



NO 077

TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

2017.10

▶ Selected Cases

- ▶ President Chain Store Corp. Violated Fair Trade Act by Not Fully Disclosing Franchise Information
- ▶ Merger between Kingsdale Corp. and McDonald's Taiwan Not Prohibited
- ▶ Merger between CPC and Tuntex Gas Corp. Not Prohibited
- ▶ Sinphar Pharmaceutical Imposed Resale Price Restrictions on Pharmacies in Violation of Fair Trade Act
- ▶ DCTV Posted False Advertisements in Violation of Fair Trade Act
- ▶ Fu Li Di Construction Posted False Advertisements in Violation of Fair Trade Act

▶ Regulation Report

Merger Regulations in Article 11 of Fair Trade Act Amended

▶ FTC Statistics

Statistics on Cases with Sanctions Administered

▶ FTC Activities

FTC Activities in July and August 2017

▶ FTC International Exchanges

FTC International Exchanges in July and August 2017

President Chain Store Corp. Violated Fair Trade Act by Not Fully Disclosing Franchise Information

The FTC decided at the 1,323rd Commissioners' Meeting on Mar. 15, 2017 that President Chain Store Corporation (hereinafter referred to as President Chain Store Corp.) had violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act by failing to fully disclose in writing to trading counterparts franchise information, such as the requirements to place product orders when instructed or requested as well as to order according to suggested minimum quantities or certain standards and other restrictions during operation, before contract signature. In addition to ordering President Chain Store Corp. to immediately cease the unlawful act and make corrections within two months after receiving the disposition, the FTC also imposed an administrative fine of NT\$5 million on the company.

Restrictions imposed by franchisers on franchisees, such as products or materials to be ordered and minimum quantities, are closely related to the amount of capital franchisees need to invest, management performance and risks. These constitute important franchise information that franchisers have the obligation to disclose before contract signature in order to balance the information status of both sides. In this case, since the loss from product scrapping was for franchisees to absorb, the products President Chain Store Corp. instructed or requested franchisees to order and the suggested quantities or standards of orders would undoubtedly have an effect on the amount of loss from scrapping and affect the monthly profit of the franchisees. For this reason, such information had to be considered significant information that parties interested in joining the franchise needed to assess before deciding whether they would

sign the contract.

The informer stated that President Chain Store Corp. demanded that franchisees place orders in accordance with the stock deficiency rate, scrap rate and sales rate; otherwise, the company would use giving low performance evaluation grades, sending legal attest letters or refusing to renew contracts to threaten franchisees to place orders. According to the FTC's investigation, many franchises argued that President Chain Store Corp. had not disclosed that such restrictions would be imposed before contract signature, but would often or sometimes request that they order products in certain quantities or purchase more than the quantities of products sold to ensure that fixed inventories or stock ratios could be maintained after they began operation. Some franchisees also confirmed that they had been penalized because of failing to comply with such

requests from the headquarters. If no penalties were imposed, they would receive warnings or would have to attend review meetings and their subsequent management performance evaluation would be affected. Apparently, the suggested minimum orders or order standards imposed had already constituted restrictions on the franchisees, and yet such restrictions had not been fully disclosed in writing before contract signature. It was obviously unfair conduct able to affect trading order and sanctions had to be imposed.

The FTC would like to remind franchisers that, before contract signature, they must fully disclose in writing related restrictions that they intend to impose on franchisees and also abide by the regulations set forth in the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on the Business Practices of Franchisers". 

Merger between Kingsdale Corp. and McDonald's Taiwan Not Prohibited

The FTC decided at the 1,329th Commissioners' Meeting on Apr. 26, 2017 not to prohibit the merger between Kingsdale Corp. and McDonald's Taiwan by citing Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

Mr. Li Changlin (hereinafter referred to as Mr. Li) filed a merger notification regarding the intention for Kingsdale Corp., of which Mr. Li owned 70% through Zhijie Co., Ltd. and four other companies, to acquire 100% of the shares of McDonald's Taiwan. The merger met the merger pattern described in Subparagraph 2 of Article 10 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. Meanwhile, as Mr. Li was a controlling shareholder of Kingsdale Corp., he had to be considered an enterprise subject to the provisions with regard to the merger set forth in Article 11 (3) of the Fair Trade Act. In addition, McDonald's Taiwan accounted for one quarter of the domestic Western fast food market, achieving the merger-filing threshold specified in Subparagraph 2 of Article 11 (1) of the Fair Trade Act while the proviso in Article 12 of the same act was not applicable; therefore, Mr. Li filed the merger notification.

