



NO 076

TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

2017.08

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FTC International Exchanges in May and June 2017

Merger of Epson Taiwan, Epmall and TekCare Not Prohibited

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,304th Commissioners' Meeting on Nov. 2, 2016 that the merger of Epson Taiwan, Epmall Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Epmall) and TekCare Corporation (hereinafter referred to as TekCare) would not lead to any significant competition restraint and therefore did not prohibit the merger in accordance with Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

Epson Taiwan mainly engaged in sales of printers and projectors. Epmall, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Epson Taiwan, sold consumables for large-size printers. TekCare was responsible for the warranty and maintenance services for Epson projectors and printers. Previously, Epson Taiwan had already acquired 30% of the shares of TekCare through Epmall. In this merger, Epson Taiwan intended to acquire the remaining shares of TekCare through Epmall. In other words, Epson Taiwan would possess 100% of the shares of TekCare and indirectly control the management and the appointment and dismissal of the personnel of TekCare. The condition met the merger types described in Subparagraphs 2 and 5 of Article 10 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. Meanwhile, Epson Taiwan's domestic printer and projector market share in 2015 had already achieved the filing threshold specified in Subparagraph 2 of Article 11 (1) of the Fair Trade Act whereas none of the exemption provisions in the subparagraphs of Article 12 of the same act was applicable. Therefore, Epson Taiwan filed a merger notification with the FTC.

As the merging parties in this case respectively engaged in sales and after-sales maintenance services, complementary relations

existed. In addition, the parts and consumables TekCare needed to perform maintenance were supplied by Epson Taiwan. Hence, it was a vertical merger. The FTC solicited the opinions of other maintenance services and most of them did not think the merger would have any effect on their acquisition of parts and consumables from Epson Taiwan. In other words, there was no concern about foreclosure in the maintenance market. As for dealers of printers and projectors of other brands, they had set up service centers or cooperated with independent maintenance services, and there were also too many maintenance services for any significant entry barrier

to be possible. Therefore, the merger was unlikely to lead to foreclosure in the sales market. In addition, the merger would not cause any significant change in terms of barriers of entry to the sales or maintenance market. Neither would it cause any doubt about the merging parties abusing their market power, pushing up competitors' costs or engaging in horizontal collusion. After assessment, the FTC concluded that the merger would not lead to any significant competition restraint and therefore decided not to prohibit the merger in accordance with Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Merger between Taiwan Optical Platform and EBC Not Prohibited

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,321st Commissioners' Meeting on Mar. 31, 2017 not to prohibit the merger of Taiwan Optical Platform Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as TOP) with Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as EBC) by acquiring 65% of the shares of EBC through its subsidiary. Citing Article 13 (2) of the Fair Trade Act, the FTC did not prohibit the merger with undertakings attached to ensure that the overall economic benefit would be greater than the disadvantages from the competition restraints thereof incurred.

After reviewing the case, the FTC concluded that the reshuffling of EBC's share-holding structure and transfer of management as a result of the merger would not cause changes to the cable TV service market, the multi-system operation market and the satellite channel program supply market. However, assessment of the factors to be considered in horizontal and vertical mergers indicated that there might be concerns about the occurrence of certain competition restraints mainly because TOP was already running its own 5 channels and after the company acquired the management of EBC, the motivation and possibility for it to force tie-in channel programs on system operators with weaker negotiating power could not be ruled out. In addition, it was also deemed likely that TOP might engage in discriminatory treatment in licensing EBC's channels to system operators in areas where the company also operated in order to reduce competition. The aforesaid doubt could be eased year after year as digital convergence and cross-platform business competition developed in the future. In addition, the overall economic benefit was that the merger could bring in capital for the merging parties to speed up the

improvement of channel content and image quality as well as help accelerate digital convergence. However, as to whether the merger would promote cross-platform business competition, since CNT CATV, a subsidiary of TOP, had earlier removed the Sanli News Channel before obtaining permission from the National Communications Commission, the FTC had reservations about it.

