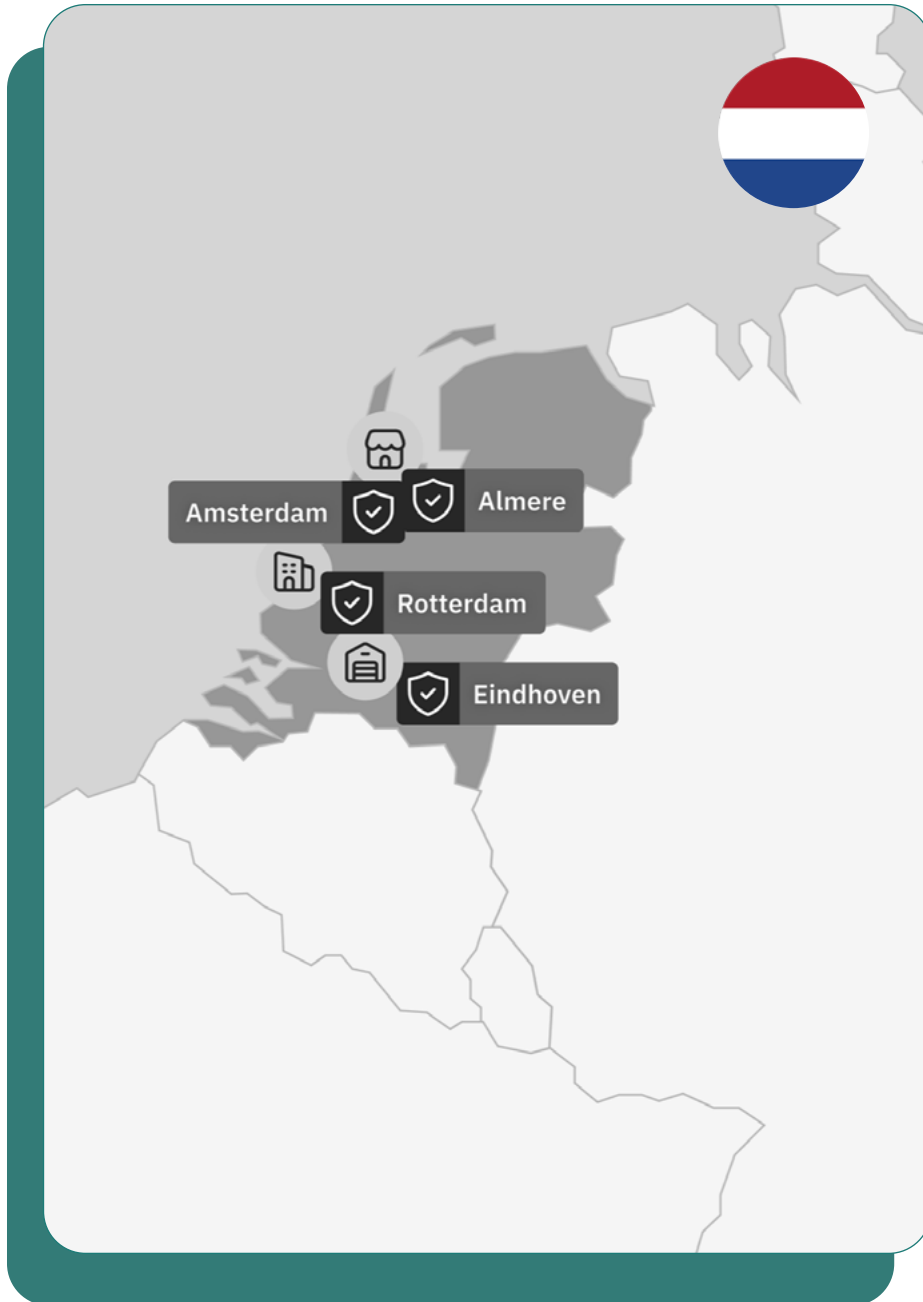


# ApiraSol

## E-CIGARETTES IN THE NETHERLANDS 2024/2025 – Q2

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SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE  
APRIL 2026



# Overview

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1. INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

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2. E-CIGARETTE TRADE - EUROPE

---

3. E-CIGARETTE TRADE - NETHERLANDS

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**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.

