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Kiyu Technology in Violation of the Fair Trade Act for Claiming Ownership of Trademark Rights Yet to Be Acquired

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,289th Commissioners' Meeting on Jul. 20, 2016 that Kiyu Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Kiyu Technology) had violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act for sending emails to the trading counterparts of its competitor to claim the ownership of certain trademark rights the company had not yet acquired as well as to accuse the said competitor of infringing the non-existent trademark rights. The practice was deceptive and obviously unfair conduct able to affect trading order and the FTC therefore imposed an administrative fine of NT\$50,000 on the company.

Kiyu Technology was a company that developed cell phone games and also served as an agent for other cell phone game makers. The "Hua Qian Gu" cell phone game for which Kiyu Technology was an agent and the "Hua Qian Gu Online" that its competitor represented were made available on Google Play at the same time. On Dec. 8, 2015, Kiyu Technology sent to Google Play an email claiming that the trademark rights for the names of "Hua Qian Gu" and other characters in the game had been owned by Kiyu Technology since the beginning of 2015 and "Hua Qian Gu Online" had been made available on Google Play without the consent of Kiyu Technology; therefore, it was a trademark infringement. However, the company's application for the said trademark rights was still being processed at the time. The company had not yet acquired the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, completed the registration and obtained the trademark rights. The false claim of owning the trademark rights led Google Play to have doubts about the said competitor and make

the mistake of removing “Hua Qian Gu Online” from the platform.

Instead of competing with legitimate means such as offering better prices or quality, Kiyu Technology resorted to making the false claim of owning

trademark rights the company was yet to acquire. The deceptive practice made Google Play take the competitor’s product off the shelf. The result was unfair competition. It was deceptive and obviously unfair conduct able to affect trading order in violation of Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act. 

The FTC Imposes a 3 Million-dollar Fine on FamilyMart for Not Fully Disclosing Important Franchise Operation Information

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,297th Commissioners' Meeting on Sep. 14, 2016 that Taiwan FamilyMart Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as FamilyMart) had violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act for not fully disclosing to trading counterparts in writing important franchise operation information such as suggested minimum supply orders, stock-to-sales ratios, etc. In addition to ordering the company to rectify its unlawful conduct within two months after receiving the disposition, the FTC also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$3 million.

Conditions that franchisers impose, such as product items or raw materials that franchisees have to purchase and the minimum quantities, are closely associated with intra-brand competition, the amount a franchisee has to invest, management performance and business risks. Take the relations between FamilyMart and its franchisees for example. Franchisees have to absorb the loss from merchandise scrapping while the suggested minimum supply orders or the stock-to-sales ratios of products are directly related to the amount of the loss from merchandise scrapping. For this reason, such information has to be considered important data that parties interested in joining a franchise require when deciding whether they want to become a part of the franchise.

The FTC received complaints accusing FamilyMart of demanding would-be franchisees to abide by its supply-ordering regulations and sales could not exceed a certain ratio of the inventory (referred to by

FamilyMart as the stock-to-sales ratio). If a franchisee did not place orders according to regulations or the stock-to-sales ratio was higher than a certain rate, there would be punishments, which included attending classes, receiving warnings, being issued tickets, etc. Nevertheless, FamilyMart had not disclosed such information before contract signature. According to the FTC's investigation, most franchisees indicated that FamilyMart had not revealed such information but often demanded that they maintain certain inventories or stock-to-sales ratios after they started operation. Some franchisees even mentioned that FamilyMart would set ordering targets for certain products. In the meantime, related documents also indicated that FamilyMart had issued written notices to demand that franchisees with excessively high stock-to-sales ratios make improvements. The notices also included the wording that the company would consider it a breach of contract if the same thing happened again. Therefore, by setting minimum supply orders or stock-to-sales ratios, FamilyMart had imposed restrictions on its franchisees, yet the company had never fully disclosed in writing such information before contract signature. It was obviously unfair conduct able to affect trading order.

