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CLCT Violated the Fair Trade Act by Obstructing New Cable TV Services from Competing

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,351st Commissioners' Meeting on Sep. 27, 2017 that Chuan Lian Cable Television Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as CLCT) had violated Subparagraph 3 of Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act by offering low prices to entice subscribers in the Sanchong and Luzhou Districts of New Taipei City in order to obstruct new cable TV services from entering the market and competing. The conduct was likely to restrict competition and the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$1 million on the company.

The FTC's investigation indicated that CLCT accounted for 50.31% of the cable TV service market in the Sanchong and Luzhou Districts of New Taipei City and enjoyed considerable market power. Between July and August in 2016, the company released the "True Hero" and "Target" packages, respectively, to offer special deals of a "zero monthly charge for one year" and a "zero charge for the first year and subscription for three months to obtain three months free of charge (averaging NT\$83.3 per month) in the second year". The FTC's inspection of related data showed that the special offers were apparently incomparable to the company's average variable costs in the three recent years. Moreover, the fee was obviously much lower than the amount the company had charged in the past (NT\$500, the upper limit approved by the New Taipei City Government). The standard was far from commensurable to the charges of other cable TV services in the same area.

The time point at which CLCT offered the special packages happened to be after some new cable TV services had entered

the relevant market. The company had never made such offers and the offers were mainly targeted at subscribers who had switched to competitors (primarily new cable TV services) as the result of a price war. The offers did not apply to existing subscribers. Therefore, the intention was to entice the subscribers of new cable TV services in order to obstruct the new services from competing. The special offers had already affected the normal decisions of trading counterparts and had ended up causing new cable services to lose customers and even refund those who terminated their subscriptions. In the meantime, CLCT also stipulated clauses in subscription agreements to deter subscribers from switching to its competitors and thus build a shield against competition from new cable TV services. Without question, the practice had a disadvantageous effect on performance competition

in the relevant market.

In the short term, it seemed that CLCT's special offers allowed consumers to enjoy watching cable TV free of charge for one year. However, new cable TV services would probably withdraw from the relevant market as a consequence. There would be no new competitors and the relevant market would once again become oligopolistic just as before when cross-region competition was made legal. In the end, competition and consumers' interests in the relevant market would be jeopardized. After assessing the market power of CLCT in the relevant market and the likelihood of competition restraint because of the negative effect of the company's practices in regard to competition and consumers' interests in the market of concern, the FTC concluded that the conduct had been in violation of Subparagraph 3 of Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act. 

Extreme Networks Taiwan Engaged in Discriminatory Treatment without Justification in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,351st Commissioners' Meeting on Sep. 27, 2017 that Extreme Networks Inc. Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as Extreme Networks Taiwan) had violated Subparagraph 2 of Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act by giving special price support to only one supplier in a procurement project tender in order to ensure that the supplier could win the contract. It was discriminatory treatment without justification and likely to restrain competition. In addition to ordering the company to immediately cease the unlawful act, the FTC also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$1 million.

Extreme Networks Inc. (hereinafter referred to as Extreme) manufactured network switches and sold its products through agents to downstream suppliers who then resold them to end customers. Extreme Networks Taiwan was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Extreme and the sales representative in the country. Extreme's "Asia-Pacific Special Project Booking Plan" was to be "localized" and Extreme Networks Taiwan therefore established the "Extreme Special Project Booking Regulations" in which it was specified that agents or downstream suppliers had to file with Extreme Networks Taiwan "special project prices" they intended to offer before actually participating in procurement project tenders. Then, according to the sequence of applications filed by downstream suppliers, Extreme Networks Taiwan would determine whether the company would give its special price support. Normally, Extreme Networks Taiwan would give its special price support to only one downstream supplier in each network equipment procurement tender. The other suppliers could only offer regular prices even if they had applied in advance.

The FTC's investigation revealed that several downstream suppliers had expressed through agents

to Extreme Networks Taiwan their interest in bidding for the 2015 "Taoyuan Campus Network Equipment Procurement Project" put out to tender by the National Taipei University of Business. However, Extreme Networks Taiwan only gave its special price support to one supplier. Under such circumstances, the supplier having the support was naturally more likely than others to win the bid. It was discriminatory treatment. Meanwhile, the contents of correspondence between Extreme Networks Taiwan and the downstream supplier to whom the special price support was given indicated that Extreme Networks Taiwan did so to ensure that the supplier would not be threatened by other bidders in the bidding process. It was not the result of any justifiable cause such as market supply and demand, cost difference, transaction amount or credit risk.

