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TAIWAN FTC NEWSLETTER

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Merger of Yuan Ta Financial Holdings and Polaris Securities Permitted

The 1022th commissioners' meeting of the FTC on 8 June 2011 resolved, in accordance with Article 12 Paragraph 1 of the Fair Trade Act, not to prohibit the proposed merger of Yuanta Financial Holdings Inc. (hereinafter known as "Yuanta") and Polaris Securities Co., Ltd. (hereinafter known as "Polaris").

The FTC relates that Yuanta acquired one hundred percent of shares in Polaris via a share swap arrangement, making Polaris a wholly owned subsidiary of Yuanta, in compliance with Article 6 Paragraph 1 Clause 2 of the Fair Trade Act ("where an enterprise holds or acquires the shares or capital contributions of another enterprise to an extent of more than one-third of the total voting shares or total capital of such other enterprise") concerning types of mergers. At the same time, the annual sales of both enterprises concerned in the merger, Yuanta and Polaris, exceeds the minimum threshold stipulated in Article 11 Paragraph 1 Clause 3 of the Fair Trade Act for submission of application for mergers. Furthermore, no exclusions described in Article 11-1 are applicable to the case, thus the merger was filed in compliance with the regulations of the Fair Trade Act.

The FTC relates that the merger involves the securities market, investment trust market, investment consulting market, futures market, and insurance agent market. Given the large number of enterprises in each of the above-mentioned markets, market competition following the merger of the participating enterprises remains intense, and the merged enterprises cannot easily prices for goods or compensation

for services rendered as a result of the merger; the merger has limited impact on changes to the market structure, and will not diminish competition among existing enterprises; the new competitor is in compliance with related laws and regulations, and may enter the market to engage in competition without generating obstacles to competition; the cost of the swap transaction to the concerned parties is low, and the swap transaction with the counterpart can restrain the ability of the concerned party to raise prices for


goods or compensation for services rendered. In assessment of the above, the merger has limited bearing on competition, thus there is no cause for concern that the merger between Yuanta and Polaris will significantly restrict competition. As it further holds positive overall economic benefits, in accordance with Article 12 Paragraph 1 of the Fair Trade Act the merger was not prohibited. 

Jialian Audiovisual and Zhen Yang Audiovisual violated the Fair Trade Act by using unfair means in the MIDI sing-along player market.

The 1030th FTC commissioners' meeting on 3 August 2011 determined that Jialian Audiovisual Co., Ltd. (hereafter referred to as "Jialian") and Zhen Yang Audiovisual Technology Co., Ltd. (hereafter referred to as "Zhen Yang") employed inappropriate means to compel competing distributors to enter into business transactions, and that this conduct violates the terms and conditions of Article 19 Section 3 of the Fair Trade Act (concerning "causing the trading counterpart(s) of its competitors to do business with itself by coercion, inducement with interest, or other improper means"). At the same time, Jialian and Zhen Yang's demand that sing-along music player rental outfits must fix pricing and raise the price per song of coin-operated machines was deemed to constitute use of inappropriate means to compel downstream businesses to refrain from price competition, in violation of Article 19 Section 4 of the Fair Trade Act. The FTC ordered Jialian and Zhen Yang to desist in the unlawful conduct and fined them each NT\$900,000.

The FTC relates that, investigations found that Jialian and Zhen Yang companies had obtained sales agent rights for Meihua Multimedia Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called "Meihua") and Hua Te (transliteration) Company's sing-along machines, and had not secured authorization to represent the MIDI sing-along products of competitors MDS Multimedia Corp. and Ruiying (transliteration) Company's MIDI

sing-along products. Further, knowing full well that authorization was not obtainable, the companies nevertheless proclaimed that they would secure the general sales agent rights for other MIDI sing-along products including those of MDS and Ruiying. This representation led distributors to believe that the MIDI sing-along machines sold by Jialian and Zhen Yang were offered at lower than market price, and that no lease termination or violation issues were brought to bear, causing MDS and Ruiying's distributors and other downstream customers to conduct transactions with Zhen Yang. The marketing methods described above are deemed inappropriate, coercing competing customers to engage in business transactions with oneself, thus obstructing fair trade in violation of Article 19 Section 3 of the Fair Trade Act.

