



NO 062

TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

2015.04

▶ Selected Cases

- ▶ Green Au Lait in Violation of Fair Trade Act for not Fully Disclosing Important Trading Information to Franchisees
- ▶ KAREA in Violation of Fair Trade Act for Restricting Members' Bid Prices
- ▶ Non-Prohibition of Merger between BASF Taiwan and Taiwan Sheen Soon
- ▶ Shun Sheng Enterprise in Violation of Fair Trade Act for Adopting Inappropriate Practices to Market Gas Pipe Shock Prevention Devices
- ▶ SAVE Automobiles in Violation of Fair Trade Act for False Advertising
- ▶ You Wei Construction in Violation of Fair Trade Act for False Advertising

▶ Regulation Report

The Newly Amended Fair Trade Act

▶ FTC Statistics

Statistics on Cases in Which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated

▶ FTC Activities

FTC Activities in January and February 2015

▶ FTC International Exchanges

FTC International Exchanges in January and February 2015

Green Au Lait in Violation of Fair Trade Act for not Fully Disclosing Important Trading Information to Franchisees

The FTC decided at the 1199th Commissioners' Meeting on Oct. 29, 2014 that Green Au Lait Dining Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Green Au Lait) had violated Article 24 of the Fair Trade Act for not fully disclosing important trading information in writing to franchisees before contract signature during the franchisee recruitment process. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$50,000 on the company and also ordered it to cease the aforesaid unlawful act.

During its franchisee recruitment, Green Au Lait did not fully disclose to franchisees important trading information including the expenses before operation, the content and validity of trademark rights, and the ratios of contract cancellation and termination in the same franchise system in the previous year in all counties and cities. The aforesaid information was closely associated with the amount of capital a franchisee needed to have, the cost of investment, profit margin, use of trademark rights, brand growth and stability, market scale changes, and franchisee business performance and risk, etc. Potential franchisees would be concerned about such information and would need it to assess whether they would sign the franchise contract or seek a different franchiser.

Being the side with an information advantage, Green Au Lait obstructed its trading counterparts from making the correct judgment by not fully disclosing such information in writing during the recruitment. The practice was obviously unfair to the trading counterparts or unspecified potential trading counterparts. By so doing, Green Au Lait also deprived its competitors of the opportunity to sign contracts with such franchisees. It was obviously unfair conduct able to affect trading order in violation of Article 24 of the Fair Trade Act. Therefore, the FTC made the above-mentioned decision.




KAREA in Violation of Fair Trade Act for Restricting Members' Bid Prices

The FTC decided at the 1201st Commissioners' Meeting on Nov. 12, 2014 that the Kaohsiung Association of Real Estate Appraisers (hereinafter referred to as KAREA) had violated the regulation set forth in the Fair Trade Act against concerted actions for restricting its members from determining their own bid prices. The FTC ordered KAREA to immediately cease the unlawful act and also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$400,000.

The FTC received a complaint accusing KAREA of violating the Fair Trade Act by restricting its members from deciding their bid prices. The FTC's investigation showed that KAREA in 2004 established its Member Self-discipline Agreement in which there was a regulation against members' "reduction of appraisal fees by a large margin." However, the meaning of "reduction of appraisal fees by a large margin" was not defined in the agreement. As a result, price-undercutting competition between members remained an unresolved issue. KAREA therefore made the decision during its 7th Directors & Supervisors Joint Meeting of the 4th Term on Jan. 15, 2014 to define "reduction of appraisal fees or other illegitimate measures" as "when there are three or more bidders and the winning bid is significantly lower than the offers that the other bidders and other members have reported, such incidents shall be regarded as being in violation of Article 7 of the Member Self-Discipline Agreement. The aforementioned "the winning bid is

significantly lower than the offers of the other bidders' is defined as when the difference in between reached 20% or higher." Subsequently, the decision was sent to each member. In reality, KAREA also did notify five bid-winning members, whose winning bids were 20% lower than the average of offers from the other bidders in eight tenders, to provide written statements and explain in person.

