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TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

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What Has the FTC Done to Improve the Housing Market

Over the past few years, home prices have continued to rise. The global financial tsunami that struck at the end of 2008 dealt a huge blow to the economies of developed nations in the West and the real estate business in the US was hurt seriously. For most people, the home prices in Taiwan were also affected and, therefore, should have either dropped or at least remained at certain levels without going up again for some time. However, after some short-term fluctuations over a period of a few months, they started to escalate again. In April 2010, the Council for Economic Planning and Development of the Executive Yuan came up with the "Housing Market Improvement Plan" to stabilize the market. According to the plan, the average price-to-income ratio in the five metropolitan areas (Taipei City, Taipei County, Taoyuan County and City, Taichung County and City, and Kaohsiung County and City) was 7.08 fold (cost of home/annual family income), while the average mortgage burden rate was 28% (home loan payment/monthly family income.) In Taipei City, the home purchase burden was 9.06 fold, the highest of all, and the mortgage burden rate was 36%. The price-to-income ratio was too high for the housing needs of lower-income families and salary-earners to be fulfilled. The result was that people who needed homes were unable to afford the exorbitant home prices.

In response to housing cost rises and housing market transaction reforms (such as the standardized pre-purchased home contract regulation launched on May 1, 2010), the FTC, besides paying attention to the changes in the housing market, has also kept a close watch on builders and developers for joint price increases. Since October 2009, the FTC has taken the following measures:

1. Making public announcements to urge builders and developers not to undertake any concerted action since the FTC will always keep a close watch on the housing market.
 2. Sending official letters to advise 23 builder and developer associations to follow the regulations in the Fair Trade Act and refrain from undertaking concerted actions, as well as to request information on the members and membership fee collection, and discussions and minutes taken in meetings.
 3. Inviting builders and developers to participate in the "Seminar on Competition Issues Involving Separated Area Pricing in Sales of Presale Houses" to express the FTC's standpoint in law enforcement and understand the corresponding approaches of concerned businesses and related issues. With regard to possible derivative problems, the Ministry of the Interior, scholars and specialists, builder and developer associations, marketing agency associations and related businesses were invited to attend seminars to contribute ideas, while the FTC again reminded the businesses of the regulations in the Fair Trade Act
- against concerted actions.
4. Conducting 3 presentations on real estate regulations in Taipei City, Taichung City and Kaohsiung City, sending staff members to conduct 4 presentations on real estate transaction regulations in county/city governments, and outsourcing to private companies to conduct 3 presentations on service industry talent training programs and real estate regulations in March and April 2010.
 5. Initiating investigations on builders and developers to find out if the uniform pricing for the main building, subsidiary buildings and common property adopted in response to the new standardized contract regulation was in violation of the Fair Trade Act; 59 builders and developers, 40 presale housing projects as well as 23 builder and developer associations and 10 marketing agency associations were investigated.
 6. Initiating an investigation on a construction company that, when marketing presale houses, requested that potential homebuyers pay a deposit to see the contract and at the same time refrained from disclosing the general list of property shares to potential buyers. The conduct was in violation of Article 24 of the Fair Trade Act. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$3,000,000 on the company and ordered it to immediately cease the unlawful act.
 7. Currently reviewing and revising the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy


Statements) on Selling Presale Houses” as a response to changes in the presale housing market.

According to the findings of the FTC’s investigation, the housing market has the characteristics of low seller concentration and buyer dispersion because of the large numbers of suppliers and demanders, high product heterogeneity, the products being durable property, high demand flexibility, as well as cost structure and production process dissimilarities. Compared to other forms of competition (such as location, transportation and home qualities), there are no significant features in the price competition in this market. Therefore, concerted actions are less likely to happen and, in fact, the FTC has not discovered any joint or monopolistic pricing in sales of pre-purchased homes by builders and developers, builder and developer associations, or marketing agency associations.