Furthermore, in order to raise interest in the MIDI sing-along products they represented among distributors and rental outfits, during a jointly held information session Jialian and Zhen Yang companies mentioned, suggested, and asked them to fix the price of sing-along machine rentals and raise the per-song cost of coin-operated machines, further demanding attendees sign a consent form. This constitutes inappropriate means to compel downstream businesses to refrain from engaging in price competition, and is thereby suspected of restricting competition and impeding with fair competition, in violation of Article 19 Section 4 of the Fair Trade Act. 

He An's Drug Sales at Lower than Cost to Win Bid and Exclude Competition from Other Vendors Violated the Fair Trade Act

The 1035th executive meeting of the FTC on 7 September 2011 resolved that He An Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred as "He An") marketed 10 mg. capsules of the drug Lexapro at a per-unit cost of NT\$1.0, significantly lower than its purchasing cost, to win the bid for the Zhongho Memorial Hospital of Kaohsiung Medical University purchasing contract, excluding other vendors from competition, thus constituting the use of misconduct to compel the trading counterparts of its competitors to do business with itself, restricting competition and interfering with fair competition in violation of Article 19 Section 3 of the Fair Trade Act. In addition to ordering the company to desist immediately from the unlawful conduct, the FTC ordered He An to pay a fine of NT\$3 million.


The FTC relates that beginning in 2005 He An was the exclusive seller of brand name Lexapro 10 mg. capsules with active ingredient Escitalopram, dispensed for treating depression. Epram 10 mg. tablets, marketed by the East Bamboo Co., Ltd. (hereinafter known as "East Bamboo") from 2008, was the first generic drug containing the same active ingredient sold in Taiwan. He An entered the local market in 2005, prior to the above-mentioned first generic drug company's entry into the market. As of 2007 the company had sold 123,038 packets of Lexapro 10 mg. capsules (active ingredient Escitalopram, each packet containing 28 tablets, for a total of over 3.44 million tablets) to 186 customers, enabling the company to market to major hospitals, clinics, drug stores and distributors in Taiwan. Moreover, normally medical centers, local hospitals, and large regional hospitals require proof

of use by other medical centers before permitting vendors to participate in competitive purchasing bids. Consequently, becoming the first drug of a kind selected for use by a medical center in Taiwan can be a key threshold for conducting business with other medical centers, local hospitals, and major regional hospitals in Taiwan and raising sales. By winning the Kaohsiung Medical University affiliated hospital's purchasing bid of 16 September 2008, East Bamboo could achieve qualifications for successive competitive drug purchasing bids for other medical centers, regional hospitals, and major regional hospitals, which placed considerable competitive price pressure on He An.

The FTC relates that 10 mg. Lexapro capsules and 10 mg. Epram tablets are both covered by Taiwan's National Health Insurance scheme, which pays NT\$34.4 and \$27.5 per unit for the products, respectively. Although both contain the same active ingredient, Lexapro 10 mg. capsules are a brand name drug, so National Health Insurance pays NT\$6.9 per 10 mg. capsule more than for 10 mg. tablets of the generic drug marketed as Epram. Given that profit margins on drugs (the difference between the price paid by the National Health Insurance scheme and actual price paid) constitute the key consideration for medical institutions in Taiwan, even if East Bamboo furnished drugs free of charge the maximum profit generated by domestic medical institutions would be NT\$27.5 per unit, thus as long as He An offered the product at a lower unit price than NT\$6.9 domestic medical institutions could gain a profit margin in excess of NT\$27.5. In this case, He An won the

