

Regulations Governing Issuance, Revocation, and Cancellation of Compliance Certification for Gasoline and Alternative Clean Fuel Engine Vehicle Emissions Inspections

1. Original 20 Articles promulgated by Ministry of Transportation and Communications order Chiao-Lu-Fa-Tzu No. 091B000048 and the Environmental Protection Administration order Kong-Tzu No. 0910041188.
2. Revisions to Article 1 promulgated by Environmental Protection Administration order Kong-Tzu No. 0910066859 on November 2, 2002.
3. Revisions to Article 15 promulgated by Environmental Protection Administration order Kong-Tzu No. 0930033727D on May 19, 2004.
4. Revised and promulgated by Environmental Protection Administration order Huan-Shu-Kong-Tzu No. 0950104861D and Ministry of Transportation and Communications order Lu-Tzu No. 0950085075; Title of law revised to "Gasoline and Alternative Clean Energy Engine Vehicle Emissions Inspection Certification Issuance and Cancellation Regulations".
5. Revised and promulgated by Environmental Protection Administration order Huan-Shu-Kong-Tzu No. 1000019482D on March 26, 2011 and Ministry of Transportation and Communications order Lu-Tzu No. 1000001939.
6. Revisions to Article 15 promulgated by Environmental Protection Administration order Kong-Tzu No. 1000071577 on August 26, 2011 and Ministry of Transportation and Communications order Lu-Tzu No. 1000007833.
7. Revised and promulgated by Environmental Protection Administration order Huan-Shu-Kong-Tzu No. 1080016589 on March 13, 2019.
8. Revised and promulgated by Ministry of Environment order Huan-Bu-Kong-Tzu No. 1121313117 on October 25, 2023.

Last revised: October, 2023

Article 1

These provisions are determined pursuant to Article 42 Paragraph 2 of the Air Pollution Control Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

Article 2

Terms used in these provisions are defined as follows:

- 2.1 For gasoline and clean alternative fuel engine vehicles (hereinafter referred to as the “gasoline vehicles”), vehicle configuration means automobiles that are identical in terms of the basic engine, exhaust system, transmission and inertia weight class, and are considered as the same vehicle model.
- 2.2 Engine family: Vehicles with identical configurations in terms of combustion cycle (engine stroke); engine cooling mechanism (e.g., air cooled, liquid cooled); cylinder block configuration; number of cylinders; location of air intake valves; air supply method; fuel system type; catalytic converter type (oxidation catalyst, reduction catalyst or three-way catalyst); number of catalytic converters and their cubic measurement (variation of 15% or less in the actual reaction surface area) and composition; and electronic control modules are considered as the same engine family.

- 2.3 In-use vehicles from overseas: Vehicles registered and licensed by the motor vehicle supervisory agencies of the country of importation must obtain an import and commodity tax payment (exemption) certificate issued by Customs at the time of importation as a documentary proof.
- 2.4 Effective operation: normal operation of the vehicle's emissions control equipment originally designed by the manufacturer.
- 2.5 On Board Diagnostics System (hereinafter referred to as OBD): A computer system inside the vehicle that monitors vehicle emissions control equipment and can diagnose current operating status, detect and save malfunction codes, and display the signal indicator if malfunctions occurred.
- 2.6 Hybrid Electric Vehicle (hereinafter referred to as HEV): A vehicle that has both internal combustion engine and electric motor dual power sources and its engine uses gasoline or other alternative clean fuels.
- 2.7 Evaporative family: Vehicles with a fuel supply system that are based on the same principle or method (such as single-point fuel injection), with the same fuel vapor storage and purge devices, fuel measurement system, fuel vapor separator, fuel tank safety valve or other evaporative emission control devices, with similar shape, material, cross section, length, or capacity volume tanks, fuel and tubes and other fuel system devices may be categorized as the same Evaporative Family.
- 2.8 Evolution coefficient: The exhaust emission ratio between the vehicle reaching its expected stable condition and before it is in use.
- 2.9 Defeat devices: Through the measured or sensed vehicle's operating parameters (such as: vehicle speed, engine rpm, transmission gear position, temperature, altitude, intake manifold vacuum, or other parameters) to trigger, adjust, delay or stop the emissions control functionality of certain devices when the vehicle is in normal operating conditions and hence reduce or with no effect on the emissions control.
- 2.10 Inspection organization: An organization (institution) or school that has been designated by the central competent authority to issue the inspection report for a gasoline vehicle model's emission Certificate of Conformity (hereinafter referred to as a Certificate of Conformity).
- 2.11 On-board test family (PEMS test family): A specific vehicle model that is designed with similar exhaust and emission characteristics; or that can be classified as the same on-board test family according to the PEMS test family classification principles stipulated in No. 715/2007 and the subsequent directives established by the European Union (hereunder briefed as the EU).
- 2.12 Regeneration factors (Ki factors): The pollution variation ratio observed during the equipment regeneration process for the vehicles being provided with the cyclic regenerative equipment.

Article 3

Gasoline vehicles shall comply with Article 3 and Article 4 of the Air Emission Standards of Mobile Sources (hereinafter referred to as the Emission Standards) that being defined in Article 36

paragraph 2 of this Act, as well as relevant stipulations of these provisions before the central competent authority issues the Certificate of Conformity.

Article 4

Applicants using engine family as the basis to apply for a Certificate of Conformity shall abide by the following regulations:

- 4.1 For domestically manufactured gasoline vehicles, the manufacturer shall submit the application.
- 4.2 For imported gasoline vehicles, the manufacturer's agent or association of importers and distributors shall submit the application.
- 4.3 For imported gasoline vehicles procured by government agencies at all levels, the said agency shall submit the application on its own or commission the tender winner to submit the application.

Article 5

The central competent authority shall take the test results from the following test methods as the basis for judging whether or not an engine family complies with the emission standards:

- 5.1 The test results being conducted by the testing organization domestically according to the following requirements for the vehicles representing the maximum pollutant emission for such engine family that has been selected by the central competent authority or the applicant:
 - 5.1.1 Before February 28, 2025: Refers to the testing organizations designated by the central competent authority.
 - 5.1.2 After March 1, 2025: Refers to the testing organizations approved by the central competent authority.
- 5.2 If the vehicle complies with US-related regulations, or European Union (EU)-regulated EU or UN/ECE regulations and its Certificate of Conformity of the engine family has already been obtained by United State, European Union member states or United Kingdom, the central competent authority shall use the test results from the test being conducted overseas on the vehicle selected by the applicant to represent the engine family.

If the testing organization approved by the central competent authority, as defined in the preceding Item 2 under Subsection 1, is organized by the applicant, then such organization shall not be allowed to conduct the vehicle model inspection and the new vehicle random inspection test.

The emission test suitable for the vehicle model inspection as defined in Point 1 shall be conducted according to the regulations specified in Appendix 1.

Article 6

When using the engine family as the basis to apply for or to modify the motor vehicle-related Certificate of Conformity, the applicant shall submit the documents and the compliance matters according to the format defined in the network transmission application system designated by the central competent authority as well as the regulations specified in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. For this purpose, the applicant shall be allowed to submit the application to the central competent authority.

As of January 1, 2025, the applicant shall submit the documents and the compliance matters according to the aforementioned application method and format for securing the inspection report from the inspection organization and then uplink to the Network Transmission Application System designated by the central competent authority. In this case, the expenses required for the inspection shall be borne by the applicant.

Article 7

Defined below is the review procedure that should be followed by the inspection organization for handling the application defined in the aforementioned inspection report:

- 7.1 The inspection organization shall check the integrity of the document. If any missing or non-compliance is found in the application document, then the inspection organization shall inform the applicant to make a correction and the duration of the correction days shall not be longer than 30 days. If the applicant fails to complete the correction within the specified timeline, then the submitted document will be rejected.
- 7.2 After verifying the document integrity for the application case, the inspection organization shall also check if such document complies with the requirements defined in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
- 7.3 If any defect exists in the content of the inspection case, then the inspection organization shall inform the applicant to make a correction and the duration of the correction days shall not be longer than 45 days. If required, the applicant may request for extending the correction period; however, such extension shall be limited to once only. If the applicant fails to complete the correction within the specified timeline, then the inspection organization may conduct the document review.
- 7.4 The inspection organization shall issue the inspection report.

When conducting the aforementioned review, the inspection organization may undertake the field and the substantive inspections as required. The aforementioned inspections shall include the monitoring of the testing process being executed by the applicant in the domestic premise or the auditing in the applicant's manufacturing plant or service location. In this regard, the entire inspection process shall be completed within 30 days.

