

NO **107**

TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

2022.10

▶ Selected Cases

- HiKids in Violation of Fair Trade Act by Adopting Deceptive Means to Market Digital Teaching Materials for Children
- Merger of PX Mart and RT-Mart Approved with Undertakings Attached
- Imposition of Price Restrictions on Distributors by Manufacturers – A Law-Breaking Practice!
- Six Businesses of the Tou Hou Group and Ly An Group Engaged in a Concerted Action in Violation of the Fair Trade Act
- Qian Xiang Construction Posted False Advertisements in Violation of the Fair Trade Act
- Yun Ni Co., Ltd. Adopted Deceptive Means to Market Cosmetics in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

FTC Statistics

Statistics on Cases Involving Illegal Concerted Actions

▶ FTC Activities

Activities in July and August 2022

HiKids in Violation of Fair Trade Act by Adopting Deceptive Means to Market Digital Teaching Materials for Children

The FTC decided at the 1599th Commissioners' Meeting on May 18, 2022 that HiKids Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as HiKids) had violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act by using the activities of two public interest groups, namely, the Little Sun Diversified Learning Development Association and Dandelion Parent-Child Education Association to market its HiKids Academy for Gifted Children. The practice misled people into believing that the company was related to the public interest groups and entered into transactions with it. The deceptive conduct was able to affect trading order. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$2 million on the company.

HiKids was a company selling memberships to the HiKids Learning Academy for Gifted Children. Over the years, the company sponsored the Little Sun Diversified Learning Development Association and Dandelion Parent-Child Education Association to hold parent-child activities like drawing competitions and DIY events during which the company distributed parent-child activity advertising leaflets through kindergartens to attract parents to attend its parent-child activities where the company would recruit new members for the HiKids Learning Academy for Gifted Children. The FTC's investigation revealed that the Little Sun Diversified Learning Development Association and Dandelion Parent-Child Education Association would invite HiKids to set up a stand to market its products every time they had a parent-child event. However, it was never disclosed that HiKids was selling memberships to the HiKids Learning Academy for Gifted Children while the uniforms and ID

passes of the salespeople of HiKids only carried the name of the learning academy. People attending the activities were unable to tell the difference between the identities of HiKids salespeople and the staff of the two associations. A number of people indicated that they took their children to take a look at their own work or collect prizes after receiving invitations from the kindergarten to participate in drawing competitions or attend kids' concerts. When they arrived, however, salespeople claiming to be public interest group members or teachers would test the children and try to recruit them to join the HiKids Learning Academy for Gifted Children. It was only then that the parents realized that HiKids used the kindergarten to distribute advertising leaflets for public interest activities to entice parents to attend so that the company could market the product.

HiKids also used the name of the Little Sun Diversified Learning Development Association to print out advertising flyers to market the Young Children Learning Game Selection. The company not only concealed its company name but also printed the logo of the Little Sun Diversified Learning Development Association on the flyers. The company specifically included the wording "the entire curriculum to be downloaded for free" and took advantage of the confidence of parents in public interest groups to make the parents willing to sign up on the HiKids Learning Academy for Gifted Children website and leave their names, phone numbers and certain personal information to download and try the program. Then, HiKids would phone the parents to express

the company's concern about the condition of the children's use of the program and make appointments to visit and promote the product. The practice was deceptive conduct that misled others to enter into transactions with the company.

The Little Sun Diversified Learning Development Association and Dandelion Parent-Child Education Association were not profit-seeking businesses; therefore, they should have fully disclosed related information when cooperating with a profit-seeking business in order to prevent people who trusted public interest groups from having misunderstandings and ending up in consumer disputes as a result of erroneous perceptions.

The FTC would like to remind public interest groups to prevent consumers from becoming confused between the public interest activities and business events of profit-seeking businesses when they invite profit-seeking businesses to participate in their public interest activities and market products. The FTC is by no means against profit-seeking businesses marketing their products at public interest events that they sponsor. However, they must fully disclose related information in order not to break the law. As a consequence of declining childbirth rates, every child is the treasure of his or her parents. Nevertheless, when parents come across businesses marketing child education materials at public interest events, they ought to ascertain the true identity of such businesses in order to safeguard their rights and interests. 