Kaohsiung Medical College affiliated hospital's purchasing bid with a unit price of NT\$1.0, significantly lower than the aforementioned NT\$6.9, lacking any rational economic justification. Furthermore, He An's sale at the unit price of NT\$1.0, far lower than its own purchasing price, excluded East Bamboo from utilizing the bid to qualify on subsequent purchasing bids for most major medical institutions in Taiwan, so that in addition to being excluded from bidding in the purchasing market for most major medical institutions in Taiwan, East Bamboo had access only to the non-mainstream market of small hospitals and clinics during the period from 2008 through November 2010. This is supported by data provided by the Bureau of National Health Insurance, Department of Health, Executive Yuan relevant to this case for 2008 to 2010, which indicates that Epram 10 mg. tablets claimed a market share of just 1.61, 4.89, and 5.36 percent, respectively, among products containing the active ingredient Escitalopram for this period. In addition, the

Bureau of National Health Insurance reduced the rate per 10 mg. tablet of Epram from NT\$27.5 to 25.6 on 1 October 2009, significantly diminishing East Bamboo's sales volume during the period when the company was unable to enter the market of drugs covered by the National Health Insurance scheme and achieve initial access to the market of most major domestic hospitals, thereby restricting East Bamboo's ability to compete in this market.

The FTC relates that, following assessment of such factors as the motivations for He An's unlawful conduct and expectations for deriving inappropriate profits, damage to the commercial order caused by the unlawful conduct, and the prolonged period of such damage to the commercial order, in accordance with the provisions in the first section of Article 41 of the Fair Trade Act, in addition to ordering He An to cease the unlawful conduct immediately a fine in the amount of NT\$3 million was levied. 

Enterprises Should Encouraged to Establish Internal Anti-trust Compliance Programs

In view of the export orientation of the majority of Taiwan's industries, or the need for transnational operations in response to the trend toward internationalization, in addition to the application of Taiwan's Fair Trade Act, violations of anti-trust regulations among enterprises are invariably subject to investigation by competent authorities in various nations governing competition law, and may be subject to sanctions. As most nations respecting competition law have made evaluation of whether enterprises have instituted and carry out compliance programs a factor in assessing penalties, and at the same time in order to raise awareness among domestic enterprises regarding anti-trust measures and reduce compliance costs, at the 1040th commissioners' meeting of the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) on 12 October 2011 passed the Fair Trade Commission's Guiding Principles for Formulating Anti-trust Compliance Programs and Principles of Anti-trust Compliance for Enterprises to help raise awareness of anti-trust measures and reduce the likelihood of violations among local enterprises.

Enforcement of anti-trust laws around the world is increasingly strict. Due to their unfamiliarity with international anti-trust regulations in recent years some Taiwanese firms have inadvertently run afoul of other countries' laws, incurring severe fines

and in some cases having jail sentences handed out to executives. The Fair Trade Commission conducted forums on anti-trust in practice for export industry members this year and last year, as well as symposiums where executives shared their experiences with related litigation, further setting up and updating the APEC Competition Policy Database and establishing a Competition Laws and Regulations in Mainland China and Worldwide section on the FTC website. Nevertheless, in spite of these steps many countries now take into account whether or not enterprises have established and actively practice anti-trust compliance programs when considering reduced penalties. To facilitate the establishment of internal compliance mechanisms among Taiwan's enterprises, the FTC has compiled data on corporate compliance from countries such as the US, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, Singapore as well as organizations including the OECD and ICN, based upon which it has drawn up the Fair Trade Commission's Guiding Principles for Formulating Anti-trust Compliance Programs and Principles of Anti-trust Compliance for Enterprises.