The FTC would like to remind franchisers to fully disclose in writing all restrictions to be imposed on franchisees before contract signature or before both sides prepare to establish franchise relations. All franchisers are advised to abide by the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on the Business Practices of Franchisers". 

The FTC Imposes a 100,000-dollar Fine on Bionime Corp. for Restricting Distributors' Resale Prices

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,288th Commissioners' Meeting on Jul. 13, 2016 that Bionime Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Bionime Corp.) had violated Article 19 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by restricting its distributors' resale prices for the company's Rightest and GE blood glucose meters. In addition to ordering the company to immediately cease the unlawful act, the FTC also imposed on it an administrative fine of NT\$100,000.

According to the FTC's investigation, besides producing and marketing its own Rightest brand blood glucose meters, Bionime Corp. was also licensed by GE to manufacture and sell GE blood glucose meters. Although distributors bought the products from Bionime Corp., Bionime Corp. still stipulated in the distributor contracts that the company had the right not to issue sales incentives (2013, 2014 and 2015 contracts signed with Rightest and GE blood glucose meter distributors) and incentive tours (2013 and 2014 contracts signed with Rightest and GE blood glucose meter distributors) to distributors found to have sabotaged the market prices of its products as

well as terminate the contract (2015 contracts signed with Rightest blood glucose meter distributors). Furthermore, in July 2015 the company issued a statement to notify distributors that the company would terminate its contracts with those failing to sell its products at suggested prices and continuing to do so after they were repeatedly requested to make improvements. The company also sent staff members to different retail outlets to check on the prices as well as to demand, remind and advise the distributors to sell the products at prices as close to the suggested rates as possible. Therefore, the FTC concluded that Bionime Corp. had used contract clauses to impose restrictions on the distributors' resale prices and the company's staff members had also actually demanded that the distributors make price adjustments. As a consequence, the distributors were unable to decide prices in accordance with the competition they faced and their cost structures. This weakened the intra-brand price competition between retailers. In other words, Bionime Corp. had restricted the distributors' resale prices in violation of Article 19 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Merger between ASE and SPIL Not Prohibited

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,306th Commissioners' Meeting on Nov. 16, 2016 that the overall benefit from the merger between ASE Group (hereinafter referred to as ASE) and Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as SPIL) would outweigh the disadvantages from the competition restrictions thereof incurred. Therefore, the FTC cited Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act and did not prohibit the merger.

ASE intended to acquire more than one third of the voting shares of SPIL and also set up a new holding company and, subsequently, a stock-for-stock exchange between the two companies and the new holding company would be conducted. Afterwards, ASE and SPIL would both become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the new holding company but would continue to exist under their original company names. All the members of the boards of directors and supervisors of the two merging parties would be appointed by the new holding company while the managers of each company would be decided by the board of directors. The situations met the merger descriptions specified in Subparagraphs 2 and 5, Paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Fair Trade Act. Meanwhile, the sales of both merging parties in 2015 also achieved the merger-filing threshold prescribed in Subparagraph 3, Paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the same act; therefore, the two companies filed a merger notification with the FTC on Jul. 29, 2016.

The main business operations of both ASE and SPIL were packaging and testing various types of integrated circuits. There were over 70 competitors in the global OEM packaging and testing market. Competition was fierce and finding new trading counterparts would not be hard. Most enterprises surveyed thought the

fact that two brands that would continue to operate independently could reduce the likelihood of price adjustments. They also commented that if price increases occurred as a result of the merger, they would transfer their orders to other companies. The technological levels of different packaging and testing businesses were uneven and IC packaging and testing businesses often offered customized services according to the specifications obtained from their clients and the technologies they needed. Hence, it would be difficult for such businesses to adopt concerted actions. At the same time, semiconductor makers with the right financial capacity and technologies could easily enter the IC packaging and testing market. Since the two companies would continue to operate independently after the merger, existing procurement and transaction modes would be maintained. Although raw material suppliers might face demands for price decreases and buyers transferring orders to other companies could have an effect on the scale of the industry, price decreases and suppliers fighting for orders could actually help promote competition in the relevant market. Therefore, the merger would not lead to significant competition restrictions in the global semiconductor packaging and testing market.