Article 8

When revising part of the engine family-related data for the same engine family or when adding new vehicle model, the applicant shall apply for the modification of Certificate of Conformity with the central competent authority. In the meantime, the applicant is also required to submit the comparative data being acquired before and after the modification. When all of the items affecting the pollutant emission are being verified as identical with the original engine family and being provided with the same emission characteristics, then the applicant shall be allowed to modify the Certificate of Conformity of the said engine family after being reviewed and approved by the central competent authority.

Article 9

A conformity certified mass-produced gasoline vehicle shall comply with the following provisions:

- 9.1 Each mass-produced gasoline-powered vehicle shall have the same configuration recorded in the Certificate of Conformity. All items affecting the pollutant emission and the emission control system must be consistent with the content and the approved items that are mentioned in the reviewed application document.

- 9.2 All manuals and the explanatory instructions that are used by the association being jointly organized by manufacturers, manufacturer-designated agents or importers and that are used by the supply agents, the distributors, the after-service units (including maintenance, service, and repair workshops or stations), and that are related to the use, repairs, adjustment, maintenance or testing of the emission control systems shall be consistent with the content and the approved items that are mentioned in the reviewed application document.
- 9.3 The association jointly organized by manufacturers, manufacturer designated dealers or the guild of importers shall undertake the mass production quality control. The content of such quality control shall be executed in accordance with the requirements defined in Appendix 3, and it shall include the quality control for new cars and in-use cars, applicable execution requirements, quality control test items, random inspection ratio and test result (including the required data) submittal schedule. If the quality control result of the vehicle fails to comply with the emission standards and the requirements defined in this standard, then the applicant shall explain the reasons causing the non-conformity and shall make the correction.
- 9.4 The applicant shall coordinate with and support the central competent authority to conduct the verification and the designated test and shall also provide the vehicle related sales information. When required, the applicant shall help deliver the selected vehicle to the designated location.

Article 10

The central competent authority may conduct new vehicle random inspection of new gasoline vehicles that have already obtained the Certificate of Conformity. The test procedures, selection of vehicles, pass or fail determination, and other related stipulated requirements shall be handled in accordance with Appendix 4.

If the conducted new vehicle random inspection is non-compliant, the Certificate of Conformity for the said engine family shall be cancelled. After receiving the notice, within 30 days, the applicant shall submit a recall and correction plan for unsold and sold vehicles of the failed engine family. If the central competent authority reviewed and approved the plan, the applicant shall start to implement and complete the plan. After completing all the necessary measures, the applicant may reapply for the engine family's Certificate of Conformity. The contents of the recall and correction plan shall be in accordance with Appendix 4.

Article 11

When importing newly manufactured gasoline-powered vehicles or in-use vehicles from abroad separately under a personal name, the applicant shall submit the following test reports along with each car for using as the alternative document of the Certificate of Conformity:

- 11.1 The testing report prepared by the central competent authority-approved testing organization verifying that the gasoline-powered vehicle complies with Article 3 of the Emission Standards.
- 11.2 If the said gasoline-powered vehicle is found by the central competent authority-approved testing organization as not having been equipped with the evaporative emission control system or its components, or if the installed evaporative emission control system or its

components fail to operate effectively that the vehicle is suspicious of causing the pollution, then the applicant shall submit the testing report that is issued by the central competent authority-approved testing organization indicating that it complies with Article 4 of the Emission Standards.

- 11.3 If the gasoline-powered vehicle cannot be tested by the central competent authority- approved testing organization, then the applicant may submit the test result report that has been judged by the central competent authority as meeting the Emission Standards.

If the in-use gasoline-powered vehicle imported from abroad is defined as an antique car in Regulations Governing Road Traffic Safety, then the inspection and the test specified in the aforementioned paragraph shall not be required.

Article 12

The issued Certificate of Conformity for the said engine family may be cancelled or revoked by the central competent authority in one of the following circumstances:

- 12.1 Using any false document in the application, reporting false information, or keeping false records of operations.
- 12.2 Violating the provisions of Article 9 that the time-limited improvement is imposed for 3 consecutive times within two years.
- 12.3 Other severe offenses determined by the central competent authority to be in violation of this Act or these provisions.

Article 13

The central competent authority may commission agencies (organizations) to handle the relevant matters related to new vehicle random inspection.

Article 14

These provisions shall take effect on the date of promulgation, unless otherwise agreed upon separately.

Appendix 1: Exhaust emission testing and regulations applicable for vehicle model inspection

1. Selecting the vehicles required for conducting the inspection and testing of a Certificate of Conformity

The vehicles being selected for vehicle testing shall be representative of the said engine family; the principles of selecting test vehicles for the engine family and the evaporative family are as follows:

- 1.1 From the said engine family, the vehicle model expected to have the greatest quantity of emissions shall be selected for the exhaust emissions test. The vehicle with the greatest loaded vehicle weight shall be selected. When different vehicle models have identical load weight, through using the dynamometer setting data, the vehicle model with the greatest road resistance (at 80kph) shall be selected. If the road resistance is identical, the largest size of engine displacement shall be selected for testing. If the size of engine displacement is identical, the vehicle with the greatest total gear ratio numbers (including the overdrive device) shall be selected; the greatest axle ratio shall be considered as the next priority. If the representative vehicle model of the engine family is applicable to different classes of emission standards, the most stringent standards should be complied.
- 1.2 Within the Evaporative Family, select one vehicle model with the highest expected evaporative emissions. If unable to select vehicle model with the highest expected evaporative emissions, the representative model may be selected according to the fuel system installation conditions and the materials that are being used.
- 1.3 If the central competent authority considered that the test vehicle being selected according to the previous two paragraphs could not be representative of the said engine family or evaporative family, the central competent authority may assign additional vehicle models in the engine family or evaporative family as test vehicles.
- 1.4 The selected vehicles for the testing shall be completely assembled and ready for normal driving and stable operation.
- 1.5 When importing the vehicles that are classified as the same engine family and that are manufactured in or imported from different countries, the vehicles shall be selected respectively for carrying out the test, except for the engine family that has been granted with the Certificate of Conformity being issued in accordance with the regulations enforced in the United States and the regulations of EC or UN/ECE being practiced in EU members and the UK.

2. Vehicle testing items and basic regulations

2.1 Basic regulations

- 2.1.1 The testing of all new vehicles includes vehicle model inspection and testing, new vehicle quality control testing and new vehicle random inspection. Unless otherwise specified, each of the test results shall be calibrated according to the deterioration coefficients that are quoted and confirmed in this appendix. The vehicle being provided with the cyclic regenerative equipment shall use the regeneration coefficient being

confirmed in item 5 of this appendix. The pollutant emission result being retrieved from each test shall comply with the limited value specified in the Emission Standards and this regulation.

2.1.2 The applicant shall set up the minimum mileage required by the respective engine family to achieve the stabilized emission value when conducting the respective test, including vehicle model inspection and testing, new vehicle quality control test and new vehicle random inspection:

2.1.2.1 When conducting the test according to EU standards, the accumulated on-road mileage shall not exceed 15,000 kilometers.

2.1.2.2 When conducting the test according to U.S. standards, the accumulated on-road mileage shall not exceed 6,400 kilometers.

2.2 Vehicle pollutant emission test for vehicle model inspection:

2.2.1 The test to be conducted for the vehicle model inspection shall comply with the regulations defined in the table below:

Test items	Type of test specifications	
	EU test specification	U.S. test specification
Driving Cycle Test	Execution	Execution
Idling Test	Execution	Execution
Crankcase Pollutant Emission Test	Execution	Execution
Evaporative Pollutant Emission Test	Execution	Execution
Durability Test	Execution	Execution
On-board Diagnosis System Test	Execution	Execution
Real Driving Emission Test	Execution	-
Supplemental federal test procedure	-	Execution

2.2.2 The test shall be conducted according to one of the following specifications:

2.2.2.1 “Gasoline-powered Vehicle Exhaust Emission Test Method and Procedure”, “Gasoline-powered Vehicle Durability Test Method and Procedure” and “Gasoline-powered Vehicle Evaporative Emission Test Method and Procedure.”

2.2.2.2 If selecting the EU testing specification, the test shall be conducted in accordance with EC No. 715/2007 and the subsequent directives.

2.2.2.3 If selecting the U.S. testing specification, the test shall be conducted in accordance with American regulations.

2.2.3 Real Driving Emission Test

2.2.3.1 If the applicant is engaged in vehicle manufacturing or importing and where the EU test specification is selected, then such test shall be conducted for the PEMS test family with the accumulated sales volume exceeding 1,000 units (including).