The Fair Trade Commission's Guiding Principles for Formulating Anti-trust Compliance Programs consist of recommendations for enterprises to formulate anti-trust compliance programs that accord with company operational strategy and culture. Anti-trust compliance

programs refer to devising a set of mechanisms for following anti-trust measures in various countries in order to reduce the risk of violating the anti-trust laws and regulations of major trading counterparts, so that rapid and effective procedures can be activated when infractions are suspected. The importance and benefits of formulating and enacting compliance programs include reducing the risk of violations to enterprises, preventing employees from becoming involved in conduct carrying high risk of violations, and strengthening awareness among enterprises of transgressions. In addition, it can assist enterprises to detect transgressions early and seek leniency in timely fashion, while further working with competent authorities to reduce loss of time and money stemming from facing investigation, fines, litigation, and bad publicity, even enhancing their image as law-abiding corporations, which can help attract more employees and trading partners.

The formulation of these guiding principles is rooted in the administrative objectives of raising awareness among Taiwan-based enterprises of anti-trust measures and reducing the cost of corporate violations, while further considering differences in scale of operation and activity in different environments in practice, making a singular set of rules impractical for different enterprises. Accordingly, with reference to the practical experiences of other countries, the FTC drew up and released guideline recommendations for enterprises to formulate internal compliance programs. The contents of the document are intended to assist corporations in formulating

and adopting internal compliance measures. These should be considered administrative guidelines drawn up for administrative purposes and are not legally binding. Accordingly, they have not been publicly released as administrative regulations (such as issuing disposal direction).

In addition, according to point two and three of the Fair Trade Commission Disposal Directions (Guidelines) on Cases Handled by Administrative Guidance clarify the objectives, justifications, and bases of their formulation, explicitly indicating non legally binding status. The chosen title is the Fair Trade Commission's Guiding Principles for Formulating Anti-trust Compliance Programs, and in order to facilitate reference to the templates among enterprises the experiences of various nations in related law enforcement are considered. Using plain, lucid language, ill-advised common forms of anti-trust conduct are compiled into the Principles of Anti-trust Compliance for Enterprises for handy reference by enterprise staff members.

The Principles recommend various tangible measures for corporations to adopt, including forging a corporate culture of legal compliance, formulating compliance policy and procedures, providing education and training programs, establishing internal auditing and reporting mechanisms, providing appropriate incentives and sanctions, and announce liaison and information channels. Chief among these measures is the establishment of a corporate culture of legal compliance. As compliance programs are in essence

self-discipline measures drawn up by the corporations themselves, in order to ensure their faithful execution the cooperation and support of executive management is vital. For instance, enterprises should have at least one high-level management (leader) or staff member expressly in charge of promoting compliance measures, conducting regular discussions with executive management during meetings on compliance program progress and risks of violations faced by the enterprise, as well as being obliged to report on program outcomes to the board. In turn, the board and auditing committee should regularly assess program implementation and improvement measures. In addition, businesses should invest appropriate resources (monetary and manpower) to promote the compliance program, as well as assign senior legal department personnel to oversee program implementation. Anti-trust law should also be made a regular component of education and training, and senior management should actively participate related internal and external anti-trust education and training. In the effort to maximize the impression on staff of the seriousness with which enterprises take compliance programs, compliance measures, responsible personnel, or legal department managers should be clearly announced to all staff members.

As for the internal control, auditing, and reporting mechanisms enterprises should establish, appropriate measures can be taken in line with company scope and operation environment to achieve expected outcome, including evaluating the extent of risks of violation, so that personnel possibly involved in

unlawful concerted actions can be assigned various degrees of risk.

For instance, education and training should be boosted among such high-risk employees as senior management personnel, marketing department staff, purchasing department personnel, frequent attendees of union meetings, staff engaging in frequent negotiations with competitors, staff in charge of setting prices, and staff coming from competing firms involved in similar work tasks. Prior to high-risk employees dealing with competitors or attending union meetings, related agendas should be examined and approved by legal personnel and contents and minutes verified, filed and maintained following meetings to ensure that no exchanges of sensitive information regarding prices, quantities or other vital sales and marketing information have taken place.