The bid price restriction imposed by KAREA meant that when its members decided their bid prices, besides considering "making too high an offer and not winning the bid" and "offering too low a bid price and not making enough profit," they also had to take into account that there was the risk of violating the Member Self-discipline Agreement by "offering a bid price lower than the average of the offers from the other bidders by 20% or more." To avoid this risk, KAREA members had to adopt a more conservative bidding strategy and make higher offers or consult with the other bidders before bidding or even make joint bid price decisions. The FTC concluded that by imposing the restriction, KAREA had not only infringed the freedom and independence of its members in the bid price decision but also suppressed price competition. The practice violated the regulation against concerted actions set forth in Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Fair Trade Act and the FTC therefore decided the sanction according to the first section of Article 41 (1) of the same Act. 


Non-Prohibition of Merger between BASF Taiwan and Taiwan Sheen Soon

The FTC decided at the 1203rd Commissioners' Meeting on Nov. 26, 2014 that the overall economic benefit from the intended acquisition of the main business and assets of Taiwan Sheen Soon Co., Ltd. by BASF Taiwan Ltd. as indicated in the merger notification filed with the FTC would be greater than the disadvantages likely to result from the competition restrictions thereof incurred. Therefore, the FTC did not prohibit the merger.

The intention of BASF Taiwan Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as BASF Taiwan) to acquire the thermoplastic polyurethane (hereinafter referred to as TPU) business and assets of Taiwan Sheen Soon Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Taiwan Sheen Soon) met the merger type description provided in Subparagraph 3 of Article 6 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. At the same time, BASF Taiwan accounted for over one quarter of the market shares of other products in the country in 2013 whereas the business sales of both merging enterprises also achieved the merger filing threshold. Therefore, the two companies filed a merger notification with the FTC according to the regulations set forth in Subparagraphs 2 and 3 of Article 11 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

Polyurethane (PU) products include PU foam, CASE PU and TPU. BASF Taiwan was principally a PU foam and CASE PU producer and Taiwan Sheen Soon a TPU producer. Intrinsically, TPU and PU are made of the same materials. As CASE PU and TPU are

inter-replaceable in the end market, BASF Taiwan and Taiwan Sheen Soon were competitors in the domestic PU market and the case was therefore a horizontal merger. After merging, BASF Taiwan and Taiwan Sheen Soon would not have a significant proportion of the domestic PU market share. Besides the two merging enterprises, there would be over 500 other businesses engaging in PU importation and sales. Plus, foreign PU businesses could also supply downstream businesses in the country. This means that the two merging enterprises would still face competition in the domestic market from businesses in and outside the country and their trading counterparts or potential trading counterparts would still be able to counteract if the two merging enterprises raised the prices of their products. Furthermore, as there were no particular statutory restrictions on PU production and no special patent licensing was required while trade barriers resulted from import duties or non-tariff causes did not exist, potential competitors would have no significant market entry obstacles if they wanted to manufacture or import such products.

Concluding that the derivation of competition restrictions from the merger was unlikely and the overall economic benefit would be greater than the disadvantages from the competition restrictions thereof incurred, the FTC therefore acted according to Article 12 (1) of the Fair Trade Act and did not prohibit the merger. 


Shun Sheng Enterprise in Violation of Fair Trade Act for Adopting Inappropriate Practices to Market Gas Pipe Shock Prevention Devices

The FTC decided at the 1204th Commissioners' Meeting on Dec. 3, 2014 that the overall sales practice adopted by Shun Sheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. to market its gas pipe shock prevention devices was deceptive and obviously unfair conduct able to affect trading order in violation of Article 24 of the Fair Trade Act. The company first used the pretext of holding a presentation on shock prevention and giving free gifts to attract people with no intention to make purchases to attend the presentation where false statements about product prices were made. Afterwards, the salespeople of the company followed people home to push the products, forcing people to make purchases while their free will was under suppression. Therefore, the FTC acted according to the first section of Article 41 (1) of the Fair Trade Act, ordered the company to immediately cease the unlawful act and also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$800,000.