The production lines of ASE and SPIL highly overlapped and repeated R&D costs of the two companies could be saved after the merger, whereas the manufacturing processes of certain medium- and low-end products could be standardized and the R&D costs saved could be invested in technological innovation and development to improve the packaging and testing standards in the country. Meanwhile, products for smartphones and wearable smart devices

or the Internet of things were becoming lighter and smaller. Heterogeneous integration for system in package (SiP) would be cheaper than the cost of system on chip (SoC) and packaging and testing technologies could be introduced. Moreover, such heterogeneous integration needed cross-disciplinary technological integration, including substrate, packaging and testing, component and EMS technologies. For this reason, the merger could also help push technological advancements in the supply chains of related industries.

The FTC concluded that, after the merger, the two companies would be able to enhance their capacity to compete with major international manufacturers. The effect on the overall domestic economy would

be positive. The transferring of orders would be unavoidable, but things changed rapidly in the electronics industry and the life cycles of electronic products were short. Therefore, the order transfer effect resulting from the merger would also differ after the merging parties and their competitors increased their productivity and improved their technologies. After evaluating the opinions solicited from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the businesses surveyed, related associations and professional organizations as well as assessing related considerations, the FTC decided not to prohibit the merger according to Paragraph 1, Article 13 of the Fair Trade Act because the overall economic benefit would outweigh the disadvantages from the competition restrictions thereof incurred. 

More Feedback Money for More People Introduced to Open up Stores on Online Shopping Platforms?

The FTC received questions from private citizens whether the conduct of Company A's encouraging individuals to introduce people through an upline-downline system to open up stores on its online shopping platform B and giving feedback money to the introducer after E.Sun Bank's confirmation that the online store was really in operation and making sales was a practice of multi-level marketing. After contacting the online shopping platform B and confirming that the members of Company A had joined the company through an upline-downline introduction system and there was indeed a mechanism of multi-level profit sharing, the FTC concluded that it was a multi-level marketing operation that started business without filing with the FTC in advance. Therefore, the FTC launched an ex officio investigation.

The findings of the FTC's investigation indicated that Company A officially began to operate the online shopping platform in May 2015 and openly advertised its sales system on the social networking site set up on the online shopping platform besides promoting the products being marketed on the platform. Through social networking, individuals could participate as introducers to bring others to become members of the shopping platform. Meanwhile, the company also established a bonus system and the funds needed to issue feedback money to members were provided by suppliers according to the prices of their products. Members opened their virtual stores on the online shopping platform to sell products. Besides getting 50% bonuses from the total amount of feedback money, an introducer of each generation could also receive another 50% bonus from the remaining amount of the total feedback money and the number

of generations to be issued feedback money was unlimited until the total feedback money was used up. Therefore, the marketing approach of Company A met the: "multi-level organization" and "multi-level commission issuance" descriptions. It was multi-level marketing as specified in the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act.

As set forth in Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act, "Prior to engaging in multi-level marketing operations, a multi-level marketing enterprise, should prepare a report containing the following items, and apply for record by the competent authority: ...4. the itemized products or services, prices, and sources..." Company A started to accept members to join the online shopping platform in May 2015 and also began to issue bonuses in June the same year. Without a doubt, Company A had violated Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act by failing to file with the FTC before beginning its multi-level marketing operations.

The FTC would like to remind related businesses that all types of marketing using multi-level organizations to sell or promote products to earn commissions, bonuses or other economic benefits are subject to the regulation of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act. Therefore, businesses adopting multi-level marketing systems to sell products on online shopping platforms have the obligation to submit documents carrying statutorily required information to file with the FTC before starting operation. They should keep in mind that e-commerce is also subject to the regulation of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act and they will be penalized for not filing such operations with the FTC in advance. 

