NO 054

TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

2013.12

FTC Approves Merger Filed by Yuanta Financial Holdings

The FTC convened the 1135th Commissioners' Meeting on Aug. 7, 2013 to review the merger notification filed by Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Yuanta Financial Holdings) with regard to its intention to acquire 100% of the shares of New York Life Insurance Taiwan Corporation (hereinafter referred to as New York Life). As the overall economic benefits would outweigh the disadvantages of the competition restrictions thereof incurred, the commissioners decided at the meeting not to prohibit the merger.

After Yuanta Financial Holdings acquired the entire shares of New York Life, New York Life would become a subsidiary of Yuanta Financial Holdings. The condition complied with the merger description set forth in Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Fair Trade Act. Meanwhile, the total sales of Yuanta Financial Holdings and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and the sales of New York Life in 2012 had both exceeded the merger filing threshold set forth in Subparagraph 3, Paragraph 1, Article 11 of the Fair Trade Act and the exemption regulation prescribed in Article 11-1 of the same law did not apply. Therefore, the company was required to file the merger with the FTC in advance.

The case was a conglomerate merger. Considering the factors involved in conglomerate mergers, the FTC saw no likelihood of significant potential competition between the merging enterprises. Moreover, the insurance market that the case involved was also not highly concentrated. Yuanta Financial Holdings hoped to enter the life insurance market through this merger. However, as New York Life only accounted for a limited part of the life insurance market share while there also existed other large insurance businesses, Yuanta Financial Holdings and New York Life would not be able to obtain significant market power as a result of this merger or the capacity to raise insurance premiums, or obstruct or exclude other competitors from entering the market.

After assessment, the FTC considered that there would be no significant competition restrictions after the merger between Yuanta Financial Holdings and New York Life and the merger would actually benefit the overall economy. Therefore, acting according to Article 12 (1) of the Fair Trade Act, the FTC did not prohibit the merger.

O'right Corp. in Violation of Fair Trade Act for Imposing Resale Price Restriction

The FTC decided at the 1135th Commissioners' Meeting on Aug. 7, 2013 that Hair O'right International Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "O'right Corp."), a company selling mainly hair care products, had violated Article 18 of the Fair Trade Act for demanding that its distributors sell its products at prices determined by the company without giving any discounts, and that those failing to comply would be punished with a supply suspension as well as being required to pay compensation. The conduct had restricted the company's distributors from determining their resale prices. In addition to ordering O'right Corp. to cease the unlawful act, the FTC also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT$100,000.

The FTC's investigation indicated that O'right Corp. and its distributors, namely, hair salons, had established contracts in which it was stipulated that the hair salon had to sell the company's products at the prices determined by the company without giving any discounts, and that O'right Corp. would suspend supply to anyone violating the stipulation while the violator would also compensate for the company's loss without objection. It was obviously a restriction on the liberty of the distributors to decide their resale prices. Although O'right Corp. contested that the company had never executed any punishment, distributors questioned by the FTC admitted that the company had indeed refused to renew the contract with a salon which had sold O'right products to a customer who then resold them to non-salon outlets at lower prices. Since the objective of the regulation set forth in the Fair Trade Act prohibiting enterprises from setting resale prices was to protect the freedom of trading counterparts to make price decisions, the said resale price restriction specified in the contracts signed between O'right and its distributors had obviously violated the regulation. No matter what the result of the resale price agreement would be or whether any punishment was executed, such conduct had to be regarded as being in violation of Article 18 of the Fair Trade Act in order to protect the freedom of downstream distributors to make their own resale price decisions and thereby compete in the market.

According to the above, the FTC decided that the resale price restriction from O'right Corp. had been in violation of Article 18 of the Fair Trade Act. After taking into account the motive of the company, the level of damage incurred, whether it was the first violation, the business scale of the company, the level of cooperation of the company throughout the investigation, and the level of competition in the relevant market, the commissioners decided at the meeting to act in accordance with the first section of Article 41 of the Fair Trade Act, thereby ordering O'right Corp. to immediately cease the unlawful act, and also imposing on the company an administrative fine of NT$100,000.

