



NO 089

TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

2019.10

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FTC International Exchanges in July and August 2019

Merger between IBM and Red Hat Not Prohibited

The FTC decided at the 1443rd Commissioners' Meeting on Jul. 3, 2019 not to prohibit the intended merger between International Business Machines Corporation (hereinafter referred to as IBM) and Red Hat, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as Red Hat) by citing Article 13(1) of the Fair Trade Act.

IBM developed, produced and marketed solutions to various types of information technology (hereinafter referred to as IT) problems, managed corporate IT software and systems (including servers, storage systems, cloud computing and product recognition), and also offered IT system installation services (such as commercial information and IT infrastructure services). Meanwhile, Red Hat provided open source software and related backup services around the world and consolidated the power of social networks to develop different types of open source software for corporate clients. IBM intended to acquire all the voting shares issued by Red Hat and Red Hat would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of IBM after the merger. As the condition complied with the definition of a business merger set forth in the Fair Trade Act whereas the domestic market share of IBM's "deployment-centric application platform" also achieved the merger-filing threshold specified in Subparagraph 2 of Article 11(1) of the same act, IBM filed a merger notification with the FTC.

IBM and Red Hat were horizontal competitors in the product markets of operating systems, event-driven middleware and deployment-

centric application platforms. However, the margin of the market share increase after the merger would be rather limited. In the meantime, after the FTC made inquiries, most end users, competitors and industrial research institutions indicated that the products from the merging parties were not that intersubstitutable. The main pressure of competition before the merger came from businesses that were not part of the merger. In addition, after the merger, there would still be large enterprises, such as Amazon, Microsoft, and so on, that would continue to compete. Therefore, the FTC found it hard to conclude that the merger between IBM and Red Hat would significantly change the market structure or to a great extent weaken competition.

When reviewing the case, the FTC took into consideration whether IBM and Red Hat would

impede competitors from accessing their open source codes, reduce the availability of Red Hat products, change their cooperative relations with cloud service providers, extend their market power or jeopardize competition in related markets. After assessment, the FTC concluded that IBM would still face pressure from groups of open source software developers after the merger and there would be plenty of open source software able to replace Red Hat products. Hence, the merging parties would have no incentive or capacity to shut down competition through any of the aforesaid approaches.

After evaluation, the FTC decided that the merger would not lead to significant competition restraint disadvantages and, therefore, did not prohibit the merger by citing of Article 13(1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Merger between Cathay Pacific and Hong Kong Express Not Prohibited

The FTC decided at the 1444th Commissioners' Meeting on Jul. 10, 2019 not to prohibit the intended merger between Cathay Pacific Airways Limited (hereinafter referred to as Cathay Pacific) and Hong Kong Express Airways Limited (hereinafter referred to as Hong Kong Express) by citing Article 13(1) of the Fair Trade Act.

Cathay Pacific was an airline based in Hong Kong that provided regular air transportation services to more than 200 destinations in Asia, North America, Australia and Africa. Also based in Hong Kong, Hong Kong Express was a low-cost airline providing air transportation services to 28 destinations in Asia. Cathay Pacific intended to acquire 100% of the shares of Hong Kong Express and the condition complied with the merger patterns described in Subparagraphs 2 and 5 of Article 10(1) of the Fair Trade Act. Moreover, Cathay Pacific accounted for over one quarter of the international air transportation service market in Taiwan and the Pearl River Delta region, while the aggregate market share of the merging parties would exceed one third after the merger. The figures achieved the merger-filing thresholds specified in Subparagraphs 1 and 2 of Article 11(1) of the Fair Trade Act. Therefore, Cathay Pacific filed a merger notification with the FTC.

The merging parties were horizontal competitors in

the international air transportation service market of Taiwan and Hong Kong, Macao, and Shenzhen. After the merger, the market share of Cathay Pacific would merely increase by 2.49%. The merging parties would maintain their original management modes after the merger and separately cope with their competitors. In addition, the level of air route overlap was low, and there were many airline companies operating in the relevant market; price competition was fierce, and the switching costs of consumers and travel agencies were low. Therefore, market structure changes or competition restraints caused by the merger would be limited.