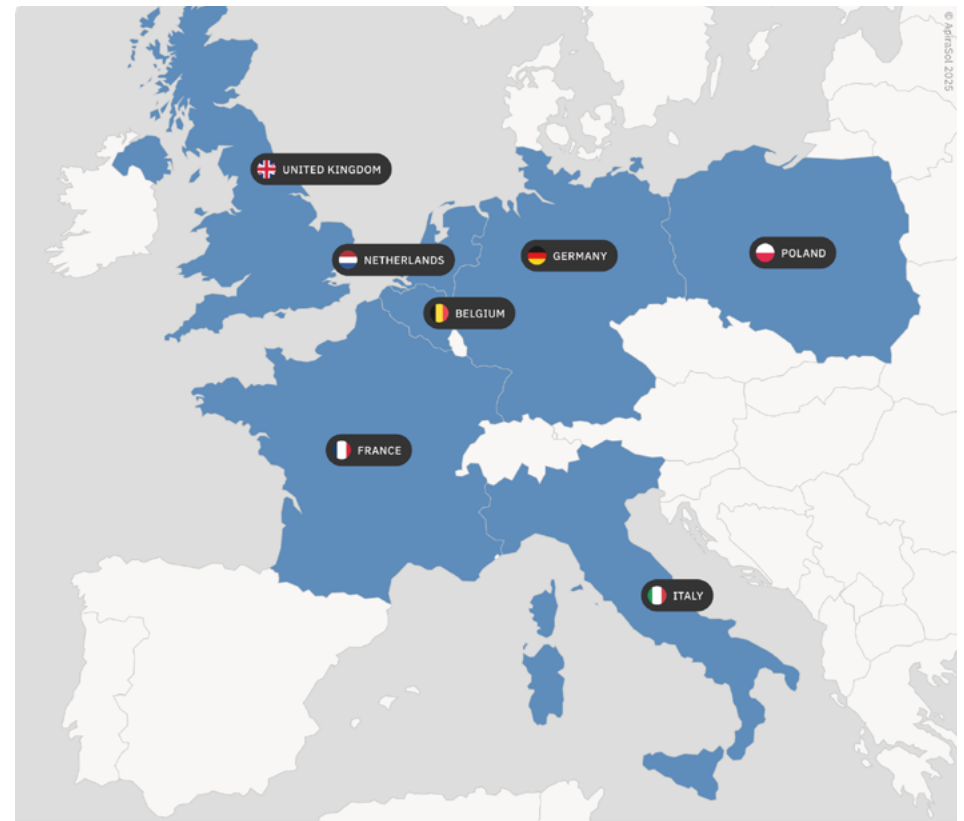
**2**

**E-CIGARETTE  
TRADE - EUROPE**

# E-Cigarette Trade - Europe

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

E-cigarette regulations across Europe are among the most structured globally, largely harmonized under the **EU Tobacco Products Directive (TPD)**. Countries such as **Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Poland** enforce common standards: nicotine limits (20 mg/mL), size restrictions for refill containers and tanks, child-resistant packaging, health warnings, and strict advertising bans. Several European countries—such as Finland, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovenia, and Latvia—have gone further by banning non-tobacco flavors to curb youth appeal. While the United Kingdom, post-Brexit, maintains similar rules under domestic law. Based on reported exports, the **UK, Italy, Netherlands, and Poland** show a significant gap between China’s e-cigarette export figures and their declared imports, often amounting to millions of dollars. This discrepancy suggests substantial illicit flows into these markets, where demand persists despite strict regulations. In contrast, **Belgium, France, and Germany** report higher declared imports than China’s export data, indicating these countries may serve as supply hubs for re-export or informal redistribution to neighboring markets.



European countries generally have lower illicit incidence compared to other regions, with the UK at just over 20% and Poland over 40%, based on Euromonitor estimates. European authorities have intensified crackdowns on illicit e-cigarette trade, uncovering large-scale smuggling operations across multiple countries. Seizures in **Germany, the UK, Belgium, Poland, Italy**, and the **Netherlands** reveal hundreds of thousands of illegal e-cigarettes, mostly originating from China. Common tactics include misdeclaring shipments, concealing products among legitimate goods, disguising them as toys or cosmetics, and routing through logistics hubs like the Netherlands. Distribution often relies on informal retail networks and online platforms, highlighting the role of organized smuggling groups and transnational supply chains in sustaining illicit flows.

