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Merger between Taiwan Mobile and Prosperous Living Not Prohibited but Merger Filing Overdue in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1629th Commissioners' Meeting on Dec. 14, 2022 to cite Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act and approve the merger of Taiwan Mobile Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Taiwan Mobile) with Prosperous Living Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Prosperous Living) by making an investment in the latter through Woori Homeshopping Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Woori Homeshopping) and Fubon Multimedia Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Fubon Multimedia). However, the merger filing was overdue. Therefore, the FTC imposed an administrative fine on Taiwan Mobile.


Through its second tier subsidiary Fubon Multimedia, Taiwan Mobile indirectly acquired over one third of the shares of Prosperous Living on Nov. 26, 2021 and gained control of the company's management and personnel appointment and dismissal. As Fubon Multimedia accounted for one quarter of the online shopping market share in 2020, the acquisition achieved the merger filing threshold. Hence, Taiwan Mobile filed a merger notification with the FTC.

Since the mobile broadband service market, online shopping market and dietary supplement wholesale and retail markets were the relevant markets involved, the merger was both a vertical one and a conglomerate one. After the merger, there would still be many e-commerce platforms and dietary supplement wholesalers and retailers competing. The barriers to entry to the relevant markets would not increase whereas the upstream and downstream market

structures were rather dispersed; therefore, the possibility of the merger leading to concerted actions would be small. Meanwhile, as Taiwan Mobile, Woori Homeshopping and Fubon Multimedia belonged to the same group, it appeared that significant potential competition would not be likely after the conglomerate merger. Therefore, the FTC considered that the overall economic benefit of the merger would outweigh the disadvantages from competition restraints and did not prohibit the merger.

Nevertheless, Taiwan Mobile was required to file a notification with the FTC before the merger took place on Nov. 26, 2021 but did not do so until Jun.

2022. The conduct was in violation of Article 11 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. In spite of Taiwan Mobile taking the initiative to file the merger, the FTC took into consideration the fact that it was not the first time that the company had failed to file a merger within the statutory period. For this reason, according to Article 39 (1) of the Fair Trade Act, the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$500,000 on Taiwan Mobile.

The FTC would like to remind enterprises to pay attention to the merger regulations in the Fair Trade Act. If there are questions about merger filing, they are welcome to ask the FTC in advance in order not to violate related regulations in the Fair Trade Act. 

CUPCEA Concerted Action in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

Due to frequent disputes between civil engineers and proprietors caused by inconsistent appraisal fees in different places, the Chinese Union of Professional Civil Engineers Association (hereinafter referred to as the CUPCEA) held a council meeting on May 2, 2018 and decided to establish uniform standards of various appraisal fees and informed local associations of the results on May 10 in the same year. After investigation, the FTC concluded that the conduct of the CUPCEA was in violation of the regulation against concerted actions in the Fair Trade Act and imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$500,000.

Appraisal cases normally include current condition, damage and water leakage appraisals. When receiving an appraisal request, the local civil engineers association assigns an appraisal civil engineer to inspect the site and estimate the cost. After the estimate is approved by the association and the fee is collected, the appraisal civil engineer presents the initial report and the association designates other civil engineers to review the report. If the report is approved by the association, it is officially released in the name of the association. According to the CUPCEA, the decision to establish uniform fee standards was to prevent disputes between civil engineers and proprietors as a result of inconsistent appraisal fees. The decision was made in accordance with the CUPCEA charter to promote solidarity and cooperation among members and safeguard their legal interests. The decision had no binding force on local associations and some local associations did not adjust their appraisal fees according to the decision. Therefore, the CUPCEA had no intention to engage in


any concerted action and the decision did not affect competition in the relevant market.

Nevertheless, the FTC considered that the CUPCEA meddled with pricing by making the decision and price was a key competition factor. The CUPCEA indicated that the decision had no binding force on local associations, but the binding force of the decision was not a prerequisite in determining whether a practice was a concerted action. Besides, after receiving the notification, many local associations adjusted their minimum appraisal fees to the amounts decided by the CUPCEA within one month after Jun. 1, 2018. In other words, the decision indeed had a negative impact on the supply-demand function in the relevant market. It was a concerted action in violation of Article 15 of the Fair Trade Act.

After considering that the intention of the CUPCEA was to serve the members and the organization fully cooperated during the investigation, corrected the decision immediately and helped local associations to take corrective measures, the FTC gave a lighter punishment and only a fine of NT\$500,000.