Furthermore, the management and business models of Cathay Pacific and Hong Kong Express were complementary. The merger would allow the merging parties to have a more comprehensive product line and benefit from economies of scope. At the same time, they would also be able to enhance each other's competitiveness through the sharing of resources and upgrade the overall efficiency of their air transportation services. As a consequence, Taiwanese travelers would be able to pay lower fares to enjoy better convenience and service quality. For this reason, the FTC concluded that the overall economic benefits of the merger would outweigh the disadvantages from competition restraints and did not prohibit the merger by citing Article 13(1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Merger between Advantech and OMRON Nohgata Not Prohibited

The FTC decided at the 1419th Commissioners' Meeting on Jan. 16, 2019 not to prohibit the merger between Advantech Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Advantech) and Japanese company OMRON Nohgata Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as OMRON Nohgata) by citing Article 13(1) of the Fair Trade Act.

Advantech and its wholly-owned subsidiary intended to acquire over one third of the shares of OMRON Nohgata. The condition complied with the merger patterns described in Subparagraphs 2 and 5 of Article 10(1) of the Fair Trade Act. At the same time, the sales of both merging parties in the previous fiscal year also achieved the merger-filing threshold specified in Subparagraph 3 of Article 11(1) of the Fair Trade Act while the proviso in Article 12 of the same act was not applicable. Hence, the merger notification was filed.

Advantech was mainly a producer of industrial computers, embedded boards and computer cases, and OMRON Nohgata specialized in the production of embedded boards and systems. Therefore, the case was a horizontal merger. Domestic industrial computer makers exported most of their products. International trade barriers were low and suppliers and customers existed around the world. It was easy for trading counterparts to choose or change trading partners. The merging parties faced competition from at least a dozen domestic and foreign enterprises.

After the merger, the increase in the market share of Advantech would be limited. The market would remain rather competitive and it was unlikely that Advantech could grow big and monopolize the market. In fact, the company's intention was simply to use the marketing experience of OMRON Nohgata to enhance the competitiveness of its products, expand the Japanese market and strengthen its capacity to compete with large international suppliers. Furthermore, OMRON Nohgata never marketed its products in the domestic market before the merger and would not do so either after the merger. In other words, the merger would not have any impact on the domestic market structure and level of competition.

There were no market entry barriers in the industrial computer industry as a result of laws and regulations, the amount of capital required or tariffs. After the merger, there would be no entry barriers in the relevant market, while trading counterparts or potential trading counterparts would still have countervailing power to keep the merging parties from raising their product prices or service charges. The impact of the merger on the industrial computer product market would be slight. In the end, the FTC concluded that the merger would not lead to significant disadvantages from horizontal competition restraints and decided not to prohibit the merger by citing Article 13(1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Shanghe Water Purifiers in Violation of the Fair Trade Act by Adopting Deceptive Measures to Market Water Purifiers

The FTC decided at the 1416th Commissioners' Meeting on Dec. 26, 2018 that Shanghe Water Purifiers Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Shanghe Water Purifiers) had violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act by holding raffle activities to obtain the personal information of attendees as well as by concealing its intention to market products and important transaction information to mislead consumers into purchasing water purifier accessory products. The overall marketing practice was deceptive and obviously unfair conduct. Therefore, the FTC cited the first section of Article 42 of the Fair Trade Act, ordered the company to immediately cease the unlawful act, and also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$150,000.

Between January and August 2018, Shanghe Water Purifiers held several raffle activities. The raffle tickets distributed carried the wording "Round 1: Sponsoring Supplier Prize—high-quality water purifier and dispenser" and "Round 2: 3C household appliance winners to be drawn out at the end of the activity and all prizes free of charge." It caused people attending the activities to expect to win prizes and to be lucky. However, the FTC's investigation revealed that there were restrictions with regard to the prizes of the raffle activities. Shanghe Water Purifiers unilaterally decided that the drawing of 3C household appliance prizes would depend on the willingness of water purifier winners to have the devices installed and pay for the installation.