Merger of PX Mart and RT-Mart Approved with Undertakings Attached

The FTC decided at the 1607th Commissioners' Meeting on Jul. 13, 2022 to approve the high-profile PX Mart and RT-Mart merger in which the former would acquire 95.97% of the shares of the latter. However, certain undertakings were attached to ensure that the overall economic benefit after the merger would outweigh the disadvantages from the competition restraints.

Business mergers can lead to very important effects of management performance improvement, resource sharing and competitiveness enhancement. However, since mergers of large corporations can create negative impacts on market competition and arouse public concern, the FTC therefore has to look into such cases carefully. Considering that the merger between PX Mart and RT-Mart would have a serious influence on consumers, suppliers and competitors, the FTC adopted a rigorous review procedure and invited trade associations to which the suppliers belonged, retail outlet operators, scholars and specialists as well as the consumer protection authorities to participate in discussions in order to obtain opinions from various sectors.

PX Mart thought the merger would create synergies of economies of scale and economies of scope to upgrade management efficiency, facilitate product deployment, reduce stock shortages and increase customer satisfaction. In addition, the company would remodel all of RT-Mart's existing retail outlets, install new equipment and improve the overall environment to offer better shopping experiences. The company also made a number of promises to enhance the overall economic benefit after the

merger. Nevertheless, suppliers and the public had their doubts about whether the market would become overly concentrated, whether there would be price rises, and whether suppliers would be pushed into even more disadvantageous positions or even subjected to various new or increased additional charges.

The FTC did not prohibit the merger but, after a careful assessment, attached the following undertakings (see the appendix for the complete content) to eliminate doubts about competition restraints and ensure that the overall economic benefit would be greater than the disadvantages from competition restraints:

1. PX Mart must fulfill its promises and may not increase prices at random, but causes not attributable to the merging parties, such as price increases as a result of changes in suppliers' cost structures, are not included.
2. Within three years after the merger, PX Mart is to adhere to the pricing policy of maintaining consistent retail prices throughout the country and may lower prices in accordance with the competition in each region.
3. After the merger, PX Mart may not randomly increase any additional charges imposed on any suppliers, but additional fee items derived from new services are excluded.
4. Within three years after the merger, PX Mart may not collect slotting fees or new store sponsorships from its suppliers.
5. Within three years after the merger, annual supply-

marketing system changes and transaction condition revisions may not become more disadvantageous. If there are additional charges resulting from new services, suppliers must be given the liberty to choose and decide whether they would use such services and the imposition of such charges shall require the consent of the suppliers in advance.

6. After the merger, the most preferential customer clauses in the supply-marketing agreement and the implementation stipulations are to be deleted.

7. Within three years after the merger, PX Mart is required to present reports on undertaking fulfillment

and the achievements in terms of benefiting the overall economy to the FTC for reference before Dec. 31 each year.

In the merger notification, PX Mart promised to make efforts to fulfill its corporate social responsibility, including stabilizing commodity prices, offering assistance to promote agricultural products, reinforcing services on offshore islands and in remote areas, and devoting itself to social welfare and emergency relief. The FTC hopes that the merger could achieve a win-win-win situation for PX Mart, consumers and the public. 

Imposition of Price Restrictions on Distributors by Manufacturers – A Law-Breaking Practice!

Company A, a healthcare foods manufacturer, marketed its products through around one hundred medical supply stores and pharmacies. The FTC was informed by Company B that Company A requested that it sign a product supply agreement and sell the latter's products in its stores and on its online platforms in accordance with the price list in the agreement. Company B thought the practice was in violation of the regulation against the imposition of resale price restrictions.

By imposing resale price restrictions, suppliers make it impossible for distributors to determine their prices according to the competition they face and their cost structures. Such conduct weakens price competition among distribution channels marketing products of the same brand or different retailers. For this reason, without justifiable causes, businesses may not impose any resale price restrictions. To determine whether such a practice is against the law, besides taking into account the market power of the business imposing such restrictions, it is also necessary to assess whether the conduct can lead to substantial restraints.