A variety of factors have led to the rises in home prices in recent years. There is not one single factor capable of causing fluctuations in home prices. It is also impossible for any individual business to single-handedly determine prices that can affect the overall housing market. Besides general factors such as land acquisition, available capital and interest rates, tax rates and government policies, individual factors such as building costs, regional market supply and demand, product qualities and transportation can all have an effect on prices. In Taipei City, where the price increase margins have been the largest, the supply-demand gap, development resulting from regional annexation, the level of urbanization, and the spread of industries, population and space have created strong demands and the prices have continued to escalate. To solve the problem, the Council for Economic Planning and Development, the Central Bank, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Financial Supervisory Commission have one after another begun to carry out the Plan for Real Estate Market Improvement, tax adjustments, financial supervision and control, transaction information transparency policy, and the amendment of related regulations. Efforts have also been made to reduce factors that will interfere with the supply and demand in the housing market (such as suspending the release of public land and establishing a mechanism for buying back public land). With a number of policies being simultaneously enforced, it is hoped that speculative investment can be reduced and that free competition can return to the market.

As the competent authority of the Competition Act, the FTC, in addition to enhancing the prevention of concerted actions in the housing market through investigating and punishing parties engaging in such actions, has also worked closely with the Council for Economic Planning and Development and the Ministry of the Interior and has implemented necessary measures. To improve transaction information

transparency, the FTC will continue to assist the Ministry of the Interior in the revision of related regulations and initiate investigations whenever there are deceptive or obviously unfair practices in sales of presale houses. The FTC will always keep a close watch on the developments in the housing market to maintain trading order and protect consumers' interests. 

Leisure Farming Association's Tour Packages Not in Violation of Regulations in the Fair Trade Act against Concerted Actions


To achieve the effect of scale economies or develop new markets, businesses often collaborate with other businesses, in the same way that several farmers may jointly rent a tiller. However, businesses may also undertake concerted actions to remove competition pressure and boost collective market power, like a number of businesses agreeing on price increases or the division of operating areas. Both types of efforts are concerted actions, but the former normally will not arouse anti-competition concerns. In fact, they might even promote competition and should be encouraged. However, the latter may trigger high anti-competition concerns and are sometimes even regarded as supremely evil among antitrust practices and have to be strictly forbidden. The question is: in reality, how should we draw the line between collaboration and a concerted action? The difference is not as clear as between the examples given. Here the case involving a leisure farming development association that the FTC processed happens to be a good example.

The said association had over 200 members, including people actually engaging in leisure farming and sponsoring groups and individuals. Under the assistance of the Council of Agriculture, the association helped farmers transform and develop leisure farming, design tour packages, issue tickets, and invite members and other legally registered

leisure farms and private guesthouses to participate in promotional activities. About 50 leisure farms joined in the activities. Besides the tour packages, they were also allowed to freely market other tourism products without limitation. The association was not a profit-seeking organization. It only issued and managed the tickets, and the proceeds from selling the tickets would be set aside. After consumers used the tickets (consumption), the leisure farm operators would then apply to the association for payment with the tickets, while the association would only charge a management fee. Acting on the suggestion of its lawyer, the said association requested that the FTC interpret whether the tour packages were in violation of regulations against concerted actions in the Fair Trade Act.

After deliberation, the FTC decided that, according to available statistics, there were over 200 legally registered leisure farms in the country and the number of private guesthouses with operating permission from the Tourism Bureau exceeded 3,000. Therefore, the number of businesses involved with the tour packages designed by the leisure farming development association only accounted for a very small percentage of all the leisure farms and private guesthouses. They could not have any collective market power. Although the association issued tour package tickets at four different price

levels, the conduct was part of an “ancillary agreement” that was necessary for the promotion of the packages. The individual businesses lacked the scale and resources required to support nationwide advertising and marketing. They had to work with other businesses to achieve the effect of scale economies in advertising and marketing. Moreover, the agreement did not impose any restriction on the pricing of the participating businesses. They could choose to accept packages with lower prices and provide better tourism products to attract customers

or create other tourism products outside the tour packages. On the other hand, those participating in the tour package plan still had to face competition from a large number of leisure farms and private guesthouses not participating in the tour package plan. Therefore, the FTC considered that the joint development and promotion of the tour packages by the leisure farming development association and the leisure farm and private guesthouse operators did not meet the description of concerted actions to restrict each other’s competition in the Fair Trade Act. 