The FTC would like to remind trade associations (professional groups included) and other groups legally established to promote member interests that they are subject to the regulation of the Fair Trade Act. When convening member assemblies or council meetings to make uniform fee standards, regardless of whether the purpose is to serve the members, the decision has binding force or not, or the members actually adjust their fee standards accordingly or

not, the result can be a concerted action. Trade associations and other groups within various professions should not make decisions in meetings

to urge their members to jointly increase or maintain prices in order not to break the law. 

Pao Lien Optical Restricted Business Activities of Upstream Contact Lenses Suppliers in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

Pao Lien Optical Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Pao Lien Optical) made joint purchases for Formosa Optical Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Formosa Optical), a domestic optical store chain, and supplied glasses products to the affiliated stores of the latter. Pao Lien Optical used the large number of retail outlets of Formosa Optical as leverage to acquire better supply prices and payment terms from contact lenses suppliers and sold glasses products to Formosa Optical. The FTC was informed by a contact lenses retailer that CooperVision Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as CooperVision), a contact lenses supplier, was requested by Formosa Optical to restrict the informer from selling contact lenses at prices lower than the retail prices of Formosa Optical, otherwise CooperVision would terminate the business relationship with or stop supplying the informer. The conduct was in violation of the regulation against restraining competition in the Fair Trade Act.

The FTC's investigation revealed that the distribution contract signed between Pao Lien Optical and CooperVision included the clauses "most preferential supply prices guaranteed" and "informing Pao Lien Optical of promotional activities for competitors in advance." The contract Pao Lien Optical signed with other contact lenses suppliers also had similar restriction clauses. Such clauses restricted the price decisions and trading terms between the promisor (the supplier) and a third party. As a result, competition restraints were created. The conduct matched that related to the vertical transaction restriction specified in Subparagraph 5 of Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act.

Due to the retail channel advantage of Formosa


Optical, Pao Lien Optical had considerable market power when purchasing contact lenses. When signing contracts with contact lenses suppliers, the company could ask for low supply prices. If suppliers intended to have promotional deals for other retailers, they had to inform Pao Lien Optical in advance and acquire its consent. Suppliers had to give Pao Lien Optical better discounts than the promotional prices for other retailers. The clauses reduced the incentives of contact lenses suppliers to have promotional deals for other retailers during the contract period. Thus, competition restraints were created.

The stipulation of the "most preferential supply prices guaranteed" signed between Pao Lien and contact lenses suppliers did not refer to the retail prices when the retail outlets of Formosa Optical sold products to consumers. However, the screenshots of conversations on LINE and emails between Pao Lien Optical, the informer and other suppliers indicated that Pao Lien Optical had indeed gone through CooperVision to request that the informer not sell contact lenses at prices lower than the prices of Formosa Optical. There were also texts showing that other suppliers hoped that the informer would cooperate and adjust contact lenses prices, and requesting that other optical chain stores make price adjustments with Pao Lien Optical designating personnel to keep an eye on developments, etc.

Pao Lien Optical claimed that no contact lenses suppliers had ever violated the aforementioned clauses and the company had never imposed any penalty on any supplier. However, according to the aforesaid evidence, regardless of whether the

suppliers had fulfilled the obligations or not, the clauses did restrict the price and transaction term decisions between contact lenses suppliers and other contact lenses retailers. In other words, Pao Lien Optical not only demanded that contact lenses suppliers supply at low prices but also requested that the retail prices of other contact lenses retailers not be lower than the prices of Formosa Optical by designing the stipulation regarding suppliers' promotional activities or sending personnel to check on prices and ask other contact lenses retailers not to sell at prices lower than the prices of Formosa Optical. The practice and the clauses ended up causing contact lenses suppliers to have no incentives to do business with new retailers in the market and reduced the interest of suppliers to lower prices or engage in promotional activities. As a consequence, competition restraints appeared. The conduct of Pao Lien Optical resulted in the imposition of improper restrictions on

trading counterparts' business activities as part of the requirements for trade engagement. It was in violation of Subparagraph 5 of Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act. For this reason, the FTC decided to make a sanction.

The distribution contracts signed between Pao Lien Optical and contact lenses suppliers included the aforementioned clauses with regard to supply prices and promotional activities. The clauses restricted the business activities of contact lenses suppliers. As a consequence, competition was restrained. It was in violation of Subparagraph 5 of Article 20 of the Fair Trade Act. The FTC would like to remind concerned businesses that they should compete in accordance with their operating costs and marketing abilities. They should not abuse their market power in order to achieve the goal of a "lowest price guarantee" and violate the regulation against competition restraints set forth in the Fair Trade Act. 