In a normal tender, the unit putting the project out to tender would choose the winning bidder after bidding and price comparison. By giving different prices to suppliers partaking in the same tender, Extreme Networks Taiwan pre-decided the winner before bidding and price comparison and the decision was made according to non-competitive factors such as the sequence of applications and the length of period of the business relationship. The normal principle of "offering a more advantageous price or transaction conditions to win a business opportunity in a tender" was thus distorted. At the same time, the practice also deprived the end customer of the advantage of getting a better offer as a consequence of price competition between the bidders. For this reason, the FTC concluded that the conduct of Extreme Networks Taiwan was discriminatory treatment likely to restrain competition in violation of Subparagraph 2 of Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act. 

Alterna International Imposed Resale Price Restrictions on Retailers in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,332nd Commissioners' Meeting on May 17, 2017 that Alterna International Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Alterna International) had violated Article 19 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by restricting the resale prices of beauty salons for the company's Moroccanoil series. In addition to ordering the company to immediately cease the unlawful act, the FTC also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$150,000.

Beauty salons signed contracts with Alterna International to sell the company's Moroccanoil, shampoos and conditioners. They bought the products outright. However, Alterna International stipulated in sales licensing agreements for various products provisions to forbid the beauty salons from engaging in price competition; otherwise, the company had the right to terminate the license and discontinue supply. Alterna International's sales personnel also paid visits to the beauty salons to inspect and remind them or to request or suggest that they sell the Moroccanoil products according to the prices set by the company. Promotional prices could not be any lower than 90% of the suggested prices. Alterna International contested

that the measure was to ensure price consistency to prevent malicious competition in the relevant market. However, the FTC could not accept the excuse as a justifiable reason for the company to restrict the resale prices of beauty salons.

Alterna International used the provisions set forth in the sales licensing agreements for various products to restrict the resale prices of beauty salons. At the same time, its sales personnel also requested and reminded the beauty salons or suggested that they maintain product prices at certain levels. The practice made it impossible for beauty salons to determine their product prices in accordance with the competition they faced, their management strategies, and cost structures. It weakened intra-brand price competition between different retail outlets while the conduct could not be justified as being in order to promote competition. Hence, the FTC concluded that Alterna International had violated Article 19 (1) of the Fair Trade Act and therefore sanctioned the company according to the first section of Article 40 (1) of the same act. 

Qualcomm Violated the Fair Trade Act by Obstructing Other Enterprises from Competing

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,353rd Commissioners' Meeting that US-based Qualcomm Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as Qualcomm), which had monopolistic status in the CDMA, WCDMA and LTE mobile communications standard baseband chip market, had violated Subparagraph 1 of Article 9 of the Fair Trade Act by refusing to license its patents to competitors, supplying chips only to businesses signing licensing agreements, and signing with specific businesses contracts that included exclusionary terms as the condition for the company to give transaction discounts. Overall, it was an unfair management practice which directly or indirectly obstructed other enterprises from competing in the baseband chip market. In addition to imposing an administrative fine of NT\$23.4 billion on the company, the FTC also requested that Qualcomm cease (1) applying the contract provisions which required competitors to disclose sensitive business information including chip prices, customer lists, sales quantities and product model numbers; (2) applying the parts supply contract provisions specifying that no chips would be supplied to cell phone makers that did not sign the licensing agreement; and (3) applying the contract provisions that included exclusionary terms as the condition for the company to give transaction discounts. At the same time, the FTC also requested that Qualcomm notify within 30 days after receiving the disposition competitors in the chip market and cell phone makers that they could turn in proposals within 60 days for content addition or amendment to patented technology licensing agreements with the company. After receiving such proposals, Qualcomm would consult with such businesses under the principle of good will, good faith and integrity. The range of consultation would cover, but would not be

limited to, contract provisions considered by such businesses as unfair as indicated in the disposition, and such businesses could not be restricted from going to court or to an independent third party arbiter for a solution to the discrepancies. Furthermore, after receiving the disposition, Qualcomm had to report the results of consultations with the said businesses every 6 months and also file the outcome with the FTC within 30 days after completion of contract content addition or amendment or the signing of new agreements.