2.2.3.2 The test result does not have to be calibrated with the deterioration factors.

2.2.3.3 The result of the Real Driving Emission (hereunder briefed as RDE) Test being conducted according to the respective test specification shall be lower than the limit value, which is obtained by multiplying the limit value of Driving Cycle Test of the Emission Standards by the Conformity Factor (briefed as CF). The CF shall meet the requirements defined in the table below:

Type of stage	Vehicle Type verification execution date	New vehicle execution date	Conformity Factor			Test command
			NOx	PN	CO	
1	January 1, 2024	January 1, 2025	-	-	-	(EU)2016/427
2	-	January 1, 2027	2.1	1.5	-	(EU)2017/1154
3	January 1, 2027	-	1.43	1.5	-	(EU)2018/1832
4	January 1, 2028	-	1.1	1.34	-	(EU)2023/443
Remarks	1. If the execution date is not defined for the type of stage, then the applicant shall disclose a complete set of information. 2. The regulations defining the execution date of each stage are indicated in this table. The vehicle model inspection shall be verified according to the date at which, the Certificate of Conformity is issued for the new engine family. The new vehicle shall be verified according to the shipping date of the imported vehicles or the delivery date of the domestic vehicles. 3. Before December 31, 2026, the applicant shall conduct the RDE Test only and then report the test result through the internet. 4. If the applicant has applied for or obtained the Certificate of Conformity required for the vehicle model inspection before June 30, 2024, then the applicant shall report the RDE test result through the internet by January 1, 2025.					

2.2.4 Supplemental Federal Test Procedure

2.2.4.1 If the vehicle manufactured or imported by the applicant is tested according to U.S test specifications, then such test shall be conducted for the engine family with the accumulated sales volume exceeding 1,000 units (including).

2.2.4.2 The scope of the test shall include the US06 and SC03 tests.

2.2.4.3 In principle, the applicant shall use the deterioration coefficient to calibrate the test result. Except where the applicant has used the deteriorated components in the vehicle test or where the conformity certificate is issued by the competent authority in the U.S. verifying that the deterioration coefficient will not be required to carry out the calibration.

2.2.4.4 The test result shall comply with the regulations defined in the table below:

Type of stage	Vehicle Type verification execution date	New vehicle execution date	Test cycle					
			US06 (Unit: mg/km)		SC03 (Unit: mg/km)		Comprehensive SFTP (Unit: mg/km)	
			NMHC+NOx	CO	NMHC+NOx	CO	NMHC+NOx	CO
1	January 1, 2024	January 1, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	January 1, 2027	87	4972	124	1678	-	-
3	January 1, 2028	January 1, 2029	-	-	-	-	60	2610
Remarks	1. If the execution date is not defined for the type of stage, then the applicant shall disclose a complete set of information. 2. The regulations defining the execution date of each stage are indicated in this table. The vehicle model inspection shall be verified according to the date at which, the Certificate of Conformity is issued for the new engine family. The new vehicle shall be verified according to the shipping date of the imported vehicles or the delivery date of the domestic vehicles. 3. Before December 31, 2026, the applicant shall conduct the SFTP Test only and then report the test result through the internet. 4. If the applicant has applied for or obtained the Certificate of Conformity required for the vehicle model inspection before June 30, 2024, then the applicant shall report the SFTP test result through the internet by January 1, 2025. 5. The calculation formula required for the Comprehensive SFTP Test shall be: $0.35 \times \text{FTP} + 0.28 \times \text{US06} + 0.37 \times \text{SC03}$							

3. Deterioration Factors

3.1 Basic regulations

3.1.1 The exhaust emission and evaporative emission deterioration factors for each engine family are required to indicate the vehicle's durability performance in actual operative

condition, if the vehicle is under normal maintenance in accordance with the driver's manual.

- 3.1.2 The results of Driving Cycle Test shall be calibrated by multiplying or adding up the respective deterioration factors.
- 3.1.3 Evaporative emissions are determined by adding deterioration factors to the test results.
- 3.1.4 If the assigned multiplicative deterioration factor by the applicant is less than 1, it is deemed as equal to 1.

3.2 Deterioration factors shall be determined according to one of the following methods:

3.2.1 The Durability Test being conducted according to the regulations defined in 2.2.2 of this appendix.

3.2.1.1 The applicant shall submit the Durability Test Plan (including the accumulated durability mileage) to the inspection organization for confirming that the inspection-related data contained in such plan is correct. After being approved by the central competent authority, the applicant shall be allowed to conduct the plan. The content of such plan shall at minimum include the following items:

- (1) Test laboratory name (includes proof of capability to perform the durability test)
- (2) Test procedures
- (3) Test schedule
- (4) Test vehicles
- (5) Test equipment
- (6) Repair and maintenance items
- (7) Test fuel testing report
- (8) Adjustable parameters description and suggestions

3.2.1.2 After completing the Durability Test Plan, the applicant shall submit it to the inspection organization for confirmation that the inspection-related content contained therein is correct. After being approved by the central competent authority, the applicant shall be allowed to use the deterioration factors that are obtained from such test.

3.2.2 Using the deterioration factors defined in the Certificate of Conformity issued by other countries

3.2.2.1 It shall be applicable for the engine family granted with a Certificate of Conformity issued by the US, EU members or the UK.

3.2.2.2 Before submitting the deterioration factor data contained in the aforementioned Certificate of Conformity according to the following regulations, the applicant shall submit such data to the inspection organization for confirmation that the inspection-related data contained therein is correct. The applicant shall be then allowed to use the aforementioned data after it is approved by the central competent authority:

- (1) Submit the conformity certificate issued by the US, EU members or the UK and the applicable supporting documentation.
- (2) Vehicles with a US-issued Certificate of Conformity may use the NMOG to replace the NMHC deterioration factor value, if the NMHC deterioration factor is not available.

3.2.3. Assigned deterioration factors

3.2.3.1 Conducting the Driving Cycle Test and the Evaporative Pollutant Emission Test as defined in U.S. Test Specifications:

Test item	Driving cycle test			Evaporative Pollutant Emission Test (g/test)
Pollutant	CO	NMHC	NO _x	
Assigned deterioration factors	1.500	1.600	1.500	0.00

3.2.3.2 Conducting the Driving Cycle Test and the Evaporative Pollutant Emission Test as defined in EU Test Specifications:

Test item	Driving cycle test						Evaporative Pollutant Emission Test (g/test)	
Pollutant	CO	HC	NMHC	NO _x	PM	PN	Fuel tank permeation	Activated carbon canister ⁽¹⁾
Assigned deterioration factors	1.500	1.300	1.300	1.600	1.000	1.000	0.24	0.06
Remarks	(1): For each Evaporative family with accumulated sales volume less than 200 units.							

4. Evolution coefficient utilization regulations

For vehicles that adopt the EU driving cycle test procedures, before conducting the new vehicle random inspection or new vehicle quality control test, the vehicle model of each engine family may choose to use the evolution coefficients that have been approved by the central competent authority with the requirement that the test vehicle must be in a condition without run-in (accumulated mileage under 150 kilometers) for the testing results to be multiplied. The evolution coefficients are set according to one of the following methods:

4.1 Conduct vehicle on-road mileage accumulation test:

4.1.1 The Evolution Coefficient used in the exhaust emission test shall be set according to the result of the accumulated on-road mileage test. The applicant shall submit the Driving Cycle Test method and the plan required for the accumulated on-road mileage test. As a first step, the applicant shall submit the plan to the inspection organization for confirming that the inspection-related data contained therein is correct. After being approved by the central competent authority, the applicant shall be allowed to conduct the Accumulated On-road Mileage Test.

4.1.2 The contents of vehicle on road testing plan shall at minimum include the following items:

- 4.1.2.1 Test laboratory name (includes proof of capability to perform the test)
- 4.1.2.2 Test vehicle
- 4.1.2.3 Test procedure
- 4.1.2.4 Test schedule
- 4.1.2.5 Test equipment
- 4.1.2.6 Maintenance and repair items

4.1.2.7 Test fuel

- 4.1.3 The test vehicle shall conduct the emissions tests and measure the emission values at the zero mileage (mileage less than 150 kilometers) and at the required accumulation mileage (not over 15,000 kilometers) respectively.
- 4.1.4 The evolution coefficient calculation method for each regulated pollutant: the pollutant's emission test value at required accumulation mileage divided by the emission test value at the zero mileage condition. The evolution coefficient may be less than 1.
- 4.1.5 After completing the Accumulated On-road Mileage Plan, the applicant shall submit the plan to the inspection organization for confirmation that the inspection-related data contained therein is correct. After being approved by the central competent authority, the applicant shall be allowed to use the evolution coefficient for conducting the Accumulated On-road Mileage Test.