Multi-level Marketing Business Chin I Lin Fined NT\$100,000 for Not Filing with the FTC before Changing its Sales System and Product Items

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,303rd Commissioners' meeting that Chin I Lin Private Limited Company (hereinafter referred to as Chin I Lin) had violated Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act for not filing with the FTC before changing its sales system and product items. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$100,000 on the company.

Between Jan. 1, 2015 and Apr. 1, 2016, Chin I Lin added, one after another, "Enzyme Skin Cleaner (Large)" and 23 other items to its product list but did not file with the FTC until Sep. 22, 2016. Meanwhile,

on the company's product order form were listed "Propolis Muscle Toner and Skin Cleaner" and six other items and their prices and the points to be given for free "Diamond Lipsticks." The items were not included in the product list filed with the FTC. Multi-level marketing product point accumulation was associated with bonus calculation. A change in the product points would lead to a change in the bonuses to be issued. Therefore, by failing to file with the FTC its change of sales system and product items in advance, Chin I Lin had violated Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act. 

Amendment to the “Thresholds and Calculation of Sales Amount which Enterprises of a Merger Shall File with the Fair Trade Commission”

As a result of economic globalization, transactions are becoming international. To perfect the regulations in the Fair Trade Act on business mergers, the FTC has amended the “Thresholds and Calculation of Sales Amount which Enterprises of a Merger Shall File with the Fair Trade Commission” after studying the practices of competition authorities in the EU, Finland, France, Germany and Switzerland as well as cases that these authorities have handled in the past. The amendment was announced on Dec. 2, 2016. In addition to revising existing high and low thresholds, the FTC has also added a global sales threshold. The content of the announcement is as follows:

1. Under one of the following circumstances, the enterprises in the merger shall be filed with the FTC in advance:
 - (1) The combined worldwide sales in the preceding fiscal year of the enterprises in the merger exceed NT\$40 billion and the domestic total sales of each of at least two of the enterprises in the merger in the preceding fiscal year also surpass NT\$2 billion.
 - (2) The enterprises in the merger are not financial institutions and the domestic total sales of one of the merging parties in the preceding fiscal year exceed NT\$15 billion while the domestic total sales of one of the other merging parties in the preceding fiscal year also surpass NT\$2 billion.
 - (3) The enterprises in the merger are financial institutions and the domestic total sales of one of the merging parties in the preceding fiscal year exceed NT\$30 billion while the domestic total sales of one of the other merging parties in the preceding fiscal year also surpass NT\$2 billion.
2. The threshold amount of the sales for non-financial institutions shall apply to mergers composed of both financial institutions and non-financial institutions.
3. The term “financial institutions” used in this notice refers to the financial institutions specified in Article 4 of the Financial Institutions Merger Act, as well as financial holding companies as described in Article 4 of the Financial Holding Company Act.
4. The sales of banks are determined in accordance with the net income indicated in the consolidated income statement established pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks. The sales of financial holding companies are determined in accordance with the net income indicated in the consolidated income statement established pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holding Companies. The sales of securities firms are determined in accordance with the income indicated in the consolidated income statement established pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms. The sales of insurance companies are determined in accordance with the operating revenue indicated in the consolidated income statement established pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Companies.
5. The “sales for the preceding fiscal year” as set forth

in Subparagraph 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Fair Trade Act are calculated in accordance with the following:

(1) In the case that merging enterprises have operated for a whole year in the preceding fiscal year, the sales for the fiscal year shall be adopted to calculate the amount.

(2) In the case that merging enterprises have operated for less than a year in the preceding fiscal year, the sales accumulated in the months of actual operation shall be calculated proportionately to determine the amount. The sales for the preceding fiscal year = (sales throughout the actual period of operation ÷ the number of months of actual operation) × 12. 