The FTC's investigation showed that the product supply agreement that Company A signed with distributors included a list of suggested prices, an agreement on refraining from engaging in price competition and a punishment mechanism. A number

of distributors interviewed by the FTC over the phone said that they had not been forced to sell according to the price list, while Company B also confirmed that it had not sold the products according to the price list. Online searches performed by the FTC revealed that the prices posted by distributors for the healthcare food products in question on different shopping websites were inconsistent. It was hard to prove that Company A had actually imposed resale price restrictions. Meanwhile, according to the 2021 Almanac of the Food Industry, Company A did not account for a large share of the total value of the domestic health food product market. There were many health food product brands and the market was competitive. In addition, Company A had already deleted the clauses associated with resale price restrictions from the agreement during the period when the FTC's investigation was in progress.

Based on the results of investigation, the FTC found it difficult to consider that Company A had violated Paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Fair Trade Act. Nonetheless, since Company A had indeed previously included resale price restriction clauses and a punishment mechanism in the product supply agreement, the FTC sent a written notice to remind the company to abide by related regulations in the Fair Trade Act in order not to break the law. 

Six Businesses of the Tou Hou Group and Ly An Group Engaged in a Concerted Action in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

Before the Spring Festival, the prices of Lunar New Year food products escalated and dried scallops in particular became much more expensive. The FTC thought there was something suspicious and launched an investigation. During the 1597th Commissioners' Meeting on May 5, 2022, the FTC concluded that Che Sheng Trading Co., Ltd., Chun Che Trading Co., Ltd., Tou Hou Trading Co., Ltd. and Feng Che Trading Co., Ltd. (together hereinafter referred to as the Tou Hou Group) as well as Ly An Trade Co., Ltd. and Jin Chu Trading Co. Ltd. (together hereinafter referred to as the Ly An Group) had established a mutual understanding to jointly increase the prices of dried scallops. The practice complied with the description of a concerted action in Article 15 of the Fair Trade Act. Therefore, the FTC imposed administrative fines on the two groups. The fines totaled NT\$5 million.

Dried scallops are one of the Lunar New Year food products favored by people in the country. Each year, the prices always go up before the Spring Festival. However, this year the FTC discovered that the price increase margins and time points seemed unusual. The FTC's investigation revealed that the dried scallops available on the market mainly came from Hokkaido, Japan. There were many importers, but the major ones were in fact all affiliated with two groups, the Ly An Group in the north and the Tou Hou Group in the south. The dried scallops imported by the two groups accounted for 70% of the total dried scallop imports. The FTC suspected that the price increases were the result of a mutual understanding and, therefore, launched an investigation.

The FTC did not suspend its law enforcement

missions because of the holiday and spared no effort to collect evidence in the market. Initially, the two groups claimed that the import cost of dried scallops had gone up nearly 30% and they had no choice but to raise the prices. Nevertheless, the FTC obtained import data from the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the details of the two groups' transactions with trading counterparts from the Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, and business registration information from the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Economic Affairs and analyzed the percentages of sales to downstream businesses and the price spread. At the same time, the FTC also interviewed competitors and downstream businesses and sorted out and analyzed the purchase prices and quantities of scallops of various sizes. The findings indicated that the purchase costs of the two groups were different. There was no reason for the consistent price increases.

In addition, the FTC also found out that the two groups had been dried scallop importers for many years. They used LINE to exchange market and sensitive price-related information to achieve a mutual understanding on price increases. In addition, the price increases were synchronized and consistent. Apparently, it was a concerted action that resulted from the mutual understanding. Hence, the FTC decided during the Commissioners' Meeting that the six companies of the Tou Hou Group and Ly An Group had engaged in a concerted action as described in Article 15 of the Fair Trade Act by establishing the mutual understanding to raise dried scallop prices. The conduct was able to affect the supply-demand function in the dried scallop market. Therefore, the FTC imposed an administrative

fine of NT\$1 million on each of the Tou Hou Group members, namely, Che Sheng Trading Co., Ltd., Chun Che Trading Co., Ltd., Tou Hou Trading Co., Ltd. and Feng Che Trading Co., Ltd. as well as NT\$500,000 on each of the Ly An Group Members, that is, Ly An Trade Co. Ltd. and Jin Chu Trading Co.