**3**

**E-CIGARETTE TRADE -  
NETHERLANDS**

# Summary

The 2024 mirror statistics show a value gap of approximately 158.17 million USD between China's declared e-cigarette exports to the Netherlands (419.61 million USD) and Dutch-reported imports (261.44 million USD), and a gap of about 876,000 USD between Indonesia's reported exports (9.32 million USD) and Dutch imports (8.44 million USD). These discrepancies are best understood as the combined result of several structural and behavioral factors operating along the supply chain and within customs and regulatory systems.

- **Regulatory Environment:** The Dutch flavor ban, tighter sales and marketing rules, and higher fines for illegal e-cigarettes increase compliance risks and costs, encouraging diversion, under-declaration, or re-routing of sensitive nicotine products.
- **Re-routing:** E-cigarette consignments can move via intermediary hubs where they are cleared, stored, or re-exported, so origin-country statistics may still list the Netherlands while Dutch customs attribute the same flows to other partners.
- **Misdeclaration and evasion:** Traders may under-invoice, split consignments, or use broader or alternative tariff lines and vague product descriptions to reduce tax and regulatory scrutiny, shifting part of the trade out of the main, easily traceable categories.

- **Incomplete or delayed reporting:** Some shipments lack complete data—such as shipment weight or transport mode—hampering transparency and granular reconciliation.
- **Customs data limitations:** Differences in classification standards, documentation practices, and valuation methods between the Netherlands and its trading partners exacerbate discrepancies, making reconciliation of bilateral trade figures challenging.
- **Prevalence of Smuggling and Illicit Trade:** Dutch enforcement authorities report significant illicit activity in e-cigarettes, especially banned flavored products, implying that a portion of physical flows from China and Indonesia is under-reported or not declared at all in Dutch data, even if visible in partner export statistics.

Taken together, these factors indicate that the observed statistical gaps are a structural feature of the current e-cigarette trade landscape rather than an anomaly confined to a single partner or year.

## Regulatory Overview

E-cigarettes in the Netherlands are regulated under the Tobacco and Smoking Products Act, which applies to both nicotine-containing and nicotine-free e-liquids. These products are treated as tobacco-related items and are subject to the same restrictions on sales, advertising, packaging, and public use. The Netherlands also follows the EU Tobacco Products Directive, requiring all products to comply with volume restrictions, be registered via the EU-CEG portal, and notified to the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) before being sold.

As of 1 January 2024, the Netherlands enforces a ban on flavored e-liquids, allowing only tobacco-flavored variants. This measure aims to reduce youth appeal and is part of the National Prevention Agreement, which targets a smoke-free generation by 2040. Starting July 2025, all e-cigarettes must be sold in plain packaging, removing branding and visual appeal to further discourage use.

From July 2024, e-cigarettes can no longer be sold in supermarkets or catering establishments. Sales are restricted to specialist tobacco shops, with further reductions in sales points planned for 2026, 2030, and 2032. Additionally, domestic and cross-border distance sales (online) are banned, reinforcing face-to-face retail controls. Advertising of vaping products is prohibited across all media, including TV, radio, internet, and outdoor signage. Minor exceptions exist for in-store displays in specialist shops, which

must include health warnings and age notices.

The Netherlands does not currently impose excise taxes on vaping products. However, the government has acknowledged this gap and is actively discussing the introduction of a national vaping tax as part of its broader tobacco control strategy under the National Prevention Agreement.

## Statistical Data (China as Origin)

China's declared exports of e-cigarettes to the Netherlands in 2024 totaled \$419,607,000, while the Netherlands declared imports from China reached \$216,439,000—creating a **discrepancy of approximately \$158.17 million**. This sizable discrepancy likely reflects a mix of transshipment via other hubs, strategic misdeclaration or reclassification of products, statistical and coverage differences in customs data, and diversion of part of the flow into illicit or semi-formal channels. A tightening Dutch regulatory environment—flavor bans, stricter controls, and rising fines—gives traders additional incentives to obscure the nature or destination of shipments, which can further widen the observed gap.