Enterprises should also understand that, upon notification of being suspected of violations or coming under investigation by supervisory agencies, they should prepare relevant information and notify internal legal personnel, staff in charge of compliance, the most senior personnel in the region under investigation, and government departments, and follow internal standard operating procedures in appropriate response, as well as undertaking an initial internal investigation that covers such aspects as ascertaining the level of management and personnel involved, examination of related documents, and conducting interviews with involved employees. At the same time, the enterprise should analyze related

laws and regulations and evaluate the probability of unlawful conduct and legal repercussions so as to prevent the further widening of liability.

The Fair Trade Commission's Guiding Principles for Formulating Anti-trust Compliance Programs and Principles of Anti-trust Compliance for Enterprises constitute the first cross-industry administrative guidelines passed by the FTC since its establishment. In hopes of achieving proactive cooperation across the business community, the FTC shall undertake a series of related efforts, including publicity, publication, experience sharing symposiums, and

information provision as part of the Corporate Anti-trust Compliance Program Formulation Implementation Project. In addition, the FTC has established cooperative mechanisms with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economic Affairs to facilitate overseas promotional efforts when necessary and through implementation of various plans to deepen understanding among businesses of regulations and litigation procedures in different countries, and advocate self-compliance awareness among corporations to reduce the risks and costs of anti-trust violations. 

Statute of Limitations on Advertising Sanctions

Construction Company X invested in Development Project Y. The complainant obtained a poster and promotional brochure related to this case between August and October of 2007. The brochure contained the following claims: “The flagship work of Master Architect Mr. A, the designer of common space for The Palace (the most expensive luxury apartment building in Taipei)... Master Architect Mr. A., director of Design Company B with experience on countless interior common space designs on luxury housing and layout design... employs the advantages of high ceilings to ingeniously unite the interior with the view outside.” The complainant purchased property under the belief that the interior and exterior common spaces for Development Project Y would be designed by Master Architect A; however, upon completion of the project production work on all common spaces, inside and out, had been handled by an interior design company, unlike the claim made in the related promotional advertising, thus possibly constituting false advertising and exaggerated claims. In view of these facts, the individual lodged a complaint with the FTC on 16 December 2010.

Investigation showed that Construction Company X obtained a building license for Development Project Y on 13 August 2007 and began construction on 28 November 2007, obtaining a usage license on 25 December 2009 and closing on housing units between


December 2009 and September 2010. Construction Company X retained Advertising Agency Z to handle marketing planning and advertising production for the project. The promotional poster for the project was produced in August 2007 and the brochure was issued in October 2007. Both promotional items were placed at the project’s reception and sales center through 18 December 2007, when the sale of all available units was completed. In addition, Design Company B, at which Master Architect Mr. A. was employed, entered a contract with Advertising Agency Z for interior design work in April 2007 over production of model home and reception center design, which did not include planning and design of interior and/or exterior common spaces.

Administrative penalties are the applicable fines, forfeiture, and other types of administrative penalties for breach of duty under administrative law. According to Article 27, Paragraph 1 of the Administrative Penalty Act, “[t]he power to impose sanction of administrative penalty is barred by limitation if not exercised upon the lapse of a period of three years.” Further, Paragraph 2 stipulates: “The period specified in the preceding paragraph shall commence from the day the act in breach of duty under administrative law finishes, except where the consequence of such act occurs at a later day, in which case the period shall commence from the day the consequence occurs.”

Concerning the statute of limitations on arbitration authority to impose penalties on construction project advertising, the Ministry of Justice gave the following opinion: "In the case of advertisements for pre-sales real estate, the following distinctions must be made: in the case of circumstances prohibited under the laws and regulations of the Building Act, such as protruding decks, lofts, etc., as it can be determined prior to completion of construction if the advertising is truthful the statute of limitations on penalties shall commence from the date the advertisement ceases to run; if no violation of the Building Act occurs, if the advertising promises an open-air courtyard, as the project must be completed before the veracity of such a claim can be determined, the action and consequence occur simultaneously with the completion of construction, therefore the statute of limitations shall commence at such time as construction is completed."

