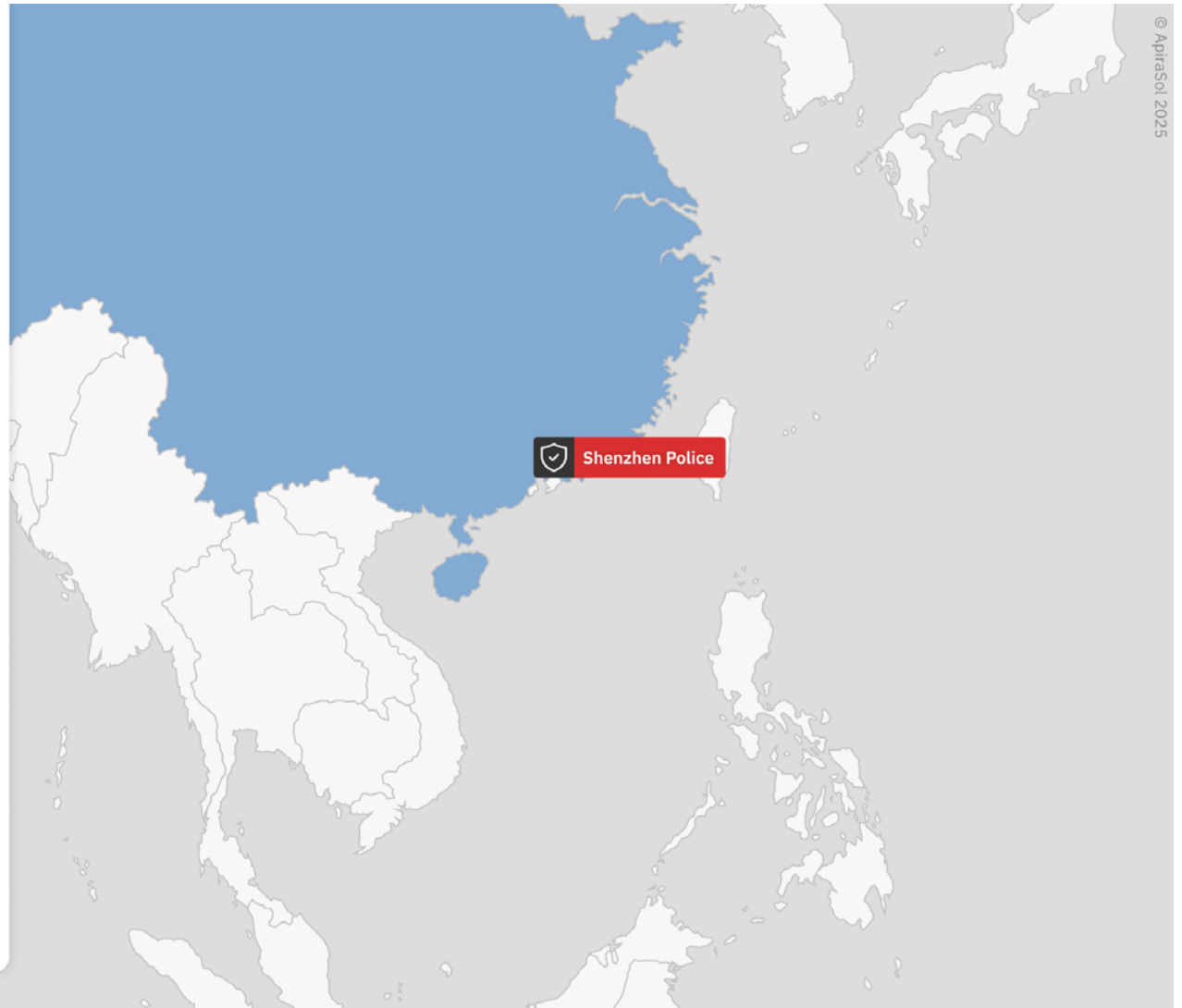
Seizure



ENDS are regulated

Source

https://www.2firsts.com/news/shenzhen-police-uncover-counterfeit-alibarbar-vape-case-worth-tens-of-millions#google_vignette



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