The FTC initiated an ex officio investigation into the case in mid-February 2015. As Taiwan was a major cell phone producer with a complete supply chain encompassing chip production, cell phone manufacturing and cell phone sales, the aspects involved were extremely extensive. The investigation had to cover over 20 domestic and foreign cell phone makers (including those manufacturing under their own brand names and for others), chip suppliers and communications equipment businesses. The FTC also solicited opinions from the authorities of related industries and research institutes and exchanged ideas and experiences with the competition authorities of other countries.

Mobile communications is a type of wireless communications. To achieve the purpose of communications and data transmission, terminal devices (cell phones) that comply with the corresponding communications and data transmission protocols and built-in key components needed for communications and data transmission are required, and baseband chips are an example of such components. After 2005 when 3G mobile communications services were launched in Taiwan,

the mainstream standard chips included CDMA and WCDMA. Since 2014 when 4G communications services were introduced, LTE has been the mainstream standard. The communications standards of different generations are not intersubstitutable but are downward compatible. Makers of standard baseband chips need to acquire patent licensing for different technical standards. In this case, the production and marketing of mobile communications standard baseband chips were closely associated with CDMA, WCDMA and LTE patents.

The FTC's investigation showed that due to its possession of a considerable number of standard essential patents associated with CDMA, WCDMA and LTE mobile communications, Qualcomm had a monopolistic status in the CDMA, WCDMA and LTE mobile communications standard baseband chip market. In taking advantage of its dominance, Qualcomm refused to license competitors to use its mobile communications standard essential patents to prevent the patents from becoming exhausted at the standard baseband chip level and also to increase the transaction costs of cell phone makers and competitors by demanding that they pay licensing fees before using the patents in end devices. Standard baseband chips would not be provided unless cell phone makers signed patent licensing agreements. As a consequence, cell phone makers had no choice but to accept licensing conditions more advantageous to Qualcomm. The company then offered licensing fee discounts to entice its principal trading counterparts to accept exclusionary terms in order to force its competitors to have no or only a few business opportunities because they could not obtain licensing or were in a disadvantageous position in relation to price competition. Under such circumstances, competitors only had the option of signing agreements with Qualcomm that included stipulations requiring them to provide sensitive information such as their chip prices, lists of their customers and their sales quantities. By refusing to license or supply standard baseband chips to

competitors unless they signed agreements including restrictive provisions and offering licensing fee discounts to specific businesses provided that they accepted exclusionary terms, Qualcomm caused the chip prices of its competitors to rise and thus made it less interesting for trading counterparts to purchase standard baseband chips from the competitors. The practice excluded competitors from competing and the company's business was further secured. The overall management pattern of Qualcomm ensured, maintained and reinforced the company's dominance, but was harmful to competition in the standard baseband chip market and also evidently and seriously jeopardized the competition order in the country.

The unlawful act lasted for at least 7 years. During that period, Qualcomm collected around NT\$400 billion in licensing fees from domestic enterprises which purchased standard baseband chips totaling about US\$30 billion from the company. As the amount gained by Qualcomm from sales of products or services during the period of unlawful conduct exceeded NT\$100 million, it was a serious offense. Hence, after assessing the motives and purposes behind the unlawful act, the inappropriate profit expected, the level of harm done to the CDMA, WCDMA and LTE standard baseband chip market, the duration of the unlawful practice, the profit gained as a result, as well as the business scale of the company, its management condition, sales, market status, past violations, and the company's level of remorse and cooperativeness throughout the investigation and culpability, the FTC fined Qualcomm in accordance with the "Regulations for Calculation of Administrative Fines for Serious Violations of Articles 9 and 15 of the Fair Trade Act". The fine was the highest the FTC had imposed since the agency came into being. The FTC hoped the sanction could help deter businesses from engaging in unfair competition and shape a better environment for decent competition in the mobile communications industry. 

Fong Ling Internet Technology and Xiao Pi Internet Technology Violated the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,330th Commissioners' Meeting on May 3, 2017 that Fong Ling Internet Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Fong Ling Internet Technology), a multi-level marketing business, had violated Article 7 (1) of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act by changing its sales system and product items before filing with the FTC, and also violated Subparagraph 1 of Article 14 of the same act for including in the participation contract content not entirely accurate and inconsistent with the information previously filed with the FTC. The company had also violated Article 24 of the same act by failing to process participant withdrawals and refunding within the statutory period after contract cancellation or termination and Article 20 (2) and 21 (2) were applicable *mutatis mutandis* for the offense. Therefore, the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$3.8 million on Fong Ling Internet Technology. Meanwhile, Xiao Pi Internet Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Xiao Pi Internet Technology), another multi-level marketing business, violated Article 6 (1) of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act by not filing with the FTC before starting operation. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$300,000 on the company.