After interviewing concerned people, the FTC discovered that the deceptive and obviously unfair marketing practice could mainly be divided into three steps. Initially, after finding the venue, the company distributed flyers containing information about gas pipe shock prevention and raffle tickets to attract people to attend the presentation. Before arriving at the presentation location, people were unaware of the company's intention to sell shock prevention devices. Next, during the presentation, the company would announce a special offer of buying one and getting one free at the price of NT\$7,990 or sometimes simply conceal the information that payment would be required (such as free installation). However, many

people had only paid between NT\$2,900 and 4,000 for a shock prevention device. In other words, the company's price statement was inappropriate. In the end, after the presentation, regardless of whether people expressed interest in having the device installed or not, the company's salespeople would just follow them home, install the device, tell them the price and demand that they pay cash on the spot. Many people even revealed that they had to borrow from neighbors or go to the post office to withdraw money to pay for the purchase under the forceful demands of these salespeople.


After considering that Shun Sheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. had adopted the above-mentioned practice to market its products all around Taiwan since Oct. 2013 by holding two or three presentations each day that attracted about ten people each time, the FTC concluded that the company had sold 30 to 40 gas pipe shock prevention devices and brought in NT\$200,000 to 250,000 each month. The conduct was able to affect trading order in the market. Therefore, the FTC made the above-mentioned decision.

The FTC would like to remind the public to assess whether they really need the product when facing businesses pushing gas pipe shock prevention devices on them in order to protect their own rights and interests. If such businesses adopt fraudulent measures or install such devices without their consent, people can call the police right away to safeguard their personal safety and property. 

SAVE Automobiles in Violation of Fair Trade Act for False Advertising

The FTC decided at the 1208th Commissioners' Meeting on Dec. 31, 2014 that the online advertisement posted by SAVE Automobile Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as SAVE Automobiles) for a secondhand "Toyota Yaris" was a false, untrue and misleading representation with regard to price of product in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. Therefore, the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$100,000 on the company.

SAVE Automobiles posted an advertisement for a secondhand "Toyota Yaris" on kijiji.com. Next to the photo of the product was indicated "NT\$246,000...


Toyota, year 2008...128,937km on the odometer... engine displacement (cc) 1,500." The overall advertisement gave the impression that SAVE Automobiles was selling a year 2008 1,500cc secondhand Toyota Yaris with 128,937km on the odometer for NT\$246,000. However, a private citizen ended up paying NT\$400,000 for the car. It was apparently inconsistent with the NT\$246,000 indicated in the advertisement. Therefore, the inconsistency between the marked price and the actual selling price made the advertisement false advertising and it was in violation of Article 21 of the Fair Trade Act. 

You Wei Construction in Violation of Fair Trade Act for False Advertising

The FTC decided at the 1208th Commissioners' Meeting on Dec. 31, 2014 that the advertisement posted by You Wei Construction Co. Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as You Wei Construction) to market its "Dreamer" housing project was a false, untrue and misleading representation with regard to content and use of product in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act since the machine room area was marked as part of the space for the kitchen and balconies in the floor plan. The FTC therefore imposed an administrative fine of NT\$600,000 on the company.

The FTC's investigation indicated that in the floor plan Yu Wei Construction posted online and at the construction site the machine room in Units A6 and D1 was marked as part of the kitchen, part of the machine room outside the dotted line in Unit A6 was marked as the balcony, and the balcony space outside the dotted line in Unit D1 was marked as part of the bedroom. According to the New Taipei City Government, changing the machine room space into the space for

the kitchen and the balcony would require application for alteration of the use permit in advance as set forth in Article 73 (2) of the Building Act. Otherwise, a fine would be imposed in accordance with Article 91 (1) of the same Act. In addition, sealing the bedroom balcony with windows and removing the wall between the balcony and the bedroom would make the balcony an illegal structure; it would be processed according to the Regulations Governing Illegal Structures.

