

ApiraSol

E-CIGARETTES IN PHILIPPINES 2024/2025 – Q2

SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE
APRIL 2026



Overview

1. INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

2. E-CIGARETTE TRADE - ASIA

3. E-CIGARETTE TRADE - PHILIPPINES

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 the **Philippines**.

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 - PHILIPPINES

Summary

A significant discrepancy is observed between reported export and import values of e-cigarettes between the Philippines and its main source countries. These discrepancies can be explained by several factors commonly associated with illicit trade and international reporting:

- **Regulatory Environment:** The Philippines maintains a complex and evolving regulatory framework for e-cigarettes, including excise taxes, import restrictions, product registration requirements, and enforcement measures carried out by the Bureau of Customs and other agencies. These regulatory pressures can incentivize traders to misdeclare shipments or route them through alternative channels to reduce tax liabilities and avoid compliance checks.
- **Re-routing:** Some exports from China may be routed through third countries or enter the Philippines under different country-of-origin declarations, complicating accurate tracking in Philippine import statistics.
- **Misdeclaration and evasion:** E-cigarette shipments may be deliberately misdeclared under incorrect HS codes, labeled as different products, or undervalued to sidestep Philippine customs duties and regulatory requirements. While Chinese export data may reflect the full value shipped, underreporting on the Philippine side leads to significant statistical gaps.
- **Differences in Statistical Methods and Timing:** Variances in

how and when export and import data is recorded, valued (FOB vs. CIF), or classified may further contribute. However, the large magnitude of these discrepancies strongly points to the dominant role of illicit trade and evasion strategies.

- **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 Philippines and its trading partners exacerbate discrepancies, making reconciliation of bilateral trade figures challenging.
- **Prevalence of Smuggling and Illicit Trade:** A considerable volume of e-cigarettes may be smuggled into the Philippines or enter via informal channels, bypassing official customs procedures and import recording, though remaining counted as exports by the countries of origin.

Overall, the persistent and substantial statistical gaps in e-cigarette trade data with the Philippines point to the prevalence of complex evasion strategies, regulatory challenges, and widespread illicit trade that undermine transparent and accurate tracking of product flows. Effective enforcement and greater data sharing are critical to closing these gaps and addressing the risks associated with e-cigarette smuggling and underreporting.

Regulatory Overview

The regulatory framework for e-cigarettes in the Philippines has become increasingly robust and multi-layered. The core legislation, the “Vaporized Nicotine and Non-Nicotine Products Regulatory Act” (Republic Act No. 11900), came into effect in July 2022, with implementation reinforced by Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) administrative orders (notably DAO 24-11 in 2025). All e-cigarettes, as well as heated tobacco and novel nicotine products, must now be certified under the Philippine Standard (PS) licensing system to be legally sold, manufactured, or imported; the previous Import Commodity Clearance (ICC) is now obsolete. Strict technical and packaging standards apply, including a maximum nicotine strength of 65mg/mL, child-resistant containers, and product safety standards for batteries and e-liquids. Non-compliant or uncertified products are subject to seizure and market removal.

Every participant in the supply chain—including importers, distributors, and both online and physical retailers—must be registered with the DTI and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and comply with excise tax and regular brand registration updates. Online sales are permitted, provided thorough age verification is performed and sellers are fully registered.

Health warnings on e-cigarette products are required to be graphic and textual, covering a large portion of the packaging and following or exceeding the requirements for traditional cigarettes.

The minimum purchase age was reduced from 21 to 18, but penalties for violations are strict. While there are rules banning certain flavors and advertising, there remain some regulatory gaps in flavor formulation and digital promotion, which are currently under scrutiny and possible revision.

Enforcement authority has shifted from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to the DTI, emphasizing manufacturing and market standards rather than direct medical regulation. DTI is empowered to seize, destroy, or otherwise remove non-compliant products from the market.

The “WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2025: warning about the dangers of tobacco” highlights the Philippines’ fast-evolving regulatory regime as an example of a “living system,” one that dynamically reacts to industry trends, scientific evidence, and market developments. WHO recognizes the Philippines for implementing nearly all components of the MPOWER framework for e-cigarette regulation—especially in the domains of health warnings, product standards, and market controls. However, the WHO also urges ongoing vigilance, tightened enforcement, and the closure of remaining loopholes—especially in digital marketing, youth protection, and the oversight of novel nicotine products. Industry interference, flavor loopholes, and inconsistent enforcement are called out as persistent challenges.