Merger between Uni-President and Presicarre Approved with Undertakings Attached

The intended merger between Uni-President Enterprises Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Uni-President) and Presicarre Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Presicarre) drew public concern. The FTC decided at the 1647th Commissioners' Meeting on May 3, 2023 to approve the merger with undertakings attached to ensure that the post-merger overall economic benefit would be greater than the disadvantages from competition restraints.

A business merger is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it can upgrade management performance, promote the sharing of resources, and increase competitiveness. On the other hand, if the merging parties are large corporations, it market competition or the lack of it can be a cause for concern or else give rise to disadvantageous effects. For this reason, the FTC always looks into the matter cautiously. As the merger in question could have a serious impact on consumers, suppliers and other distributors, the FTC began the review process soon after accepting the case. Besides soliciting the opinions of concerned retailers, the FTC also invited suppliers, related trade associations, scholars and specialists, concerned authorities and consumer protection authorities to take part in discussions in order to gather ideas from various sectors.

Uni-president indicated that the merger with Presicarre would not change the existing market structure. In fact, it could stabilize the management of Presicarre, maintain the corporate culture and protect the interests of employees and consumers. The company also made a number of promises to promote the overall economic benefit. Nonetheless, suppliers,

retailers and different sectors had certain doubts. After the merger, the retail channels of the merging parties would be more complete and the market would become more concentrated. The important status of Uni-President in the upstream sector of the food production industry could affect the management of other retailers, and there was also the question of whether small and medium suppliers would be in a more disadvantageous position.

After carefully evaluating and analyzing the above-mentioned doubts, the FTC decided not to prohibit the merger but attached the following undertakings in order to eliminate doubts about the merger and ensure that the overall economic benefit could outweigh the disadvantages from competition restraints:

1. To protect the interests of small and medium suppliers and prevent the merging parties from taking advantage of their powerful retail channels to promote products of their own brands or treat suppliers differentially without justification:

(1) The business terms that Presicarre offers Uni-president may not be apparently better than the business terms given to suppliers with certain status and there can be no differential treatment without justification.

(2) Within three years after the merger, Presicarre has to continue the special deals for small and medium suppliers that bring in commodities totaling less than NT\$1 million on average per month and also ensure that any revision or replacement of such deals would not be more disadvantageous to small and medium suppliers.

(3) Within three years after the merger, Presicarre may not terminate cooperation with any small or medium suppliers or remove them from the supplier list without justification or with no notification given a reasonable period of time ahead. If there is termination of cooperation or removal from the supplier list, reasons must be attached and the small or medium supplier must be allowed to request that Presicarre reconsider.

2. To prevent the merging parties from rapidly consolidating online and offline channels and developing cross-industry management strategies to build up potential buyer power to engage in joint purchases and marketing or increase negotiation power against suppliers or even restrain competition in the retail market:

(1) Within three years after the merger, Presicarre and President Chain Store Corporation may not negotiate joint purchases with any individual supplier unless such negotiations are initiated by the supplier.


(2) Within three years after the merger, President Chain Store Corporation may acquire or hold up to 30% of the shares of Presicarre. No more than two thirds of the seats of the board of directors of Presicarre may be held by the directors or general manager of President Chain Store Corporation. The people serving as the general manager or managers of Presicarre may not have held the position of general manager or manager at President Chain Store Corporation within two years prior to taking office or concurrently hold the position of general manager or

manager at President Chain Store Corporation.

(3) Within three years after the merger, Presicarre may not randomly increase additional fees on individual suppliers. Additional fees derived from new services are not included. However, suppliers must be given the liberty to choose and decide whether they want to use such services and their consent must be obtained in advance.

(4) Within three years after the merger, any change in the annual supply and marketing system of Presicarre may not become more disadvantageous to suppliers unless it is made out of reasonable business consideration, suppliers have given their consent or it is done to improve consumer welfare.

3. Within three years after the merger, Uni-president is required to present reports on undertaking fulfillment and overall economic benefit achievements to the FTC for reference before Jun. 1 each year.

During the merger filing process, Uni-President took the initiative to present measures for protecting the interests of small and medium suppliers. The company also promised to adopt various approaches to manage imported products, support public welfare activities, and support organic merchandise and agricultural products grown using ecological farming methods. The promises were bound to benefit the overall economy. The FTC hoped that the merger could create the synergy to make each of the merging parties, consumers and the general public winners. 

Eastern Global Corporation and Participants in Violation of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act

The expansion of a multi-level marketing business relies on the participants promoting and selling products or services and recommending others to join the organization. Therefore, it is specified in the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act that participants may not make false or misleading representations with regard to sales schemes or organizations when recommending others to join. Moreover, when recruiting downlines, participants also have to make it clear that they will be engaging in multi-level marketing.