Statistics on Merger Cases

Enterprises were able to merge through an acquisition, joint management, a capital contribution or through obtaining control over the appointment and dismissal of personnel to achieve the benefits of economies of scale in order to improve management efficiency and international competitiveness. To prevent the expansion of the business scale of merging enterprises from causing overconcentration in the market and obstructing competition, it was set forth in the Fair Trade Act that mergers involving enterprises that achieve a certain scale would have to be filed with the FTC in advance. However, in light of domestic economic development tendencies and international trends, the Fair Trade Commission amended the Fair Trade Act and promulgated the amended version on Feb. 4, 2015. In that amendment, considerable changes were made to the definition of a merger, its scope, the content of a merger notification and the review period.

Statistics show that 71 mergers were filed with the Fair Trade Commission in 2016 and 69 of them were closed. Judging by the results of the decisions, 33 mergers were not prohibited. The review was suspended in 35 cases and one case was combined with another. From Feb. 2002 (when the Fair Trade Act was amended on Feb. 6, 2002, “application for merger approval” was changed to “filing for objection”) to the end of 2016, 842 merger cases were closed. Judging by the results of the decisions, 436 mergers (51.8%) were not prohibited, 7 mergers (0.8%) were prohibited and the review was suspended in 393 cases (46.7%) mainly because the merging parties did not achieve the filing thresholds or they belonged to extraterritorial mergers and would have no influence on domestic markets (301 cases, about 77%,) and six cases were combined with others (as shown in Table 1).

Table 1 Statistics on Closed Merger Cases--by Results of Decisions

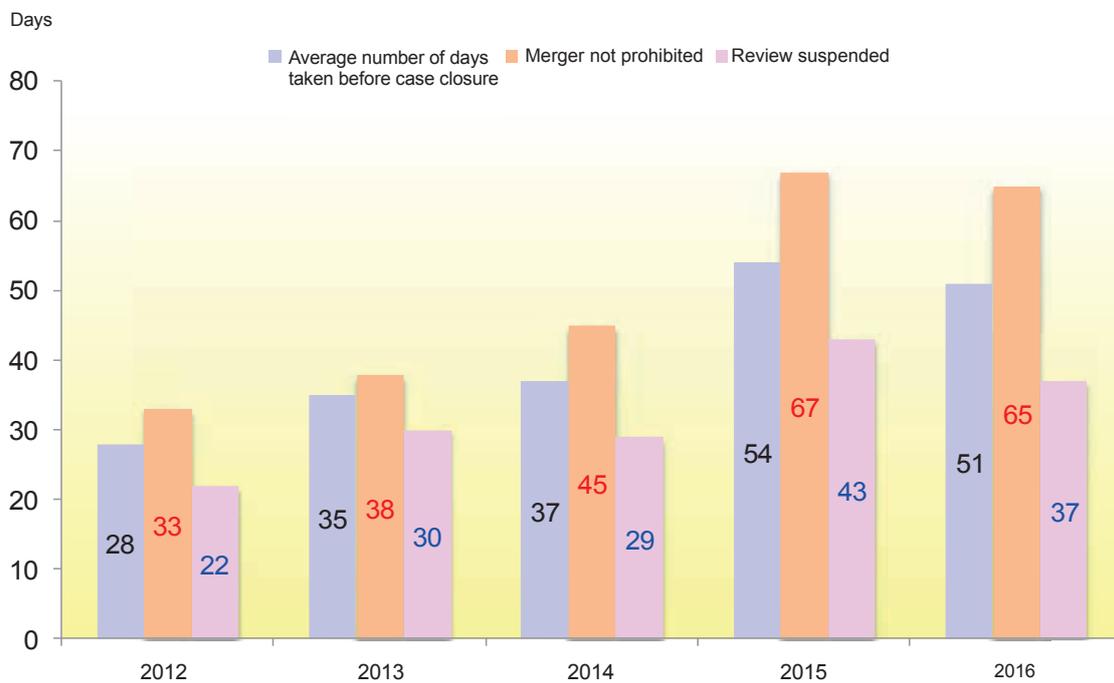
Unit: Case					
Year	No. of Merger Cases	Merger Not Prohibited	Merger Prohibited	Review Suspended	Case Combined with Another
Total	842	436	7	393	6
Feb. 2002 to 2010	487	260	7	219	1
2011	60	28	-	32	-
2012	47	26	-	20	1
2013	50	30	-	19	1
2014	66	33	-	33	-
2015	63	26	-	35	2
2016	69	33	-	35	1