Statistical Data (China Exports to Philippines Based on CN Statistics)

Based on ITC data, the Philippines reported only **\$7.74 million in e-cigarette imports from China** between January 2024 and December 2024. However, during the same period, Chinese customs recorded **\$147.14 million in e-cigarette exports to the Philippines. This reveals a statistical gap of \$139.4 million between the figures reported by the two countries.** This large gap indicates the majority of e-cigarettes are entering the Philippines through illicit means—via smuggling, false declarations, or trans-shipment to evade taxes and regulations.

According to the UN Comtrade Database, the Philippines reported only **\$11.5 million in e-cigarette imports from China** between July 2024 and June 2025. However, during the same period, China’s customs—based on ITC data—reported **\$108 million in e-cigarette exports to the Philippines.**

Total Value (Exports of e-cigarettes from China to Philippines):

- Total 2024: \$147.14 Million
- Jan to June 2024: \$90.69 Million
- Jan to June 2025: \$51.21 Million
- July 2024 to June 2025: \$107.66 Million

Statistical Data (Philippines Declared Imports from China)

Total Value (Exports of e-cigarettes from China to Philippines):

- Total 2024: \$7.74 Million
- July 2024 to June 2025: \$11.54 Million

EXPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES FROM CHINA TO PHILIPPINES - 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	PHILIPPINES	133,429	42,371
24041990	Other products containing nicotine substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	CHINA	PHILIPPINES	250	192
24041910	Other products containing tobacco substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion	CHINA	PHILIPPINES	0	0
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporizing devices	CHINA	PHILIPPINES	13,457	8,661
Total:				147,136	51,224

IMPORTS OF E-CIGARETTES TO PHILIPPINES 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)
24041210	Products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. containing . . .	CHINA	PHILIPPINES	2,906	-
24041290	Products containing nicotine, intended for inhalation without combustion (excl. containing . . .	CHINA	PHILIPPINES	219	-
85434000	Electronic cigarettes and similar personal electric vaporizing devices	CHINA	PHILIPPINES	4,619	-
Total:				7,744	-