The merger only involved a change in the shareholding structure and transfer of management rights of McDonald's Taiwan, while there was no horizontal competition or vertical transaction

relationship between the merging parties. Therefore, it was a conglomerate merger. The market share of McDonald's Taiwan would remain the same and the structure and concentration of the Western fast food market would not be altered. Furthermore, since there were no legal or technical restrictions on the management of Western fast food businesses, it would not be difficult for other types of enterprises to enter the Western fast food market. In other words, no likely competition restraints would occur as a result. Therefore, the FTC cited Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act and did not prohibit the merger.

As for media reports regarding Mr. Li serving as the general manager of Ambassador Hotel Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the Ambassador Hotel) and concerns about the case being a merger in the food service industry, the results of the FTC's investigation showed that Mr. Li and his older brother did hold the positions of general manager and chairperson of Ambassador Hotel, but the shares they held together did not achieve the level of controlling interest specified in Article 11 (4) of the Fair Trade Act. Hence, the FTC could not come to the conclusion that the Ambassador Hotel was one of the merging parties in this case. 

Merger between CPC and Tuntex Gas Corp. Not Prohibited

The FTC decided at the 1,315th Commissioners' Meeting on Jan. 18, 2017 not to prohibit the merger between Chinese Petroleum Corporation (hereinafter referred to as CPC) and Tuntex Gas Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Tuntex Corp.) by citing Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

CPC filed with the FTC a merger notification regarding its intention to acquire Tuntex Gas Corp. CPC would pay cash in consideration for the total shares of Tuntex Gas Corp. to absorb the company. After the merger, CPC would be the surviving company and Tuntex Gas Corp. would be the dissolved company. The condition complied with the merger pattern prescribed in Subparagraph 1 of Article 10 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. In the meantime, as the share of the relevant market CPC accounted for achieved the threshold specified in Subparagraph 2 of Article 11 (1) of the Fair Trade Act while the proviso in Article 12 of the same act was not applicable, CPC therefore filed the merger notification.

At the time of the filing of the merger notification, CPC

was the sole importer and supplier of liquefied natural gas (hereinafter referred to as LNG) in the country. Tuntex Gas Corp. had entered the market to compete, but had failed to win any LNG procurement project and, as a result, had never done any business. Since potential horizontal competition existed between the merging parties, the merger was considered to be a horizontal one.

After performing a general assessment, the FTC concluded that the merger would have no effect on the structure of the domestic LNG market. Pricing in the market was still under government control. There was no significant unilateral effect and no coordinated effect existed. The countervailing power would not be affected, whereas the influence on market entry was also limited. In addition, since the merger would have the overall benefit of facilitating government policies, preventing the wastage of resources and saving an ailing enterprise, the FTC therefore made the decision that the overall benefit would outweigh the disadvantages that would be incurred from likely competition restraints and did not prohibit the merger. 

Sinphar Pharmaceutical Imposed Resale Price Restrictions on Pharmacies in Violation of Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1,326th Commissioners' Meeting on Apr. 7, 2017 that Sinphar Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Sinphar Pharmaceutical) had violated Article 19 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by imposing resale price restrictions on pharmacies that had set up a Sinphar Counter to sell its products. In addition to ordering the company to immediately cease the unlawful act, the FTC also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$2.5 million.

Pharmacies that have signed contracts with Sinphar Pharmaceutical to set up a Sinphar Counter to sell medicines and health foods from the company have spread all over the country. The pharmacies bought the products outright from Sinphar Pharmaceutical. However, Sinphar Pharmaceutical stipulated in the contract that it could terminate the contract and cancel giving free medicines or monetary feedback if any pharmacy failed to sell its products at prices according to the agreement or suggested prices from the company. Sinphar Pharmaceutical's salespeople would also visit such pharmacies to request, remind

or persuade them to sell Sinphar Pharmaceutical's products at suggested prices. The FTC requested that Sinphar Pharmaceutical present reasons to justify its resale price restrictions and the company replied that they were meant to maintain brand image and market order. However, the FTC found the excuse unjustifiable.