Homemark Industry in Violation of Fair Trade Act for Imposing Resale Price Restriction

The FTC decided at the 1137th Commissioners' Meeting on Aug. 28, 2013 that Homemark Industry Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as Homemark Industry) had violated Article 18 of the Fair Trade Act for putting a restriction on the distributors' prices for Homemark water heaters. The conduct had deprived the distributors of their freedom to make their price decisions, making them unable to decide product prices in accordance with the competition they faced and their business strategies. Eventually, the intra-brand competition between different sales channels would be weakened. In addition to ordering the company to immediately cease the unlawful act, the FCT also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT$100,000.

The FTC's investigation showed that Homemark Industry had been marketing its products through both physical outlets and online stores and had signed a distribution agreement with each distributor. The contracts signed with physical outlets did not contain any regulation with regard to resale prices, yet the ones with online stores carried the stipulation that "there will no warranty for products not sold by authorized and contracted distributors," and "in principle, a 10% discount from the 'suggested price' may be given; special offers shall require the consent of Homemark Industry in advance." Meanwhile, Homemark Industry had also admitted that the company would normally email an announcement twice to each online distributor to request them to cooperate and give only a 10% discount on Homemark products. It also acknowledged that it had revoked the distributorship of an online store insisting on deciding its own prices.

Homemark Industry had different online distributors who purchased Homemark products and then marketed them on the Internet. By doing so, these distributors obtained the ownership of the products and therefore should have had the freedom to decide their prices in accordance with their cost considerations and to engage in price competition. Another finding indicated that Homemark Industry had allowed these distributors to sell products from other makers at the same time but it had restricted not only the distributors' price decisions for its own products but also their price arrangements for products from other makers. Homemark contested that the restriction had been on the tag prices and not the actual selling prices. However, tag prices in online auctions would normally be indicated as either "direct purchasing prices" or "current prices," and these prices usually served as factors in consumers' comparisons to attract buyers and were the final selling prices that the distributors determined according to their business costs and marketing strategies. Therefore, such prices would often be different from the suggested prices. Moreover, online prices were specified in the announcement that Homemark Industry sent out as 90% of the tag prices. Hence, Homemark Industry was merely evading its responsibility when alleging that the prices had not been the "actual selling prices."

The online distributors for Homemark Industry could have had their online distribution license terminated for failing to set or sell Homemark products at 90% of the suggested prices and then become unable to provide warranties for the products. This could easily have been psychologically stressful for the online distributors and could thus have achieved the purpose of restricting the distributors' freedom to make their price decisions. In other words, the aforesaid resale price restriction set forth in the contract had indeed deprived the distributors of their freedom to decide their prices, limited competition between sales channels, and jeopardized the price competition mechanism of the market. It was in violation of Article 18 of the Fair Trade Act.

After assessing the motive behind Homemark Industry's unlawful conduct, the expected illegal gains, the profit obtained from the conduct, the business scale, management condition, sales and market status of the company, as well as whether the company had been corrected or warned by the central competent authority for similar violations, the company's past violations, number of times and intervals, the penalties imposed on the company, and the level of remorse, provision of evidence and cooperation throughout the investigation, the FTC acted in accordance with the first section of Article 41(1) of the Fair Trade Act, ordered the company to cease the unlawful act, and also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT$100,000.