Exports from China to Philippines

147,135,910

Total 2024 Value (USD)
1H 2025 Value (USD): 1,657,000

Imports to Philippines from China

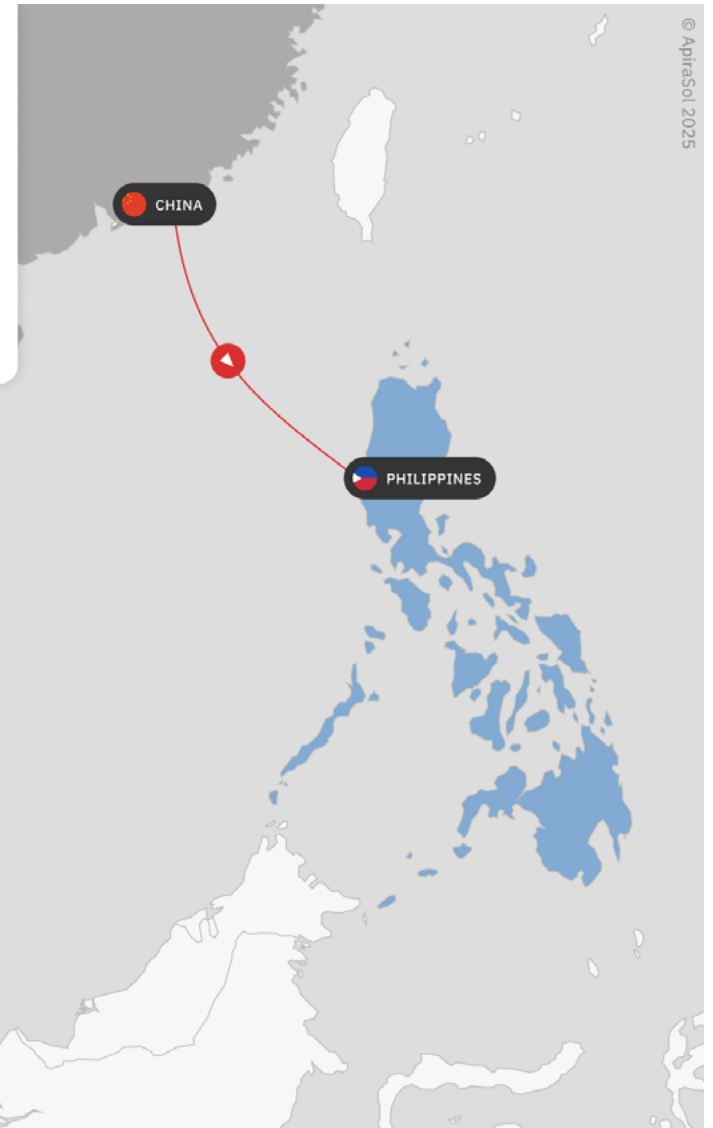
7,744,000

Total 2024 Value (USD)
1H 2025 Value (USD): 1,657,000

Statistical Data Gap *

139,391,910

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



PHILIPPINES

TRADE DATA

Majority of e-cigarette shipments entering the Philippines arrive via sea, primarily through major container ports. The primary Chinese port linked to the export of e-cigarettes is Shenzhen, which is widely recognized as the global hub for e-cigarette manufacturing, including both legal and illegal products.

Shipments:	527 Trade Shipments
Period:	January - December 2024
Origin Countries:	China
Origin Ports:	No origin port from China declared
Destination Countries:	Philippines
Destination Ports:	Port of Clark: 36 %, Ninoy Aquino International Airport: 32 %, Manila International Container Terminal: 30 %, Port of Manila: 1 %, Port of CEBU: 1 %
Products:	E-Cigarette cartridges, filled and refills with nicotine, E-cigarette Kit or devices, Other preparations for use for E-Cigarettes, etc.
E-Cigarette Brands:	<i>[REDACTED]</i>
Mode of Transport:	Sea: 68 %, Air: 32 %
Value declared:	7,108,239.00 USD (100 % of shipments)
Weight declared:	139,900.90 KG (100 % of shipments)

PHILIPPINES

Number of exporters:	31
Number of importers:	23
Top Exporters:	<i>[Redacted]</i>
Top Importers:	<i>[Redacted]</i>
HS Codes declared in shipments:	<p>8543400000: E-cig Kit or devices not including cartridge or refill (409 shipments)</p> <p>24041210000: E-cigarette cartridges, filled, and refills containing Nicotine (103 shipments)</p> <p>24041290000: Other preparations for use in cartridges and refills for electronic cigarettes (15 shipments)</p>

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



Shipments (Period FY 2024)

527 **7,108,239**
Quantity Value (USD)

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



Destination Ports

- Port of Clark (36 %)
- Ninoy Aquino International Airport (32 %)
- Manila International Container Terminal (30 %)
- Port of Manila (1 %)
- Port of CEBU (1 %)

Mode of Transportation

Sea: 68 %, Air: 32 %

E-Cigarette Products

E-Cigarette cartridges, filled and refills with nicotine, E-cigarette Kit or devices, Other preparations for use for E-Cigarettes

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)

Origin Ports from China

No declared ports from trade data but primary Chinese port linked to exports of e-cigarettes is Shenzhen



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

Philippine enforcement agencies have intensified operations against illegal e-cigarette products, seizing shipments in warehouses, commercial buildings, and vending machines. Major interceptions at Manila International Container Port and the Port of Clark have revealed goods from China, often misdeclared as everyday items or hidden in balikbayan boxes. Some cases involved cannabis-infused e-cigarettes, highlighting evolving smuggling tactics.

Illicit e-cigarette incidence: Philippine Senator Sherwin Gatchalian highlighted the severity of the issue, stating that 70% to 80% of e-cigarette products in the Philippines are illegal. He emphasized that illicit trade poses significant challenges to government revenue collection and public health, underscoring the need for stronger enforcement and regulatory measures.

- **Locations of seizures:** Seizures took place in Metro Manila, Laguna, Bulacan, Malabon, Clark, and at the NAIA airport; authorities targeted warehouses, vending machines, and major entry points.
- **Products seized & Value:** Confiscated millions of pesos worth of illegal e-cigarettes, e-cigarette pods, and cannabis-laced products—some misdeclared as clothes, shoes, or other goods.

Single busts ranged from P19 million to over P5.7 billion in value.







- **Methods:** Illicit e-cigarettes distributed through vending machines, warehouses, and misdeclared in cargo shipments from China and other origins.
- **Enforcement Actions:** The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), Bureau of Customs (BOC), and police conducted major sweeps, with substantial arrests, destruction of seized e-cigarettes, and ongoing crackdowns on smuggling networks.