To further eliminate possible disadvantages from competition restraints incurred from the merger and also ensure the overall benefit, the FTC cited Article 13 (2) of the Fair Trade Act and attached the following undertakings:

1. The merging parties or companies they controlled and their affiliates had to broadcast the EBC News Channel and EBC Financial News Channel on multimedia content transmission platforms or other public platforms within 6 months after the merger took effect unless either of the following conditions existed:
 - (1) Licensing for broadcasting of the programs of the EBC News Channel and EBC Financial News Channel could not be obtained because of causes not attributable to the merging parties or companies they controlled and their affiliates and proof documents could be provided.
 - (2) No agreement could be achieved on the terms of licensing for broadcasting the programs of the EBC News Channel and EBC Financial News Channel on multimedia content transmission platforms or other public platforms because of causes not attributable to the merging parties or

companies they controlled and their affiliates and there were written documents to prove negotiations did take place.

2. The party filing the merger notification had to provide the following information before Jun.1 each year for 5 years starting from the year in which the merger took effect:

(1) A list of the terms imposed in the year by the merging parties or companies they controlled and their affiliates when licensing cable TV system operators to broadcast channels the merging parties or companies they controlled and their affiliates produced or were agents for (including but not limited to licensing fees, contract periods or numbers of subscribers adopted as the basis of calculation).

(2) The sales regulations established for the year by the merging parties or companies they controlled and their affiliates for channels they produced or were agents for (including but not limited to channel unit prices and special offers

for system operators purchasing the rights to broadcast certain numbers of channels).

(3) The names and quantities of rights each cable TV system operator purchased for the year to broadcast channels that the merging parties or companies controlled and their affiliates produced or were agents for.

The FTC only reviewed possible disadvantages from competition restraints and the overall economic benefit as a result of the merger according to its statutory responsibilities. As to whether cable TV system operators could manage news channels, their sources of capital, whether the financial leverage ratios were too high, and whether there was any violation against the provisions on the restriction of investments from political parties, government agencies and military organizations set forth in the Cable Radio and Television Act and the Satellite Broadcasting Act, such issues belonged to the jurisdiction of the National Communications Commission and the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. 

Merger between Linde Lienhwa Industrial Gases and Tung Bao Corp. Not Prohibited

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,310th Commissioners' Meeting on Dec. 14, 2016 not to prohibit the merger between Linde Lienhwa Industrial Gases Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Linde Lienhwa Industrial Gases) and Tung Bao Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Tung Bao Corp.) in accordance with Article 13(1) of the Fair Trade Act.

Linde Lienhwa Industrial Gases and Tung Bao Corp. both sold acetylene and hydrogen; therefore, it was a horizontal merger. The main use of acetylene was to cut and weld metals. According to the methods of production, there was calcium carbide acetylene and also petrochemical acetylene. The merging parties mainly sold petrochemical acetylene. Chinese Petroleum Corporation was the only domestic supplier of petrochemical acetylene and the manufacturing plants had an operating life limitation and production costs were high. Therefore, manufacturing operations would have to be terminated in the future. For this reason, the merging parties were subject to the acetylene supply capacity of Chinese Petroleum Corporation. Meanwhile, the FTC also sent written requests to competitors and downstream businesses of the merging parties and related trade associations for their opinions. They all indicated that the merger would not have any effect on product prices and their management. Some businesses also pointed out that if the merging parties increased their prices, downstream operators could always switch to other

suppliers, produce their own acetylene or simply import it. In addition, alternative products were also available from other suppliers in the relevant market (such as liquefied petroleum gas and acetylene). Hence, the FTC concluded that there would be no significant likelihood of the merger leading to competition restraints.

The merger primarily concerned the future development of the domestic hydrogen market. The Kaohsiung Hydrogen Plant of Tung Bao Corp. was completed in 2015, but currently it was incapable of mass production and, therefore, the company's market share was rather small. Linde Lienhwa Industrial Gases had the ability to mass-produce but the equipment in its hydrogen plant in Kaohsiung was too old and inefficient. As a consequence, the company could not meet the demand for hydrogen from the technology industry in the south. After the merger, the increase in the market share of the merging parties would be limited, but Tung Bao Corp. could bring in the techniques of Linde Lienhwa Industrial Gases for its hydrogen plant to provide domestic electronics and semiconductor manufacturers with higher-quality and more stable hydrogen. In other words, the overall economic benefit of the merger would outweigh likely disadvantages from competition restraints thereof incurred. Therefore, the FTC cited Article 13 (1) of the Fair Trade Act and did not prohibit the merger. 