4.2 Adopting the evolution coefficient defined in the conformity certificate issued by EU members or the UK: The applicant shall prepare the documents that will be used to obtain the evolution coefficient certification from EU members or the UK for such vehicle models. In the meantime, the applicant is also required to submit the inspection-related data to the inspection organization for confirmation as correct. After being approved by the central competent authority, the applicant shall then be allowed to use the evolution coefficient defined in the supporting document.

5. Regeneration coefficient utilization regulations

5.1 If using EU test specifications, and the cyclic regenerative device is installed, and where the device regeneration should be executed during the test process, then the applicant shall secure the regeneration coefficient in accordance with the regulations defined in EC No. 715/2007 and the subsequent directives (including UN/ECE Regeneration No. 83 Annex 13). Cyclic Regeneration Device: Refers to the catalytic converter, smoke filter or other pollution control devices. In practice, at least one round of cyclic regeneration process shall be executed for the aforementioned device when the vehicle running mileage is within 4,000 km reached under normal vehicle operation mode.

5.2 The regeneration coefficient shall be set according to either of the following methods:

5.2.1 Executing the Regeneration Coefficient Test:

5.2.1.1 The applicant shall submit the Regeneration Coefficient Test Plan to the inspection organization for confirmation of the inspection-related data. After being approved by the central competent authority, the applicant shall be allowed to execute the Regeneration Coefficient Test Plan.

5.2.1.2 After completing the regeneration coefficient test, the applicant shall submit the test result to the inspection organization for confirmation that the inspection-related data is correct, and then the plan shall be used after being approved by the central competent authority.

5.2.2. Adopting the regeneration coefficient defined in the conformity certificate issued by EU members or the UK:

5.2.2.1 When selecting the vehicle model granted with the conformity certificate issued by EU members or the UK, in accordance with EC or UN/ECE regulations, the applicant shall submit the documents required for obtaining the regeneration coefficient certification from the EU. Until then, the applicant shall be allowed to use the regeneration coefficient defined in the supporting document.

5.2.2.2 If failing to obtain the conformity certificate issued by EU members or the UK, the applicant shall submit the conformity certificate issued by the original engine or vehicle manufacturer which proves that the same regeneration family (i.e. Periodically regeneration system family, Ki family) is being used by such engine family or vehicle model. Further, the applicant shall also comply with the regulations specified in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 and the subsequent directives of the European Union. In the meantime, the applicant is also required to submit the declaration or the supporting documentation justifying that an identical regeneration coefficient is also provided for the engine family or the vehicle model that is defined in the aforementioned conformity certificate. To this extent, the applicant shall be allowed to use the regeneration coefficient defined in its Certificate of Conformity.

6. OBD system

6.1 Terms used in this Appendix are defined as follows:

6.1.1 Malfunction: means the failure of an emission-related component or system that would result in emissions exceeding the regulated limits or if the OBD system is unable to fulfill the basic monitoring requirements of this Appendix.

6.1.2 Malfunction simulation: done by replacing the emission control device with a deteriorated or defective one, or use an electronic simulator to simulate such a failure.

6.1.3 Malfunction indicator: means a visible or audible indicator that clearly informs the driver of the vehicle in the event of a malfunction of any emission-related component connected to the OBD system, or the OBD system itself.

6.1.4 Continuous monitoring: Continuous monitoring of the circuit continuity of emission-related components connected to a computer, including any relevant sensors that enable monitoring functions (such as lack of circuit continuity, circuit malfunction, and values exceeding normal operating values).

6.1.5 Driving Cycle: Refers to the vehicle driving process required for the OBD system to perform a comprehensive diagnostic assessment of the pollution control devices and related components. This includes engine start-up, operation, a period of driving, followed by engine shutdown and sufficient idle time before the next engine start. Any malfunctions occurring during this driving cycle should be diagnosed.

- 6.1.6 Warm-up cycle: A warm-up cycle means a sufficient vehicle operation such that the coolant temperature has risen by at least 22°K after engine start and reaches a minimum temperature of 343 °K (71 °C).
- 6.1.7 OBD family: Refers to vehicle models produced by the same vehicle manufacturer with identical engine characteristics, emission control system, OBD monitoring functions and strategies that may be categorized in the same OBD family.
- 6.2 Functions and related testing items of OBD must comply with the following provisions:
 - 6.2.1 An OBD system shall be able to monitor and perform a periodical assessment of emission control equipment and related components; the frequency shall be one OBD monitoring assessment for each driving cycle.
 - 6.2.2 The vehicle must be equipped with standardized OBD Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL), malfunction code storage capability, and allow reading of malfunction codes via a connector.
 - 6.2.3 The OBD system shall perform a monitoring assessment of the emission control equipment or related components, unless there is a possibility of damaging emission control equipment and related components, or there are safety concerns, or the power take-off units are running.
 - 6.2.4 OBD testing shall be performed on a test vehicle that has completed durability testing or the equivalent deterioration testing. In the case of a new vehicle, deterioration factors may be applied to the new vehicle OBD test results to derive final OBD test results.
 - 6.2.5 The applicant shall conduct the test according to the test regulations defined in paragraph 2.2.2 of this Appendix or the On-board Diagnosis System (OBD) Test Plan approved by the central competent authority. The applicant shall submit the aforementioned OBD Test Plan to the inspection organization for confirmation that the inspection data is correct. After being approved by the central competent authority, the applicant shall be allowed to conduct the test. The OBD test plan shall include the following items:
 - 6.2.5.1 Test laboratory (information includes how to perform malfunction simulation and the laboratory's test capability description). When conducting tests abroad, it should undergo third-party verification by the testing organizations approved by the central competent authority.
 - 6.2.5.2 Test procedure, malfunction simulation test flowchart and schedule.
 - 6.2.5.3 Description of the test vehicle and the OBD family covered vehicle models.
 - 6.2.5.4 Description of OBD test items, equipment and malfunction simulation methods.
 - 6.2.5.5 OBD related supporting documents shall include the following items:
 - (1) Description of the OBD system
 - (2) Description or annotated drawing of the MIL used in the OBD

- (3) Description of all emissions control equipment and related components and systems monitored by the OBD, as well as a list of malfunction codes, related computer code format and contents
 - (4) Description or flowchart of the actuating principle for the OBD monitoring devices (including monitoring strategy, malfunction indicator standards and MIL light on timing)
 - (5) OBD testing report format
 - (6) An explanation of adopted solutions or strategies to prevent arbitrary adjustment or modification of the Engine Control Units (ECU)
 - (7) Description of the location of the OBD connector (DLC)
 - (8) Other required supplemental documents when deemed necessary
- 6.2.6 The test results of the representative vehicle that emits the most emissions will be taken as the test results for the OBD family.
- 6.2.7 The OBD system shall be used to monitor all exhaust emissions-related control equipment, devices and systems. The applicant shall conduct the testing as follows:
- 6.2.7.1 During the new vehicle model certification process, the vehicle manufacturer or its designated agent shall perform at least 4 OBD monitoring item tests. The test items shall include: catalytic converter, oxygen sensor, misfire, and evaporative leakage.
 - 6.2.7.2 After meeting the following conditions, the applicant shall conduct the OBD disconnection test for at least one of the items in accordance with the testing regulations defined in 2.2.2 of this Appendix:
 - (1) Every vehicle model in an OBD family whose sales are under 200 units.
 - (2) For applications, file with the association of importers and distributors or an applicant not based on the engine family.
- 6.3 The OBD threshold limits, scope, items, and the OBD in-use monitoring performance shall comply with the following provisions:

6.3.1 The OBD threshold limits are to be set as follows:

6.3.1.1 Conducting the test defined in U.S. Test Specifications shall comply with the table below:

Class	CO (mg/km)	NMHC (mg/km)	NOx (mg/km)	PM (mg/km)
M1、N1	3920	81	66	9
1. The PM standards only apply to gasoline direct injection (GDI) engine vehicles.				

6.3.1.2 Conducting the test defined in EU Test Specifications shall comply with the table below:

Class	CO(mg/km)	NMHC(mg/km)	NOx(mg/km)	PM*(mg/km)
M1	1900	170	90	12
N1	RW ≤ 1305 kg	1900	170	12
	1305 kg < RW ≤ 1760 kg	3400	225	110
	1760 kg < RW	4300	270	120

1. The PM standards only apply to gasoline direct injection (GDI) engine vehicles.
2. As to the simulated deterioration or malfunction driving cycle test results, for each pollutant, if the emission value exceeds its applicable OBD threshold limit but is within the 120% range, it shall be deemed as in compliance.