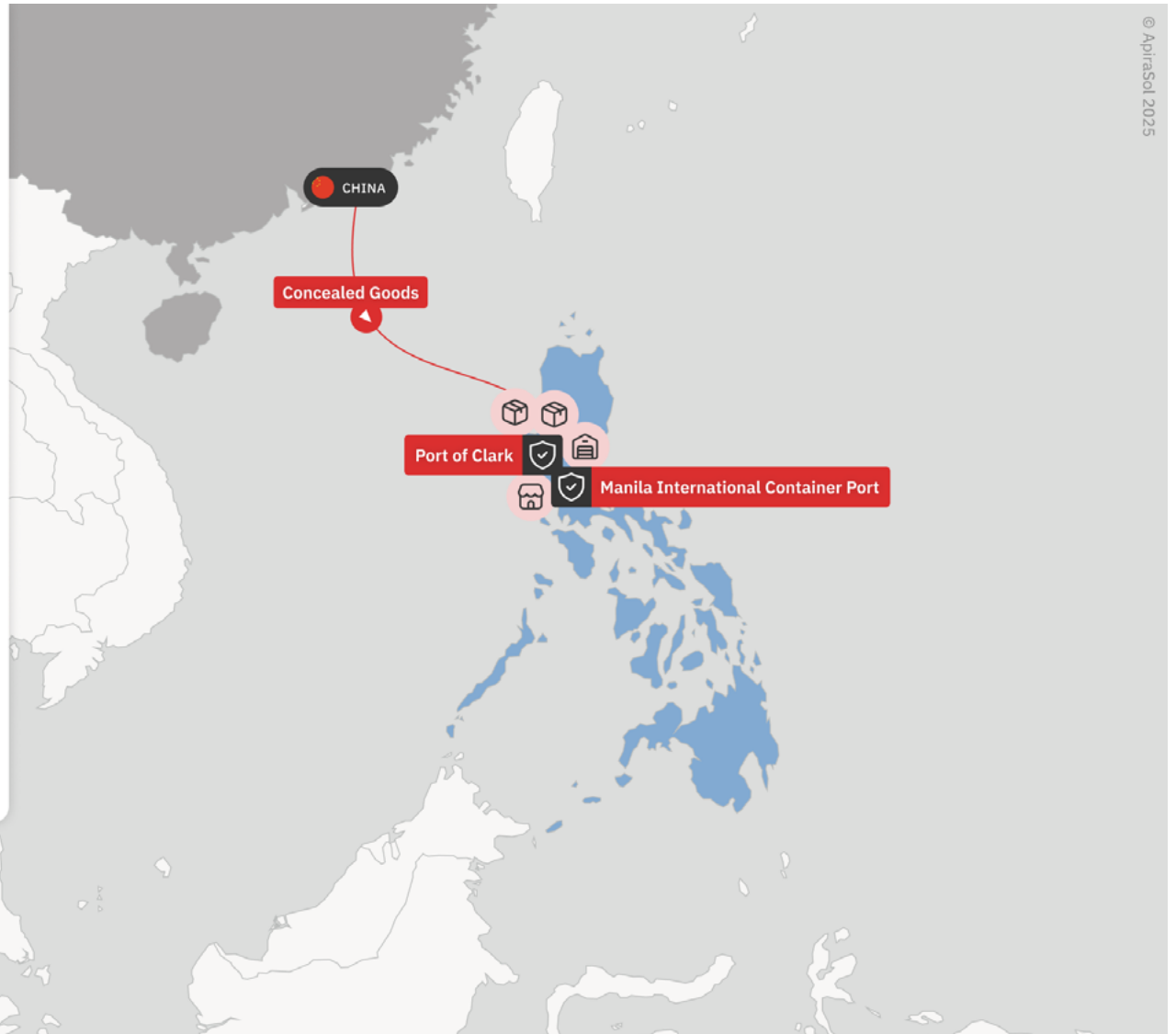
PHILIPPINES ILLCIT TRADE OVERVIEW

Philippine enforcement agencies have intensified operations against illegal e-cigarette products, seizing shipments in ports, warehouses, residential areas and retail stores. Major interceptions at **Manila International Container Port and the Port of Clark** have revealed goods from China, often wrongly declared as everyday items or hidden in balikbayan boxes. Some cases involved cannabis-infused e-cigarettes, highlighting evolving smuggling tactics.