When consumers shop for water purifiers, the cost is not the only consideration. The cost of filter replacement is also a factor to be considered. When Shanghe Water Purifiers called to inform private

citizens they had won water purifiers, it did disclose the value of the water purifier and acquire the winners' consent to pay the amount needed. Nevertheless, the actual purchase price of the water purifier and the price that the company told the winners were very different. It caused people to have wrong expectations and the mentality of feeling happy to be lucky. Meanwhile, most people indicated that Shanghe Water Purifiers had not disclosed the cost of filter replacement until after the installation of the water purifier when the company's employees started to push the filter replacement packages. Being unable to compare filter replacement prices at the time, they were caught due to the information asymmetry, but still made the transaction. As a consequence, disputes occurred later on.

Shanghe Water Purifiers used holding raffles to give away 3C household appliances as the bait, took advantage of the consumers' mentality of feeling happy to be lucky and concealed its purpose of selling water purifiers and filters. The practice was deceptive and obviously unfair conduct able to affect trading order in violation of Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act. Therefore, the FTC cited the first section of Article 42 of the Fair Trade Act and imposed an administrative fine of NT\$150,000 on the company.

In recent years, water purifier businesses have often adopted illegal approaches to market their water purifiers and have been sanctioned by the FTC. The FTC would like to remind consumers to be aware of such businesses that use the holding of raffle activities as a pretext for collecting consumers' personal information to push water purifiers and not be scammed. 

Eastern Home Shopping, Hosheng Technology and Philo Digital Posted False Advertisements in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1427th Commissioners' Meeting on Mar. 15, 2019 that Eastern Home Shopping and Leisure Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Eastern Home Shopping), Hosheng Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Hosheng Technology) and Philo Digital Co. Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as Philo Digital) had made a false and misleading representation with regard to quality of product when advertising to market a car battery backup power product on the Internet. The practice could also affect transaction decisions, and was in violation of Article 21(1) of the Fair Trade Act. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$50,000 on each company.

Eastern Home Shopping and Hosheng Technology posted advertisements on ETMall and Philo Digital advertised on its company website in order to market the "Philo LIP-PD10 plug-in lithium iron phosphate car battery backup system—the bee-humming version" and claimed the product could "double the lifespan of a battery," that the "use of the plug-in lithium iron phosphate car battery backup power system could reduce fuel consumption by 10%-20%," and "car batteries using the plug-in lithium iron phosphate car battery backup power system could last at least four years and those not using the plug-in lithium iron phosphate car battery backup power system would last less than 2 years." However, no test reports from any just and objective third party were provided to support the performance claimed in the

advertisements.

The advertisements were prepared by Philo Digital, the manufacturer of the product of concern. Philo Digital had only installed the product in its company vehicles for half a year. By recording the fuel efficiencies before and after installation, it came to the conclusion that the product was able to reduce fuel consumption by 10%-20%. The company indicated that starting the car engine would on each occasion consume 200 amperes. Since the product supplied 100 amperes, the car battery would only have to provide 100 amperes. Therefore, the company inferred that using the product could double the lifespan of the battery so that it would last at least four years.

However, there were many factors affecting the fuel consumption and lifespan of the car batteries, not least the weather, road condition, vehicle condition, driving habits, load and whether or not the air conditioning system was turned on. Therefore, the test results produced and the inference made by Philo Digital could not be regarded as reliable. Besides, the offenders never sent the product to be tested by the competent authority or by an objective and just institution and were unable to present credible research results or test reports to serve as evidence. Naturally, the FTC found it difficult to consider that the claim had its basis. Apparently, it was a false and misleading representation in violation of Article 21(1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

JE Best Posted False Advertisements in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1438th Commissioners' Meeting on May 29, 2019 that JE Best Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as JE Best) had violated Article 21(1) by claiming its "Blue Light Shield" anti-blue light screen protector had been "awarded patents in Taiwan, Japan, Germany and China for the blue light shielding technology" when marketing the product on its company website. The wording was a false and misleading representation with regard to quality of product and also could affect transaction decisions. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$50,000 on the company.