You Wei Construction admitted that the company was not going to change the use of the machine room and balcony space. In other words, when the units were handed over, consumers would not be able to use the space as advertised. This made the content of the advertisement obviously inconsistent with the fact, yet the inconsistency had resulted in misconceptions and wrong decisions on the part of consumers. Therefore, it was a false, untrue and misleading representation with regard to content and use of product in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

The Newly Amended Fair Trade Act

The Draft Amendment to the Fair Trade Act passed its third reading at the 19th Meeting of the 6th Session of the 8th Legislative Yuan on Jan. 22, 2015 and was promulgated by the President via Hua-Zong-Yi-Zi Order No. 10400014311 to enter into force. The new version contains 50 articles in seven chapters. The amendment was the largest since the Fair Trade Act was enforced more than 20 years ago; 70% of the provisions were amended.

As a fundamental economic law that regulates the business activities of enterprises to maintain market and competition order, the Fair Trade Act was largely amended this time, other than accommodating the organizational restructuring of the Executive Yuan, to reflect changes in the social and economic environments in and outside the country in accordance with the law enforcement experience accumulated over the years and the trends in the legal systems of other nations. The purposes are to ensure an accurate assessment of the market power of enterprises, to bring under control practices that jeopardize the market and competition, to improve the effects of administrative sanctions, and to perfect the competition law system. The key areas of the amendment are as follows:

1. Accommodating the organizational restructuring of the Executive Yuan

To accommodate the enforcement of the Organizational Act of the Executive Yuan and the FTC Organization Act, the name of the competent authority of the Fair Trade Act is changed to "Fair Trade Commission." Meanwhile, as the FTC is the designated agency given the authority to enforce the Fair Trade Act while local autonomous groups do not

have such authority, the regulations in the old version of the Fair Trade Act regarding local competent authorities are removed to prevent confusion of jurisdiction between the central and local governments and legal disputes thereof incurred.

2. Adjusting the provisions regarding competition restrictions and unfair competition

To make the structure and content of the regulations in the Fair Trade Act more reasonable and appropriate, the articles regarding the legislative purpose and terminology in Chapter I General Provisions are revised. The title of Chapter II is renamed Competition Restrictions and the types of practices regulated include monopolization, merger, concerted action, resale price maintenance and other conduct likely to lead to competition restrictions. The types of practices placed under regulation in Chapter III Unfair Competition include false, untrue or misleading representation or use of symbols, imitation of unregistered famous trademarks, inappropriate giving of gifts and prizes in promotional activities, slandering, and other deceptive or obviously unfair conduct.

3. Revising the definition of monopolistic enterprises

To ensure that the regulations on monopolization can be compatible with domestic economic development and that the regulatory and administrative resources are reasonably allocated, related provisions are revised to authorize the FTC, the competent authority, to adjust and announce the threshold in the definition of monopolistic enterprises.