Senator Sherwin Gatchalian underscored the gravity of the issue, noting that 70% to 80% of e-cigarette products in the Philippines are illegal. He warned that illicit trade undermines government revenue collection and poses serious public health risks, reinforcing the urgent need for stronger enforcement and tighter regulatory measures.

Legend

-  Seizure
-  Balikbayan Boxes
-  Warehouse
-  Retail Store
-  ENDS are regulated
-  Illicit Shipment



Philippines customs seize 20,610 e-cigarette pods from China, misdeclared as shoes and clothes; shipment recipient arrested at Port of Clark for customs and trade violations.

Customs nabs P8.244-M vape pods misdeclared as clothes, shoes

BILYONARYO NEWS CHANNEL | BNC.PH August 17, 2025 4:17 pm

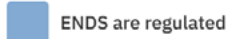




Legend



Arrest



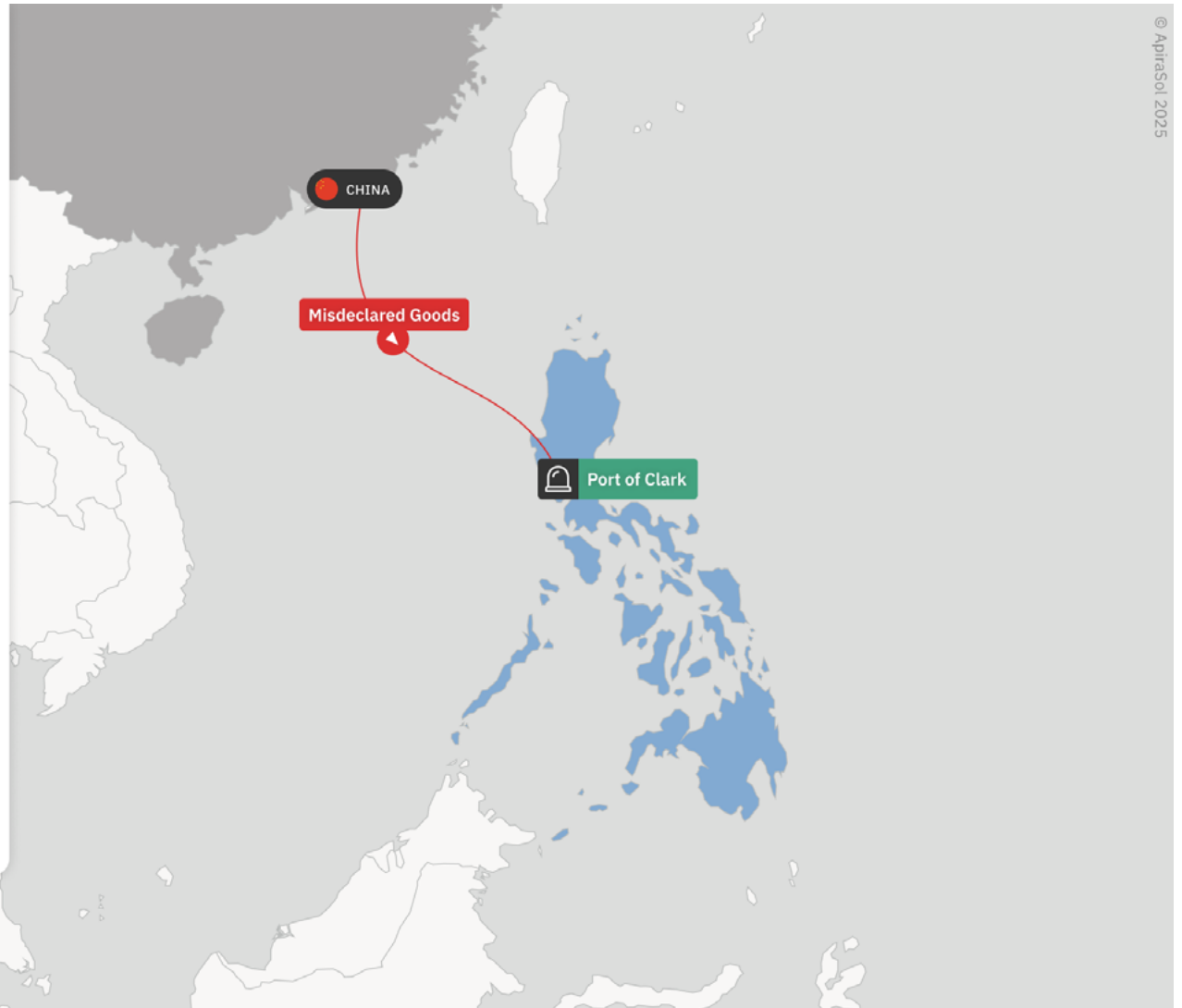
ENDS are regulated



Illicit Shipment

Source

<https://bnc.ph/customs-nabs-p8-244-m-vape-pods-misdeclared-as-clothes-shoes/news/>



References

- [Euromonitor International: More than 75% of global e-vapor volume is driven by illicit market – The Media Pub News™](#)
- [Over 75% of global e-vapour volume is driven by illicit market: Euromonitor International - The Daily Brit](#)
- [Navigating the E-Vapour Market and the Growth of Illicit Products - Euromonitor.com](#)
- [Illicit e-vapour market booms - Tobacco Journal International](#)
- [Legal vs Illicit E-Vapour Products in the Middle East: A Closer Look - Euromonitor.com](#)
- [Market and legal information in the e-cigarette and vaping sector](#)
- [Tamarind Intelligence Podcast: The Illicit Vape Problem](#)
- [Episode 1: The Illicit Vape Problem - Tamarind Intelligence Podcast | Podcast on Spotify](#)
- [Enforcement tracker: authorities across globe break records in illicit vape seizures - ECigIntelligence](#)
- [Illicit Vape Market Undermines Global Tobacco Harm Reduction Progress - allAfrica.com](#)
- [Announcement of the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration \(No. 1 of 2022\) Administrative Measures for E-cigarettes Official Gazette of the State Council No. 18 of 2022 Chinese Government Website](#)