Businesses may become familiar with one another after being in the same profession for a long time,

but they are advised not to exchange important and sensitive information with regard to price and quantity or to “test” the reaction of competitors in order not to violate the regulation against concerted actions in the Fair Trade Act. The FTC will continue to keep a close watch on the market and take immediate action if any anomaly occurs. The determination of the FTC to guard market competition and order is not to be challenged. 

Qian Xiang Construction Posted False Advertisements in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The FTC decided at the 1598th Commissioners' Meeting on May 11, 2022 that Qian Xiang Construction Co., Ltd. had violated Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by posting false advertisements on 591.com, a real estate transactions website, to market its Xing Yue Ya Zhu housing project located in Toufen City, Miaoli County. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$1 million on the company.

When marketing the Xing Yue Ya Zhu housing project, Qian Xiang posted advertisements that carried the word "suite" as well as pictures of a furnished living room, bathrooms, bedrooms and a mezzanine design to make the unit look like a residential home. Overall, the advertisements made people think the units could be legally used as homes and a mezzanine could be put in. According to the opinion of the Miaoli County Government and the building license and use permit issued for the project, however, the units were meant to be used for offices. Any changes made without proper application according to building regulations would be subject to the penalty and disposal regulations set forth in Subparagraph 1 of Paragraph 1 of Article 91 of the Building Act. Moreover, the housing project was not meant to include any mezzanine design. The addition of mezzanines without the

approval of the competent authority would be handled according to the Regulations on the Disposal of Illegal Buildings. The pictures of the residential home and the mezzanine design in the advertisements misled consumers into believing that each unit could be legally used as a residential home and a mezzanine could be put in, What they did not know was that using it as a residential home and putting in a mezzanine would be in violation of building regulations, and they could be fined or ordered to stop using the unit within a given period. Therefore, the content of the advertisements posted by Qian Xiang Construction to market the housing project was inconsistent with the fact. It was a false and misleading representation in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

The FTC would like to remind consumers to visit the portal of the Building Management Information System of the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of Interior to check the building license and use permit of the housing project of concern before deciding to make a purchase. By doing so, they can make sure whether the content of the advertisements posted by the builder is consistent with the facts in order to ensure that they buy a home that can be used legally. 

Yun Ni Co., Ltd. Adopted Deceptive Means to Market Cosmetics in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

Have you ever been approached on the street and requested to fill out a questionnaire? Yun Ni Co., Ltd. sent the staff members of over 150 retail outlets of Ai Ni Ya Cosmetics of the Ai Ni Ya Group, which was controlled by the company, to use filling out questionnaires as a pretext to approach passersby. In reality, however, the intention was to market cosmetics through illegitimate means. As the means adopted were truly wicked and the victims were numerous and spread out all over Taiwan, the FTC decided at the 1605th Commissioners' Meeting to cite Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act and impose the highest fine of NT\$25 million on the company after taking into account the massive sales of the group and other factors. The amount was a record high for this type of case.

The clerks at each store of the Ai Ni Ya Group concealed important trading information during the marketing process and also misled consumers. The methods included inviting passersby to fill out the questionnaire in the store, reassuring them that it would not take too much time and they would not be pushed to make purchases, and offering to do a facial. In the middle of the facial service when it was inconvenient for the consumer to move, the clerks then took turns to push the consumer to make purchases. The consumer was misled into believing that it was just to buy products and facial services. The clerks then told the consumer that the company happened to be having a promotional sale; therefore, it would be a pity not to buy. In fact, the prices were the regular prices. If any consumer disputes occurred, the company would bring out the purchase agreement carrying the consumer's signature and claimed the

consumer only purchased products and the facials were free of charge. Therefore, any customer who did not use the service or was not satisfied with it would not be refunded. Although Yun Ni Co., Ltd. stipulated in the agreement that unopened products could be returned, each store would use the pretense of inspecting products and misguide consumers to open all the products at the beginning. The clerks would also do their best to open all the products during the facial service process. As a result, no products could be returned. Moreover, there were dozens of beauty products and they had to be used in combination. The company requested that each store make such combinations incomplete to compel consumers to repeatedly buy more products. As a consequence, some consumers spent nearly NT\$0.9 million in two and half years. If any consumers complained to the customer service or the competent authority to request refunds, each store had a mechanism to force them to give up the idea or accept to settle the matter in private. In other words, the practice illegitimately obstructed the right of consumers to ask for refunds.