When marketing the "Blue Light Shield" anti-blue light screen protector on the company website in July 2018, JE Best posted the claim that the product had

been awarded "blue light shielding technology patents in Taiwan, Japan, Germany and China." However, the FTC's investigation revealed that the patents for the product in question (Utility Patents M461811 and M455622) had expired and had been revoked respectively in September 2016 and April 2017. The patents in other countries had also been invalidated because of the company's failure to pay the fees. However, JE Best continued to claim that the product had been awarded the aforesaid patents and also posted the patent certificates on its website. The practice could have caused the general public to have wrong perceptions or make wrong decisions. It was a violation of Article 21(1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

An Overview of the Development of Multi-level Marketing Enterprises in 2018

As the competent authority of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act, the FTC surveys the development of multi-level marketing enterprises each year to enhance the guidance for and administration of the multi-level marketing industry and understand the latest developments in multi-level marketing businesses in order to ensure that the industry is moving in the right direction. The latest survey indicates that the number of participants in the multi-level marketing industry, the number of participants collecting commissions and bonuses, and the average amount collected in 2018 were all higher than in the previous year. However, the total revenue of the industry was lower than that in the year before. With the growing accessibility of the Internet, the promotion of multi-level sales had become a common practice among multi-level marketing enterprises. Such marketing approaches are carried out through company websites, Facebook fan pages and online streaming.

The multi-marketing businesses surveyed on this occasion were those registered before the end of 2018. There were 457 businesses in total and 383 of them responded, yielding a response rate of 83.81%. After 22 multi-level marketing businesses that had not yet started operating and 15 businesses that had stopped or suspended operations were deducted, there remained 346 multi-level marketing businesses in operation in 2018. These businesses constituted a valid sample for the statistical analysis. A summary of the outcome of the survey is as follows:

1. The number of and overview of participants

- (1) As of the end of 2018, there were 3.0838 million people participating in multi-level marketing, an increase of 91.2 thousand people compared to the 2.9926 million participants at the end of 2017. After the number of people repeatedly joining one or two or more multi-level marketing businesses is taken into account, the number of participants at the end of 2018 was 3.0487 million, growing by 188.7 thousand people compared to the 2.860 million participants at the end of 2017.
- (2) The percentage of participation (the ratio of participants to the total population of 23.589 million people in the country at the end of 2018) was about 12.92%. In other words, on average, 1,292 out of every 10,000 people participated in multi-level marketing, an increase of 0.79% compared to the 12.13% at the end of 2017.
- (3) In 2018, there were 962.2 thousand new participants, accounting for 31.20% of the total number of participants (3.0838 million people), and an increase of 5,800 people compared to the 956.4 thousand new participants in 2017.
- (4) According to the data provided by the surveyed enterprises, 443.2 thousand participants dropped out in 2018. They accounted for 14.37% of the total participants (3.0838 million). Compared to the 506.5 thousand dropping out in 2017, there was a decrease of 63.3 thousand.
- (5) In 2018, the number of female participants was 2.1584 million, accounting for 69.99% of the total participants (3.0838 million), increasing by 1.67% compared to the 68.32% in 2017. Female participants continued to constitute the main workforce in multi-level marketing.
- (6) According to the data provided by the surveyed enterprises, participants ranging between 45 and

64 years of age formed the largest group, totaling 741 thousand, followed by the group of 734.2 thousand participants between 20 and 44 years of age. The two other groups of participants over 65 years old and between 7 and 19 amounted to 221.7 thousand and 11.3 thousand.

(7) In 2018, 159 multi-level marketing businesses, or 45.95% of the total number of multi-level marketing enterprises, recruited 11.2 thousand people with limited capacity for civil conduct (over 7 but under 20 years of age and single) as participants, mainly to sell nutritional foods.