6.3.2 The diagnosis scope and items of OBD

Before performing the following OBD monitoring item tests, the applicant must verify that the test vehicle conforms to the *Emission Standards*. The central competent authority may assign specific items for which the applicant is to perform tests.

- 6.3.2.1 Catalytic converter: the OBD system must be able to identify catalytic converter deterioration or malfunctions before they cause NMHC and NO_x exhaust emissions to exceed the OBD regulated threshold limits.
- 6.3.2.2 Engine misfire: the OBD system must be able to identify engine misfire malfunction status before the engine misfire causes NMHC, CO, NO_x, or PM exhaust emissions to exceed the OBD regulated threshold limits, or causes damage to the catalytic converter.
- 6.3.2.3 Oxygen sensor: the OBD system must be able to identify oxygen sensor deterioration or malfunction status before it causes NMHC, CO, NO_x, or PM exhaust emissions to exceed the OBD regulated threshold limits.
- 6.3.2.4 Evaporative emissions
 - (1) For vehicles that comply with EU emissions standards, emissions related electronic devices must be monitored for circuit continuity and the engine control unit must be able to diagnose the accuracy of reading values and adjust accordingly.
 - (2) For vehicles that comply with the US emissions standards
 - (A) If an aperture causes leakage in the evaporative control system (excluding the tubes and connection devices between the purge valve and the air inlet manifold) greater than or equal to 1.1mm, or if there is no purge flow in the entire evaporative emission control system, the OBD system must be able to diagnose the malfunction status.
 - (B) For vehicles with a fuel tank capacity exceeding 94 liters, the central competent authority may accept the OBD strategies for monitoring the evaporative leakage aperture based on the engineer analysis data provided by the applicant.
- 6.3.2.5 For other emission control equipment, related systems or components – the OBD system must be able to diagnose any deterioration or malfunction of power system components or systems before they cause NMHC, CO, NO_x, or PM exhaust emissions to exceed the regulated threshold limits, or diagnose systems that may cause excess emissions but are not described in 6.3.2 of this Appendix such as the Exhaust Gas Re-circulation (EGR), Secondary Air System, and Fuel Trim System.

6.3.2.6 For other emissions control related components – the OBD system must be able to diagnose the deterioration or malfunction of sensors, actuators or components related to the electronic signal input and output that affect emissions control but are not described in 6.3.2 of this Appendix. This portion the continuity and rationality of electronic circuits shall be monitored, as to the actuator, it must be actuated according to the instruction of ECU.

6.3.3 OBD In-Use Performance Ratio

During their in-use condition, the OBD system shall be able to monitor and store In-Use Performance related information. The relevant OBD In-Use Performance stipulation shall be in accordance with the provisions in 2.2.2 of this Appendix. Upon application for certification, the provided OBD monitored items, monitoring conditions and the OBD In-Use Performance Ratio (IUPR) shall conform to the following requirements table:

6.3.3.1 The average of OBD IUPR for each major component or system shall meet the requirements listed in the abovementioned table:

	Secondary air system and other cold start-related items	Evaporative system	Other items
IUPR	≥ 0.260	≥ 0.520	≥ 0.336

6.3.3.2 The selection of test vehicles shall be in accordance with the provisions in Appendix 3 paragraphs 4.3.2 and 4.4.1. At least 50% of the test vehicle, their major components' or systems' OBD IUPR shall conform to the requirements listed in the table above.

6.3.3.3 The major components or systems mentioned in paragraphs 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 of this Appendix are optional equipment for the vehicle, including: catalytic converter, oxygen sensor (including secondary oxygen sensor), evaporative system, EGR system, variable valve timing (VVT) system, secondary air system, PM filter, NOx post-treatment system (such as NOx adsorbent catalyst, NOx reagent/catalyst system), turbo and supercharger boost system.

6.4 The malfunction indicator light (MIL) shall be installed on the dashboard facing the driver's seat and comply with the following provisions:

6.4.1 A vehicle must not be equipped with more than one general purpose MIL for emission-related problems. A vehicle must install in a visible place not more than one general purpose MIL to the driver with sufficient brightness. The use of red color for an MIL is prohibited. Before the engine starts and with the key turned on, the MIL shall be on with check engine, or service engine soon display functionalities. The MIL messages such as "Check Engine" , "Service Engine Soon" must comply with the symbol requirements regulated in ISO 2575, or the texts or symbols approved by the central competent authority. Separate specific purpose telltales (e.g. brake system, fasten seat belt, oil pressure, etc.) are permitted.

- 6.4.2 When the OBD system detects a malfunction, the MIL must activate. If an engine misfire occurs causing possible damage to the catalytic converter, the MIL must flash once per second. If this type of misfire is detected again during the sequential driving cycle (including engine start-up and engine shut-off) or if a similar condition occurs again during the following driving cycle, the MIL must remain activated.
- 6.4.3 The MIL must be activated when the vehicle's ignition is in the "key-on" position before the engine starts and deactivated after the engine starts if no malfunction has previously been detected. In the case where the fuel system or engine misfire had been diagnosed previously, if in the following three consecutive driving cycles under similar conditions the MIL detects no new malfunctions, the indicator light shall be turned off. Similar conditions mean the engine speed differential is within 375rpm, the engine load differential is 20%, and the engine warm-up conditions are identical to those of the engine misfire that was initially detected.
- 6.4.4 For malfunctions other than the detection of fuel system and engine misfire, the MIL may be de-activated after three subsequent sequential driving cycles during which the monitoring system responsible for activating the MIL ceases to detect the malfunction and if no other malfunction has been identified that would independently activate the MIL. With the consent of the central competent authority, the applicant may use the other statistical method protocol to set the criteria for MIL activation.
- 6.5 The OBD fault code storage and scanning must comply with the following provisions:
 - 6.5.1 The OBD system must save and store the information such as: diagnosed malfunction codes; readiness codes for the emission control system and related components; and emission control system status codes in the computer memory. The stored computer codes must be retrievable through the serial port of the standard link connector.
 - 6.5.2 The OBD system must record the entire detected fault code(s) with the MIL activated. The separate malfunction codes must be used and be capable to identify the malfunctioned equipment, systems or components. The malfunction codes must be stored and showing the MIL activation status.
 - 6.5.3 When a misfire occurs in a single cylinder, the malfunction code shall be capable to identify the malfunctioned cylinder, unless the applicant can provide engineering data or evaluation report to prove that during certain engine operating conditions, the misfired cylinder could not be identified accurately. If a multi-cylinder misfire occurs, the malfunction code must be capable to identify the malfunction status. When the stored malfunction code is for multi-cylinder misfire, there is no need to identify the misfired cylinder separately.
 - 6.5.4 The OBD system may erase a fault code if the same fault is not re-registered in at least 40 engine warm-up cycles and turn off the MIL.
 - 6.5.5 Separate status codes and readiness codes must be recorded in the computer memory and be used to identify the correctly functioning of the emission control systems. Those emission control systems need further vehicle operation to be fully evaluated.

- 6.5.6 For those items that require continuous monitoring (such as engine misfire, fuel system monitoring, etc.), if abnormal operating conditions occurs continuously during the test (such as ambient temperature below 4.5°C or at elevations over 2,438 meters above sea level), the OBD system may disable the monitoring and temporarily suspend the storage of relevant status codes.
- 6.6 OBD malfunction code storage and reading of the diagnostic-related data shall comply with the following provisions:
- 6.6.1 Upon determination of the first malfunction of any component, "freeze-frame" engine conditions present at the time must be stored in the computer's memory. Should a subsequent fuel system or misfire malfunction occur, any previously stored freeze-frame conditions must be replaced by the fuel system or misfire conditions (whichever occurs first). Stored engine conditions must include, but not limited to, engine speed, open-loop or closed-loop operation, fuel trim value(s), coolant temperature, calculated load value, fuel pressure, vehicle speed, air flow rate, intake manifold pressure, etc., and the fault code which caused the data to be stored.
- 6.6.2 The applicant must choose the most appropriate set of conditions facilitating effective repairs for freeze-frame storage. After the malfunctioned components or systems are serviced and repaired, and in compliance with the requirements of this regulation, the stored malfunction code may be deleted.
- 6.6.3 If available, the following signals' information in addition to the required freeze-frame information must be made available on demand through the serial port on the standardized data link connector, which includes: the engine coolant temperature, fuel control system status (closed-loop, open-loop, etc.), fuel trim, ignition timing advance, intake air temperature, manifold air pressure, air flow rate, engine speed, throttle position sensor output value, secondary air status (upstream, downstream or atmosphere), calculated load value, vehicle speed and fuel pressure. The signals must be complied according to the standards of the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) or the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and the actual signal must be clearly identified separately whether it's in the default value or limp-home mode.
- 6.7 The standardized interface for the OBD system, for vehicles adopting the EU emission standards, shall comply with relevant provisions stipulated in directive (EC) No 715/2007. Vehicles adopting the US emission standards shall comply with relevant provisions stipulated in CFR Title 40 Part 86.
- 6.8 For engine family vehicles that are unable to comply with all OBD regulations, the certificate application shall be handled according to the following principles:
- 6.8.1 Applicants, considering the feasibility of technology, the timing of vehicle phase-in and phase-out schedule for the production, or any relevant special circumstances such as computer program upgrades, which may lead to the unreliability of the On-Board Diagnostics (OBD) monitoring function, may submit a temporary non-compliance

application stating that the on-board diagnostic system (OBD) temporarily failed to fully comply with the regulations. After submitting it to the inspection organization for confirming that the inspection-related data contained therein is correct, and receiving approval from the competent authority, the on-board diagnostic system (OBD) may temporarily be exempt from fully complying with the relevant regulations.