That was not all. The FTC's statistics showed that more than 80 of the people filing complaints with various local governments between 2019 and September 2021 had suffered swellings and rashes after their first facial service at Ai Ni Ya stores due to the massive use of beauty products within a short time. Some of them even had to seek medical care. During the same period, more than 300 people complained that they had been pushed to buy products or bombarded for a long period of time, with the longest achieving four and half hours. Within the past three years, over 700 people

in different counties and cities filed complaints with government agencies, and yet the number of people forced by the company using illegitimate means to give up seeking refunds or accept to settle the matter in private was not a small one.

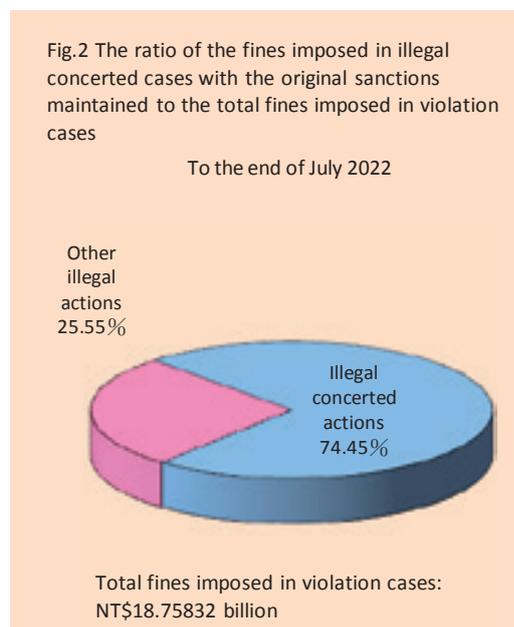
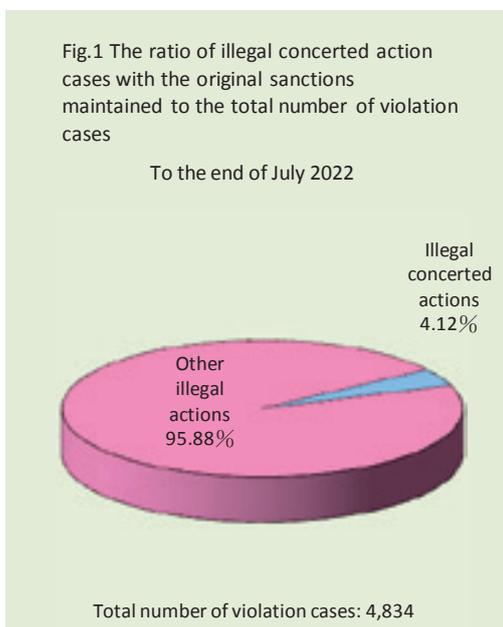
The use of giving free facial services as a pretext to harass consumers repeatedly to achieve the purchase of making sales and the mechanism established to force consumers to give up seeking refunds had apparently violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act. Considering that the company had over 150 stores around Taiwan, the annual sales of the group totaled as much as NT\$1 billion, there being around ten thousand customers in the past three years, and the illegal conduct lasted at least three years, the FTC therefore imposed the highest fine of NT\$25 million on the company. The amount was a record high among cases involving the violation of Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act.

In recent years, consumer complaints associated with beauty care or products have increased significantly. The disputes have mainly been centered on beauty product vendors or service providers adopting illegitimate marketing measures. Such businesses should adhere to the spirit of integrity and fully disclose important trading information during the marketing process, instead of using illegitimate means, in order to prevent consumer disputes. The FTC would like to remind consumers to find out exactly what products are being sold when encountering beauty product vendors or service providers using the filling out of questionnaires as a pretense to market their products or services. They should also ask for important information regarding price calculation as well as the standards with respect to product returns and refunding. It is also necessary to assess whether the products or services really meet their needs before purchasing and using the products or services in order to protect their own interests. 