Nan I Books in Violation of Fair Trade Act

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,324th Commissioners' Meeting on Mar. 22, 2017 that Nan I Book Enterprise Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Nan I Books) had violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act by inappropriately announcing in advance that certain objects would be provided out of the intention to have its textbooks selected during the elementary textbook selection period in 2016. The FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$1 million on the company.

To prevent textbook publishers from engaging in illegitimate marketing, the FTC has established the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Sales of Elementary and Junior High School Textbooks". According to the said directions, if publishing companies provide or announce in advance that they will provide teaching aids that have no direct connection with the teaching of any specific textbooks, such objects are unnecessary and the conduct is an illegitimate marketing practice in violation of Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act.

In May 2016 during the elementary school textbook selection period in Changhua County, Nan I Books announced in advance a list of items to be given if its textbooks were selected. Among the said items, the teacher-parent communication notebook with a jacket, dictionary, math table game and desk name tag production and classroom decoration kit had no direct connection with teaching; hence, they belonged

to inappropriate objects offered to have textbooks selected. Meanwhile, the guided composition practice sheet, manuscript paper and templates were items that not every teacher of students would have the opportunity to use. Hence, they were also considered inappropriate objects offered to have textbooks selected. Furthermore, the aforementioned objects were offered only in certain parts of Changhua County; they were not meant for all schools choosing the textbooks of Nan I versions. This means the objects were definitely not necessary supplementary teaching aids. By announcing to textbook selectors in advance the aforesaid objects to be offered, regardless of whether the items were really given afterwards, Nan I Books could have affected the process and results of the textbook selectors' decision making and competitors that did not offer any objects could possibly lose transaction opportunities as a consequence of the unfair competition practice. In other words, the obviously unfair conduct of Nan I Books was harmful to fairness and the market competition mechanism in textbook selection. It was able to affect the overall trading order in the textbook market in violation of Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act.

As the textbook selection period for this year has already begun, the FTC particularly urges textbook publishers to offer decent compilation arrangements and quality of textbooks to compete for selection and also reminds them to abide by related regulations in the Fair Trade Act. 

Shuocheng Construction Posted False Housing Project Advertisements in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,309th Commissioners' Meeting on Dec. 7, 2016 that Shuocheng Construction Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Shuocheng Construction) had violated Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by using language and images for residential units to advertise its "Haiji City" housing project which was meant to be for offices. It was a false and misleading representation with regard to content and use of product. Hence, the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$1 million on the company.

In an advertisement for the said housing project, which included 4-story and higher buildings, Shuocheng Construction posted the wording "...28% low public facilities ratio to give you a more comfortable living space" and also included language and images normally adopted to describe residential units in the "schematic for the A5 46.64 ping with four large luxurious bedrooms". In the meantime, on the floor plans for the A1 to A7 units, the living room, kitchen and bedrooms were indicated. Overall, the advertisement gave the impression that every unit on each floor could be legally used for residential purposes. However, according to the Keelung City Government, the 4th to the 13th floors were to be

used as offices. In addition, the building site of the project was located in an area demarcated for market purposes. If they were to be used for residences, the project had to comply with the "Regulations of Multi-use for Public Facilities Land in Urban Planning Area" and the company had to apply to the city government for approval of changes and acquire permission before it could apply for a change of design and obtain a new building permit. If the company just changed the units approved to be used for offices as indicated in the engineering plan to become residences without going through the aforesaid procedure, it would be inconsistent with the use approved and the city government would take action according to the Building Act and related regulations. Therefore, the contents of the advertisement for the "Haiji City" housing project were inconsistent with the facts and the inconsistency could lead regular or concerned consumers to have wrong perceptions regarding the content and use of the housing project and make wrong decisions. As a consequence, the conduct could cause market competition order to lose its function and competitors to lose customers. The unfair competition was in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