### Total Value 2024:

- Total Exports from China 2024: \$419,607,000
- Total Imports from China 2024: \$216,439,000
- **Statistical Gap: \$158,168,000**

## Statistical Data (Indonesia as Origin)

Indonesia's declared exports of e-cigarettes to the Netherlands in 2024 totaled \$9,316,000, while the Netherlands declared imports from Indonesia reached \$8,440,000—creating a **discrepancy of approximately \$876,000**. This discrepancy can arise from a combination of factors, including delayed reporting and valuation differences between export and import records, but it is also consistent with some degree of misdeclaration or reclassification to reduce scrutiny or tax liabilities, partial under-reporting or evasion in customs filings, and a share of trade moving through semi-formal or illicit channels that does not align cleanly with official bilateral statistics.

### Total Value 2024:

- Total Exports from Indonesia 2024: \$9,316,000
- Total Imports from Indonesia 2024: \$8,440,000
- **Statistical Gap: \$876,000**

## EXPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES FROM CHINA TO THE NETHERLANDS - 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	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	339,466	99,089
24041990	Other products containing nicotine substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	1,213	1,805
24041910	Other products containing tobacco substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	0	0
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporizing devices	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	78,928	20,689
<b>Total:</b>				<b>419,607</b>	<b>121,583</b>

## IMPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES TO THE NETHERLANDS FROM 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)
24041200	Products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. containing . . .	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	214,294	93,078
24041990	Products containing nicotine substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. . . .	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	3,664	1534
24041910	Products containing tobacco substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. . . .	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	0	0
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporizing devices	CHINA	NETHERLANDS	43,481	8,139
<b>Total:</b>				<b>261,439</b>	<b>102,751</b>

## EXPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES FROM INDONESIA TO THE NETHERLANDS - 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	NETHERLANDS	22	0
24041290	Products intended for inhalation without combustion, containing nicotine, other than e-cigarette . . .	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	9,294	6,208
24041910	Products intended for inhalation without combustion, containing tobacco substitutes	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	0	0
24041920	Products intended for inhalation without combustion, containing nicotine substitutes	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	0	0
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporising devices	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	0	0
<b>Total:</b>				<b>9,316</b>	<b>6,208</b>

## IMPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES TO THE NETHERLANDS 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	Products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. containing . . .	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	8,383	0
24041990	Products containing nicotine substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. . . .	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	57	113
24041910	Products containing tobacco substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. . . .	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	0	0
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporizing devices	INDONESIA	NETHERLANDS	0	0
<b>Total:</b>				<b>8,440</b>	<b>113</b>