By restricting the resale prices of pharmacies for its products and also sending salespeople to request, remind or persuade pharmacies to make price adjustments, Sinphar Pharmaceutical made the pharmacies unable to determine their prices according to the competition they faced and their management strategies and cost structures. As a consequence, intra-brand price competition between different retail outlets was weakened, and the practice could not be justified as being able to promote competition. The conduct had violated Article 19 (1) of the Fair Trade Act and the FTC therefore imposed the sanction in accordance with the first section of Article 40 (1) of the same act. 

DCTV Posted False Advertisements in Violation of Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1,327th Commissioners' Meeting on Apr. 12, 2017 that the advertisement posted by DigiDom Cable TV Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as DCTV) between November and Dec. 31 in 2015 claiming "DCTV challenging local cable TV operators on digital TV quality" and "DCTV challenging big syndicates on digital TV quality" in order to compare its service items with those of other enterprises was a false and misleading representation with regard to content and quality of service and could also affect transaction decisions in violation of Article 21 of the Fair Trade Act. Therefore, the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$300,000 on the company.

In the "management" category of the advertisement, it was pointed out that the cable TV operators being compared did not provide multiple-screen and TV interaction functions (to control TV, play games, and watch TV and movies). The FTC's investigation showed that although the "game playing" function provided by the cable TV operators being compared could not be applied to allow interaction with TV through mobile devices, it could still be used to watch TV and movies. However, DCTV claimed the function did not exist. Apparently, the result of the comparison was overall superiority based on partial superiority. It was unfair and also a false and misleading representation.

In the "service" category, DCTV concluded that the movies provided by the cable TV operators being

compared were "small in quantity and old". The FTC's investigation revealed that the number of movies available from the cable TV operators being compared was not any smaller than the number of movies that DCTV offered. Moreover, the cable TV operators being compared would also renew their movie selections, which even included new movies six months after they were released that could be chosen and watched. Obviously the claim by DCTV that the movies offered by the cable TV operators were "small in number and old" was a false and misleading representation.

In the "insurance" category, the cable TV operators being compared were referred to as "unable to ensure that there would not be any hazard". Nevertheless, having insurance or not and whether there was any hazard were two separate matters. Without any evidence to prove whether the set-top boxes provided by the cable TV operators being compared were hazardous or not, DCTV proclaimed that the cable TV operators could not guarantee that there would not be any hazard. This could easily have caused consumers to wonder whether the set-top boxes provided by the cable TV operators might be hazardous. In fact, the cable TV operators being compared had also taken out product liability insurance for the set-top boxes they provided their users with. For this reason, the claim that the cable TV operators being compared were "unable to guarantee that their set-top boxes were not hazardous" was a false and misleading representation. 

Fu Li Di Construction Posted False Advertisements in Violation of Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1,335th Commissioners' Meeting on Jun. 7, 2017 that Fu Li Di Construction Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Fu Li Di Construction) had violated Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by posting images of "a landscape garden, a pond, community roads and parking space" along with the "surrounding environment schematic", "building spread schematic" and "B Section Unit Layout" in advertisements for the "Fu Li Di—Queen's Secret" housing project (hereinafter referred to as the housing project in question) to mislead consumers to believe that the aforementioned space could be legally used as advertised, yet the housing project in question was located in an area defined as non-urban agricultural land and agricultural land under urban planning in Yilan City, Yilan. The conduct was a false and misleading representation with regard to use of product and could also affect transaction decisions. Therefore, the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$400,000 on the company.

The uses of land and schematics presented in real estate advertisements are important factors when consumers decide whether they will make purchases. In this case, after seeing the advertisements, the consumers' understanding would be that they could use the homes they purchased according to the uses advertised. They had no idea that the uses advertised were in fact in violation of land zoning regulations and they could end up getting fined or being ordered to stop using certain facilities or restore certain facilities to their original condition or have certain

parts mandatorily dismantled. Between Aug. 10 and Sep. 5 in 2014, Fu Li Di Construction distributed flyers to advertise the housing project in question and also posted advertisements at the reception center. The advertisements gave people the impression that they could legally enjoy the landscape garden and the pond and also use the roads and parking space in the community.