According to the facts of this case, Design Company B entered into a contractual agreement with Advertising Agency Z in April 2007 regarding the production of a model house and reception center, which did not cover arrangements for interior or

exterior common space design. Consequently, as concerns the FTC, it was not necessary to wait for the completion of construction to determine the veracity of the advertising contents, thus in reference to the above-referenced Ministry of Justice opinion the statute of limitations on arbitration authority over the advertisement in question commenced with the termination of the advertising. In view of the facts of the case, no subjective evidence is forthcoming to demonstrate that Construction Company X continued to disseminate advertising materials from 19 December 2007 onward, thus the three-year sanction arbitration period expired on 18 December 2010. Consequently, regardless of whether the facts of the case constitute violation of Article 21 Paragraph 1 of the Fair Trade Act, in accordance with Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Administrative Penalty Act the statute of limitations for imposing administrative penalties related to this case has lapsed.

This case shows that when false advertising is suspected, one must take action without delay to lodge a complaint so as to prevent damage to one's rights and interests upon the expiration of the statute of limitations on sanctions. 

Feng Jing and Cheng Yue Violate Fair Trade Act with False Advertising

The FTC resolved at its 1034th commissioners' meeting on 31 August 2011 resolved that the advertising employed by Feng Jing Construction Co., Ltd. (transliteration, hereinafter known as "Feng Jing") and Cheng Yue Real Estate Marketing Co., Ltd. (transliteration, hereinafter known as "Chuang Yue") for the Fengjing Fengxiang (transliteration) construction project located in a Class B industrial zone adopted the language, illustrations, and images of actual interior appointments normally used for residential housing, and that the virtual and misleading representations of the merchandise violate the regulations of Article 21 (1) of the Fair Trade Act. In addition notifying both Feng Jing and Cheng Yue in writing the following day to cease the unlawful conduct immediately, the FTC assessed fines of NT\$1.2 million to Feng Jing and NT\$600,000 to Chuang Yue, respectively.


The FTC relates that the Fengjing Fengxiang development's Web site contained actual photographs

of living room, kitchen, study, and bedroom interior appointments and designs, supplemented with language typical of residential housing with arrows describing study and bedroom (including master and secondary bedrooms) images, whilst other Web pages used such language as "Kohler bath products used throughout," and "Rinnai – Japan's No. 1 Brand" to describe various bathroom and kitchen fixtures and appointments used on the project. In addition, the Fengjing Fengxiang project blog and newspaper advertising published under the title "Xinzhuang MRT Dragon's Head" (note: premium choice) featured such language as "a place to settle down," "caters to all daily shopping and living needs in the industrial zone area," "whether shopping, school district, or daily living needs, (offers) better development and convenience than downtown, so why settle for high-priced urban renewal zones?" Based on such wording, the average consumer is easily led to believe that the Fengjing Fengxiang construction



project can provide general residential housing, and could likely make a purchase decision based upon this assumption.

However, according to the New Taipei City government, the development project is situated within a Class B industrial zone, for use by general retail industry, service industry, offices and recreational facilities, and is not legally designated for residential use. Violators are subject to


investigation and punitive sanctions in accordance with the statutes of Articles 79 and 80 of the Urban Planning Act. Consequently, the contents of the above-mentioned advertising materials did not accord with the facts, could lead the average consumer to make erroneous assumptions or decisions, and were judged false, untrue and misleading communications for commercial means, and as such violate the terms of Article 21 Paragraph 1 of the Fair Trade Act. 