2. Total output value and business scales of multi-level marketing businesses

(1) According to the data provided by the 346 multi-level marketing enterprises, the total revenue of the industry in 2018 was 83.027 billion New Taiwan dollars (the same currency applies hereinafter), decreasing by 5.592 billion, or 6.31%, compared to the 88.619 billion dollars in 2017, mainly because some businesses encountered management crises. Judged by product types, sales of nutritional foods and skincare products dropped the most.

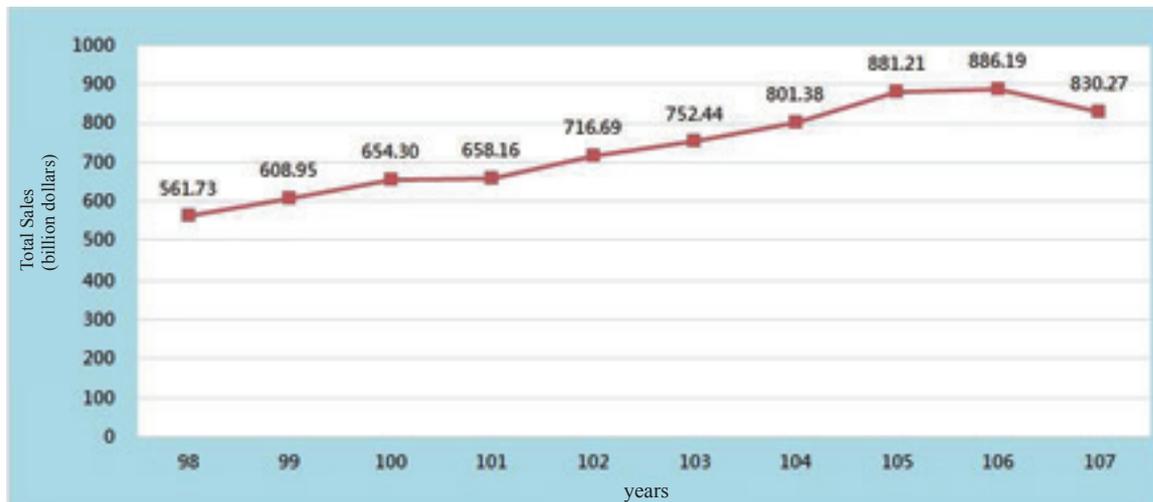


Fig.1 Total Sales of Multi-level Businesses from 2009 to 2018

(2) 21 multi-level marketing businesses, or 6.07% of the total number of multi-level marketing businesses, had annual sales of NT\$1 billion or more. The total sales of these businesses amounted to NT\$60.714 billion, accounting for 73.13% of the annual sales of all the multi-level marketing businesses.

(3) 57 businesses had annual sales of more than NT\$100 million but less than NT\$1 billion. The sales of these businesses totaled NT\$17.239 billion, accounting for 20.76% of the total sales of all the multi-level marketing businesses.

(4) There were 268 businesses, or 77.64% of the total number of multi-level marketing businesses, with annual sales below NT\$100 million. Their sales added up to NT\$5.074 billion, accounting for 6.11% of the total annual sales of all the multi-level marketing businesses.

3. Multi-level marketing products and purchase costs

(1) In 2018, nutritional products continued to be the best-selling items and their sales totaled NT\$50.370 billion (60.67%), followed by NT\$13.024 billion (15.69%) for beauty and skincare products, and

NT\$4.473 billion (5.39%) for cleaning products. These three types of products accounted for 81.75% of the total sales. However, the sales of nutritional foods and skincare products respectively decreased by 3.072 billion dollars and 3.087 billion dollars compared to the figures for 2017. As for cleaning products, sales went up by 108 million dollars compared to the 2017 data. When observed according to the place of origin of multi-level marketing products, businesses marketing both domestically produced and imported products recorded NT\$52.788 billion in sales (63.58% of the total sales of all the multi-level marketing businesses), followed by NT\$18.458 billion (22.23%) for businesses selling only domestic products, and NT\$11.781 billion (14.19%) for businesses selling only imported products.