- [China-Admin.-Rules-for-E-Cigarette-Import-Export.pdf](#)
- [Gatchalian blasts rampant illicit vape, cigarette trade in the Philippines - Manila Standard](#)
- [WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2025: warning about the dangers of tobacco, June 2025](#)
- [Countries Banning E-Cigarette Sales | Ecigator](#)
- [Regulation E-Cigarettes | Tobacco Insider](#)
- [Analysis of Vape Bans and Regulatory Policies in Various Countries | Vape Observation](#)
- [China Customs Statistics Portal](#)
- [Trade Map \(International Trade Centre\)](#)
- [Republic Act No. 11900, 2022 | LawPhil](#)
- [DTI Implements Vape & HTP Regulations | Department of Trade and Industry](#)
- [Gatchalian blasts rampant illicit vape, cigarette trade in the Philippines | Manila Standard](#)

Enforcement news sources

- [BIR seizes vending machine selling illicit vape products | ABS-CBN News](#)
- [BIR, Customs seize P19-M smuggled vapes in Manila, Laguna warehouses | Philippine News Agency](#)
- [P19-M smuggled vapes seized in Manila, Laguna warehouses | Daily Tribune](#)
- [BOC seized P5.70B smuggled vapes from Jan to Oct | GMA News Online](#)
- [P1.2-B worth of illegal vapes, counterfeit goods seized in Malabon | GMA News Online](#)
- [Seized warehouse in the Philippines with \\$21 million counterfeit goods | 2FIRSTS](#)
- [P34-M illegal vapes seized in Bulacan warehouse | Philippine News Agency](#)
- [P522 million worth of untaxed vapes seized | Philippine News Agency](#)
- [BOC cracks down vs P3.26B illicit vape shipments in major sweep | Inquirer.net](#)
- [Cannabis-laced vapes, 'kush' worth P4M seized in Clark | Inquirer.net](#)
- [Filipino authorities seize \\$97 million worth of illegal e-cigarettes | 2FIRSTS](#)
- [P123-M worth of misdeclared vapes seized at NAIA | Philippine News Agency](#)
- [BOC Seizes PHP40.5M Worth of Misdeclared Vape Products from China | Bureau of Customs](#)
- [Customs nabs P8.244-M vape pods misdeclared as clothes, shoes | BNC News](#)

Contact us

ApiraSol GmbH

Pappelallee 78

10437 Berlin, Germany

+49 3023 61 60 22

info@apirasol.com

www.apirasol.com