4. Revising merger regulations

- (1) It is specified that the amounts of shares held by and the sales of affiliate businesses (sister companies included) are to be calculated together whereas situations in which controlling shareholders are natural persons or groups are also covered by new regulations so that effective control of concentration of economic power in the market can be achieved and evasion of law can be prevented.
 - (2) A regulation is added to give the FTC the authority to announce the sales threshold for any specific industry in order to cover the situations in different industries and markets.
 - (3) The review period is extended to 60 days to allow the FTC to have more time to solicit opinions from industrial, government and academic sectors toward merger cases incurring critical disputes and to make detailed assessment.
 - (4) Types of merger that have no impact on the market structure and need not be filed are added, such as an individual enterprise making a reinvestment to set up a wholly-owned subsidiary which has no impact on the market structure need not file a merger notification so that the corresponding administrative cost can be saved.
5. Provisions on assumption of establishment of mutual understandings in association with concerted actions are added. It is specified that the FTC may act in accordance with the market condition, product or service characteristics, the cost and profit, and rationality of behavioral economics to assume that mutual understandings with respect to concerted actions do exist so that investigations and determent of illegal concerted actions can be more effective.
6. It is specified that the imposition of restrictions on resale prices is prohibited. However, in line with international tendencies, a proviso stating “those with justifiable reasons are not included” is added and it is also specified that the same regulation and proviso apply to enterprises providing services.
7. The original provisions regarding trade secrets are deleted. The range of trade secrets and types of infringement conduct set forth in the Trade Secrets Act are more comprehensive than those included in the old Fair Trade Act. Therefore, Subparagraph 5 of Article 19 in the old Fair Trade Act is deleted.
8. Regulations on counterfeiting are amended and it is also specified that registered trademarks cannot be applied for counterfeits. Related regulations set forth in the Trademark Act are once again to be adopted. Since this article is a supplementary regulation to the Trademark Act, the regulations on the administrative liability and criminal liability entailing counterfeiting are removed and only civil liability is to be taken into account.
9. An investigation suspension system is added; enterprises are encouraged to take the initiative to stop or correct their activities while administrative agencies can exercise their supervisory authority to eliminate at the earliest time practices that are likely to jeopardize market order.
10. Revising penalty regulations
- (1) Different amounts of fines are established for different types of violations. The amount of the fine for conduct leading to competition restrictions is doubled and the period given to the competent authority to impose sanctions is extended from three years to five years to make fine imposition more reasonable as well as increase the effect of determent.
 - (2) In cases where violations are committed by trade unions or other business organizations, besides the union or organization, the individual members actually participating in the violation may also be

fined in order to prevent individual businesses from evading their responsibility.

11. Provisions on exemption from following the petitioning procedure are added to allow concerned parties to file with judicial agencies for remedies by taking the administrative litigation

procedure directly to respond to sanctions made by the FTC according to the Fair Trade Act.

12. As the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act was promulgated to enter into force on Jan. 29, 2014, regulations regarding multi-level marketing set forth in the old Fair Trade Act are removed. 

Statistics on Cases in Which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated

In addition to processing complaints, concerted action applications, merger notifications and applications for the interpretation of regulations, the FTC also initiates investigations to look into activities likely to violate fair trade regulations and endanger the public interest. In 2014, the FTC initiated ex officio investigations on 372 cases, processed 446 cases (including 74 cases from 2013), and closed 314 cases (Fig. 1). As of the end of 2014, the FTC had initiated ex officio investigations in 2,970 cases in total and closed 2,838 of them. A case closure rate of 95.6% has been achieved.

Judging according to the resources invested, the FTC in 2014 completed 314 cases in which 2,245 person-times of manpower were used to investigate 1,036 businesses. Analyzed according to the case-handling results, sanctions were made in 67 of these cases (accounting for 21.3% of the cases, with 68 dispositions issued and 100 businesses sanctioned). Non-disposition was decided in 99 cases (31.5%), administrative disposal was concluded in 3 cases (1.0%), and the investigation was suspended in 125 cases (39.8%). From its creation in 1992 to the end of 2014, the FTC completed 2,838 cases in which ex officio investigations were launched. Sanctions were made in 1,004 cases (35.4%). A total of 1,138 dispositions were issued and 1,652 businesses were sanctioned (Table 1).