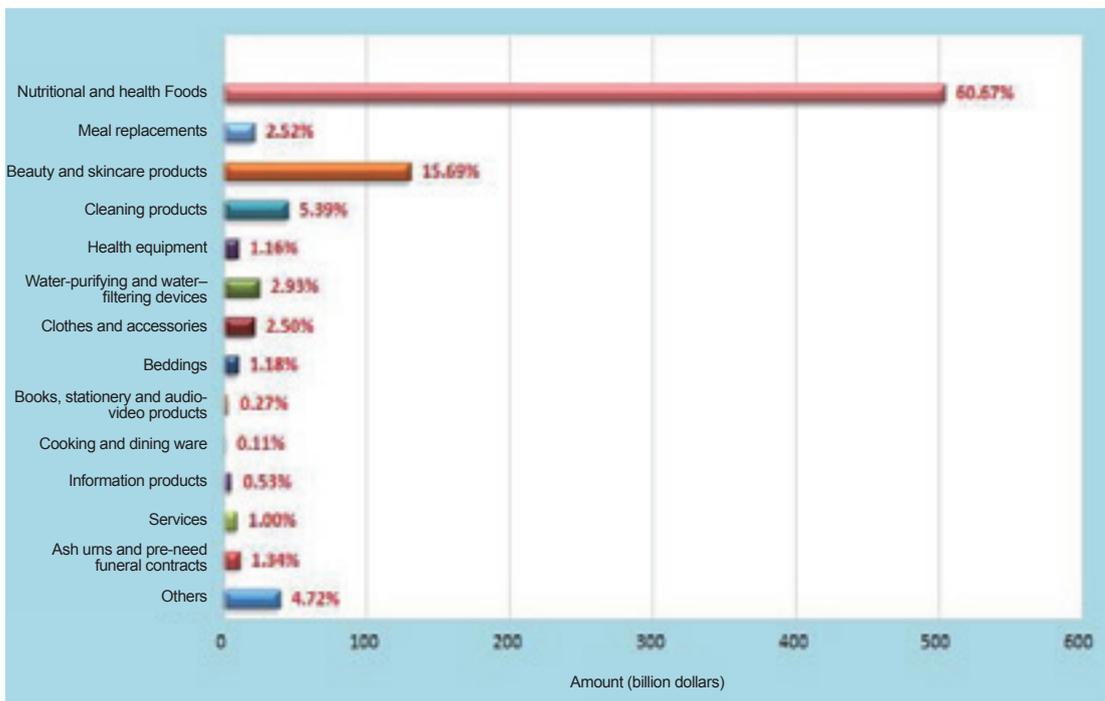


Fig.2 Ratios of Multi-level Marketing Products(Services) to the Total Sales of All Multi-level Businesses in 2018

(2) In 2018, the purchase (production) costs of multi-level businesses totaled NT\$25.172 billion dollars which accounted for 30.32% of the total sales.

4. Use of online marketing by multi-level marketing businesses

(1) In 2018, 185 multi-level marketing businesses used the Internet for marketing, accounting for 53.47% of the total multi-level marketing businesses. Among them, 177 businesses, or 51.16%, accepted online order placements and 143 businesses, or 41.33%, had set up online shopping malls for participants to make purchases. Meanwhile, 135 businesses, or 39.02%, had established online shopping channels and online shopping malls.

(2) In 2018, 206 businesses, or 59.54% of the total number of businesses in the industry, promoted their multi-level marketing operations online. The 185 businesses, or 53.47%, that used their company websites to market products formed the largest group, followed by 49 businesses, or 14.16%, that marketed their products on their Facebook fan pages. Meanwhile, 46 businesses, or

13.29%, adopted online streaming to promote their multi-level marketing operations, indicating that the use of the Internet to promote multi-level marketing had become increasingly common in recent years.