- 6.8.2 For the primary OBD monitoring items such as the catalytic converter, oxygen sensor, engine misfire, the evaporative purge control device, and EGR, monitoring is required.
- 6.8.3 The type approved engine family that temporary without fulfill all the OBD requirements in this regulation, the next year, before applying for carry-over for the certification, the OBD system must be improved to meet all the requirements in this regulation. If considering the hardware or software modification and lead-time for this vehicle model, the deficiency improvements cannot be completed in that year, the applicant may provide related documents to request for the deficiency carried-over to the inspection organization for confirming that the inspection-related data contained therein is correct, and then the competent authority may accept the request, but the carried-over period must not exceed 3 years.
- 6.8.4 For engine family with the US or EU Certificate of Conformity and being issued a Taiwan Certificate of Conformity, if the applicant's on-board diagnostic system (OBD) temporarily fails to fully comply with the regulations but has been improved, the applicant must not re-apply for the extension of certificate with carried-over deficiency.
- 6.8.5 For vehicles using alternative clean fuels (such as natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, methanol, and ethanol), if the usage of alternative clean fuels may reduce the reliability of OBD monitoring function, the applicant may request to the competent authority for the exemptions from some specific monitoring requirements. However, equipped with an OBD system is still being requested.

7. Vehicle model certification verification testing

- 7.1 The central competent authority may select a representative vehicle of the engine family to conduct the certification emissions tests. The vehicle shall be sent to the testing organization designated by the central competent authority to undergo the certification testing. These test results shall be deemed as the official results.
- 7.2 When conducting the certification verification testing, the central competent authority may decide whether or not it is necessary to conduct evaporative emission testing.
- 7.3 The applicant shall refer to the adjustable parameter specifications recorded on the new vehicle certification and adjust the test vehicle to be within the tolerance range. Within the adjustable tolerance range, the test results for of the test vehicle shall comply with the Emission Standards.

Appendix 2: Documents required and the compliance matters for Certificate of Conformity application

1. When applying for the Certificate of Conformity, the following documents shall be provided:
 - 1.1 The format and related documents specified by the online transmission application system designated by the central competent authority are:
 - 1.1.1 Application form.
 - 1.1.2 Draft "Gasoline vehicle model emissions Certificate of Conformity".
 - 1.1.3 The format specified by the system
 - 1.1.3.1 General information about applicant and the engine family.
 - 1.1.3.2 Additional engine family information.
 - 1.1.3.3 Specifications for all vehicle models and engine family.
 - 1.1.3.4 Basic engine information.
 - 1.1.3.5 Transmission and gearshift system information.
 - 1.1.3.6 Emission control system descriptions and schematic diagrams.
 - 1.1.3.7 Location of emission control system in vehicle, and a list of all emissions control components with part number for each component.
 - 1.1.3.8 Guideline for the owner's manual and emissions label to be affixed to gasoline vehicles.
 - 1.1.3.9 The deterioration factors for each pollutant.
 - 1.1.3.10 Road-load setting information for the engine family covered test vehicles that being tested on a chassis dynamometer.
 - 1.1.3.11 Photograph of the test vehicle.
 - 1.1.3.12 Vehicle test results and test report for the vehicle model certification testing. If the vehicle uses more than one fuel type, test reports for each fuel type must be attached.
 - 1.1.3.13 When applying for vehicle modification of the Certificate, a list of amended items each time, date of each amendment, and a summary of amendment contents must be reported.
 - 1.1.4 A letter of guarantee to ensure the vehicle model complies with the related emissions standards and durability requirements and with no defeat devices being installed.
 - 1.1.5 Quality control (Conformity of Production) plan for mass-production gasoline vehicle emissions control.
 - 1.1.6 Applicants shall provide OBD relevant documents to comply with these provisions.
 - 1.1.7 Vehicles with the US, EU or UK issued Certificate of Conformity and is in compliance with Taiwan's emission standards and relevant regulations, the following documents shall be submitted to the central competent authority for the application purpose:
 - 1.1.7.1 Photocopies of the US, EU or UK issued Certificate of Conformity and other relevant required documents for application.
 - 1.1.7.2 An emissions test report consistent with the issued Certificate of Conformity.

- 1.1.7.3 The deterioration factor, regeneration factor and evolution coefficient together with complete setting records for the vehicle.
- 1.1.7.4 A declaration confirming that the imported vehicle is identical in configuration to the original foreign vehicle model, and possessing identical emission characteristics.
- 1.1.8 The authorization document provided by the foreign vehicle manufacturer to the designated domestic dealer. The authorization documents shall endow the domestic dealer with full authority to represent the vehicle manufacturer, and bear the same responsibilities. In the authorization document the vehicle models that being covered by the engine family should be declared; the relevant information on testing items and contents for the US, EU or UK certification and the corresponding vehicle model code recorded on the Certificate of Conformity should be provided. If no attaching authorization documents could be provided, the applicant may submit an application through an association of importers or distributors and with a letter of guarantee certifying that they will bear the same responsibilities as the vehicle manufacturer.
- 1.1.9 For HEV applications the following explanations shall be provided:
 - 1.1.9.1 Verification and description of the vehicle type.
 - 1.1.9.2 Operation mode switching and function description.
 - 1.1.9.3 Energy storage device description and warranty mileage.
 - 1.1.9.4 Electrical power and mechanic system.
 - 1.1.9.5 Control unit.
 - 1.1.9.6 Power control unit.
 - 1.1.9.7 Pure electrical maximum driving mileage.
 - 1.1.9.8 Suggestion items from vehicle manufacturer.
- 1.2 Quality control (Conformity of Production) plan for mass-production gasoline vehicle emissions control; the plan shall conform to Appendix 3.
- 1.3 The applicants shall provide OBD-relevant documents to comply with these provisions. The contents shall conform to Appendix 1.
- 1.4 The determination factors for the rotary engine vehicles to be considered as the same Engine Family are as follows:
 - 1.4.1 The generating radius of the epitrochoid axis and smallest epitrochoid must be identical for each individual vehicle model.
 - 1.4.2 The width of the rotor housing in each individual vehicle model must be within 15% of the largest housing width.
 - 1.4.3 The air inlet port type (side, peripheral, combined, etc.), exhaust port type (side, peripheral, combined, etc.), and housing surface configurations (air cooling, liquid cooling, and rotor array) must be identical for each individual vehicle model.
 - 1.4.4 The combustion cycle, the air supply method, the number of spark plugs for each rotor, and fuel system type must be identical for each individual vehicle model.