Abuse of Market Status by FCFC and FPC in Violation of Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1134th Commissioners' Meeting on Jul. 31, 2013 that Formosa Chemicals and Fibre Corporation (hereinafter referred to as FCFC and Formosa Plastics Corporation (hereinafter referred to as FPC) had violated Subparagraph 4, Article 10 of the Fair Trade Act respectively for stopping the supply of sodium sulfate and caustic soda to Joint Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the informer) without justification. The conduct was an abuse of market power by monopolistic businesses. In addition to ordering the said companies to immediately cease the unlawful act, the FTC also imposed administrative fines of NT$3 million on FCFC and NT$2 million on FPC. The fines totaled NT$5 million. Based on the quantity and frequency of sodium sulfate supply orders from the informer as well as the fact that there were no significant changes in the informer's sales during the period when its business relationship with FCFC continued, further supply orders from the informer could only be normal. Hence, FCFC's claim that it had stopped selling sodium sulfate to the informer because the informer had not placed any further orders lacked justification. As for FCFC's other claim that it had been unable to continue to supply sodium sulfate to the informer due to the rearrangement of production and sales of sodium sulfate as a result of its rayon production reduction, the FTC's investigation showed that FCFC's monthly sodium sulfate production after August 2012 had been greater than in the same month of the previous year. Apparently, there could not have been any shortage of sodium sulfate supply. Another finding indicated that FCFC had continued to supply sodium sulfate to other major trading counterparts after Aug. 1, 2012. These businesses were able to receive supply regardless of FCFC's alleged production and sales rearrangement. Therefore, FCFC's cutting off the supply of sodium sulfate to the informer had obviously been unjustifiable.

Meanwhile, FPC contested that it had stopped selling caustic soda to the informer because of the informer's failure to order the agreed amount. However, FPC's statistics on caustic soda flake and granule sales to its major trading counterparts in 2012 showed that, besides the informer, other businesses had also ordered less or more than the agreed amount. In other words, the informer's failure to order the agreed amount had been nothing exceptional. Records also indicated that the informer had both ordered less and more than the agreed amount between 2009 and the third quarter of 2012, meaning that the informer had not always ordered less than the agreed amount. If FPC had considered that the informer's failure to order the agreed amount had affected its normal business operation, it could have followed legitimate business procedures and asked the informer to order the agreed amount each quarter and even requested that the informer compensate for the losses incurred from the said failure to order the agreed amount. Nevertheless, instead of resorting to measures beneficial to itself, FPC had chosen to suddenly cut the supply of the raw chemical material, which would have had a serious effect on the informer's business.

Moreover, FPC had never cut the supply to any other trading counterpart for failing to order the agreed amount, making the way in which the informer was being treated obviously unfair. Therefore, FPC's cutting off the supply of caustic soda to the informer was apparently not justifiable.

Despite the informer being a major trading counterpart of FCFC and FPC in the sodium sulfate and caustic soda business, as the monopolistic suppliers of sodium sulfate and caustic soda in the country, respectively, FCFC and FPC cut the supply to the informer without justification. Although the informer was able to obtain the said materials indirectly from other trading counterparts of FCFC and FPC and was thereby in a position to continue its business, its sales of sodium sulfate and caustic soda started to dwindle as a result of the supply being cut by FCFC and FPC. Since there were no substitutes for sodium sulfate and caustic soda, the refusal of FCFC and FPC to do business with the informer, apparently intended to hurt the informer's business, had indeed increased the business costs (the supply unit price and transportation cost) and business risk (such as the aforesaid indirect suppliers of sodium sulfate and caustic soda suddenly stopping the supply to avoid getting involved in the supply disputes between the informer and FCFC and FPC). Eventually, the informer could have become incapable of competing in the sodium sulfate and caustic soda markets.

After assessing the motive behind the unlawful conduct of FCFC and FPC, the expected illegal profit, the resulting damage to trading order, and the duration of the damage, the FTC acted according to the first section of Article 41(1) of the Fair Trade Act, ordered the two companies to immediately cease the unlawful act, and also imposed administrative fines of NT$3 million on FCFC and NT$2 million on FPC. The fines totaled NT$5 million.

False Advertising by Hua Rong Construction in Violation of Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1136th Commissioners' Meeting on Aug. 14, 2013 that Hua Rong Construction Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Hua Rong Construction) had violated Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act for distributing brochures and posting floor plans at the reception center for the "Shen Geng No. 3" housing project as well as posting advertisements on the housetube website in all of which the space originally planned for balconies was marked as part of bedrooms or bathrooms. It was a false, untrue and misleading representation with regard to content of product in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. The FTC imposed on the company an administrative fine of NT$500,000.