5. Issuance of commissions (bonuses) and the numbers and ratios of participants placing orders

- (1) In 2018, multi-level marketing businesses issued commissions (bonuses) that totaled NT\$38.881 billion, accounting for 46.83% of the total sales, an increase of 6.04% compared to the 40.79% in 2017. 75 businesses (21.68%) issued commissions (bonuses) that accounted for between 40% and 50% of their annual sales, followed by 67 businesses (19.36%) that issued commissions (bonuses) making up between 30% and 40% of their annual sales. A further 58 businesses (16.76%) issued commissions (bonuses) that accounted for between 20% and 30% of their annual sales.
- (2) In 2018, 2.135 million participants, accounting for 69.25% of the total number of participants, placed orders and 837 thousand participants, or 27.15%, collected commissions and bonuses. On average, each participant received 46,427 dollars in commissions and/or bonuses, an increase of 961 dollars compared to the 45,466 dollars in 2017.
- (3) In 2018, 596.8 thousand female participants [or 71.27% of the number of people collecting commissions (bonuses)] collected commissions (bonuses) totaling NT\$25.359 billion (or 65.22% of the total amount collected). A total of 240.6 thousand male participants [or 28.73% of the number of people collecting commissions (bonuses)] collected commissions (bonuses) totaling NT\$13.522 billion (or 34.78% of the total amount collected). At the same time, in 240 businesses (69.36%), females made up the majority of the top ten collectors of commissions (bonuses).

6. Viewpoints about business in the future

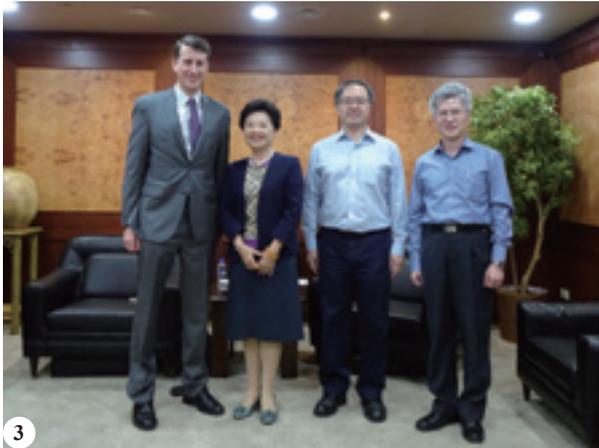
- (1) Regarding future business management, 144 multi-level marketing businesses (41.62%) believed that sales in 2019 would be better and 148 businesses (42.77%) thought that business would be about the same. These two groups together accounted for 84.39% of businesses, indicating that multi-level marketing businesses were generally optimistic about business management in the future.
- (2) As for the problems that multi-level marketing businesses were likely to encounter in the future, market recessions topped the list (56.65% of the total number of businesses), followed by 45.66% of businesses that thought that threats from illegal multi-level marketing operations would be the problem, and then, in descending order, a worsening of competition between similar products (43.93%), dwindling numbers of participants (40.46%) and gradual market saturation (32.37%).
- (3) As to the problems that multi-level marketing businesses encountered or needed assistance with the most, counseling service with regard to multi-level marketing regulations and precedents ranked No. 1 with 207 businesses, or 59.83% of the total number of businesses, followed by 180 businesses, or 52.02%, requiring counseling service regarding multi-level marketing operation filing procedures. The numbers of businesses needing legal counseling services associated with the Multi-level Marketing Protection Foundation and those seeking assistance with training for participants were respectively 137 (or 39.60% of the total number of businesses) and 122 (or 35.26%). The number of businesses needing counseling service regarding the Personal Information Protection Act was only 76 (or 21.97%).