However, according to the Yilan County Government, the landscape garden, pond, community roads and parking space indicated in the advertisements for the housing project in question were part of non-urban agricultural land, while the parking space and roads in the B section were part of agricultural land under urban planning. The use of these areas for non-agricultural purposes was in violation of Article 69 of the Agricultural Development Act and a fine of no less than NT\$60,000 but no more than NT\$300,000 could be imposed according to Article 21 of the Regional Planning Act. In addition, the competent authority may order concerned parties to apply for approval for change of use, stop using the facilities or dismantle ground-level structures to restore to the original condition. Therefore, the inconsistency between the advertisement contents and reality could cause the public to have wrong perceptions and also have an effect on transaction decisions. Apparently, the advertisements were a false and misleading representation in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Merger Regulations in Article 11 of Fair Trade Act Amended

Article 11 of the Fair Trade Act was amended on Jun. 14, 2017. The amendment included two parts:

1. Revision of the duration of business merger review from calendar days to workdays: According to Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Article 11 of the Fair Trade Act, the FTC was required to complete a merger review within 30 calendar days after receiving all of the merger application documents, but the period could be extended for another 60 calendar days if deemed necessary. Although the FTC always completed the review within the statutory duration, the review period would be compressed when the period included continuous holidays, especially when the case being reviewed involved concerns about competition restraints and more time was needed to collect related information, solicit opinions and perform competition

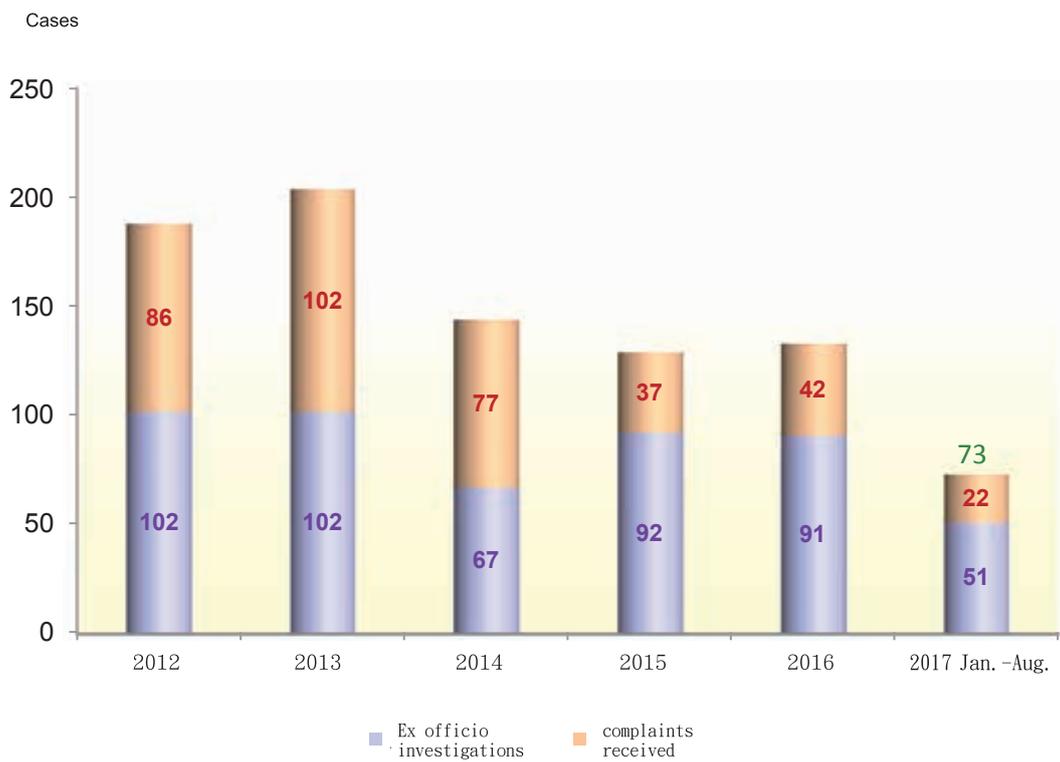
evaluation. Therefore, the calendar days were revised to become workdays in this amendment to suit practical needs.