In the brochures, suggested furniture arrangements posted online, and the floor plans put up at the reception center, Hua Rong Construction marked the dotted line areas as interior space for either bedrooms or bathrooms. This gave consumers the overall impression that the dotted line areas were interior space for bedrooms or bathrooms. However, according to the building authority of the Tainan City Government, the dotted line areas had been approved for balconies as indicated in the building use permit and Hua Rong had changed the space for the balconies to become part of the bedrooms or bathrooms without applying to the competent authority. Therefore, marking the dotted line areas as part of the bedrooms or bathrooms was inconsistent with the building use permit and the bedrooms or bathrooms thus became illegal as they were the results of the outward extension of balconies.

If consumers had been aware that the change of the space for balconies into part of the bedrooms or bathrooms was illegal and inconsistent with what was indicated in the building use permit, and there existed the risk of having such illegal sections compulsorily dismantled by the authority, it would have undoubtedly affected their purchase decisions. Hence, the false content of the advertisements had been inconsistent with the fact and also able to lead consumers into having wrong perceptions and decisions. The competition order in the relevant market would have been damaged and competitors would also have lost potential customers. It was unfair competition. When combined with the above, it was unquestionable that the advertisements from Hua Rong Construction were a false, untrue and misleading representation with regard to content of product in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

False Advertising by Ri Xin Co. in Violation of Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1136th Commissioners' Meeting on Aug. 14, 2013 that Ri Xin Development Engineering Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Ri Xin Co.) had violated Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act for adopting in the advertisements for its "52 Chuang Yi Zhai" office building project language and images used for residential homes. The conduct was a false, untrue and misleading representation with regard to use of product. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT$800,000 on Ri Xin Co.

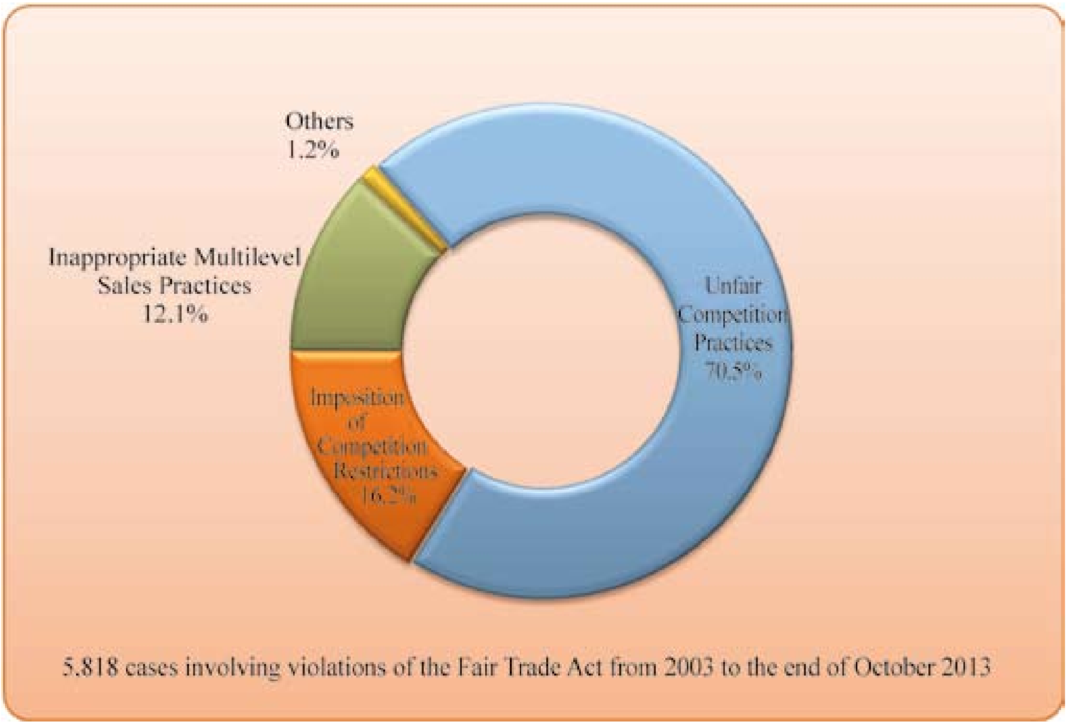
The case involved wording such as "Chuang Yi Zhai," "my modern home," "5-8 minutes to reach…," and "Simen Elementary School district…, intelligent facilities around the home" in advertising flyers, newspaper ads, as well as in pictures 7/17 to 15/17 on the advertising web page for the building project on the 5G Hsinchu housetube website showing furniture arrangements and decoration in the living room, dining room, kitchen, and bedrooms. The same pictures were also displayed in the reception center for consumers' reference. Overall, the conduct was intended to mislead the consumers into believing that the units, other than offices, could also be used for residential purposes and thus making their transaction decisions. However, according to the Hsinchu City Government, the building in question was meant to be for offices. Unless the ceiling height of each floor was reduced and facilities for residential purposes (such as kitchens) were installed and the building was re-inspected to ensure that it met the corresponding criteria, it could not be changed and used for residential homes. Apparently, the difference between the advertisement content and the facts had exceeded what the general public could accept and could have led to consumers' wrong perceptions and decisions. As a result, the competition order in the relevant market would have lost its function and competitors would have lost potential customers. It was unfair competition. Hence, the FTC concluded that the content of the above-mentioned advertisements had been inconsistent with the facts. It was a false, untrue and misleading representation with regard to use of product in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