The FTC Imposed Conditions to its Non-Prohibition Decision on the Merger of Hitachi, Panasonic, Philips, Samsung and Sony with CyberLink

The FTC decided at its 1012th Commissioners' Meeting on March 30, 2011 not to prohibit the merger of Hitachi, Panasonic, Philips, Samsung, Sony with CyberLink by each acquiring 1/6 of the shares of One-Blue, LLC to form a patent alliance, with One-Blue, LLC assuming the licensing company for patents required in the manufacturing of downward compatible blu-ray products. However, conditions were imposed in accordance with Article 12 (2) of the Fair Trade Act.


The six merging enterprises (the applicants) all possessed patented technologies for making blu-ray products and were in fact already producing such products. Therefore, the markets involved in this case were defined as the blu-ray-related product market, the technology market and innovation market in the country. The contract for the patent alliance showed that the alliance would only cover patents periodically reviewed and confirmed by independent patent specialists as essential, complementary and valid, and the alliance would not be a closed patent alliance and had to remain open to owners of essential patents. Moreover, all the patent owners in the alliance would be required to license their patents under reasonable and indiscriminative terms to businesses seeking individual licensing. The contract also included provisions prohibiting licensors from disclosing classified information to prevent

conspiracy between members of the alliance. Other provisions were also stipulated to prevent licensors from obtaining data licensees turned in when applying for batch licensing. Furthermore, the feedback from the alliance for licensing would be limited to essential patents only, and licensors receiving feedback would be allowed to license their patents independently to prevent a decrease in licensees' R&D efforts due to a lack of incentives. In the contract, there were no provisions forbidding licensors from adopting competitive technologies or setting up competitive standards or developing competitive products.

Moreover, the FTC considered that since domestic enterprises still required the blu-ray technology from external sources for the time being, if the merger was prohibited, domestic blu-ray product manufacturers would have to pay larger licensing fees for patents from individual owners than from One-Blue. Hence, through the patent alliance, domestic manufacturers could obtain licensing more easily and thus reduce their costs and also avoid the risk of patent rights infringement and litigation. On the other hand, as the merging enterprises also produce and sell blu-ray products, the alliance could increase the use of the essential patents owned by licensors and in turn boost competition in the downstream market. Meanwhile, since the licensors would be prevented from obtaining or exchanging sensitive information,

there would be no negative impact on the vertical competition between the upstream and the downstream enterprises.

After considering all possible factors, the FTC decided that the merger could help bring down the licensing costs for domestic enterprises and the overall economic benefit would be greater than the disadvantages from competition restriction. However, to prevent the applicants from using the patent alliance to conduct competition restriction practices, the FTC decided to act in line with Article 12 (2) of the Fair Trade Act and imposed conditions to the non-prohibition decision to protect the overall economic benefit. The conditions imposed were as follows:

- 1.The applicants and One-Blue, LLC may not reach agreement to restrict blu-ray product prices or quantities or exchange important trading information.
- 2.The applicants and One-Blue, LLC may not apply restrictions on licensees with regard to the scope of application, trading counterparts and product prices.
- 3.The applicants and One-Blue, LLC may not prohibit licensees from contesting the essentiality and validity of patents licensed.
- 4.The applicants and One-Blue, LLC may not apply restrictions on licensees with regard to the production, use, sales of competitive products or adoption of competitive technologies during or after the licensed period.
- 5.The applicants and One-Blue, LLC may not refuse to provide licensees with the content, scope or validity period of patents licensed.
- 6.The applicants shall present the patent alliance contract to the FTC for review after it is signed. 