Kimberly-Clark Taiwan Posted False Commercials in Violation of the Fair Trade Act

The Fair Trade Commission decided at the 1,327th Commissioners' Meeting on Apr. 12, 2017 that Kimberly-Clark Taiwan Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Kimberly-Clark Taiwan) had violated Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act by using an inappropriate interpretation to point out in a comparative commercial called "Huggies Moms' Lab' Unveiling the Secret to Dry Baby Butts" that the company's products outperformed those of its competitors in urine absorption and dryness and also claiming "the result of an experiment has made 90% of mothers become willing to switch to Huggies". The practice and the wording were a false and misleading representation with regard to quality and content of product and could also affect transaction decisions. Therefore, the FTC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$800,000 on the company.

In the "Moms' Lab Dryness Challenge" commercial, Kimberly-Clark Taiwan respectively poured 600cc of test solution into a Purple Huggies diaper and a Pampers diaper and turned the diapers upside down to see if any solution was dripping. Overall, the commercial gave the impression that the "Purple Huggies" diaper was better than the "Pampers" diaper in urine absorption and, therefore, the former could keep baby butts dry longer than the latter. Although Kimberly-Clark Taiwan provided the results of tests performed in its own lab and a test report from SGS Taiwan, the opinion of the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection suggested that Kimberly-Clark Taiwan's tests on the "urine absorption multiple" and "urine volume and retained urine volume" were performed according to the standards for disposable adult diapers and diaper pads. They could not be

adopted as the standards to determine the capacity of urine absorption of baby diapers. Moreover, the surface dryness (backflow volume) test report that Kimberly-Clark Taiwan presented was the result of tests conducted by the company's lab according to specific standards and the samples provided (including product name, model number and specifications). Whether such standards and samples were enough for comparison to determine the quality of the two products remained doubtful. In other words, the data adopted by Kimberly-Clark Taiwan were not adequate to support the connotation expressed in the commercial which, therefore, was a consequence of inappropriate interpretation and a false and misleading representation in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act.

As for the claim "the result of an experiment has made 90% of mothers become willing to switch to Huggies", the FTC's investigation revealed that the figure was established based on the replies of the 21 participating consumers interviewed. No further market survey or any investigation was performed; hence, it was doubtful whether a figure produced based on such an approach could be sufficiently representative. At the same time, 8 of the consumers were found before the shoot and also given transportation fees and trial samples. From watching the commercial, the public had no way of knowing how the sampling was conducted. Therefore, the claim, besides lacking the support of objective data and investigation reports, exceeded what consumers could accept. It was a misleading representation in violation of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. 

An Overview of the Development of Multi-level Marketing Businesses in 2016

To enhance the guidance for and administration of the multi-level marketing industry, the FTC conducts a survey on the development of registered multi-level marketing businesses on annual basis. The 2016 survey indicated that the sales of multi-level marketing businesses totaled NT\$88.121 billion and females made up 69.26% of the participants.

The survey was conducted on 436 multi-level marketing businesses registered before the end of 2016. 375 of them responded, and thus the response rate was 86.1%. After the 19 businesses that had not yet started operation and 18 others that had terminated or suspended operations were subtracted, there remained 338 multi-level marketing businesses in operation in 2016 and the survey results and statistical analysis were established accordingly. The outline of the survey results was as follows:

1. The number and overview of participants

(1) As of the end of 2016, there were 2.764 million multi-level marketing participants, increasing by 228,000 people compared to the 2.536 million at the end of 2015. After adjustment was made on those participating in the schemes of two or more multi-level marketing businesses, the actual number of participants at the end of 2016 was 2.737 million.

(2) There were 1.0035 million new participants in 2016, accounting for 36.31% of the total number of participants (2.764 million), and reflecting a decrease of 238,000 people compared to the 1.0273 million new participants in 2015.

(3) There were 1.9145 million female participants in 2016, accounting for 69.26% of the total number of participants (2.764 million), increasing by 0.04% compared to the 69.22% in 2015.