According to the information Fong Ling Internet Technology filed with the FTC, the company's "gold-class membership" courses and "diamond-class membership" courses were to be 9 hours and 16 hours, respectively. However, starting in January 2016, the total hours of the gold-class membership were reduced to 3 hours while the diamond-class membership courses became 6 hours which were inconsistent with the information filed. In the

meantime, for the "new member recommendation contest" conducted from Aug. 1 to 18, 2016, Fong Ling Internet Technology awarded from 200 to 5,000 company shares to its participants depending on the number of new diamond-class participants they recommended. The incentives given involved commissions, bonuses and other economic benefits as well as a change in the prize money issued, yet the company never filed with the FTC before commencing the activity. The 2 aforesaid practices were in violation of Article 7 (1) of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act. Moreover, Fong Ling Internet Technology filed with the FTC on Mar. 22, 2016 that it would change its 6 beginner-level Internet marketing courses to 1 hour each, but the contract signed with participants on Mar. 23, 2016 indicated that the courses were 2 hours each which was inconsistent with the information filed. Therefore, the content of the participation contract that Fong Ling Internet Technology signed with participants was not entirely accurate and the company violated Subparagraph 1 of Article 14 of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act.

To expand business, multi-level marketing operations are often proactive and organized in finding new participants. Because of their lack of understanding of the nature, organization, products and bonus systems of multilevel marketing businesses, people were likely to join multi-level marketing schemes on impulse as a result of pressure from friends and relatives or not thinking clearly. To allow people the opportunity to reconsider after participation, it is set forth in Article 20 (1) of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act that any participant may rescind or terminate the participation contract by giving the

multi-level enterprise notice in writing within 30 days after entering into such a contract. Even if the 30-day period has expired, a participant may at any time still terminate the contract by writing according to Article 21 (1) of the same act. The FTC's investigation revealed that a number of participants canceled and terminated their contracts with Fong Ling Internet Technology between July and August 2016, but the company never processed the withdrawals and product returns within 30 days after contract cancellation or termination. Therefore, Fong Ling Internet Technology also violated Article 24 of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act and Articles 20 (2) and 21 (2) were applicable *mutatis mutandis*.

As for Xiao Pi Internet Technology, this was a

company founded by several high-level participants of Fong Ling Internet Technology. The company was officially registered on Sep. 12, 2016, but its application notice and order forms had already been sent out via "Line" to make the company's sales system and products known on Sep. 1 of the same year. Some participants had also already paid to join the organization, yet Xiao Pi Internet Technology did not file with the FTC until Oct. 5 of the same year. Apparently, Xiao Pi Internet Technology did not file its multi-level marketing business with the FTC before starting operation. The conduct was in violation of Article 6 (1) of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act. 

Shin Ruenn Development and Hi-Yes International Posted False Advertisements in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,348th Commissioners' meeting on Sep. 6, 2017 that Shin Ruenn Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Shin Ruenn Development) and Hi-Yes International Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Hi-Yes International) had violated Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by using dotted lines to mark the balconies as part of the interior in an advertisement for the "Shin Ruenn Feng Tsai" housing project. The practice was a false and misleading representation with regard to use and content of product and could also affect transaction decisions. Therefore, the FTC imposed administrative fines of NT\$700,000 on Shin Ruenn Development and NT\$500,000 on Hi-Yes International.

When marketing the "Shin Ruenn Feng Tsai" housing project located in Danshui District of New Taipei City, Shin Ruenn Development and Hi-Yes International used dotted lines to mark the balcony as part of the bedroom in the model home. Shin Ruenn Development admitted that marking the balcony as part of the interior was inconsistent with the approved plan; therefore, the advertisement was false because it did not comply with building regulations and the

company had never applied to the building authority for permission to change the balcony space to be part of the interior space. Meanwhile, according to the Public Works Department of New Taipei City, as set forth in Articles 39 and 87 of the Building Act, if the engineering at a construction site failed to comply with the plan originally approved, the builder was required to make changes so that the engineering would be consistent with the original plan or apply for permission for a change of design. In this case, changing balcony space into interior space involved increasing the floor space. However, as indicated in the approved blueprint, there was no more floor area ratio to allow the change. Hence, the FTC concluded that the advertisement was inconsistent with the approved engineering plan and was likely to mislead consumers into believing that they could use the space as indicated. The difference from reality was difficult for the general public to accept and could also cause consumers to have wrong perceptions and make wrong decisions. It was a false and misleading representation in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Statistics on Cases in which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated

To ensure fair and reasonable competition order in the country, besides processing filed complaints, reviewing applications for concerted action approval and merger notifications, and replying to legal interpretation requests, the FTC also initiates ex officio investigations to look into activities suspected of being in violation of laws and regulations under its jurisdiction or likely to endanger the public interest. In 2017, the FTC initiated ex officio investigations in 328 cases, reviewed 431 cases (including 103 cases that remained unclosed at the end of 2016) and completed 338 cases. The average period of time taken for case closure was 132 days (Fig. 1). Between 1992 when the FTC was established and the end of 2017, there were 4,075 cases in which ex officio investigations were initiated, and 3,982 cases were closed with a closure rate reaching 97.7%.

Analyzed according to the handling results, sanctions against illegal conduct were decided in 80 cases involving ex officio investigations (23.7% of the total cases completed, with 80 dispositions issued and 94 enterprises sanctioned). No sanctions were handed down in 104 cases (30.8%). Administrative disposal was concluded in 2 cases (0.6%) and investigations were terminated in 135 cases (39.9%). Between 1992 when the FTC was established and the end of 2017, 3,982 cases involving ex officio investigations were completed. Sanctions were administered in 1,267 cases (31.8%) and 1,417 dispositions were issued to sanction 1,998 enterprises (Table 1).

Fig. 1 Average Number of Days Taken before Closure of Cases in which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated

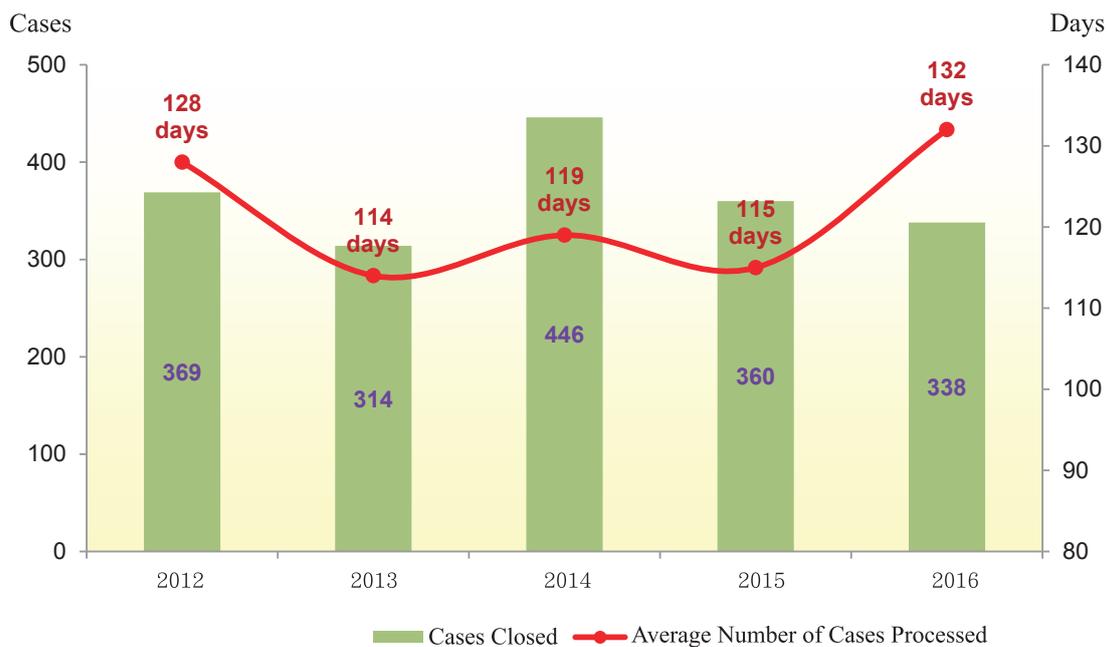


Table 1 Statistics on Results of Cases in which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated

Year	Sanction			No Sanction	Administrative Disposal	Termination of Investigation	Others
	No. of Cases	No. of Dispositions Issued	No. of Enterprises Sanctioned				
Total	1,267	1,417	1,998	1,181	118	1,055	361
1992 to 2012	835	966	1,399	582	109	439	190
2013	102	104	153	110	1	71	85
2014	67	68	100	99	3	125	20
2015	92	102	123	174	1	137	42
2016	91	97	129	112	2	148	7
2017	80	80	94	104	2	135	17

Note: The term “Others” refers to the same cases transferred from other agencies or cases consolidated after the FTC received complaints from private citizens.