Notes:

When the Fair Trade Act was amended on Feb. 6, 2002, “application for merger approval” was changed to “filing for objection” while “giving approval” to close a case was changed to “merger not prohibited” and “case rejected” was changed to “merger prohibited.”

69 merger cases were closed in 2016. On average, it took the FTC 51 days to close a case (including the time needed for the submission of further documents and information), three days less than in the year before. Judging by the results of the decisions, it took 65 days on average for the FTC to reach the decision of not to prohibit the merger (two days less than in the year before). Meanwhile, it took the FTC 37 days on average to conclude that the merger were incompliant with filing procedures or the merger filing was unnecessary and suspend the review as the merging parties did not achieve the filing thresholds or it was an extraterritorial merger that would have no impact on the domestic market (as shown in Fig. 1).

Fig. 1 Average Numbers of Days Taken before Case Closure



Notes:

1. The number of days taken before case closure is calculated starting from the date the merger notification is received to the date the case is closed. The time needed for the submission of further documents and information is included.
2. When the Fair Trade Act was amended on Feb. 4, 2014, the permissible length of the review extension was revised from “30 days” in the old version to “60 days” in the new version (Paragraph 8, Article 11 of the new version).

The FTC decided not to prohibit the merger in 33 cases in 2016. Analyzed by merger type (mergers to which two or more types of merger were applicable were calculated repeatedly), 28 cases involved the possession or acquisition of the shares of other enterprises or capital contributions (Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1, Article 10 of the Fair Trade Act), followed by 26 cases having to do with gaining direct or indirect control of management or the appointment and dismissal of the personnel of other enterprises (Subparagraph 5), 4 cases involved enterprises being merged into one (Subparagraph 1), 3 cases involved enterprises being assigned by or leasing from another enterprise the whole or the major part of the business or assets of such other enterprise (Subparagraph 3), and

2 cases involved an enterprise intending to operate jointly with another enterprise on a regular basis or to be entrusted by another enterprise to operate the latter's business (Subparagraph 4) (as shown in Table 2).

Table 2 Statistics on Mergers Not Prohibited

Unit: Case

Year	No. of Mergers Not Prohibited	Analyzed by Merger Type - Paragraph 1, Article 10 of the Fair Trade Act (Article 6 before amendment)				
		Subparagrap 1	Subparagraph 2	Subparagrap 3	Subparagrap 4	Subparagraph 5
2011	28	4	24	2	5	16
2012	26	2	21	6	2	16
2013	30	5	21	2	9	18
2014	33	3	25	3	7	19
2015	26	4	21	4	5	20
2016	33	4	28	3	2	26

Notes:

1. The Fair Trade Act was amended on Feb. 4, 2015.
2. Two or more types of merger were applicable to some of the mergers; therefore, the total number of merger cases is larger than the total number of mergers not prohibited.