- 1.5 Owner's manual and emissions label affixed to a gasoline vehicle shall comply with the following regulations:
 - 1.5.1 The applicant shall provide the owner a Mandarin user's manual as maintenance guide for vehicle normal operation, thereby ensuring the emission control system can function normally, and clarify the expiration date of the warranty for the emission control system.
 - 1.5.2 For an application that submitted through the association of importers and distributors, the being provided Mandarin version owner's manual should include the addresses and telephone numbers of the after-sales service centers and stations.
 - 1.5.3 In the owner's manual, the maintenance guide for the emissions control related components shall be described in detail.
 - 1.5.4 The vehicle emissions label requirements are as follows:
 - 1.5.4.1 The applicant shall produce at least one long-lasting and easily identifiable label and affix it to the vehicle in a clearly visible place.
 - 1.5.4.2 The label shall not be easy to remove from the vehicle, if being torn off, it will be damaged or causing printed text unrecognizable.
 - 1.5.4.3 Applicants that have obtained the Certificate of Conformity shall affix the label onto the vehicle before sale. The contents shall include the following information in Mandarin:
 - (1) The title of the label shall be "Vehicle Emissions Control Information".
 - (2) Full title of the company, vehicle manufacturer and brand.
 - (3) Engine family, engine displacement, emissions control system and OBD system (OBDII or EOBD).
 - (4) The engine optimal performance adjustment specifications, if easily adjustable, shall include idle engine speed, ignition timing, valve clearance, and other parameters deemed necessary by the vehicle manufacturer. If not easily adjustable, indicates "None", "Not required" or "Automatic".
 - (5) The vehicle related information such as compliance standards and its effective date etc. shall be stated, such as: For vehicles comply with the emissions standards effective on September 1, 2019, the statements shall be "This vehicle complies with the gasoline and alternative clean fuel engine emission standards effective on September 1, 2019" and "Remove or modify the emission control equipment approved by the central competent authority is prohibited".
 - (6) Schematic locations of all emissions control equipment related to the engine.
- 1.6 The applicable emission standards shall be in accordant with the vehicle power category determined by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
- 1.7 For the Certificate of Conformity application of gasoline vehicle manufacturer authorized agent, if the name of imported vehicle model is different from the name stated in the Conformity of Certificate obtain from overseas, the following documents shall be submitted to the central competent authority for application:

- 1.7.1 Proof of origin of the vehicle that is been provided by the vehicle manufacturer or by the authorized agent.
- 1.7.2 Provide related information and descriptions for the said vehicle model's engine family and emissions control system.
- 1.8 Filing of the country of being manufactured or imported: For the engine family or vehicle model that already obtained the US, EU or UK issued Certificate of Conformity, according to the Certificate of Conformity recorded country for the filing; for the engine family or vehicle models without the US, EU or UK issued Certificate of Conformity but using the domestic testing reports for the application, the registration of import area shall be according to the on-ship country being recorded on the Customs issued Tax Payment Certificate.
- 2. If the applicant is not a domestic vehicle manufacturer, nor a local agent authorized by foreign vehicle manufacturer, the application documents shall be filed based on the owner's manual, technical manual, or product catalog of the original manufacturer and the original owner's manual or product catalog shall be attached for the application. If the previous mentioned manual or catalog cannot be obtained the attachment shall be remarked as N/A. However, the application of engine family is limited to the same vehicle model.

Appendix 3 Gasoline vehicle Conformity of Production Related Provisions

1. Applicants apply for engine family emissions certification shall implement the conformity of production measures in accordance with provisions in this appendix to ensure the emissions control system of production vehicles comply with the applicable emission standards during the emissions control system's useful life warranty period. The quality control plan called Conformity of Production for mass-production gasoline vehicle emissions control shall be implemented in accordance with the following specified contents and requirements:
 - 1.1 Self-conducted selective testing method.
 - 1.2 Selective sampling ratio.
 - 1.3 Testing items.
 - 1.4 Organization name that conduct the test.
 - 1.5 Instruments and equipment.
 - 1.6 Test results and a complete record of the testing.
 - 1.7 Deployment data for personnel implementing the Conformity of Production plan and the personnel information who will cooperate with the new vehicle random inspection and the recall and correction investigation testing.
 - 1.8 Flowchart of plan implementation.
 - 1.9 Improvement plan for problems or issues.
 - 1.10 Other supplementary explanations and information on mass-production vehicles' sales service stations.
2. Commissioned test regulations
 - 2.1 For domestic made vehicles, the conformity of production testing should be performed by the central competent authority accredited inspection and testing laboratories.
 - 2.2 For imported vehicles, the conformity of production testing should be performed by the inspection and testing organizations overseas approved by the central competent authority, or performed by the local inspection and testing organizations accredited by the central competent authority.
 - 2.3 For overseas conformity of production testing, if deemed necessary, the central competent authority may designate local inspection and testing organizations to perform comparison testing, the applicant shall pay the fees for testing and vehicle transportation.
 - 2.4 For domestically performed conformity of production testing, the results from inspection and testing laboratories shall be submitted to the online transmission application system designated by the central competent authority.
3. New vehicle quality control measures
 - 3.1 Conformity of Production (COP) inspection and testing items shall at least include driving cycle exhaust emissions testing, idle emission testing and OBD electrical circuit continuity testing.
 - 3.2 When manufacturing or importing the vehicles, the manufacturer or the manufacturer designated dealer shall complete the quality control testing activities before the sales volume

reaches the upper control threshold that is defined in 3.3: Random inspection ratio. In the meantime, the applicant shall also submit the test report within the specified timeline.

3.3 New vehicle Conformity of Production testing sampling ratio

3.3.1 Application filed by the vehicle manufacturer or manufacturer designated agent, for each engine family, one vehicle per 200 manufactured or imported vehicles shall be selected for the Conformity of Production testing.

3.3.2 If the applicant is the association jointly organized by the vehicle importers, then one unit of the vehicle shall be selected for random inspection when the number of the imported vehicles is less than 100 units. If the imported number is over 100 units, then one unit shall be selected for conducting the random inspection for every 25 units of vehicles being imported.

4. In-use vehicle quality control measures

4.1 The test vehicle shall be selected by giving the priority to the vehicle model enjoying bigger sales volume or serving as the representational model. The tested vehicle shall be running for 15,000 km (including) or over 6 months (including), whichever is later. In the meantime, the mileage or the service duration shall be guaranteed in terms of the emission control system. However, it shall not be limited to the situation where the applicant becomes unable to conduct the test according to the aforesaid regulations due to specific reasons and where the applicant submits the feasible alternative solution to the central competent authority for approval during the period starting from reaching the lower control threshold established for the respective stage until the completion deadline.

4.2 Five years after discontinuing the manufacturing of such engine family or OBD Family, the applicant may stop submitting the quality control test result and relevant records being maintained for the in-use vehicles.

4.3 Inspection and testing items

4.3.1 Maintenance and Warranty information.

The gasoline vehicle manufacturer or importer shall collect and record the vehicle emissions control system's service information (such as: customer complaint issues, repairs, OBD malfunction records etc.) during the system's useful life and warranty periods. The records shall be preserved at least 2 years for future reference. The central competent authority may audit the implementation status by conducting a random sampling check.

4.3.2 OBD In-Use Performance Ratio (IUPR)

For the OBD family with annual sales over 200 vehicles, the gasoline vehicle manufacturer or manufacturer designated agent shall inspect and record the domestic sold vehicle's IUPR status in accordance with the related provisions stipulated in Appendix 1 paragraph 6.3. The records shall be preserved for 2 years for future reference. The central competent authority may audit the implementation status by conducting a random sampling check.

4.3.3 Driving cycle exhaust emissions test

Based on the regulations specified in 4.4.2.: Random inspection ratio of this Appendix and the planned test completion deadline, the agent designated by the vehicle manufacturer or the imported gasoline-powered vehicle manufacturer shall select the test vehicle. In the meantime, the aforesaid agent shall complete the testing activities according to the regulations provided below.

4.3.3.1 Before June 30, 2024, the Applicant shall conduct the Driving Cycle Emission Test, the Idling Test and the OBD Disconnection Test.

4.3.3.2 As of July 1, 2024, the applicant may conduct the test by selecting either of the following methods:

- (1) If the test is conducted according to “Worldwide Harmonized Light-Duty Vehicle Test Procedure” (hereunder briefed as WLTP), then the applicant may use the PEMS test family as the management unit in order to conduct Real Driving Emission Test, Idling Test and OBD Disconnected Test. In addition, the applicant may conduct the Driving Cycle Test for use as the alternative solution of the Real Driving Emission Test.
- (2) If the test is conducted according to “New European Driving Cycle” (hereunder briefed as NEDC), then the applicant shall use the PEMS test family as the management unit in order to conduct Real Driving Emission Test, Idling Test and OBD Disconnected Test.
- (3) If the test is conducted according to “Federal Test Procedure” (hereunder briefed as FTP), then the applicant shall use the engine family as the management unit in order to conduct the required tests, including Supplemental Federal Test Procedure (briefed as SFTP), Idling Test and OBD Disconnected Test.

4.4 Sampling ratio and the deadline for completing the testing

4.4.1 IUPR test sampling ratio

4.4.1.1 Except that the first inspection should be completed within 18~24 months starting from selling the new vehicle model, the applicant shall conduct the test annually for the respective OBD Family.