Meanwhile, to prevent participants from adopting improper means to promote and sell products or services and damaging the interests of their downlines, it is specified in the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act that multi-level marketing businesses have the responsibility to regulate their participants as well as establish and execute effective measures to stop participants when breaches of contract take place.

Fangxuan International Enterprise Co. and Fangxuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., leaders of the Dragon Team participants of Eastern Global Corporation, held presentations on Mar. 11 and May 21, 2021. They used the wording “online store opening package” and “joining the franchise” and claimed a person purchasing the online store opening package would receive a gift box containing products of equal value from Eastern Global Corporation. It misled people into believing they could become franchisees of Eastern Global Corporation and obtain the gift at the same time. However, what happened was different from the participant requirements and product or

service content that Eastern Global Corporation had presented to the FTC. It was in violation of Article 10 (2) of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act. Hence, the FTC imposed administrative fines of NT\$400,000 on Fangxuan International Enterprise Co. and NT\$100,000 on Fangxuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.

Between Jun. and Jul. 2021, many comments with regard to Eastern Global Corporation’s Dragon Team participants using inappropriate language to recruit started to appear on the Internet and Eastern Global Corporation claimed it was aware but did not understand or take action to handle the matter. Although Eastern Global Corporation gave Fangxuan International Enterprise Co. and Fangxuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. warnings on Jul.19, 2021, according to its Internet policy, when they claimed they were “breaking even” and fined each of them NT\$10,000 for breaching the contract when the content of their online presentation was in violation of the company’s operating regulations and Internet policy, many participants belonging to the Dragon Team continued to adopt improper language to recruit in 2021. Apparently, the company’s action could not stop participants from breaching the contract and Eastern Global Corporation did not properly execute the measures established to stop participants from breaching the contract. For this reason, the FTC concluded that Eastern Global Corporation had violated Article 15 (2) of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act. According to the first section of Article 34 (1) of the same act, a fine of between NT\$50,000 and 1 million could be imposed. In the end, the FTC decided at the 1633rd Commissioners’ Meeting on Jan.

11, 2023 to impose on Eastern Global Corporation an administrative fine of NT\$800,000.

In the meantime, the FTC also issued warning letters to Chuanhe Co., Ltd., Yinxin International Co., Ltd., Huifeng Enterprise Co., an individual surnamed Xu, and seven other participants of Eastern Global Corporation for violating the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act by using the wording “breaking even,” “recovering cost,” “gift of equal value,” “not direct selling” and “joining the franchise” without stating that it involved multi-level marketing.

The FTC would like to urge participants not to make false or misleading representations when promoting and selling products or services and recommending that others join the organization. They need to make it clear that the work is multi-level marketing-related. At the same time, multi-level marketing businesses should establish and really execute effective measures to stop participants from engaging in practices listed as breaches of contract in order to protect the interests of participants and maintain trading order.




Minfar Real Estate Development Posted False Advertisements in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The FTC initiated an investigation to look into the online advertisements posted by Minfar Real Estate Development claiming there would be a gym, a semi-outdoor swimming pool and a spa pool in B1. The overall content was able to mislead people into believing that such facilities would be available and could be used legally as advertised.

According to the B1 floor plan, the semi-outdoor pool and spa pool would be installed in an area which was meant to be for the rainwater reclamation pond while the gym would be in the opening next to the pond. Using the space approved for the rainwater reclamation pond to be the swimming pool and spa pool was apparently very different from most people's imagination. In the meantime, according to the Hsinchu County Government, a fine could be imposed for any unauthorized change of building use in accordance with Article 91 of the Building Act. Since there was no record indicating that the builder of the housing project had applied for a change in the building use permit, the concerned unit in the Hsinchu County Government would exercise its authority and look into the matter.

The building use indicated in the housing project advertisements posted by Minfar Real Estate Development was obviously inconsistent with the floor plan drawings approved. Consumers would not be able to enjoy the swimming pool, spa pool and gym shown in the advertisements. The representation in the advertisements was inconsistent with the facts. It could cause the general public to have wrong perceptions about the content and use of the housing project or make wrong decisions. The practice was in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

The use of buildings described in home marketing advertisements is one of the important considerations when consumers decide whether they will make purchases or not. Builders and sales agents have the obligation to ensure that the content of advertisements is authentic. The FTC recommends that consumers be cautious when shopping for homes. They can request that builders or sales agents provide the building permit or use permit in order to compare it with the content of advertisements to check if the advertising content is consistent with the approved purposes to prevent risks and disputes when buying homes. 