2. Enhancement of the thoroughness of merger review procedures: Paragraphs 10 and 11 were added to Article 11 of the Fair Trade Act in this amendment. The new provisions specify that the FTC, if it is deemed necessary when reviewing a merger application, may request that external academic research institutions provide economic analysis and opinions regarding the industry in question for reference in case analysis. In addition, with unsolicited bids, the FTC is required to ask the party to be acquired its opinion and make the decision in accordance with Article 13 in order to enhance the thoroughness of the merger review procedures. 

Statistics on Cases with Sanctions Administered

The FTC investigates activities suspected of violating the Fair Trade Act and the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act and administers sanctions on enterprises or individuals confirmed as having violated related regulations in order to maintain trading order and ensure fair competition in the market. Statistics show that the FTC closed and handed down sanctions in 73 cases between January and August in 2017. Investigations were launched after receiving complaints in 22 cases and ex officio investigations were initiated in 51 cases (as shown in Fig. 1). 73 dispositions were issued and fines were imposed in 72 of them. 91 enterprises were sanctioned and the fines totaled NT\$63.85 million.

Fig. 1 Cases with Sanctions Administered—by type



From 2012 to the end of August this year (2017) (hereinafter referred to as the five recent years), 924 dispositions were issued to offenders in violation of regulations belonging to the jurisdiction of the FTC. Judged by the type of conduct indicated in the dispositions (those involving multiple violations are calculated repeatedly), 474 cases (51.3%) of false and misleading advertising constituted the largest proportion, followed by 220 cases (23.8%) of illegal multi-level marketing, 108 cases (11.7%) involving deceptive or obviously unfair conduct and 48 cases (5.2%) involving illegal concerted actions (Table 1).

Table 1 Cases with Dispositions Issued in the Five Recent Years—by Type of Violation

Unit: Case

Year	No. of Dispositions Issued	Competition Restriction		Unfair Competition	False or Misleading Advertising	Deceptive or Obviously Unfair Conduct	Illegal Multi-level Marketing	Others
			Concerted Action					
Total (2012 to Aug. 2017)	924	127	48	574	474	108	220	7
2012	203	28	18	129	110	20	46	2
2013	214	29	7	132	108	25	51	3
2014	150	27	6	95	74	26	28	1
2015	144	24	12	82	73	9	38	-
2016	140	11	4	96	77	20	33	-
Jan. to Aug. 2017	73	8	1	40	32	8	24	1

Notes:

1. The number of cases is inconsistent with the total number of different types of violations because some of the cases involved two or more violations.
2. Illegal multi-level marketing practices include violations against the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act.
3. Others refer to cases with consecutive sanctions imposed and those in which the offenders avoided, obstructed or refused investigation.

Among the 72 cases closed between January and August 2017 with the fines sustained, 51 cases in which the fines were less than NT\$1 million formed the largest proportion (70.8%). Among the 876 cases closed in the five recent years with the fines sustained, there were 758 cases (86.5%) in which the fine imposed was less than NT\$1 million, followed by 95 cases (10.8%) in which the fine imposed was more than (including) NT\$1 million but less than 10 million, 17 cases in which the fines were more than (including) NT\$10 million but less than 100 million, and 6 cases in which the fines were more than NT\$100 million (Table 2).