31 Japanese Cigarette Distributors Violated the Fair Trade Act for a Concerted Action

The FTC decided at the 1008th Commissioners' Meeting on March 2, 2011 that the concerted price increases by Yuanjie Co., Ltd. and 30 other businesses were able to affect the supply-demand function of the domestic tobacco market and were therefore in violation of the regulation against concerted actions in Article 14 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. In addition to ordering the businesses to immediately cease the unlawful act, the FTC also imposed administrative fines totaling NT\$21,900,000 on the said businesses.

According to the FTC, the 31 offenders met frequently through the "Taiwan Distributor Association" to discuss business and the condition of the tobacco product market. Apparently, price competition was fierce between January and April 2010 and a carton of cigarettes even dropped below NT\$660. As a result, the offenders held three meetings in May 2010 and reached an agreement to raise their wholesale prices starting in June. The wholesale price of the Mild Seven series, JTI's flagship product, was increased to NT\$680 per carton. It was also decided that each time new supplies were purchased, each distributor would have to deposit NT\$10 and NT\$15 respectively for every carton of the Mild Seven series and the Mine series in a separate account in the same bank in Taipei City. This was meant to demonstrate the determination to execute the decision.


At the same time, the association also hired an accountant to monitor the accounts and regularly check whether each distributor had made the bank transfer on time. The mechanism was designed as a measure to prevent price competition and restrain the distributors from lowering prices to promote sales and thus ensure the concerted action was carried through. Due to either the trust between the association members that had been built up over the years or the collective influence of the association members on each other, the distributors all followed and executed the decision without any single exception. Since the 31 distributors accounted for a significantly large proportion of the tobacco product market share, the action apparently had an effect on the price mechanism of the domestic cigarette market. With the above evidence, the FTC deemed that the said businesses had violated the regulation against concerted actions in Article 14 of the Fair Trade Act.

The structure of the upstream cigarette market is an oligopolistic one. As cigarettes are addictive, consumers normally foster a certain degree of loyalty toward certain brands and do not easily switch to other brands. Therefore, the concerted price increases by the offenders had not only lessened competition at the distributor level, but also directly pushed up the purchase prices for the downstream

retailers. It was detrimental to fair competition and consumers' interests.

After assessing the seriousness of the unlawful conduct of each offender as well as the degree of its repentance and cooperativeness during the investigation, the FTC made the decision to impose on Dinghe Trading Co., Ltd. and 10 other businesses administrative fines of NT\$900,000 each, on Boli Co., Ltd. and 9 other businesses fines of NT\$600,000

each, and on Jialian International Co., Ltd. and 4 other businesses fines of NT\$300,000 each. The fines totaled NT\$21,900,000.

As this happens to be a time when commodity prices are unstable, the FTC would like to take the opportunity to remind all businesses not to challenge the law and undertake any concerted actions. The FTC shall deal with all unlawful acts by imposing severe sanctions. 


Shengya Co. Violated the Fair Trade Act for a False, Untrue and Misleading Advertisement

The FTC decided at the 1008th Commissioners' Meeting on March 2, 2011 that Shengya Construction Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Shengya Co.) was in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act for presenting in the posters and DMs for the "Fuyu Four Seasons" housing project (hereinafter referred to as the Project) a duplex design that adapted the tall open space of the ground floor of the Project into a theater, an aerobics room, a ball room, and a library. The conduct was a false, untrue and misleading presentation of the use and content of a product. The FTC therefore ordered the company to immediately cease the unlawful act and imposed an administrative fine of NT\$800,000 upon it.



The FTC deemed that the adaptation of the tall open space of the ground floor of the said duplex design of the Project into public facilities as advertised in the posters and DMs from Shengya Co. was likely to mislead consumers into believing that the said facilities were legally constructed for the residents to use and thus making their purchase decisions.

However, according to the Taichung City Government, the original blueprint approved had not contained the duplex design and the duplex design shown in the posters and DMs was therefore illegal. In line with Article 4 (1) and Article 5 of the "Regulations Governing the Handling of Illegal Constructions" enacted pursuant to Article 97-2 of the Building Act, the building authority should order the builder to stop immediately while the construction is still under way or tear it down if deemed necessary.