Statistics on Unfair Competition Cases

As a result of fierce business competition, it is common to see a number of copies emerging as soon as a brand establishes its reputation. There are also situations in which false information is fed to consumers through advertising to stimulate purchases or spread untruthful information to damage the business reputation of other businesses in order to gain customers. To maintain trading order and protect the interests of consumers as well as to ensure fair competition, the FTC has established regulations against such unfair competition practices.

Statistics show that there have been 17,123 cases established as a result of complaints received or ex officio investigations initiated by the FTC in the past decade (from 2003 to the end of October in 2013). 17,191 cases were processed and closed. After deducting the ones not in the jurisdiction of the FTC, those in which the investigation was terminated as a result of procedural inconsistency, and repeated complaints, there were 5,818 cases involving violations of the Fair Trade Act. When sorted by violation pattern, there were 4,101 unfair competition cases (70.5%), 945 cases involving competition restrictions (16.2%), 702 cases of inappropriate multilevel sales practices (12.1%), and 70 other cases (1.2%) (repeated sanctions, failure to present statements at the FTC, etc.)

Fig. 1. Statistics on the Patterns of Conduct in Violation of the Fair Trade Act



Among the 4,101 unfair competition cases, 2,846 (69.4%) of them involved false, untrue and misleading advertising (Article 21 of the Fair Trade Act); 993 cases (24.2%) deceptive and obviously unfair conduct (Article 24 of the Fair Trade Act); 205 cases (5%) counterfeiting (Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act); and 57 cases (1.4%) damage to the business reputation of others (Article 22 of the Fair Trade Act).

Sanctions were administered in 1,310 (31.9%) of the unfair competition cases occurring between 2003 and the end of October 2013. When sorted by type of violation, false, untrue and misleading advertising accounted for 34.3% of these cases, followed by deceptive and obviously unfair conduct making up 31.6%, damage to the business reputation of others 17.5%, and counterfeiting 4.4%.