(4) In 2016, 139 multi-level marketing businesses recruited people with limited capacity for civil conduct (not yet 20 years of age and not married), accounting for 41.12% of the total number of multi-level marketing businesses. These recruits totaled 17,652 in number and they mainly sold nutritional and health foods.

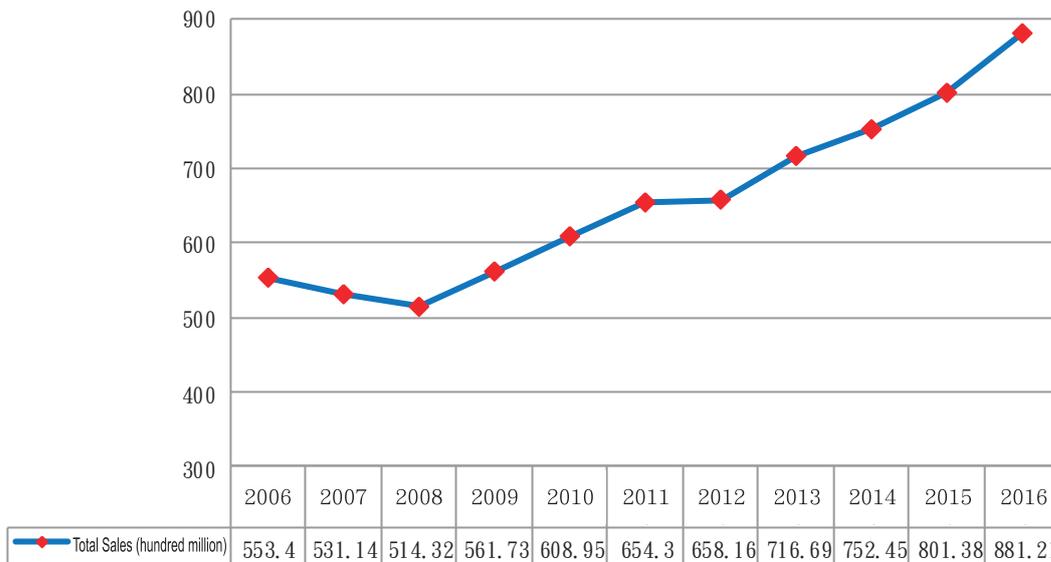
Table 1 Numbers of Participants, Female Participants and Participants with Limited Capacity for Civil Conduct in 2015-2016

	No. of Participants	No. of Female Participants	No. of Participants with Limited Capacity for Civil Conduct
2015	2.536 million	1.7559 million	16,248
2016	2.764 million	1.9145 million	17,652

2. Total output of the multi-level marketing industry and business scale

(1) In 2016, the sales of the 338 multi-level marketing businesses totaled NT\$88.121 billion, increasing by NT\$7.983 billion compared to the NT\$80.138 billion in 2015.

Fig. 1 Total Sales of the Multi-level Marketing Industry in 2006-2016



(2) There were 20 multi-level marketing businesses, accounting for 5.92% of the total number of multi-level marketing businesses, with annual sales achieving over NT\$1 billion each and their total sales reaching NT\$63.521 billion, thereby accounting for 72.09% of the total sales of the multi-level marketing industry.