An Overview of the Development of Multi-level Marketing Business Management in 2022

As the competent authority of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act, the FTC conducts surveys on the development of multi-level marketing business every year to have a firm grasp of the latest conditions in the multi-level marketing industry in order to strengthen the guidance for and administration of the industry to ensure that development takes place in a positive direction. The results of the survey indicated that in 2022, the total sales of multi-level marketing businesses were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but the amount still exceeded one hundred billion NT dollars (the same currency applies hereinafter). However, the total amount of commissions and bonuses issued was slightly lower than in the previous year.

After deducting those businesses not yet in operation or no longer in business and in suspension, the 373 multi-level marketing businesses remaining in operation were surveyed. The following is an outline of the survey results:

1. Slight decrease in total sales:

- (1) In 2022, the sales of the 373 multi-level marketing businesses totaled 105.467 billion dollars, 1.377 billion dollars (1.29%) less than the 106.844 billion dollars in 2021. The average sales per business were 282.75 million dollars, 25.16 million less than the year before.
- (2) 117 businesses (31.37% of the total number of businesses) had sales of between 10 million and 100 million dollars and the sales amounted to 4.438 billion dollars, accounting for 4.21% of the total sales.
- (3) There were 20 businesses (5.36% of the total number of businesses) taking in more than 1 billion dollars and their sales added up to 77.13 billion, accounting for 73.13% of the total sales. The average sales per business were 3.673 billion, 150 million less than in 2021.

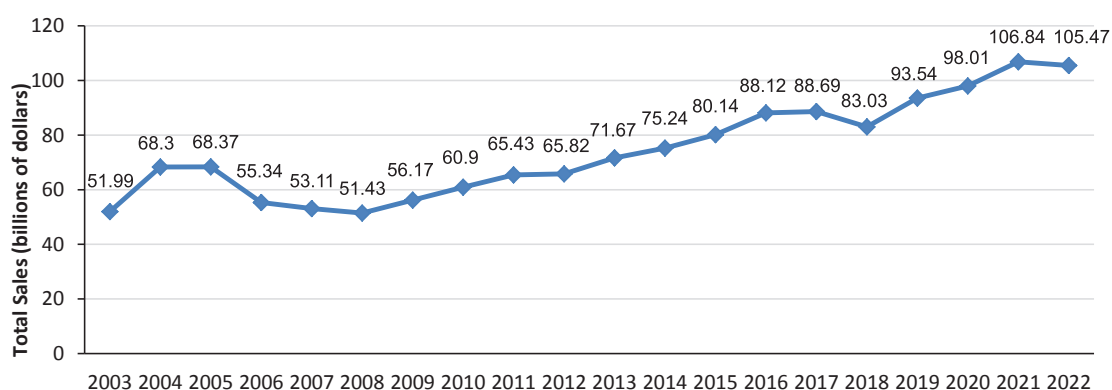


Fig.1 Total Sales of Multi-level Businesses

2. Female participants remained the main workforce in the multi-level marketing industry:

- (1) As of the end of 2022, there were 3.486 million participants, 162,700 people less than the 3.6487 million people at the end of 2021. After the participants joining two or more multi-level marketing businesses were deducted, there were 3.473 million participants.
- (2) The number of participants amounted to 14.93% of the total population. In other words, 1,493 out of every ten thousand people engaged in multi-level marketing. The figure was 0.63% less than the 15.56% at the end of 2021.
- (3) In 2022, about 686 thousand people entered the industry and about 704.6 thousand people withdrew from the industry.
- (4) Female participants remained the main force in the multi-level marketing market. There were 2.3265 million female participants (66.72%) in 2022.