Table 1. Statistics on Unfair Competition Practices - sorted by disposal decision (2003 to end of October 2013)

Unit: case; No. of businesses

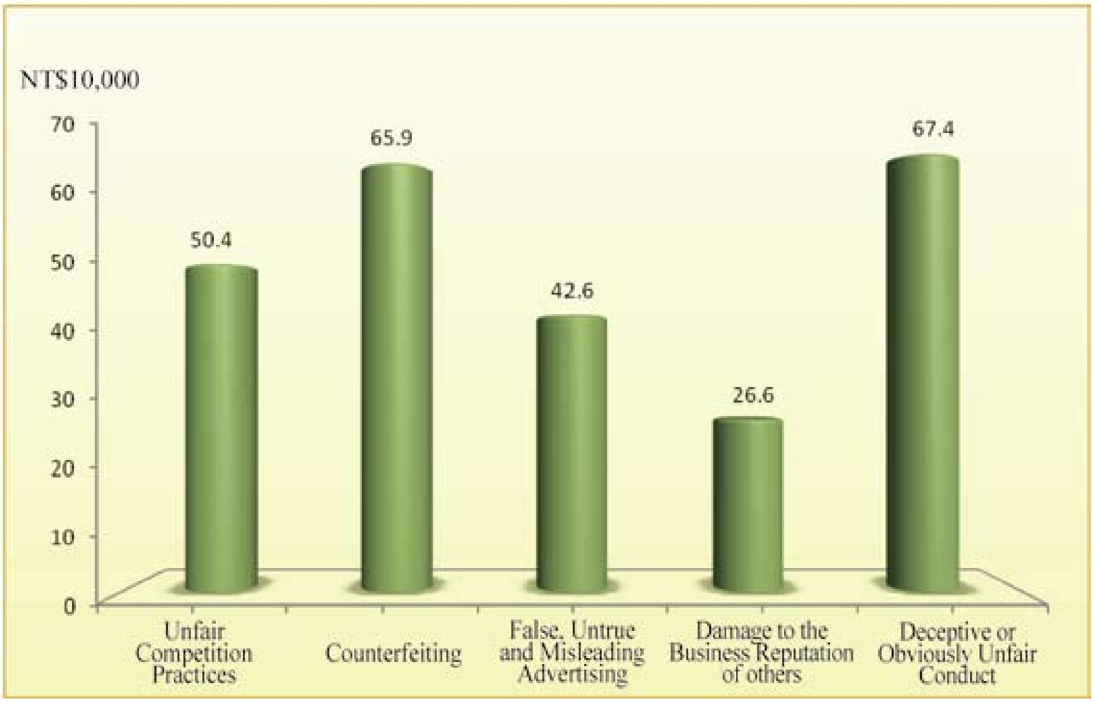
Type of Violation	Total	Sanction Imposed			No Sanction Imposed	Administrative Disposal
		No. of Cases	No. of Dispositions	No. of Businesses Sanctioned		
Total	**4,101**	**1,310**	**1,384**	**1,735**	**2,694**	**97**
Counterfeiting (Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act)	205	9	9	9	194	2
False, Untrue and Misleading Advertising (Article 21 of the Fair Trade Act)	2,846	977	997	1,281	1,835	34
Damage to the Business Reputation of Others (Article 22 of the Fair Trade Act)	57	10	9	10	46	1
Deceptive or Obviously Unfair Conduct (Article 24 of the Fair Trade Act)	993	314	408	476	619	60

Note: Some of the cases involved two or more violations; therefore, the total numbers of dispositions issued and businesses sanctioned were larger than the total number of cases.

The FTC issued a total of 1,384 dispositions in these unfair competition cases and sanctioned 1,735 businesses. The fines amounted to NT$874,480,000. When sorted by type of violation, the fines for false, untrue and misleading advertising totaled NT$545,270,000 (62.4%), followed by NT$320,620,000 (36.7%) for deceptive or obviously unfair conduct. If sorted by the fine imposed on each business, the average fine for unfair competition was NT$504,000. The average fine for deceptive or unfair conduct was NT$674,000, the highest, followed by NT$659,000 for counterfeiting, NT$426,000 for false, untrue and misleading advertising, and then NT$266,000 for damage to the business reputation of others.