Exports from China to the Netherlands

**419,607,000**

Total 2024 Value (USD)  
1H 2025 Value (USD): 121,583,000

Imports to the Netherlands from China

**261,439,000**

Total 2024 Value (USD)  
1H 2025 Value (USD): 102,751,000

**Statistical Data Gap \***

**158,168,000**

Exports from Indonesia to the Netherlands

**9,316,000**

Total 2024 Value (USD)  
1H 2025 Value (USD): 6,208,000

Imports to the Netherlands from Indonesia

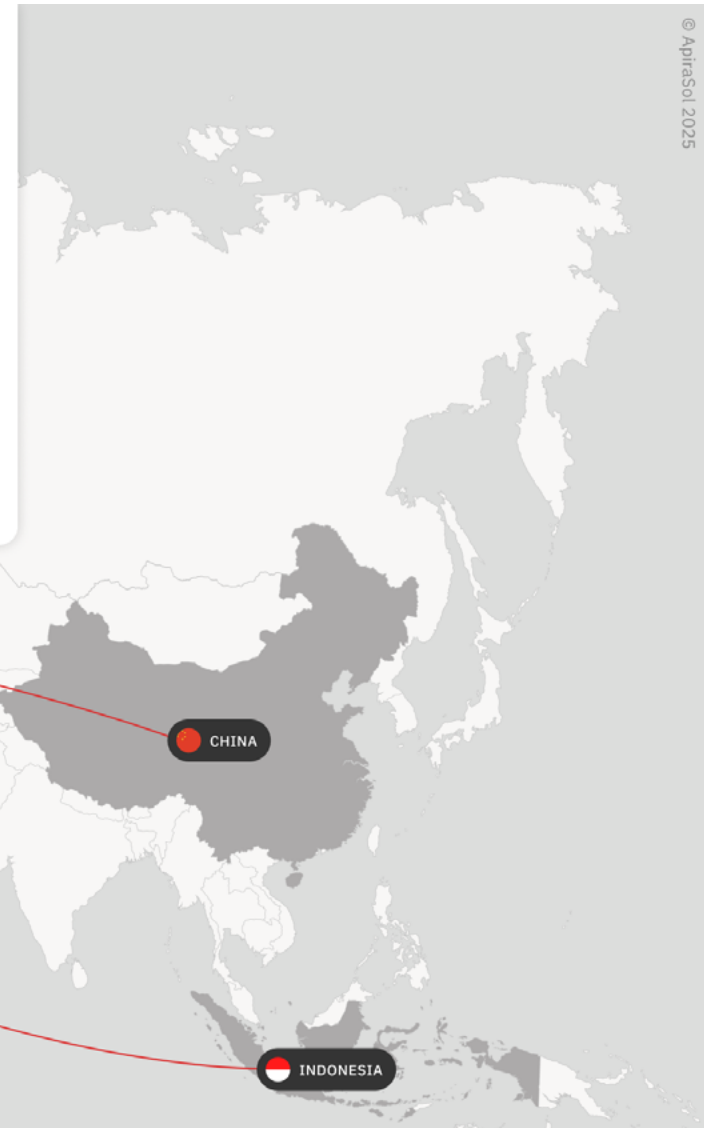
**8,440,000**

Total 2024 Value (USD)  
1H 2025 Value (USD): 113,000

**Statistical Data Gap \***

**876,000**

\* Difference between the Exports and the Declared Imports (USD)



# NETHERLANDS

## TRADE DATA (MIRRORED DATA FROM INDONESIA)

The 2024 trade data indicate a tightly organized, brand-specific pod supply chain from Indonesia to the Netherlands. For China–Netherlands flows, no identifiable shipment-level records of e-cigarette or disposable e-cigarette consignments appear in the accessible 2024 datasets, which should be understood as a limitation of data availability rather than proof that underlying trade is absent. Because neither China nor the Netherlands provides comprehensive, shipment-level customs data to the public, observable records capture only a narrow slice of activity and are likely to miss substantial volumes routed via intermediaries, consolidated in aggregated declarations, or recorded under broader or less specific product categories.

<b>Shipments:</b>	<b>488 Trade Shipments</b>
Period:	January - December 2024
Origin Countries:	Indonesia
Origin Ports:	Tanjung Priok: 90 %, Cengkareng Soekarno Hatta U: 8 %, Batam Hang Nadim U: 1 %, Batu Ampar: 1 %
Destination Countries:	<b>Netherlands</b>
Destination Ports:	Rotterdam: 90 %, Amsterdam: 10 %
Products:	<b>Pods</b>
E-Cigarette Brands:	<i>[Blurred text]</i>
Mode of Transport:	Unknown: 100 %
Value declared:	<b>9,305,618.54 USD</b> (100 % of shipments)

# NETHERLANDS

Weight declared:	214,172.36 KG (100 % of shipments)
Number of exporters:	4
Number of importers:	3
Top Exporters:	<i>lorem ipsum dolor amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed ut elit, nulla auctoritate. Sed ut elit, nulla auctoritate.</i>
Top Importers:	<i>elit, nulla auctoritate. Sed ut elit, nulla auctoritate. Sed ut elit, nulla auctoritate.</i>
HS Codes declared in shipments:	<b>240412:</b> Other products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion (488 shipments)



# NETHERLANDS

TRADE DATA (Mirrored Data from Indonesia)



Shipments (Period FY 2024)

**488**

Quantity

**9,305,618.54**

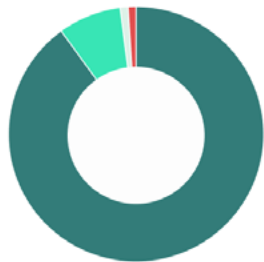
Value (USD)

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



### Destination Ports

- Rotterdam (90 %)
- Amsterdam (10 %)



### Origin Ports from Indonesia

- Tanjung Priok (90 %)
- Cengkareng Soekarno Hatta U (8 %)
- Batam Hang Nadim U (1 %)
- Batu Ampar (1 %)