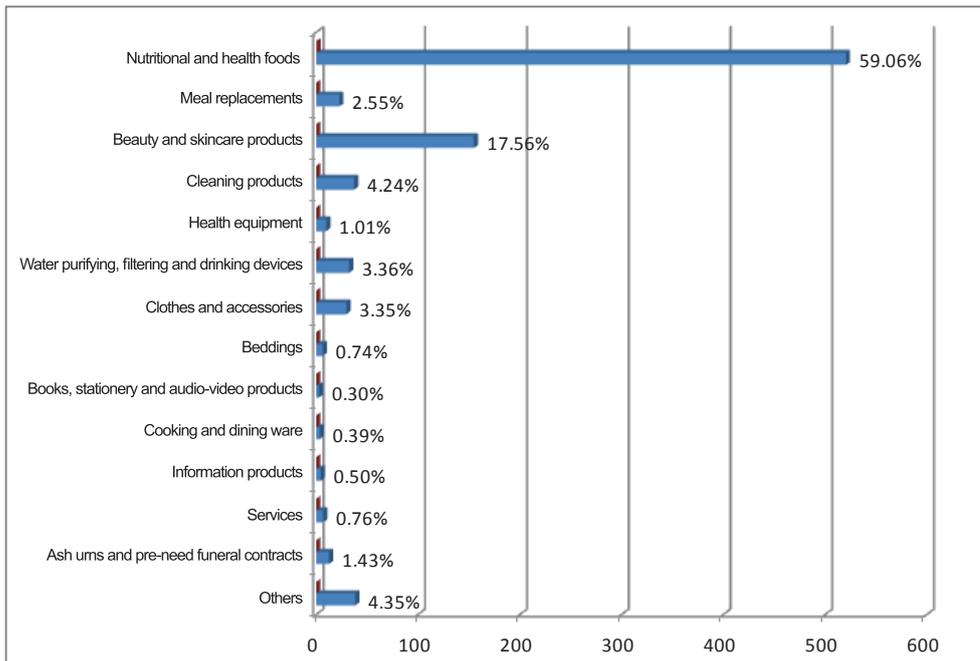
(3) 59 businesses, or 17.46% of the total number of businesses, had gross output between NT\$100 million and NT\$1 billion. Their sales totaled NT\$19.754 billion, accounting for 22.42% of the total sales of the industry.

(4) The sales of each of the remaining 259 businesses, or 76.62% of the total number of multi-level marketing businesses, were less than NT\$100 million. Their total output was NT\$4.846 billion, accounting for merely 4.49% of the total sales of the industry.

3. Multi-level marketing products

Nutritional and health foods continued to be the best-selling items in 2016, totaling NT\$52.047 billion (59.06%) in sales, followed by NT\$15.478 billion (17.56%) in sales of beauty and skincare products and NT\$3.732 billion (4.24%) in sales of cleaning products. The three categories together accounted for 80.86% of the total sales of the industry. If judged according to domestic and imported items, businesses selling both types generated sales reaching NT\$50.484 billion (57.29%), followed by total sales of NT\$20.004 billion (22.70%) for those selling only domestic products and then NT\$17.633 billion (20.01%) in sales of the ones marketing only imported products.

Fig. 2 Ratios of Sales of Multi-level Marketing Product (Service) Items to the Total Sales of the Multi-level Marketing Industry in 2016



4. Issuance of commissions (bonuses) and number of participants placing orders

(1) In 2016, the multi-level marketing businesses issued NT\$34.251 billion in commissions (bonuses), accounting for 38.87% of total sales, an increase of 2.69% compared to the 36.18% in 2015. The commissions (bonuses) disbursed accounted for 30% to 40% of the total sales for 87 businesses (25.74%).

(2) In 2016, 1.984 million participants placed orders, accounting for 71.78% of the total number of participants. About 817,000 participants, 29.56% of the total number of participants, received commissions (bonuses). On average, each one received NT\$41,907 in commissions (bonuses).

5. Views about the industry in the future

(1) 163 multi-level marketing businesses (48.22%) expected better sales in 2017 compared to 2016. 116 businesses (34.32%) thought sales would be more or less the same in 2017, and 59 businesses (17.46%) were more pessimistic.

(2) Among the problems that multi-level businesses thought they might encounter in the future, market recessions were the biggest worry (178 businesses, 52.66%), followed by sabotage from illegal multi-level marketing operations (161 businesses, 47.63%), increased competition between similar products (159 businesses, 47.04%), decreasing numbers of participants (130 businesses, 38.46%) and gradual market saturation (118 businesses, 34.91%). The percentage of businesses facing sabotage from illegal multi-level marketing operations becoming a future problem went up to 5.3%, suggesting that multi-level marketing businesses thought that the problem could have an effect on their management.