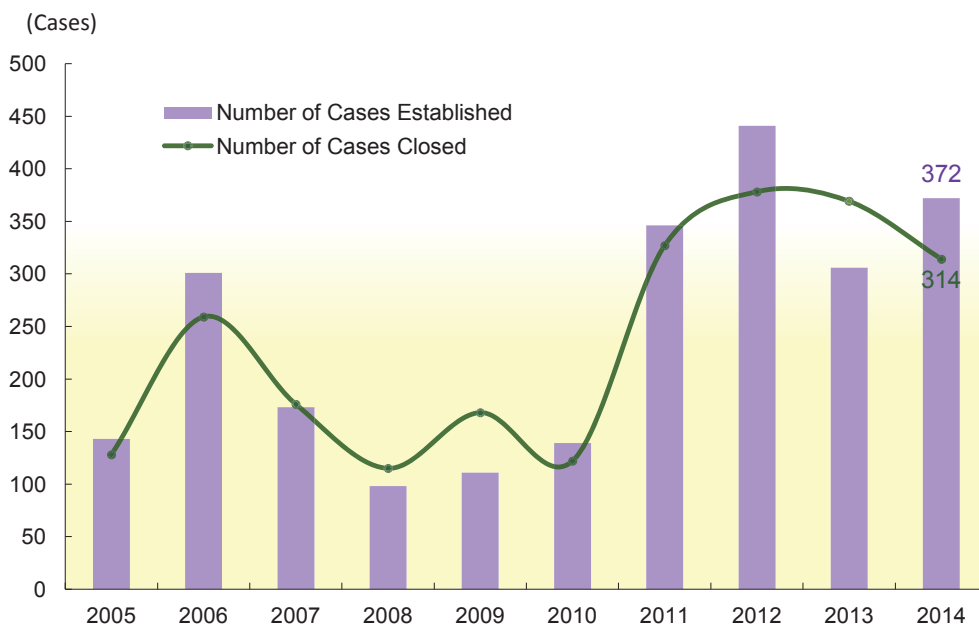


Figure 1 Cases in Which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated in Recent Years and Results

Table 1 Statistics on Handling Results of Cases in which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated
Unit: case

Year	Sanction			Non-disposition	Administrative Disposal	Investigation Suspended	Others
	No. of Cases	No. of Dispositions Issued	No. of Businesses Sanctioned				
Total	1,004	1,138	1,652	791	113	635	295
1992 to 2009	538	657	876	315	93	251	131
2010	44	46	65	41	2	28	7
2011	151	156	230	114	7	42	13
2012	102	107	190	112	7	118	39
2013	102	104	153	110	1	71	85
2014	67	68	100	99	3	125	20

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

In 2014, a total of 68 dispositions were issued for cases in which ex officio investigations were initiated. After deduction of those revoked, the administrative fines amounted to NT\$6.09605 billion. Analyzed according to type of violation (cases involving violation of two or more regulations are calculated repeatedly), 32 cases involved false, untrue or misleading advertising (accounting for 47.1%) and constituted the largest proportion, followed by 16 cases (23.5%) of illegal multi-level marketing (in violation of the Fair Trade Act and the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act), and then 9 cases (13.2%) of deceptive or obviously unfair conduct (Fig. 2). When assessed according to the amount of the fine imposed, the NT\$6.0465 billion imposed for illegal concerted actions formed the largest proportion. The total fines imposed on nine independent power producers for their concerted action in achieving the mutual understanding to refuse to renegotiate the rates of power sold to Taiwan Power Company was readjusted to NT\$6.01 billion to be more legally appropriate.