Statistics on Cases Involving Illegal Concerted Actions

The term “concerted action” as used in the Fair Trade Act means that competing enterprises at the same production and/or marketing stage, by means of contract, agreement or any other form of mutual understanding, jointly determine the price, technology, products, facilities, trading counterparts, or trading territory with respect to goods or services, or any other behavior that restricts each other’s business activities, resulting in an impact on the market function with respect to production, trade in goods or the supply of and demand for services. The FTC is highly concerned about cases involving concerted actions and has worked out the Leniency provisions (Article 35 of the Fair Trade Act) in association with monopolization and concerted actions and also increased the upper limit of the amount of the fine to be imposed (Paragraph 2 of Article 40 of the Fair Trade Act) in Nov. 2021 to deter concerted actions which were likely to affect market competition and order while also impeding overall economic progress and jeopardizing the public interest.

According to statistics, the FTC issued dispositions and maintained the sanctions in 199 concerted action cases between 1992 and the end of July this year (2022), averaging 6.51 cases per year, and sanctioned 1,267 businesses, averaging 6.37 businesses per disposition. The figures only accounted for 4.12% and 18.33% of the totals of 4,834 violation cases and 6,913 businesses, but the fines imposed added up to NT\$13.9649 billion, averaging NT\$11.022 million per business, making up 74.45% of the total fines imposed. The main reason was that the FTC amended the Fair Trade Act in 2011 to push up the upper limit of the amount of the fine to be imposed on serious illegal concerted actions. In 2014 and 2015, the FTC imposed heavy fines on the parties participating in two major illegal concerted action cases accordingly (the first one involving nine independent power producers refusing to adjust the rates of electricity sold to Taiwan Power Company although the sanctions were revised to be more appropriate later on, and the second one involving the concerted action of ten capacitor suppliers) (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Table 1).



Observed by the amount of the fine imposed, as of the end of July this year, fines of less than NT\$1 million were imposed in 115 cases with the original sanctions maintained forming the largest group (57.79%), followed by fines of more than NT\$1 million but less than NT\$10 million in 47 cases (23.62%). These two types of cases accounted for more than 80% of the total number of cases. Meanwhile, there were only 11 cases (5.53%) in each of which the fine imposed exceeded NT\$100 million. However, the fines imposed totaled NT\$13.041 billion, accounting for 93.39% of the total fines imposed (Table 1).

Table 1 Illegal concerted action cases – Breakdown by fine amount
To the end of July 2022

Fine Amount	Number of Cases (a)		Number of Companies (b)		Fine Amount (10 thousand NT\$) (c)		Average Number of Companies Per Case (b)/(a)	Average Fine Per Company (10 thousand NT\$) (c)/(b)
		Percentage (%)		Percentage (%)		Percentage (%)		
Total	199	100.0	1,267	100.0	1,396,490	100.0	6.37	1,102.20
Less than NT\$1 million	115	57.79	506	39.94	1,990	0.14	4.40	3.93
NT\$1 million ~ NT\$10 million	47	23.62	393	31.02	13,310	0.95	8.36	33.87
NT\$10 million ~ NT\$100 million	26	13.06	296	23.36	77,090	5.52	11.38	260.44
NT\$100 million and above	11	5.53	72	5.68	1,304,100	93.39	6.55	18,112.50

Notes: 1. Penalties maintained for cases include unconfirmed cases that are still in administrative litigation.
2. This table includes cases where no fines were imposed.

Observed by industry, the 49 cases (24.62%) involving other services formed the largest group of concerted action cases with the original sanctions maintained, and the 48 cases (24.12%) involving manufacturing businesses came second. The 397 cases (31.33%) associated with manufacturing businesses formed the largest group of businesses sanctioned, followed by the 219 cases (17.28%) involving wholesale and retail businesses. As for the fines imposed, the NT\$7.1473 billion imposed on manufacturing businesses accounted for 51.18%, and the NT\$6.49604 billion (46.52%) imposed on electricity and gas suppliers came second (Table 2).