(3) The types of assistance that multi-level marketing businesses needed most or problems they encountered: Counseling on multi-level marketing regulations and precedents was the most needed (196 businesses, 57.99%), followed by counseling on multi-level marketing operations' filing procedures (175 businesses, 51.78%), assistance with participant training (124 businesses, 36.69%), legal consultation services from the Multi-level Marketing Protection Foundation (109 businesses, 32.25%), and counseling services regarding the Personal Information Protection Act (69%, 20.41%). Some of the provisions set forth in the Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act that officially took effect on Jan. 29, 2014 were not entirely the same as those in the Supervisory Regulations Governing Multi-level Sales which had been established pursuant to Article 23-4 of the Fair Trade Act before it was amended. In addition, 172 multi-level marketing businesses registered with the FTC after 2012. Therefore, multi-level marketing regulations and precedents and operation filing procedures were areas where multi-level marketing businesses needed assistance the most or often encountered problems.

FTC Activities in May and June 2017

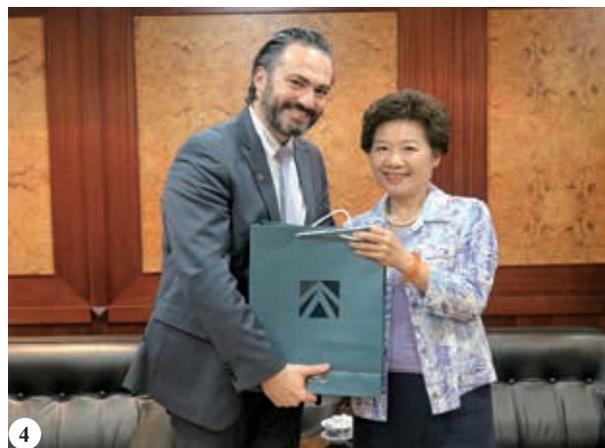
- ⚡ On May 3 and 6, the FTC conducted presentations on “Various Aspects of Trading Traps” respectively in the Hedong Community, Baihe District of Tainan City and at the Fangliao Township Democratic Women’s Rights Promotion Association in Pingtung County.
- ⚡ On May 5, 16, 19 and 24, the FTC conducted the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” respectively at the Department of Agribusiness Management of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, the Department of Economics of National Chung Cheng University, the Department of Economic and Financial Law of the National University of Kaohsiung and the Department of Law of the National University of Kaohsiung.
- ⚡ On May 18, Professor Ma Taicheng of the Department of Economics of Chinese Culture University lectured on “Merger Control: Balance between Efficiency and Fairness” as part of an FTC training course at the invitation of the FTC.
- ⚡ On May 19, the FTC held a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Business Practice of Franchisers”.
- ⚡ On May 19, the FTC held the “Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp” for the teachers and students of the Graduate Institute of Patent of the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology.
- ⚡ On May 23, the FTC held a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Handling Promotional Advertisements” in Taoyuan City.
- ⚡ On May 27, the FTC and the Taiwan Fair Trade Law Association co-hosted the “2017 Second Academic Seminar” at the Linze Hall of the School of Law of National Taiwan University.
- ⚡ On Jun. 1, the FTC held the “Fair Trade Act Seed Teacher Workshop” for junior and senior high school students in Kaohsiung City.
- ⚡ On Jun. 6, the FTC conducted a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Enforcement of Regulations for Cable Television Services (channel operators) ”.
- ⚡ On Jun. 9, 24, 27 and 29, the FTC conducted presentations on “Various Aspects of Trading Traps” respectively at the High Riverbank Construction Management Office of the New Taipei City Government, the Beitou District Qingjiang Community Development Association in Taipei City, the Tianliao District Farmers’ Association in Kaohsiung City and the Yingge District Health Office in New Taipei City.
- ⚡ On Jun. 23, the FTC held a presentation on the “2017 Multi-level Marketing Management System Online Filing Operation and Things to Note” in Taipei City.
- ⚡ On Jun. 30, the FTC held a presentation on the “Fair Trade Commission Regulations on Multi-level Marketing” in Hualien County.
- ⚡ On Jun. 30, Chairperson Zheng You of Chunghwa Telecom gave a lecture on “Constructing the Ecological Environment of Industries to Be Ready for the Era of the Internet of things” at the invitation of the FTC.