Table 2 Cases with Fines Sustained in the Five Recent Years—by Fine Bracket

Unit: Case

Year	Total	Less than NT\$1 million	NT\$1 Million to less than 10 million	NT\$10 million to less than 100 million	More than NT\$100 million
Total (2012 to Aug. 2017)	876	758	95	17	6
2012	178	156	19	3	-
2013	201	188	11	2	-
2014	145	131	10	3	1
2015	141	120	12	4	5
2016	139	112	23	4	-
Jan. to Aug. 2017	72	51	20	1	-

FTC Activities in July and August 2017

- ▲ On Jul. 12 and 19, the FTC conducted presentations on “Various Aspects of Trading Traps” respectively at the Donggang District Community Development Association in Budai Town, Chiayi County and the Ruifang District Office, New Taipei City.
- ▲ On Jul. 18, the FTC held a workshop on the “Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Vertical Consolidation or Joint Management of LPG Bottling Businesses and Retailers (Draft)” in Taichung City.
- ▲ On Jul. 21, FTC Commissioner Yen Ting-Tung gave a lecture on “Review and Prospects of Regulations on the Imposition of Resale Price Restrictions” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Jul. 26, Professor Liao Pei-An of the Department of Economics of Shih Hsin University conducted a training course on “Quantitative Economic Analysis Software—Basic Operation and Application of R Software” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Jul. 28, the FTC conducted a presentation on “Competition and Development in the Medical Equipment Industry” in Taipei City.
- ▲ On Jul. 28, the FTC conducted a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on Real Estate Advertising” in Hsinchu City.
- ▲ From Jul. 28 to 31, the FTC held promotional activities at the “2017 Taichung Recreation and Food Fair” in Taichung City.
- ▲ On Aug. 10, Senior Vice President Dr. Wang Xiaoru of Compass Lexecon, an economic consulting company, gave a lecture on “Calculation of Competition Damage Compensation: Collaborative Pricing” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Aug. 11, the FTC conducted a presentation on “Competition and Development in the Pharmaceutical Industry” in Taipei City.
- ▲ On Aug. 18, the FTC held a workshop on the “Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Vertical Consolidation or Joint Management of LPG Bottling Businesses and Retailers (Draft)” in Kaohsiung City.
- ▲ On Aug. 24, FTC Commissioner Chang Hung-Hao gave a lecture on “Analysis of the Competition in the Platform Business Industry: the Viewpoint of a Positive Economist” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Aug. 24 and 25, the FTC held the “2017 Coordination and Consultation Meeting between the Fair Trade Commission and Local Agencies” in Taoyuan City.
- ▲ On Aug. 25, the FTC conducted a presentation on “Taking the Initiative Instead of Remaining in the Dark—Nine Types of Important Information to Acquire before Joining a Franchise” at the FTC.
- ▲ On Aug. 25, the FTC conducted a presentation on “Laws and Regulations Related to Multi-level Marketing” in Yunlin County.
- ▲ On Aug. 29, Professor Chiu Yung-Ho of the Department of Economics of Soochow University gave a lecture on “Pre-merger Efficiency Evaluation” at the invitation of the FTC.



1



2



3



4



5

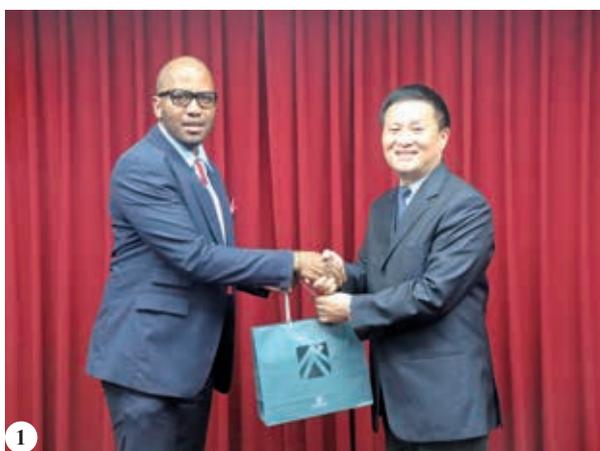


6

1. The FTC holding a workshop on the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Vertical Consolidation or Joint Management of LPG Bottling Businesses and Retailers (Draft)" in Taichung City
2. The FTC conducting a presentation on the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on Real Estate Advertising" in Hsinchu City
3. The FTC conducting a presentation on "Competition and Development in the Pharmaceutical Industry" in Taipei City
4. The FTC holding the "2017 Coordination and Consultation Meeting between the Fair Trade Commission and Local Agencies" in Taoyuan City
5. The FTC conducting a presentation on "Taking the Initiative Instead of Remaining in the Dark—Nine Types of Important Information to Acquire before Joining a Franchise" in Taipei City
6. Professor Chiu Yung-Ho of the Department of Economics of Soochow University giving a lecture on "Pre-merger Efficiency Evaluation" at the invitation of the FTC