The FTC considered that descriptions of public facilities in advertisements for presale houses were important factors that could affect consumers' purchase decisions. Under normal circumstances, consumers establish the idea about the public facilities they will have access to from the advertisements, and they are unaware if the advertised public facilities are against building regulations. Even if the builder could have had a second opportunity to remodel and deliver the facilities as advertised, the homebuyers would still face the risk of having them discovered and torn down by the competent authority. Hence, the gap between the presentation of the public facilities in the posters and DMs by Shengya Co. and the recognition of consumers was beyond the tolerance of the public. The presentation could easily lead to erroneous recognition or decisions. It was in violation of Article 21 of the Fair Trade Act. 

So-tech Technology Co. Violated the Fair Trade Act for a False, Untrue and Misleading Advertisement

The FTC decided at the 1007th Commissioners' Meeting on February 23, 2011 that So-tech Technology Co. (hereinafter referred to as So-tech Co.) had violated Article 21 (3) of the Fair Trade Act for advertising on the Internet for loan acquisition assistance and debt consolidation services by claiming the company was able to "help acquire loans over the limit of 22 times the salary" and "consolidate debts up to NT\$1 million with a monthly payment of only NT\$1,000." It was a false, untrue and misleading presentation with regard to the content of service and Article 21 (1) could apply mutatis mutandis. The FTC acted in line with Article 41 of the same act and ordered So-tech Co. to immediately cease the unlawful act and also imposed on the company an administrative fine of NT\$100,000.

The FTC considered that since advertising was aimed at attracting business, it certainly had an effect on competition order and the public interest. Advertisers therefore had the obligation to ensure that the messages conveyed through advertisements were true and correct. On the other hand, when judging whether an advertisement was false, untrue or misleading and could cause erroneous recognition or decisions, the overall impression the public and concerned parties obtained from the advertisement and the actual condition had to be taken into account.

Regarding the claim of helping people to obtain "loans

over the limit of 22 times the applicant's salary," consumers would not find it difficult to realize that So-tech Co. had to circumvent the regulation set up by the Financial Supervisory Commission against approval for loans more than 22 times the salary of any debtor after all the unsecured debts to financial institutions (including credit card, cash card and credit loan bills) were deducted. The investigation showed that So-tech Co. was unable to prove any successful examples of acquiring unsecured loans more than 22 times the applicant's salary. Meanwhile, the "consolidation of debts up to NT\$1 million with a monthly payment of NT\$1,000 only" that So-tech Co. contested, had to be done through home mortgaging. During the grace period for the home loan, the monthly payment of NT\$1,000 was the interest only. Again, So-tech was unable to provide any proof of successful examples. According to the FTC's calculation, to pay NT\$1,000 per month during the grace period for a NT\$1 million home loan, the annual interest would be 1.2%. For this, So-tech Co. once more failed to provide any evidence to support its allegation. Hence, the FTC deemed the presentation in the advertisement to be inconsistent with the fact and the advertisement was in violation of Article 21(3) of the Fair Trade Act and Article 21(1) of the same act could apply mutatis mutandis. 

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Money 3 決不事先收費, 不亂送件, 保證銀行貸款非指定當舖

個人信貸 整合負債 個人貸款 房屋貸款 企業貸款 債務清理

-貸款專家-

貸款高額度突破薪水**22倍**限制 **最高貸款200萬**

債務管理

前置協商 **0**利率分**10年120期**(保證過件再收費)

債務整合 **100萬元**·月付金**只需1000元**

貸款申請步驟

- 1. 填寫諮詢表
- 2. 專業評估
- 3. 準備資料
- 4. 資料審核
- 5. 專業諮詢

0%月付息專案 免費申辦諮詢 全省皆可辦理
優惠前三期(詳情請見內文)