Fig. 2. Average Fines for Each Business

2003 to end of October 2013



FTC Activities in September and October 2013

- On Sep. 5, the FTC conducted a presentation on the Fair Trade Act at the Yilan County Government.
- On Sep. 6 and 27, the FTC respectively conducted the “Workshop on the Training of Talents to Establish Fair Competition Mechanisms in Service Industries” in Taichung City and Kaohsiung City.
- On Sep. 12 and 30, the FTC respectively conducted the “Presentation on Multilevel Sales Regulations” at the National University of Kaohsiung (2 sessions) and Hsing Wu University (2 sessions).
- On Sep. 17, President Wu Zaiyi of the Taiwan Research Institute gave a lecture on “The Current Status and Future of the Floating Gas Price Mechanism” at the invitation of the FTC.
- On Sep. 24, the FTC held a “Presentation on the Online Operation of Multilevel Sales Systems and Related Regulations” at the FTC’s Competition Policy Information and Research Center.
- On Sep. 27, the FTC held a “Social Gathering for Driving Schools and a Presentation on Competition Issues” in Taichung City.
- On Sep. 27, the FTC conducted a “Presentation on Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Online Advertising” at the FTC.
- On Sep. 27, the FTC conducted in Kaohsiung City the 2013 Fair Trade Act special topic presentation entitled: “Analysis of the Latest Revisions to Regulations against Concerted Actions - Administrative Fines and Leniency Policy for Concerted Actions”.
- On Oct. 2, 7 and 8, the FTC conducted the “Fair Trade Act Training Camp” respectively at National Penghu University of Science and Technology, the Graduate School of Science and Technology Law of National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, and National Pingtung Institute of Commerce.
- On Oct. 16, the FTC conducted a “Presentation on Multilevel Sales Regulations” at Kun Shan University.
- On Oct. 16, the teachers and students from the Department of Financial and Economic Law of Chung Yuan Catholic University attended the “Fair Trade Act Training Camp” at the FTC’s Competition Policy Information and Research Center.
- On Oct. 29, Professor Li Lizhong of the College of Law of Shih Hsin University gave a lecture entitled: “A Discussion on the Applicability of the Fair Trade Act to Paid Bloggers” at the invitation of the FTC.

1. President Wu Zaiyi of the Taiwan Research Institute giving a lecture on “The Current Status and Future of the Floating Gas Price Mechanism” at the invitation of the FTC
2. The FTC holding a “Social Gathering for Driving School Operators and a Presentation on Competition Issues” in Taichung City
3. The FTC conducting the “Presentation on Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Online Advertising” at the FTC
4. The FTC conducting in Kaohsiung City the 2013 Fair Trade Act special topic presentation entitled: “Analysis of the Latest Revisions to Regulations against Concerted Actions - Administrative Fines and Leniency Policy for Concerted Actions”
5. The FTC conducting the “Presentation on Multilevel Sales Regulations” at Kun Shan University
6. Professor Li Lizhong of the College of Law of Shih Hsin University giving a lecture entitled: “A Discussion on the Applicability of the Fair Trade Act to Paid Bloggers” at the invitation of the FTC

FTC International Exchanges in September and October 2013

- On Sep. 4 to 6, the FTC representatives attended the "Workshop on Use of Indirect Evidence in Cartel Investigations" held in Seoul by the OECD-Korea Policy Centre, Competition Programme.
- On Sep. 5 to 6, the FTC conducted the "Exchange on Legislation and Enforcement of Competition Law" with the Commission for Supervision of Business Competition of Indonesia.
- On Sep. 9, the FTC attended the ICN Agency Effectiveness Working Group's "Teleseminar on Learning from the Successful Use of Social Media by Other Member Agencies".
- On Sep. 11 and 17, the FTC respectively attended the teleconferences of ICN's Cartel Working Group and
- Operational Framework Working group.
- On Sep. 16 to 18, the FTC staff members lectured on technical support at the "Competition Law and Competition Policy Training Program" organized by Japan's Fair Trade Commission.
- On Sep. 25 to 27, the FTC hosted the "APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) Regional Seminar on Initiation of Strikes on Competition Restriction Conduct to Ensure Open, Well-operated and Competitive Markets".
- On Oct. 15, the FTC representatives attended the Preparatory Meeting for the 16th ROC-Swaziland Economic Cooperation Conference" and the First Proposal Coordination Meeting for the 38th ROC-Japan Economic and Trade Conference.
- On Oct. 15 to 18, the FTC representatives attended the "2013 ICN Cartel Workshop in Cape Town South Africa.
- On Oct. 17, the the FTC attended the ICN Merger Working Group's "International Cooperation" series teleconference.
- On Oct. 28 to 31, the FTC representatives attended the "OECD Competition Committee" meeting in Paris, France.
- On Oct. 31, the Indonesian National Economic Council called on the FTC.