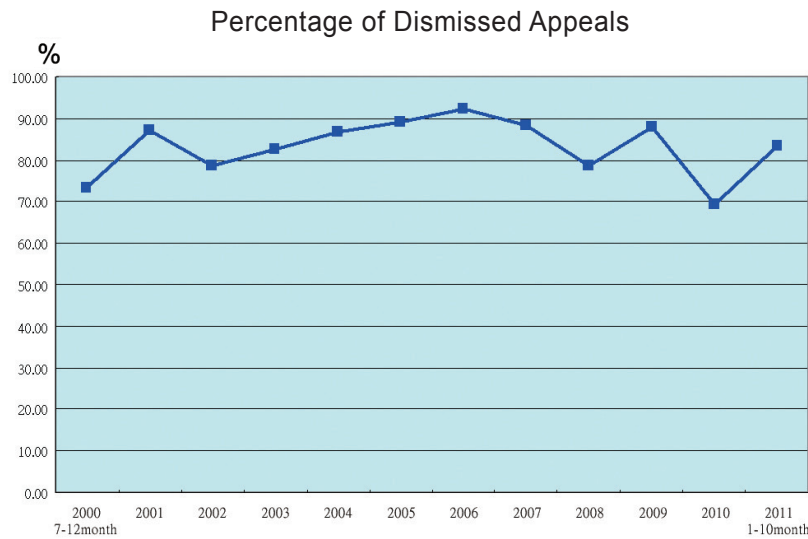
Administrative Appeal Statistics

The FTC is invested with the authority to impose administrative sanctions against enterprises violating the Fair Trade Act. In order to secure the rights and interests of sanctioned enterprises, the sanctioned enterprise may file for administrative appeal according to law. Administrative appeal case statistics follows are summarized as follow:

1. The FTC as of the end of October 2011 recorded a total of 8,952 cases of administrative sanctions. A total of 10,567 violators were sanctioned, among whom 2,475 filed for administrative appeal (the number of entities unwilling to accept sanctions and submitting for administrative appeal). This amounts to 23.4% of sanctioned companies, or an average of one in every 4.3 companies filing for administrative appeal.
2. Examining appeals and administrative appeals through the end of October 2011 since the promulgation of the new Appeal Act and Administrative Appeal Act in July 2000, the ratio

of appeals to administrative appeals was 100 : 40, or 40 administrative appeals out of every 100 appeals.

3. Since the promulgation of the new Appeal Act and Administrative Appeal Act in July 2000, by the end of October 2011 the Appeals and Petitions Committee of the Executive Yuan had received 1,733 appeal cases, settling 1,708, of which the majority of 1,433 were rejected (83.9%), followed by 152 cases that were not accepted, and 56 in which the sanctions were Original Decision Repealed (see appended table). During the same period, the High Administrative Court processed 719 cases involving adjudication of the Fair Trade Act, the top three outcomes being 516 denials (71.8%), 71 unlawful denials, and 65 withdrawals of previous sanctions and appeals. The Supreme Administrative Court adjudicated 383 Fair Trade Act cases, the top three outcomes being 221 rejections (57.7%), 100 unlawful denials, and 50 discarded decisions that were sent back to the High Administrative Court. 



Appeal Case Statistics

Year	Total	Rejected	Original Decision Repealed	Not Accepted	Withdrawn	Partially Rejected, Partially Not Accepted	Partially Rejected, Original Decision Partially Repealed	Original Decision Partially Repealed
Total	1,708	1,433	56	152	12	46	4	5
2000 (7-12month)	15	11	-	3	1	-	-	-
2001	265	231	10	23	-	1	-	-
2002	211	166	5	25	-	15	-	-
2003	161	133	11	13	3	1	-	-
2004	135	117	2	13	3	-	-	-
2005	103	92	2	5	2	-	2	-
2006	153	141	3	9	-	-	-	-
2007	166	147	2	16	-	1	-	-
2008	149	117	14	11	-	-	2	5
2009	140	123	3	12	2	-	-	-
2010	144	100	1	15	-	28	-	-
2011 (1-10month)	66	55	3	7	1	-	-	-