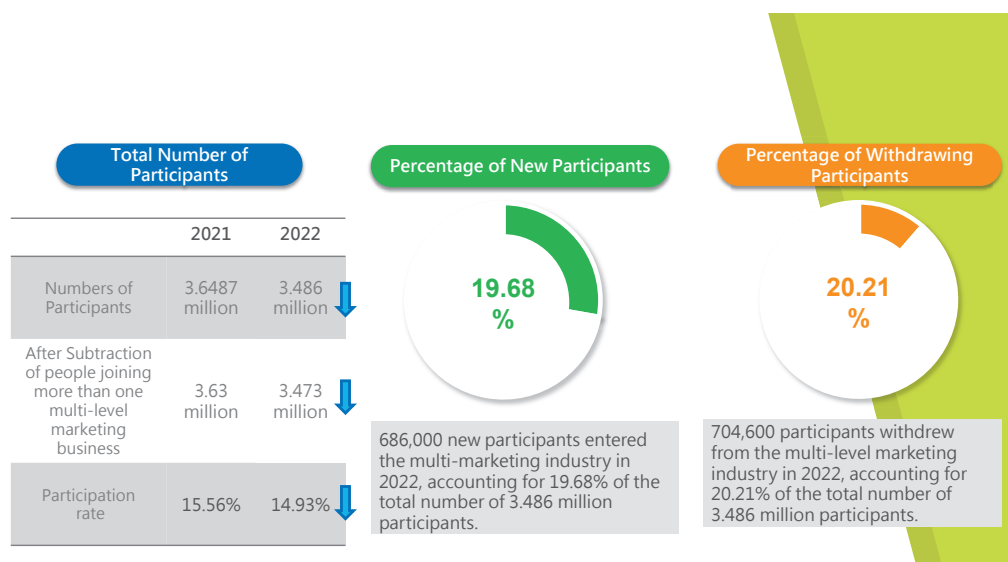


Fig.2 The number of participants

3. Slight decrease in the average commission/bonus collected compared to the year before:

- (1) In 2022, multi-level marketing businesses issued 46.979 billion dollars in participant commissions/ bonuses (47.502 billion in 2021), accounting for 44.54% of the total sales of 105.467 billion dollars and increasing by 0.08% compared to the 44.46% in 2021.
- (2) In 2022, 986,000 participants (28.28% of the total number of participants) collected commissions/ bonuses. On average, each person collected 47,611 dollars, representing a decline of 596 dollars compared to the 48,207 dollars in 2021. In 2022, 722,800 female participants (73.26% of the total number of collectors) collected commissions/bonuses and they collected 33.257 billion dollars (70.79%) in total.

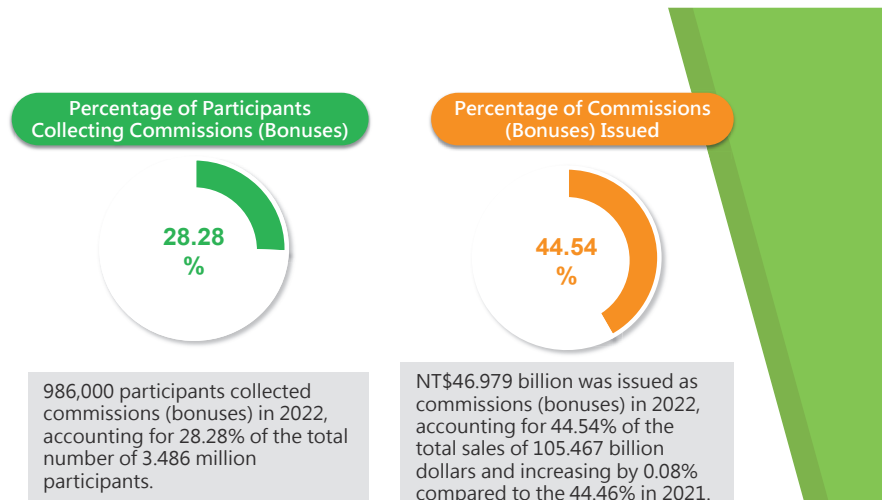


Fig.3 Commissions (bonuses) issued

(3) In 2022, among the multi-level marketing businesses that issued commissions/bonuses, the number of businesses with 6 female participants ranking among the top ten collectors formed the largest group (66 businesses, 17.69% of the total number of businesses), followed by the ones with 7 female collectors (62 businesses, 16.62%) and then 8 female collectors (45 businesses, 12.06%). Altogether, there were 286 businesses (76.68% of the total number of businesses) with more than 5 female commission/bonus collectors ranking in the top ten.

4. Sales of nutritional supplements continued to account for the largest share:

Nutritional supplements remained the best-selling products in the multi-level marketing industry in 2022. The sales totaled NT\$70.130 billion (66.49%), followed by the NT\$19.198 billion (18.20%) in sales of skincare products.