1. The FTC representatives attending the “Workshop on Use of Indirect Evidence in Cartel Investigations” held in Seoul by the OECD-Korea Policy Centre, Competition Programme
2. The FTC Chairperson Wu Shiow-Ming with Commissioner Dr. Chandra Setiawan from the Indonesian Commission for Supervision of Business Competition (KPPU) at the venue of the “Exchange on Legislation and Enforcement of Competition Law”
3. The FTC Chairperson Wu Shiow-Ming presiding over the “APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) Regional Seminar on Initiation of Strikes on Competition Restriction Conduct to Ensure Open, Well-operated and Competitive Markets”
4. The FTC representatives attending the “2013 ICN Cartel Workshop in Cape Town South Africa
5. The FTC hosting the “APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) Regional Seminar on Initiation of Strikes on Competition Restriction Conduct to Ensure Open, Well-operated and Competitive Markets” in Taipei City
6. The FTC Vice Chairperson Sun Lih-Chyun (second from right) and CPLG Convenor Hu Tzu-Shun (third from right) attending the “APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) Regional Seminar on Initiation of Strikes on Competition Restriction Conduct to Ensure Open, Well-operated and Competitive Markets” in Taipei City

Dear Readers,

In order to improve the quality of our Taiwan FTC Newsletter, we would like to request a few minutes of your time to fill in the questionnaire below. It would be appreciated if you could please directly fill in the questionnaire at the website (http://www.ftc.gov.tw). Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

Regards

Fair Trade Commission

Taiwan FTC Newsletter Reader's Survey

- Nationality : ______________________________

- Category of your organization

  ☐Government ☐Embassy ☐Commerce Institute ☐Private Corporation ☐NGO

  ☐Other (please specify)______________________________

1. What do you think of the design of the Taiwan FTC Newsletter, including style and photos?

   ☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Bad ☐ Very Bad

2. Are the articles clear and understandable or difficult to understand?

   ☐ Very Clear ☐ Clear ☐ Average ☐ Difficult ☐ Too Difficult

3. Are you satisfied with the contents of the Taiwan FTC Newsletter, including choice of subjects, length and thoroughness of articles?

   ☐ Very satisfied ☐ Satisfied ☐ Average ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Very Dissatisfied

4. Which section is your favorite one?

   ☐ Selected Cases ☐ FTC Statistics ☐ FTC Activities

   ☐ FTC International Exchanges

5. What more would you like to see in the Taiwan FTC Newsletter, e.g. different subjects? Do you have any other suggestions?

Your advice：______________________________

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台灣
進入枯水期　節水要積極
洗菜水洗碗盤
洗米水來澆花
收集雨水來利用
隨時查漏
使用省水馬桶
洗澡水來洗車
隨手關緊水龍頭
更換省水器材
從十一月起到四月，是台灣的枯水期，
請注意各地區最新水情燈號。
水情正常 水情稍緊 一階限水 二階限水 三階限水
節水不是口號 行動才是王道
水利署
防災資訊服務網 http://fhy.wra.gov.tw
節約用水資訊網 http://www.wcis.itri.org.tw
行政院
Executive Yuan
經濟部水利署 廣告

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