FTC Activities in November and December 2016

- ✦ On Nov. 11, 21, 28 and 29, the FTC conducted the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” respectively at the Center for General Education of National Kaohsiung Normal University, the Graduate Institute of Political Economy of National Cheng Kung University, the Department of Business Administration of the National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences and the Department of Finance of the Tainan University of Technology.
- ✦ On Nov. 11, Professor Shia Benchang, Dean of the College of Management and Director of the Big Data Research Center of Taipei Medical University gave a special topic lecture on “Application of Big Data on Open Data” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ✦ On Nov. 22, Professor Chiou Jingyuan of the Department of Economics of National Taipei University gave a special topic lecture entitled “An Economic Analysis of Market Foreclosure” at the invitation of the FTC.
- ✦ On Nov. 25, the FTC conducted a workshop on “Competition and Development at the Upstream and Downstream of the Bottled LPG Industry” in Taichung City.
- ✦ On Nov. 25, the FTC held the “23rd Academic Seminar on Competition Policy and the Fair Trade Act” at the Tsai Lecture Hall of the College of Law of National Taiwan University.
- ✦ On Nov. 28, the teachers and students of the Graduate Institute of Patent of the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology attended the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” held at the FTC.
- ✦ On Dec. 2, the FTC conducted a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Handling Auto Parts and Accessory Transaction Cases” in Kaohsiung City.
- ✦ On Dec. 8, the FTC conducted the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” at the Department of Economics of National Cheng Kung University.
- ✦ On Dec. 10 and 14, the FTC conducted presentations on “Various Aspects of Trading Traps” respectively at the Paiwan Tribe settlement in Koushe Village, Sandimen Township, Pingtung County and the Indigenous Women’s Sustainable Development Association in Namasia District of Kaohsiung City.
- ✦ On Dec. 23, the FTC held the 2016 Second Workshop on the “International Development of Competition Law and Case Studies”.



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1. The FTC conducting the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” at the Department of Business Administration of the National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences
 2. The FTC conducting a workshop on “Competition and Development at the Upstream and Downstream of the Bottled LPG Industry” in Taichung City



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- 3.The FTC holding the "23rd Academic Seminar on Competition Policy and the Fair Trade Act"
- 4.The FTC conducting a presentation on the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Handling Auto Parts and Accessory Transaction Cases" in Kaohsiung City
- 5.The FTC conducting a presentation on "Various Aspects of Trading Traps" in Koushe Village, Sandimen Township, Pingtung County
- 6.The FTC conducting the 2016 Second Workshop on the "International Development of Competition Law and Case Studies"

International Exchange Activities in November and December 2016

- ▲ On Nov. 4, the FTC attended the “20th International Conference on Competition Policy” held by the Korea Fair Trade Commission in Seoul.
- ▲ On Nov. 15, the FTC attended the teleconference of the ICN Merger Working Group.
- ▲ On Nov. 16, the FTC attended the teleconference of the ICN Cartel Working Group.
- ▲ On Nov. 17, the FTC attended the teleconference of the ICN Advocacy Working Group.
- ▲ On Nov. 28, the FTC hosted the Taiwan-Japan Competition Authority Working-level Meeting.
- ▲ From Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, the FTC attended the routine meeting and the Global Competition Forum of the OECD Competition Committee and the ICN Merger Roundtable in Paris.
- ▲ From Nov. 29 to 30, the FTC attended the 41st Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Conference.
- ▲ From Dec. 6 to 7, the FTC attended the Workshop on “Information Exchange: Efficiency Enhancing or Cartel in Disguise?” held by the OECD Korea Policy Centre in Seoul.
- ▲ On Dec. 13, the FTC attended the teleconference of the ICN Merger Working Group.
- ▲ On Dec. 14, the FTC attended the teleconference of the ICN Cartel Working Group.



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1. Deputy Director Saiko Nakajima (third from left) of the Planning Office of the Investigation Bureau and Section Chief Toshinori Murata (second from left) of the International Affairs Division of the Secretariat of the Japan Fair Trade Commission with the FTC staff members attending the Taiwan Japan Competition Law Authority Working-level Meeting hosted by the FTC
2. The FTC attending the workshop on “Information Exchange: Efficiency Enhancing or Cartel in Disguise?” held by the OECD Korea Policy Centre in Seoul

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 : _____

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