FTC Activities in July and August 2019

- ▲ On Jul. 4, the FTC gave a presentation on “Various Aspects of Trading Traps” at the Gukeng Township Office in Yunlin County.
- ▲ On Jul. 19, the FTC gave a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Regulations on Multi-level Marketing” in Taichung City.
- ▲ On Jul. 19, Lawyer Matt Liu of Tsar & Tsai Law Firm gave a lecture on “Challenges Brought by Artificial Intelligence for Competition Law” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Jul. 26, a staff member of the FTC lectured on competition regulations at the franchise operation workshop held by the Marketing Business Division of Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Taiwan in Chiayi City.
- ▲ On Aug. 1, Professor Daniel Sokol of the Levin College of Law of the University of Florida gave a lecture on “Platform War” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Aug. 2, the FTC held a workshop on “Development of the Fresh Milk Industry and Fair Trade” in Tainan City.
- ▲ On Aug. 16, the FTC gave a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Auto Advertising” in Taoyuan City.
- ▲ On Aug. 22, the FTC gave a presentation entitled “Have You Understood the Knacks about Franchising before Contract Signature?” in Taipei City.
- ▲ On Aug. 30, Professor Chen Ronglong of the School of Law of Fu Jen Catholic University gave a lecture on “The Present and Past of Multi-level Marketing in Taiwan—the Opportunities and Challenges Brought by Multi-level Marketing” at the invitation of the FTC.



1.The FTC giving a presentation on “Various Aspects of Trading Traps” at the Gukeng Township Office in Yunlin County
 2.Lawyer Matt Liu of Tsar & Tsai Law Firm giving a lecture on “Challenges Brought by Artificial Intelligence for Competition Law”



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- 3. Chairperson Huang Mei-Ying (second from left) having a conversation with Professor Daniel Sokol (first from left) of the Levin College of Law of the University of Florida after the lecture on "Platform War"
- 4. The FTC holding a workshop on "Development of the Fresh Milk Industry and Fair Trade" in Tainan City
- 5. The FTC giving a presentation on the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Auto Advertising" in Taoyuan City
- 6. Professor Chen Ronglong of the School of Law of Fu Jen Catholic University giving a lecture on "The Present and Past of Multi-level Marketing in Taiwan—the Opportunities and Challenges Brought by Multi-level Marketing"

FTC International Exchanges in July and August 2019

- ▲ On Jul. 9 and 10, Chairperson Huang Mei-Ying led a delegation to attend the “15th East Asia Top Level Officials’ Meeting on Competition Policy” and the “12th East Asia Conference on Competition Law and Policy” held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia.
- ▲ On Aug. 26 and 27, the FTC attended the APEC “Second Economic Committee Meeting” held in Puerto Varas, Chile.



1. Chairperson Huang Mei-Ying leading a delegation to attend the “15th East Asia Top Level Officials’ Meeting on Competition Policy” and the “12th East Asia Conference on Competition Law and Policy” held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia
2. Chairperson Huang Mei-Ying giving a presentation during the first session “The Latest Developments in National Competition Law and Policy” of the “15th East Asia Top Level Officials’ Meeting on Competition Policy”
3. Chairperson Huang Mei-Ying participating in the general discussion during the first session “The Latest Developments in National Competition Law and Policy” of the “15th East Asia Top Level Officials’ Meeting on Competition Policy”
4. The FTC attending the APEC “Second Economic Committee Meeting” held in Puerto Varas, Chile

Taiwan FTC Newsletter

Publisher	Huang, Mei-Ying
Editor- in-Chief	Hu, Kuang-Yu
Deputy Editor-in-Chief	Hu, Tzu-Shun
Co-editor	Cho, Chiu-Jung Chiu, Shu-Fen Yang, Chia-Hui Wu, Ting-Hung Yeh, Tien-Fu Chen, Yuhn-Shan Li, Yueh-Chiao Hsueh, Kuo-Chin
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: https://www.ftc.gov.tw Telephone: 886-2-2351-7588 Fax: 886-2-2397-5075 E-mail: michelle@ftc.gov.tw
Date of Publication	October 2019
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



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ISSN 2070124-1



9 772070 124009

GPN:2009700036
PRICE:NT\$15