In 2017, the FTC issued 80 dispositions in cases in which ex officio investigations were initiated and imposed fines that totaled NT\$23,492,050,000. Analyzed according to type of conduct (cases involving the violation of 2 or more articles are calculated repeatedly), there were 29 cases (36.3%) associated with the violation of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act, 28 cases (35.0%) involving false or misleading advertising, and 10 cases (12.5%) of deceptive or obviously unfair conduct (Figure 2). Judged by the amount of the fine, the NT\$23.4 billion imposed for violation of regulations against monopolistic practices (Qualcomm refusing to license competitors to use its patented technologies and demanding that they accept restrictive provisions) topped the list, followed by the NT\$26.85 million imposed for false or misleading advertising.

Figure 2 Number of Dispositions Issued in 2017 Cases in which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated – Classified by Type of Violation



FTC Activities in November and December 2017

- ▲ On Nov. 2, the FTC gave a lecture on “The Fair Trade Act and Analysis of Related Cases” at the New Taipei City Civil Service Training Center.
- ▲ On Nov. 3, 10 and 17, the FTC conducted the 2017 “Workshop on the Fair Trade Act and Cases for Central Taiwan Elite” at Taichung City Hall.
- ▲ On Nov. 14, the FTC conducted the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” for the teachers and students of the Department of Financial and Economic Law of Chung Yuan Christian University.
- ▲ On Nov. 16, the FTC conducted a presentation on “FTC Law Enforcement Regarding Cable TV Service Operators” in Taipei City.
- ▲ On Nov. 29, Professor Andy C. M. Chen of the Department of Financial and Economic Law of Chung Yuan Christian University gave a lecture on “The Revelation from the 2017 EU Court Decision in the Intel Case for the Economic Analysis Framework and Policy in the Review of Discount Cases” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Dec. 1, the FTC conducted the 24th “Academic Seminar on Competition Policy and Fair Trade Act” at the College of Social Sciences of National Taiwan University.
- ▲ On Dec. 15, the FTC conducted a training course on the “Competition Law Economic Analysis Manual—Exercises According to Actual Cases”.
- ▲ On Dec. 19, the FTC held the 2017 Second Workshop on “International Development of Competition Law and Case Studies”.



1. The FTC conducting the 2017 “Workshop on the Fair Trade Act and Cases for Central Taiwan Elite” at Taichung City Hall
2. The FTC conducting the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” for the teachers and students of the Department of Financial and Economic Law of Chung Yuan Christian University
3. The FTC conducting the 24th “Academic Seminar on Competition Policy and Fair Trade Act” at the College of Social Sciences of National Taiwan University
4. The FTC holding the 2017 Second Workshop on “International Development of Competition Law and Case Studies”

FTC International Exchanges in November and December 2017

- ▲ From Nov. 14 to 16, the FTC attended the “Competition Law Workshop-Market Studies” held by the OECD-Korea Policy Centre Competition Programme in Seoul.
- ▲ On Nov. 17, the FTC attended the “21st International Workshop on Competition Policy” held by the Korea Fair Trade Commission in Seoul.
- ▲ On Nov. 21 and 22, the FTC attended the “42nd Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference” in Tokyo, Japan.
- ▲ On Nov. 22, the FTC Commissioners Yen Ting-Tung, Kuo Shu-Jen and staff members called on the Japan Fair Trade Commission and held the “Taiwan-Japan Competition Authorities Bilateral Meeting” with the officials of the JFTC.
- ▲ From Dec. 4 to 8, the FTC Commissioner Chang Hung-Hao led a delegation to attend the OECD Competition Committee’s meetings, the “16th Global Forum on Competition” and the “Meeting of High-level Representatives of Asia-Pacific Competition Authorities” in Paris, France.
- ▲ On Dec. 13, 19 and 20, the FTC respectively attended the teleconferences held by the ICN Agency Effectiveness Working Group, the Unilateral Conduct Working Group and the Cartel Working Group Subgroup 2.



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1. The FTC attending the “Competition Law Workshop-Market Studies” held by the OECD-Korea Policy Centre Competition Programme in Seoul
2. The FTC Commissioners Yen Ting-Tung (4th from left) and Kuo Shu-Jen (3rd from right) and the officials of the JFTC

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

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