FTC Activities in September and October 2011

- ▲ On September 2, the FTC held its 36th FTC Coordination Meeting with Local Supervisory Authorities (for bureau director level).
- ▲ On September 5, the FTC gave a presentation on multilevel marketing in Taipei.
- ▲ On September 9, 21, and 22, the FTC held informational presentations on the Fair Trade Act in Kaohsiung City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Ilan County.
- ▲ On September 15, the FTC held a Seminar on Revised FTC Coordinated Applications Disposal Guidelines.
- ▲ On September 19 in Taipei City, the FTC held the Forum on Anti-trust Practices for Key and Innovative Industries.
- ▲ On September 26, the FTC held an Informational Session on Revised FTC Regulations on Pre-sale Housing.
- ▲ On September 29, the FTC held a Training Camp for Service Personnel to Establish Fair Competition Mechanisms at the Hualien County Cultural Affairs Bureau.
- ▲ On September 29, the FTC invited industry analyst Mr. Wang Meng-chieh of the Industrial Economics and Knowledge Center (IEK)'s Energy Research Section at the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) to deliver a lecture on "Development Trends and Prospects in the Solar Powered Battery Industry."
- ▲ On October 4, the FTC invited Mr. Liu Kong-chung of the Institutum Iurisprudentiae, Academia Sinica (IIAS) to lecture on "Patent Bank – A Comparative Study of Economic Orientation and Legal Structure."
- ▲ On October 17 and 24, the FTC held training activities at Tunghai University and the National University of Kaohsiung.
- ▲ On October 20 and 25, the FTC held Fair Trade Act Seed Teacher Workshops in Tainan City and Chiayi County for junior high schools.



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1. The 36th FTC Coordination Meeting with Local Supervisory Authorities (bureau director level) in Ilan County .
2. FTC presentation in Taipei on multilevel marketing regulations.
3. The FTC held a Forum on Anti-trust Practices for Key and Innovative Industries in Taipei.
4. Training Camp for Service Personnel to Establish Fair Competition Mechanisms at the Hualien County Cultural Affairs Bureau.
5. The FTC invited industry analyst Mr. Wang Meng-chieh of the Industrial Economics and Knowledge Center (IEK)'s Energy Research Section at the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) to deliver a lecture on "Development Trends and Prospects for Solar Powered Batteries."
6. The FTC invited Mr. Liu Kong-zhong of the Institutum Iurisprudentiae, Academia Sinica (IIAS) to lecture on "Patent Bank – A Comparative Study of Economic Orientation and Legal Structure."

FTC International Exchanges in September and October 2011

- On September 15 and 16, FTC Vice Commissioner, Ms. Shih Hui-fen, led a delegation to attend the 7th East Asia Top Level Officials' Meeting in conjunction with 6th East Asia Conference on Competition Law and Policy in Singapore.
- On September 20 and October 4 and 25, the FTC participated in ICN Mergers Working Group teleconference.
- On September 21 and 22, the FTC dispatched personnel to attend a meeting of the APEC Economic Committee in San Francisco, USA.
- On October 5 and 26, the FTC participated in the ICN Cartel Working Group.
- On October 5, the FTC dispatched personnel to attend the Legitimate Business Practices or Cartels in Disguise conference in Hanoi, Vietnam.
- On October 6, the FTC dispatched personnel to participate in the second videoconference of the Taipei-EU Trade Council Intellectual Property Rights Working Group.
- On October 17 and 20, FTC Commissioner Dr. Sun Li-chyun led a delegation to attend a regular meeting of the OECD Competition Committee.



1. FTC Vice Commissioner, Ms. Shih Hui-fen (fourth to left), led a delegation to attend the 7th East Asia Top Level Officials' Meeting in conjunction with 6th East Asia Conference on Competition Law and Policy in Singapore.



2. FTC Commissioner Dr. Sun Li-chyun led a delegation to attend a regular meeting of the OECD Competition Committee.

Taiwan FTC Newsletter

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