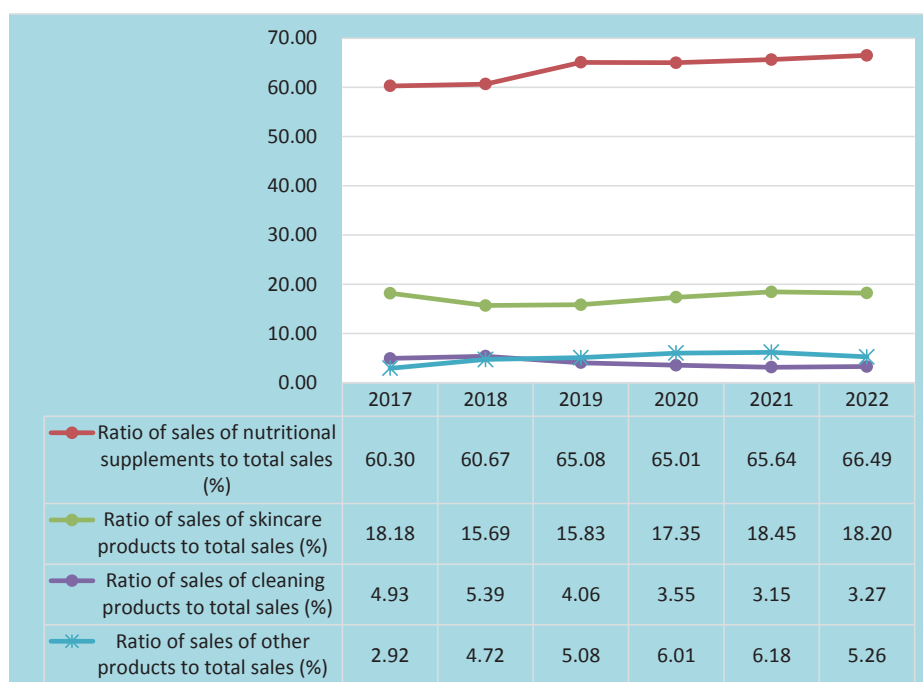


Fig.4 Percentages of different types of multi-level marketing products

5. Online marketing becoming more prevalent:

In 2022, there were 238 businesses (63.81% of the total number of businesses) marketing products online. The figure was close to the 63.98% in 2021. Among them, 198 businesses both adopted online order placement and set up online shopping malls.

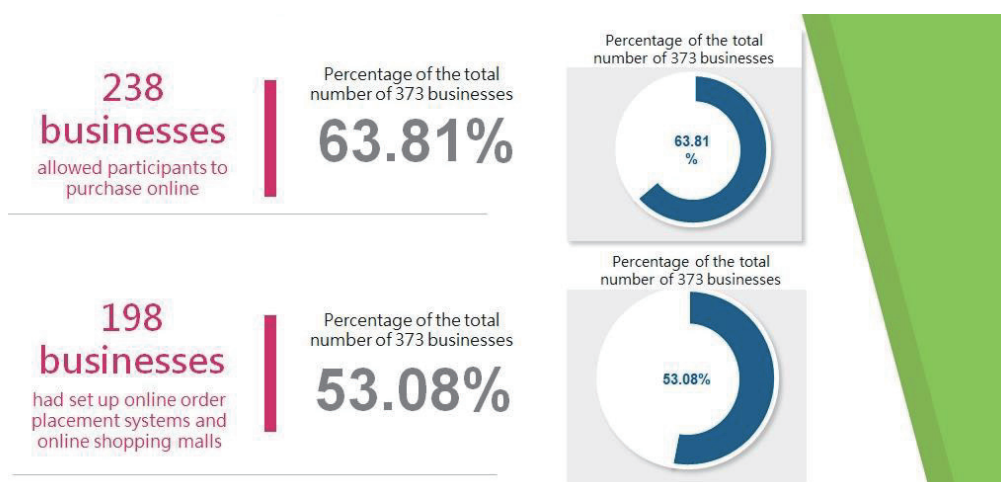


Fig.5 Overview of multi-level marketing businesses selling online

6. Multi-level marketing businesses remain optimistic about operations in the future:

Multi-level marketing businesses worried about recessions. Competition among similar products became fiercer while the market also became more saturated. However, 171 businesses (45.84%) expected better sales in 2023 than 2022. 150 businesses (40.21%) thought sales would be about the same. 52 businesses (13.94%) expected sales to decrease.