不綁約專案 可隨時還款
醫師/中醫師/律師/會計師/建築師/精算師/法官/檢察官/不動產代價師
適用此專案

需求表

姓名 性別 男 女

電話 行動電話

E-mail 職業

0014

<http://famiport.info/Danny/bank-1.html>

2010/7/15

Money 3 決不事先收費, 不亂送件, 保證銀行貸款非指定當舖

個人信貸 整合負債 個人貸款 房屋貸款 企業貸款 債務清理

-貸款專家-

貸款高額度突破薪水**22倍**限制 **最高貸款200萬**

-債務管理-

前置協商 **0**利率分**10年120期**(保證過件再收費)

債務整合 **100萬元**·月付金**只需1000元**

Statistics on Self-Initiated Investigations

According to the FTC's "Statistics, Classification and Definition of Fair Trade Cases", self-initiated investigations refer to cases on which the FTC launches investigations for possible violations of the Fair Trade Act in line with established procedures without receiving complaints, applications for concerted actions, merger notifications, and explanation requests. They may include investigations the FTC initiates, those resulting from verbal inquiries from members of the Legislative Yuan, and those resulting from anonymous tips the FTC receives or which are forwarded to the FTC by other agencies. The sanctions handed out at the end of self-initiated investigations may be decisions, no-action decisions, administrative actions, investigation terminates, and others. For the details, please visit the FTC's website

at <http://www.ftc.gov.tw/>(see Home/statistics/ major statistical terminologies and their definitions).

1. Investigations initiated by the FTC

Between January and March 2011, the FTC initiated investigations on 100 cases, reflecting growth by 75 cases compared to 25 cases in the same period of 2010. As of the end of March 2011, the FTC initiated investigations on 1,604 cases among which 1,487 cases, or 92.7%, were concluded.


2. Results of the FTC's self-initiated investigations

From January to March 2011, the FTC completed 37 self-initiated investigations for which 484 person-times were invested, 2 public hearings/seminars were conducted and 291 businesses were investigated.



The statistics of the results show that 21 decisions were made (56.8% of cases were closed; 22 decision letters were issued, and 58 enterprises were punished), 9 no-action decisions, 1 administrative actions, and 6 investigation terminates. As of the end of March 2011, self-initiated investigations on 1,487 cases had been completed, 603 decisions were made (40.6%), 725 decision letters being issued, and 1,037 enterprises being punished.

3.Regulations violated in the cases investigated

The statistics on the 725 decision letters issued up till the end of March 2011 show that 228 cases (31.4%) involved false, untrue and misleading advertising in violation of Article 21 of the Fair Trade Law, 162 cases (22.3%) involved deceptive or obviously unfair acts in violation of Article 24, and 146 cases (20.1%) were in violation of the Supervisory Regulations Governing Multilevel Sales enacted in accordance with Article 23-4. 