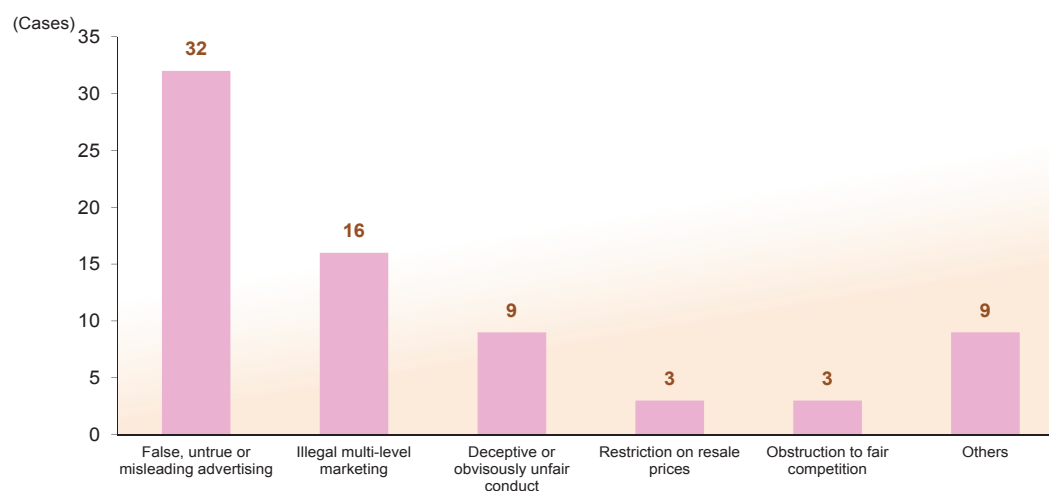


Figure 2 Number of Dispositions Issued in 2014 for Cases in which Ex Officio Investigations were Initiated--Classified by Type of Violation

FTC Activities in January and February 2015

- ▲ On Jan. 22, the FTC conducted the “Presentation on Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on Selling Presale Houses” in New Taipei City.
- ▲ On Jan. 27, Professor Tsai Ming-cheng of the College of Law, National Taiwan University gave a lecture entitled “An Examination of the Legal Issues involved in False, Untrue and Misleading Representations in Violation of Article 21 of the Fair Trade Act and the Responsibility of Advertisers or the Media” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ▲ On Jan. 30, the FTC conducted the “Presentation on the Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Business Practices of Franchisers” in Taipei City.
- ▲ On Feb. 6, the FTC conducted the “Presentation on Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on Selling Presale Houses” in Kaohsiung City.
- ▲ On Feb. 10, Associate Professor Chen Chih-min of the Department of Financial and Economic Law, Chung Yuan Christian University gave a lecture entitled “Intellectual Property Strategies and Strategic Use of Intellectual Property Rights--Establishment of a Consistent Framework for Analysis of Competition Law” at the invitation of the FTC.



1



2



3



4

1. The FTC conducting the “Presentation on Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on Selling Presale Houses” in New Taipei City.
2. Professor Tsai Ming-cheng of the College of Law, National Taiwan University giving a lecture entitled “An Examination of the Legal Issues involved in False, Untrue and Misleading Representations in Violation of Article 21 of the Fair Trade Act and the Responsibility of Advertisers or the Media” at the invitation of the FTC.
3. The FTC conducting the “Presentation on the Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Business Practices of Franchisers” in Taipei City.
4. The FTC conducting the “Presentation on Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on Selling Presale Houses” in Kaohsiung City.

FTC International Exchanges in January and February 2015

- ▶ On Jan. 22, the FTC attended the ICN Merger Working Group teleconference on “Merger Remedy Plan: Execution and Supervision of Merger Remedy Integration”.
- ▶ On Jan. 30, the FTC attended the Asian session of the ICN Cartel Working Group teleconference on “Initiation of Cartel Investigations and Interviewing Techniques”.
- ▶ From Feb. 2 to 5, the FTC attended the first meetings of the Economic Committee (EC) and the Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) of APEC in Clark, the Philippines.
- ▶ On Feb. 5, the FTC attended the ICN Cartel Working Group teleconference on “How to Manage Large Cases with Effectiveness”.
- ▶ On Feb. 10, the FTC attended the ICN Cartel Working Group teleconference on “Types of Sanctions and Sanction Measures to Deter International Cartels”.



The FTC attending the first meetings of the Economic Committee (EC) and the Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) of APEC in Clark, the Philippines

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	Wu, Shio-Ming
Editor- in-Chief	Hsu, Shu-Hsin
Deputy Editor-in-Chief	Wu, Te-Sheng
Co-editor	Cho, Chiu-Jung Chen, Chung-Ting Sun, Ya -Chuan Wu, Ting-Hung Yeh, Tien-Fu Cheng, Chia-Lin Li, Yueh-Chiao Lai, Hsiao-Ling
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: 886-2-23278155 E-mail: ftcnl@ftc.gov.tw
Date of Publication	April 2015
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 Englishversion) 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