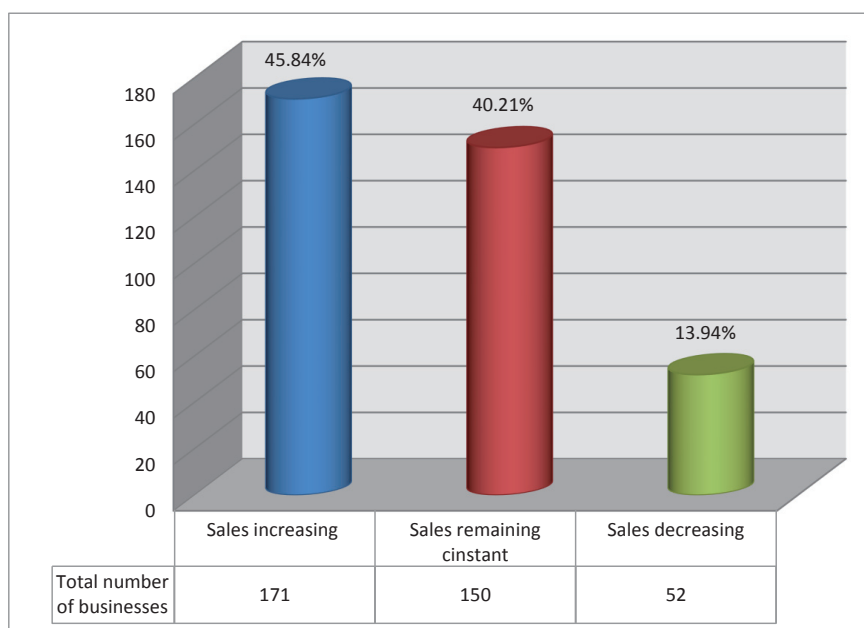


Fig.6 Future business expectations of multi-level marketing operations

FTC Activities in May and June 2023

- ▲ On May 1, 4, 17, 18 and 24, the FTC conducted the 2023 Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp, respectively, at the Department of Business and Economic Laws of CTBC Business School, the Department of Business Administration of Tainan University of Technology, the Department of Economics of National Cheng Kung University, the Department of Finance of National Pingtung University and the Department of Marketing and Distribution Management of National Pingtung University.
- ▲ From May 9 to 11, the FTC attended the competition law workshop entitled Market Definition, Economic Analysis and Evidence of Abuse of Dominant Status in Korea.
- ▲ On May 12 and 17, the FTC held the 2023 Various Aspects of Trading Traps activity, respectively, at the Dongguang Community Development Association in East District, Tainan City and the Dalun Station of the Chiayi County Association for the Promotion of Welfare for People with Multiple Auditory Impairments.
- ▲ On May 16, the FTC held the 2023 Fair Trade Act Special Topic Speech—Taipei Session at the National Taiwan University Hospital International Convention Center.
- ▲ On May 25, the FTC conducted the project of Fair Trade G2B Express at Taiwan FamilyMart Co., Ltd.
- ▲ On Jun. 1, 14, 20, 26 and 30, the FTC held the Various Aspects of Trading Traps activity at the Kaohsiung City Indigenous Culture Health Station, the Kaohsiung First Service Center of the Border Affairs Corps of the National Immigration Agency, the Kaohsiung City Indigenous Culture Health Station, the Hakka Affairs Commission of Kaohsiung City Government, and the Shimen District Office of New Taipei City, respectively.
- ▲ On Jun. 1 and 9, the FTC held a presentation on Law Observance and Competition in the Manufacturing Industry for daily commodity, electronic and electrical engineering business workers in Taipei City and Hsinchu City, respectively.
- ▲ On Jun. 2 and 30, the FTC presented the Fair Trade Commission Regulations on False Advertising and Past Cases, respectively, in Yilan County and Hualien County.
- ▲ On Jun. 2, 16 and 29, the FTC conducted the project of Fair Trade G2B Express with Foxconn Technology Co. (online), Panasonic Industrial Devices Sales Taiwan Co., Ltd. and Chinese Petroleum Corporation, respectively.
- ▲ From Jun. 12 to 16, the FTC attended the OECD Competition Committee June Routine Meeting and related meetings in France.
- ▲ From Jun. 27 to 29, the FTC attended the OECD KPC Energy and Competition Policy Workshop through videoconferencing.



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- 1.The FTC conducting the 2023 Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp at the Department of Economics of National Cheng Kung University
- 2.The FTC attending the competition law workshop entitled Market Definition, Economic Analysis and Evidence of Abuse of Dominant Status in Korea
- 3.The FTC holding the 2023 Various Aspects of Trading Traps activity at the Dongguang Community Development Association in East District, Tainan City
- 4.The FTC holding the 2023 Fair Trade Act Special Topic Speech—Taipei Session at the National Taiwan University Hospital International Convention Center.



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5. The FTC conducting the project of Fair Trade G2B Express at Taiwan FamilyMart Co., Ltd

6. The FTC holding a presentation on Law Observance and Competition in the Manufacturing Industry for daily commodity, electronic and electrical engineering business workers in Hsinchu City

7. The FTC attending the OECD Competition Committee June Routine Meeting and related meetings in France

8. The FTC holding the Various Aspects of Trading Traps activity at the Shimen District Office of New Taipei City

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