FTC International Exchanges in July and August 2017

- 🚩 On Jul. 11 and 19, the FTC respectively attended the teleconferences held by the ICN Merger Working Group and Cartel Working Group Subgroup 2.
- 🚩 On Aug. 2, the FTC attended the “20th Taiwan-Swaziland Economic and Technological Cooperation Conference” and the Ministry of Economic Affairs also made the arrangements for the Swaziland officials to call on FTC Vice Chairperson Perng Shaw-Jiin.
- 🚩 On Aug. 2 and 3, the Vice Chairperson of the Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition of Indonesia led a delegation to Taiwan and attended a know-how sharing seminar organized by the FTC.
- 🚩 On Aug. 19, 25 and 26, the FTC respectively attended the “FTAAP Capacity Building Workshop on FTA Negotiation Skills on Competition under the 2nd REI CBNI” and the “Economic Committee Second Meeting (EC2)” held by APEC in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.



1



2



3



4

1. The Principal Secretary Mr. Siboniso Nkambule of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade of Swaziland calling on FTC Vice Chairperson Perng Shaw-Jiin
2. The Vice Chairperson of the Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition of Indonesia and a delegation from the commission attending a know-how sharing seminar organized by the FTC
3. The FTC attending the “FTAAP Capacity Building Workshop on FTA Negotiation Skills on Competition under the 2nd REI CBNI” and the “Economic Committee Second Meeting (EC2)” held by APEC in Ho Chi Minh City
4. The FTC attending the APEC “Economic Committee Second Meeting (EC2)” held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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 Private Corporation Embassy NGO Media Scholars

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 Regulation Report 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 : _____

Taiwan FTC Newsletter

Publisher	Huang, Mei-Ying
Editor- in-Chief	Hsu, Shu-Hsin
Deputy Editor-in-Chief	Hu, Tzu-Shun
Co-editor	Cho, Chiu-Jung Chiu, Shu-Fen Sun, Ya -Chuan Chen, Chung-Ting Chen, Yuhn-Shan Li, Yueh-Chiao Chang, Chan-Chi Chang, Chi-Chuan
Publishers & Editorial Office	Fair Trade Commission, R.O.C. Address:12-14 F., No. 2-2 Jinan Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Website: http://www.ftc.gov.tw Telephone: 886-2-23517588 Fax: 886-2-23975075 E-mail: ftcnl@ftc.gov.tw
Date of Publication	October 2017
First Date of Publication	February 2008
Frequency of Publication	Bimonthly(the Chinese language edition during odd-number month, and the English language edition during even-number month.)
Price	NT\$ 15 per single copy, NT\$ 180 per year (both Chinese version and English version) and NT\$ 90 per language version
Subscription Phone Line	886-2-2351-0022
Subscription Fax	886-2-2397-4997
Exhibition Place	Service Center on the 13th Floor of the Commission Telephone:886-2-2351-0022 Address:13 F, No. 2-2 Jinan Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Wunan Book Co., Ltd. Telephone: 886-4-2226-0330 Address: No. 6, Chungshan Road, Taichung City, Taiwan, R.O.C. Government Publications Bookstore Telephone: 886-2-2518-0207 Address: 1F, No. 209, Sung Chiang Rd., Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Printer	Hon Yuan Printing Co., Ltd. Address: 9F-1, No. 602, Pa The Rd., Sec 4 Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Telephone: 886-2-2768-2833



Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives (CC-BY-NC-ND) is released under the Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License

An individual must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor, and may not use this work for commercial purposes, alter, transform, or build upon this work.



國內
郵資已付

台北郵局許可證
台北字第4682號
中華郵政台北雜字
第1309號執照
登記為雜誌交寄

雜誌

無法投遞請退回



FAIR TRADE COMMISSION, R.O.C.

12-14 F., No. 2-2 Jinan Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel : 886-2-2351-7588
<http://www.ftc.gov.tw>

ISSN 2070124-1



9 772070 124009

GPN:2009700036
PRICE:NT\$15