FTC Activities in March and April 2011

- ▶ On March 2, FTC staff members attended the “Seminar on Cross-Strait Competition Law Systems and Exchange” hosted by National Chengchi University, and exchanged ideas with the representatives from the Department of Price Supervision of the National Development and Reform Commission of the Chinese Mainland.
- ▶ On March 11, April 10, 12 and 20, the FTC conducted activities to educate the public on “Likely Trading Traps” respectively at the Training and Employment Center of Kaohsiung City Government, Kaohsiung County Women’s Association, Chiayi Evergreen Garden, and the Tainan Training Center of the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training.
- ▶ On March 18, the FTC conducted the “Workshop on Competition for Real Estate Development Association Cadres – Regulations on Selling Presale Houses” in Taipei City.
- ▶ On March 21, the FTC invited Professor Fan Chien-Te of the Institute of Law for Science and Technology of National Tsing Hua University to speak on “New Tendencies in the Development of the Anti-monopoly Law of the People’s Republic of China – Using the Baidu Case as an Example”.
- ▶ On March 21, the FTC conducted training courses on “Procedures of Oral Defense in Administrative Litigations and Guidelines for the Imposition of Administrative Fines” and “Important Notices Regarding Duration of Validity of Sanctions Administered in Cases Investigated”.
- ▶ On March 24, the FTC held a seminar on “Milk Market Status and the Fair Trade Act”.
- ▶ On March 31, April 15 and 25, the FTC gave presentations on “Agriculture and Competition,” respectively, in Taoyuan County, Chiayi County, and Taitung County.
- ▶ On April 14, the FTC conducted the junior high school “Fair Trade Act Seed Teacher Workshop” (Session 1) in Kaohsiung City.
- ▶ On April 19, the FTC held a seminar on the “Regulations Regarding Fine Exemption or Reduction for Illegal Concerted Actions (draft)”.
- ▶ On April 19, FTC Commissioner Sun Lih-Chyun gave a speech on “Exceptionally Permissible Concerted Actions and the Legality of Cartels during Financial Crises”.
- ▶ On April 21, the FTC conducted internal training on “Regulations Regarding Fine Exemption or Reduction for Illegal Concerted Actions (draft)”
- ▶ On April 22, the FTC held the “Seminar on International Antitrust Practices in Key and Innovative Industries”.
- ▶ On April 22 and 26, students from the Department of Law of National Cheng Chi University and the Department of Financial Economic Law of Yu Da University respectively attended the Fair Trade Act

Training Camp.

On April 22 and 29, the FTC conducted the “Presentation on Laws and Regulations for the Financial Industry” respectively in Kaohsiung City and Hualian City.

On April 25, the FTC invited Manager Ye Yang-Zhe of the Information Appliance Material Research Department of the Industrial Economics and

Knowledge Center of the Industrial Technology Research Institute to speak on the “Impact of the 311 Earthquake in Japan on the Electronics Industry in Taiwan”.

On April 25 and 26, the FTC held the “35th FTC and Local Competent Authority (Bureau and Department level) Operation Coordination Meeting” in Tainan City.



1. The “Workshop on Competition for Real Estate Development Association Cadres – Regulations on Selling Presale Houses” held by the FTC in Taipei City.
2. The seminar on the “Regulations Regarding Fine Exemption or Reduction for Illegal Concerted Actions (draft)” held by the FTC.
3. The “Seminar on International Antitrust Practices in Key and Innovative Industries” held by the FTC.
4. The “35th FTC and Local Competent Authority (Bureau and Department level) Operation Coordination Meeting” held by the FTC in Tainan City.

International Exchanges in March and April 2011

Between March 5 and 8, representatives from the FTC attended the meeting held by APEC’s Economic Committee and Competition Policy Law Group in Washington DC.

On March 17, the FTC attended the first videoconference of the Intellectual Property Rights Working Group on preparations for the Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation.

On March 17 and April 14, the FTC attended the telephone conference of ICN Merger Workshop.

From March 21 to 25, the FTC trained officials from the Authority for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection of Mongolia.

From March 29 to April 1, FTC Commissioner Sun Lih-Chyun led a delegation to attend the ICN Roundtable Enforcement Cooperation in Washington DC and the American Bar Association 59th Antitrust Law Spring Meeting, and also called on the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice of the US.

From April 13 to 15, FTC Commissioner Lin Yi-Nan attended the “15th International Conference on Competition” in Berlin, Germany.

On April 18, the FTC attended the “Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation Midterm Review Meeting”.



1.Representatives from the FTC attending the meeting held by APEC’s Economic Committee and Competition Policy Law Group in Washington DC.
 2.Officials from the Authority for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection of Mongolia were trained at the FTC.
 3.FTC Commissioner Sun Lih-Chyun (second from left) calling on Deputy Director Mr. Scott Hammond (third from left) of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice of the US.

Taiwan FTC Newsletter

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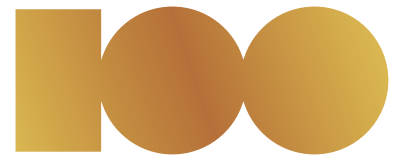


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