### Mode of Transportation

Unknown: 100 %

### E-Cigarette Products

Pods

### Legal Brands at Time of Shipment

### Top Importers

### Top Exporters

## The online articles report on **seizures of illegal e-cigarette products in the Netherlands.**

Dutch authorities in 2025 are clearly moving from incidental checks to a sustained, nationwide crackdown on illegal e-cigarettes, with seizures running into the hundreds of thousands of devices and refill bottles, especially sweet and fruity flavors that are banned but remain popular among young users. Dutch authorities have cracked down on illegal e-cigarettes in storage facilities, shops, and hotels across Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Eindhoven, and Almere. Seizures include tens of thousands of Chinese-made e-cigarettes, often found in concealed spaces or hidden among other goods in shipping containers near Schiphol Airport. Enforcement is no longer limited to small shop inspections; inspectors and police now target importers, warehouses, storage units near Schiphol, hotels, neighborhood shopping centers, and even home-based sellers, often acting on tips and using test purchases or integral joint controls with municipalities. Most of the seized products are flavored disposables or sweet refill liquids such as watermelon, strawberry, or lemonade, which violate the Dutch flavor ban and other product rules, underlining that the core driver of this market is youth-oriented flavor demand rather than traditional tobacco use.

Legally, the Netherlands now combines one of the strictest regulatory frameworks in the EU with increasingly heavy financial pressure: flavored e-cigarettes are banned, online sales are

prohibited, and regulators are preparing significantly higher fines, along with requirements that companies pay destruction costs for intercepted stock, which together aim to make illegal trade less profitable for importers and retailers. At the same time, the repeated discovery of large consignments (for example 70,000 refill bottles from one importer and 80,000 devices in a single storage facility) shows that well-organized supply chains continue to treat seizures as a business risk, so regulators are intensifying both public-health messaging (“smoke-free generation” campaigns) and upstream investigations, with a particular focus on protecting minors and tightening control of points of sale.

- **Locations of seizures:** Shops, storage sites, and hotels in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Almere, Eindhoven, Den Bosch, Barendrecht, Moerdijk, and other cities, plus warehouses and logistics facilities (including near Schiphol Airport) and neighborhood shopping centers checked during “integral controls”.
- **Products Seized:** Mainly disposable e-cigarettes and e-liquids with sweet or fruity non-tobacco flavors (e.g. lemonade, strawberry, candy), with volumes ranging from tens of thousands per case to nearly 185,000 illegal e-cigarettes seized nationally in the first quarter of 2025.
- **Brands Seized:** Described broadly as Chinese-made, colorful, candy-style disposable e-cigarettes aimed at youth; official releases usually mention “illegal flavored e-cigarettes” rather than naming specific brands.
- **Methods:** Dutch authorities have cracked down on illegal

e-cigarettes in storage facilities, shops, and hotels across Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Eindhoven, and Almere. Seizures include tens of thousands of Chinese-made e-cigarettes, often found in concealed spaces or hidden among other goods in shipping containers near Schiphol Airport. E-cigarettes are commonly hidden among regular merchandise in warehouses and containers, or stored in back rooms, cellar/garage boxes, and under-counter or staff-only areas in shops and hotels (“hidden in plain sight”).

- **Enforcement:** NVWA leads operations with customs, police, and municipalities, using joint inspections, test purchases, and document checks; it now both confiscates and destroys illegal stock and issues rising administrative fines, with repeat violations attracting high four- to five-figure euro penalties plus destruction costs.



## NETHERLANDS ILLCIT TRADE OVERVIEW

Dutch authorities have cracked down on illegal e-cigarettes in storage facilities, shops, and hotels across Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Eindhoven, and Almere. Seizures include tens of thousands of Chinese-made e-cigarettes, often found in concealed spaces or hidden among other goods in shipping containers near Schiphol Airport.