Table 2 Illegal Concerted Action Cases—by industry

To the end of July 2022

Unit: Case; Company; 10 thousand

Disposition	Total	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry, Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and Gas Supply	Water Supply and Remediation Activities	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Transportation and Storage
		Number of Cases						
Number of Companies	1,267	59	397	170	27	119	219	77
Fine Amount	1,396,490	825	714,730	649,604	1,940	890	6,383	8,734

Disposition	Information and Communication	Financial and Insurance Activities	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	Support Service Activities	Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	Education	Human Health and Social Work Activities	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	Other Service Activities
Number of Companies	29	11	5	18	3	39	4	18	72
Fine Amount	8,896	200	90	254	-	274	20	500	3,150

Notes: 1. Penalties maintained for cases include unconfirmed cases that are still in administrative litigation.

2. This table includes cases where no fines were imposed.

3. Other Service Activities include activities of membership organizations, maintenance and repair of personal and household goods, washing and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products, beauty treatment, activities of households as employers of domestic personnel.

Activities in July and August 2022

- ▲ On Jul. 7, the FTC conducted the Various Aspects of Trading Traps activity at the Renwen Village Office in Daxi District, Taoyuan City.
- ▲ On Jul. 29, the FTC held a presentation on “Fair Trade Commission Regulations Regarding False Advertising and Past Cases” in Hualien County.
- ▲ On Aug. 9, 17 and 20, the FTC conducted the Various Aspects of Trading Traps activity respectively at the Chiayi City Senior Citizens’ Association, the Kaohsiung First Service Center, the Southern Taiwan Administration Corps, the National Immigration Agency, and the Southern Region Senior Citizens’ Home, Ministry of Health and Welfare.
- ▲ On Aug. 12, the FTC held a presentation on the “Development of the Cosmetics Industry and Fair Trade Act Regulations” in Hsinchu County.
- ▲ On Aug. 26 and 27, FTC representatives attended the Second Meeting of the Economic Committee (EC2) of APEC in Thailand.
- ▲ On Aug. 29, the FTC invited operators of hypermarkets, supermarkets and convenience stores to attend a workshop on Issues Regarding Transactions between Distribution Businesses and Suppliers.
- ▲ On Aug. 29, the FTC held a presentation on “Fair Trade Commission Regulations Regarding False Advertising and Past Cases” in Taipei City.



1



2



3



4

- 1.The FTC conducting the Various Aspects of Trading Traps activity at the Renwen Village Office in Daxi District, Taoyuan City
- 2.The FTC holding a presentation on “Fair Trade Commission Regulations Regarding False Advertising and Past Cases” in Hualien County
- 3.The FTC holding a presentation on the “Development of the Cosmetics Industry and Fair Trade Act Regulations” in Hsinchu County
- 4.The FTC holding a presentation on “Fair Trade Commission Regulations Regarding False Advertising and Past Cases” in Taipei City

Taiwan FTC Newsletter

Publisher	Lee, May
Editor- in-Chief	Hu, Tzu-Shun
Co-editor	Sun, Ya-Chuan Chiu, Shu-Fen Wang, Yi-Ming Wu, Ting-Hung Chi, Hsueh-Li Chen, Yuhn-Shan Li, Yueh-Chiao Hsueh, Kuo-Chin
Publishers & Editorial Office	Fair Trade Commission, R.O.C. Address:12-14 F., No. 2-2 Jinan Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Website: https://www.ftc.gov.tw Telephone: 886-2-2351-7588 Fax: 886-2-2397-5075 E-mail: sweetcc331@ftc.gov.tw
Date of Publication	October 2022
First Date of Publication	February 2008
Frequency of Publication	Bimonthly(the Chinese language edition during odd-number month, and the English language edition during even-number month.)
Price	NT\$ 15 per single copy, NT\$ 180 per year (both Chinese version and English version) and NT\$ 90 per language version
Subscription Phone Line	886-2-2351-0022
Subscription Fax	886-2-2397-4997
Exhibition Place	Service Center on the 13th Floor of the Commission Telephone:886-2-2351-0022 Address:13 F, No. 2-2 Jinan Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Wunan Book Co., Ltd. Telephone: 886-4-2226-0330 Address: No. 85, Sec. 2, Taiwan Blvd., 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
<https://www.ftc.gov.tw>

ISSN 2070124-1



9 772070 124009

GPN:2009700036
PRICE:NT\$15