1. The FTC conducting the presentation on "Various Aspect of Trading Traps" in Tainan City
2. The FTC holding the presentation on the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Policy Statements) on the Business Practice of Franchisers" in Taipei City
3. The FTC holding the "Fair Trade Act and Multi-level Marketing Supervision Act Training Camp" for the teachers and students of the Graduate Institute of Patent of the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
4. The FTC holding the presentation on the "Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Handling Promotional Advertisements" in Taoyuan City
5. The FTC conducting the presentation on "Various Aspects of Trading Traps" in New Taipei City
6. The FTC holding the presentation on the "Fair Trade Commission Regulations on Multi-level Marketing" in Hualien County

FTC International Exchanges in May and June 2017

- ✦ On May 4, the FTC attended a subgroup session teleconference on “Consideration of Public Interest in Review of Mergers” held by the ICN Merger Working Group for the Annual Conference.
- ✦ From May 9 to 12, the FTC Chairperson Huang led a delegation to attend the ICN Annual Conference and related meetings in Porto, Portugal.
- ✦ On May 22, the FTC attended a teleconference on “New Digital and IT Tools in Competition Enforcement” co-organized by the ICN Agency Effectiveness Working Group and Merger Working Group.
- ✦ From May 23 to 25, the FTC attended the “Competition Law Workshop on Competition in the Pharmaceutical Sector” organized by the OECD-Korea Policy Centre Competition Programme in Sydney, Australia.
- ✦ On Jun. 14, the FTC attended the “Midterm Review Meeting of the 41st Taiwan-Japan Trade and Economic Meeting”.
- ✦ From Jun. 19 to 23, the FTC attended an OECD Competition Committee’s routine meeting and relating meetings in Paris, France.
- ✦ From Jun. 19 to 23, the FTC attended an economics training course held in Melbourne, Australia and hosted by the Global Antitrust Institute of the Scalia Law School of George Mason University, USA.
- ✦ On Jun. 27, Chairperson Mr. Acisclo Valladares Urruela of the Competition and Investment Committee of the Guatemalan President’s Office and others called on the FTC Chairperson Huang.



1. The FTC Chairperson Huang with the Portuguese Competition Authority President Margarida Matos Rosa while attending the ICN Annual Conference and related meetings
 2. The FTC attending the “Competition Law Workshop on Competition in the Pharmaceutical Sector” organized by the OECD-Korea Policy Centre Competition Programme in Sydney, Australia
 3. The FTC attending the economics training course held in Melbourne, Australia and hosted by the Global Antitrust Institute of the Scalia Law School of George Mason University, USA
 4. Chairperson Mr. Acisclo Valladares Urruela of the Competition and Investment Committee of the Guatemalan President’s Office calling on the FTC Chairperson Huang

Taiwan FTC Newsletter

Publisher	Huang, Mei-Ying
Editor- in-Chief	Hsu, Shu-Hsin
Deputy Editor-in-Chief	Hu, Tzu-Shun
Co-editor	Cho, Chiu-Jung Chiu, Shu-Fen Sun, Ya -Chuan Chen, Chung-Ting Chen, Yuhn-Shan Li, Yueh-Chiao Chang, Chan-Chi Chang, Chi-Chuan
Publishers & Editorial Office	Fair Trade Commission, R.O.C. Address:12-14 F., No. 2-2 Jinan Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Website: http://www.ftc.gov.tw Telephone: 886-2-23517588 Fax: 886-2-23975075 E-mail: ftcnl@ftc.gov.tw
Date of Publication	August 2017
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. 6, Chungshan Road, Taichung City, Taiwan, R.O.C. Government Publications Bookstore Telephone: 886-2-2518-0207 Address: 1F, No. 209, Sung Chiang Rd., Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Printer	Hon Yuan Printing Co., Ltd. Address: 9F-1, No. 602, Pa The Rd., Sec 4 Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Telephone: 886-2-2768-2833



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ISSN 2070124-1



9 772070 124009

GPN:2009700036
PRICE:NT\$15