### Legend



Seizure



Shops



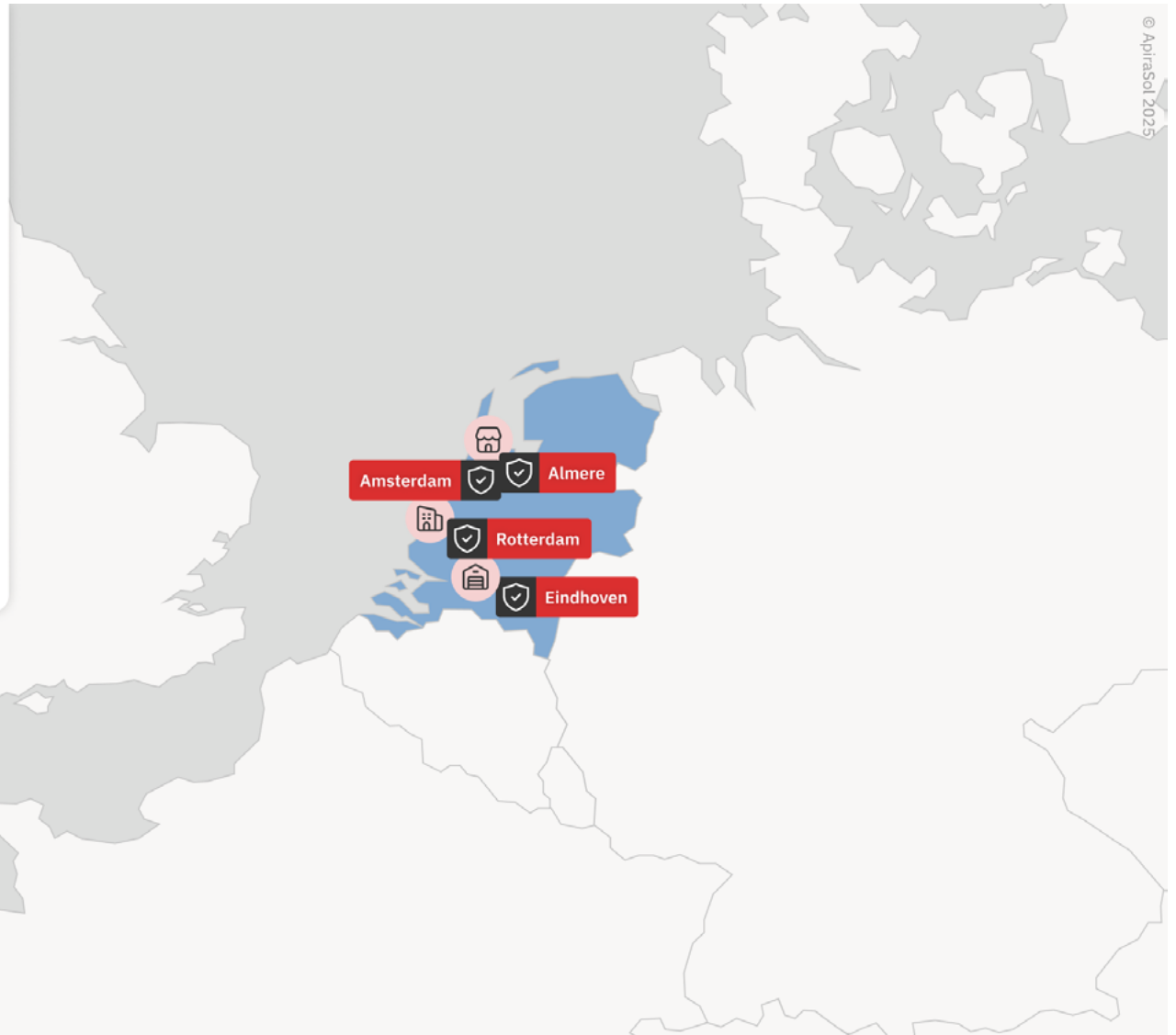
Storage Facilities



Hotels



ENDS are regulated



Dutch authorities seized 80,000 illegal flavored e-cigarettes—mainly Chinese-made—at Schiphol in July 2025, in the country's largest ever bust, following an earlier May seizure of 70,000 e-cigarette refills, illustrating intensified enforcement since the 2024 flavor ban.

## Dutch Authorities Seize Record Illegal Flavored Vapes



### Legend



Seizure



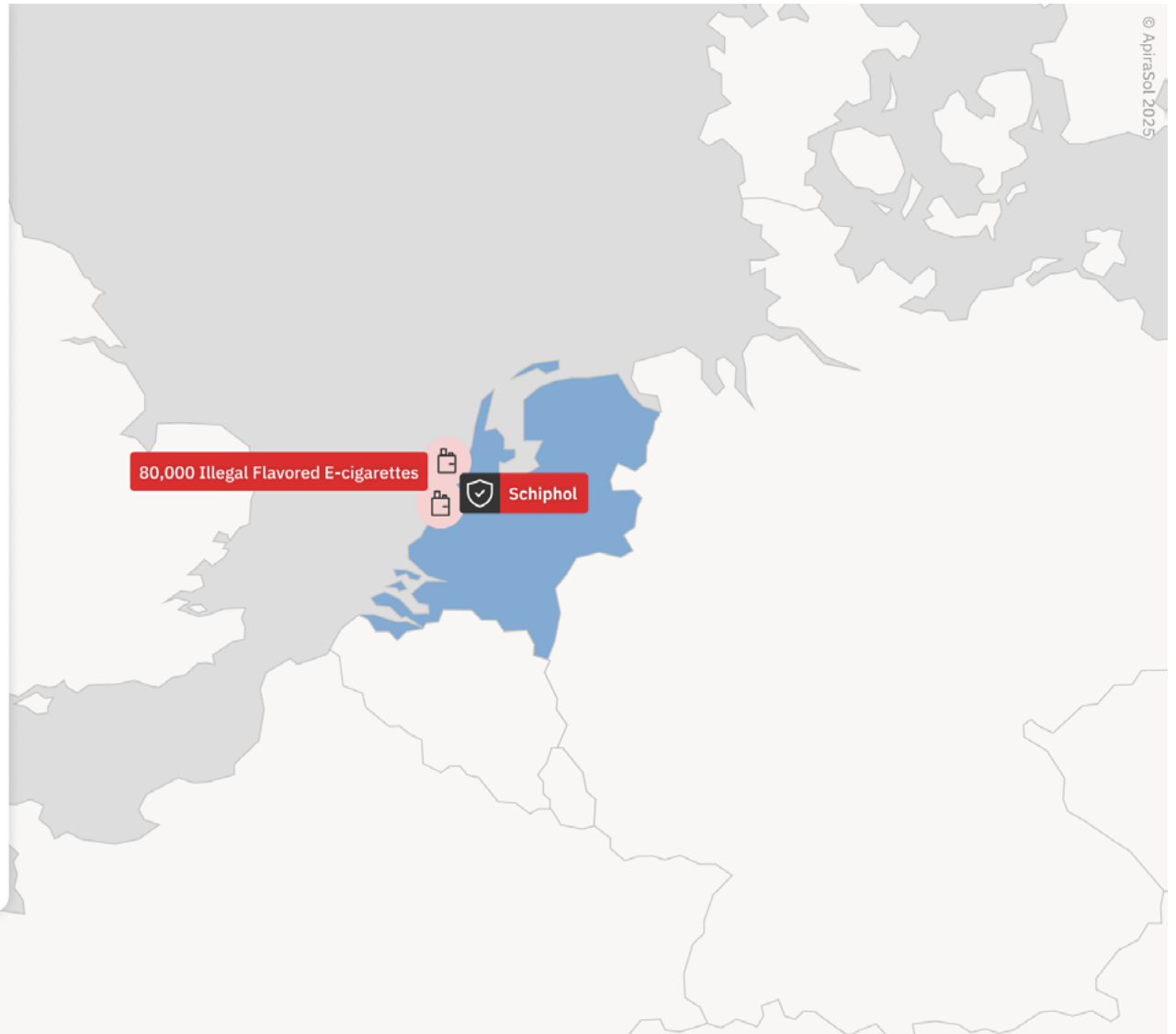
Flavored E-cigarettes



ENDS are regulated

### Source

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- [Omroep Brabant: Jacht geopend, in een maand tijd bijna 19.000 illegale vapes gevonden](#)
- [NL Times: Just 185,000 illegal vapes seized in first quarter year](#)
- [2Firsts: Dutch authorities seize nearly 185k illegal e-cigarettes and liquid](#)
- [NVWA News: NVWA neemt tot nu toe 185.000 verboden vapes in beslag](#)
- [Omroep Gelderland: NVWA neemt 70.000 verboden vape flesjes in beslag](#)
- [Tobacco Reporter: Dutch authorities seize record illegal flavored vapes](#)
- [2Firsts: NVWA seizes 80,000 illegal sweet-flavored e-cigarettes from Dutch importer](#)
- [AD: Meer dan 10.000 illegale sigaretten en vapes in beslag genomen bij controle bij hotel in Moerdijk](#)

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