4.4.1.2 For each OBD family with annual vehicle sales between over 200 units and 5,000 units, at least 6 vehicles shall be conducted the IUPR testing and recorded within the period between sales have reached lower limit and the upper limit; for vehicle sales over 5,000 units, at least 15 vehicles shall be conducted and recorded the IUPR testing within the prescribed period.

4.4.2 Driving cycle test sampling ratio

4.4.2.1 The applicant shall conduct the test according to the regulations defined in the table below soon as the accumulated sales volume of the respective PEMS test family or engine family reaches the lower threshold established for each stage:

Stage	Accumulated sales (unit)	Test number (unit)	Test completion deadline
1	1,000-4,999	1	Within 24 months
2	5,000-24,999	1	Within 18 months

3	Starting from 25,000 units (For every increase of 25,000 units)	1	Within 18 months
---	--	---	------------------

- 4.4.2.2 In the event the designated PEMS test family or engine family fails to achieve the aforesaid threshold, before precluding the aforesaid PEMS test family or engine family, the applicant shall conduct the test according to the regulations defined in the aforesaid table if the summarized sales volume of the rest of the vehicle is more than 1,000 units.

4.5 Test result and data reporting schedule

- 4.5.1 The applicant shall report and log-in the test result and the required data according to the format established for the network transmission system been designated by the central competent authority. As a next step, the applicant shall also submit the aforesaid result and data to the central competent authority for referencing review.
- 4.5.2 New vehicle quality control: Before the 20th of each month, the applicant shall report the production quantity of new vehicles, imported quantity and new vehicle quality control test result of the previous month.
- 4.5.3 In-use vehicle quality control: Before the 31st of March each year, the applicant shall report the emission test result being conducted in the previous year.
- 4.5.4 After completing the quality control test, the applicant shall not attempt to change the test purpose of the vehicles failing the test.

Appendix 4: New Gasoline Vehicle random inspection and In-Service Vehicle Recall and Correction Testing Provisions

1. The purpose of the random inspection of the new certified vehicle is to ensure the conformity of production which shall be performed by the central competent authority to check its compliance with the applicable emissions standards and other relevant regulations.
2. The new gasoline vehicle random inspection related matters such as: vehicles selection schedule, selective testing types shall be described in details by the central competent authority when giving the test notice. The applicant who has obtained the vehicle's Certificate of Conformity shall respond immediately to cooperate with the central competent authority for the related testing activities. After receiving the notice, if the applicant does not respond within 5 days, the central competent authority may suspend the certificate registration process of that random inspection required engine family or vehicle model.
3. Vehicle Selection:
 - 3.1 The Engine families and vehicle models for the random inspection shall be designated by the central competent authority. The test vehicles being selected randomly and representative to the in market and in-service vehicles.
 - 3.2 The applicant shall provide designated numbers of mass production vehicles for the central competent authority to select.
 - 3.3 Locations for sample test vehicles' selection:
 - 3.3.1 Storage area for the vehicles that have completed the conformity of production test.
 - 3.3.2 Applicant's designated domestic agent, distributor or dealer's vehicle storage locations.
 - 3.3.3 Storage Warehouse of Republic of China Customs.
 - 3.4 Sampling ratio and testing types:
 - 3.4.1 For the vehicle driving cycle test, idle test and crankcase emission test, if the sales of the same engine family exceed 5,000 units, three vehicles shall be tested. If the sales are between 3,000 and 4,999 units, two vehicles shall be tested. For vehicle sales below 3,000 units, one vehicle shall be tested. In the meantime, the central competent authority may designate the number of vehicles that will be used to conduct the random inspection for the specific engine family according to actual need.
 - 3.4.2 As to the gas tank and carburetor HC leakage evaporative emissions test, one vehicle for each engine family shall be selected to conduct the test.
 - 3.4.3 As to the OBD test, one vehicle for each engine family shall be selected to conduct the test.

4. Test schedule and location:

After the selection of test vehicles, the applicant shall prepare the test vehicles within four weeks. The applicant may request for extra days for the OBD test if deemed necessary, send the vehicles to the test laboratory designated by the central competent authority according to the designated schedule. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the "Gasoline Vehicle Exhaust Emissions Testing Methods and Procedures", test and transportation fees shall be paid

by the applicant. If approved by the central competent authority, testing may be designated and conducted by the applicant self-established test laboratory.

5. Vehicle Preparation

- 5.1 If necessary, the applicant may run-in the test vehicles to the required minimum mileage, to ensure stable emission test results for the test.
- 5.2 The unleaded gasoline test fuel designated by the central competent or purchased from domestic gas stations shall be used for the mileage accumulation.
- 5.3 Being approved in advance and monitored by the central competent authority, the applicant may use instruments, equipment, or tools with the same functionalities as the service stations that owned by dealers to perform the following maintenance, inspection or adjustments:
 - 5.3.1 Spark plug replacement.
 - 5.3.2 Battery replacement or recharge.
 - 5.3.3 Wiring Harness safety check.
 - 5.3.4 Oil or Filter change.
 - 5.3.5 EVAP Canister (carbon canister) replacement.
 - 5.3.6 Preparation procedures prior to the vehicle delivery must be consistent with those specified in the related documents.
 - 5.3.7 If the selected test vehicle is already being sold, the maintenance items listed in the owner's manual may be performed.
 - 5.3.8 Re-set the adjustable parameters that already been within the tolerance range that stated in the certificate or owner's manual is prohibited.
- 5.4 The applicant shall not perform adjustments, maintenance or test the selected test vehicles without been approved by the central competent authority.
- 5.5 Special instruments or equipment required for testing shall be prepared by the applicant. Unable to provide such instruments or equipment shall not be an excuse to claim invalidation of the test results.
- 5.6 Any objections or unable to perform the test due to a vehicle accident, the applicant should provide the central competent authority with an explanation prior to the test. The central competent authority may authorize to conduct adjustments or repairs to restore the vehicle back to the normal operation condition and suitable for the test. The central competent authority may disqualify that vehicle if being deemed no longer representative for the test, and select other vehicles as a replacement. The number of the replacement vehicle is determined by the central competent authority according to the test sampling ratio.

6. Determination and handling of test results

- 6.1 If the test results of the entire selective test types comply with the related emissions standards, the test shall be deemed pass.
- 6.2 If any of the selected vehicles fail the random inspection, then the applicant may ask for conducting the retest for once or may also ask the central competent authority to conclude that such vehicle has failed the initial test. The applicant shall complete the test within the

timeline instructed by the central competent authority. If failing to complete the test within such timeline, then the original test result shall be regarded as the finalized result.

- 6.2.1 Vehicle repeat test must be requested prior to its removal from the test laboratory.
 - 6.2.2 Any repairs, adjustments to the vehicle are prohibited for the repeat test.
 - 6.2.3 The repeat test results shall be treated as the final result, if comply with the related emissions standards, the test shall be deemed pass.
- 6.3 When the preliminary test is determined as non-compliance, within 15 days from the day of receipt notice from the central competent authority, the applicant may submit a written request for repeat testing, or accept the non-compliance determination and in accordance with the provisions to propose a Recall and Correction plan to the central competent authority.
- 6.3.1 The applicant may determine the sample numbers for the repeat test; however, the number must greater than twice the number of non-compliance vehicles of the preliminary test.
 - 6.3.2 The selection, preparation, and test method are the same as the preliminary test.
 - 6.3.3 Before removing the vehicle failing the retest, the applicant may ask for conducting the retest for once. The applicant shall complete the test within the timeline instructed by the central competent authority. If failing to complete the test within such timeline, then the original test result shall be regarded as the finalized result. The result of the retest shall be regarded as the finalized result. In the meantime, the applicant shall not attempt to make any repairs, adjustment or testing during the entire test process.
 - 6.3.4 The test value obtained from the vehicles failing the initial test and all the vehicles used in the random inspection during the retest. The arithmetic mean should be retrieved from all of the aforesaid values for using as the test result. Conformity shall be rendered if the arithmetic mean of the respective air pollutant shown in the test result is lower than the emission standard, or the non-conformity shall be rendered. If the aforesaid test belongs to the On-board Diagnosis System (OBD) Test, then the summation of the vehicles failing the initial test and that failing the random inspection during the retest shall be divided by the summation of the vehicles failing the initial test and all of the vehicles used in the random inspection during the retest. Conformity will be rendered if the resulting value is less than 0.4 and the summation of the vehicles failing the initial test and that failing the random inspection during the retest is less than 4. Provided below is the judgment equation:

Determination	Criterion
Formula 1	$(N_{fn}+N_{sn})/(N_{fn}+N_s) < 0.4$
Formula 2	$(N_{fn}+N_{sn}) < 4$
Notes	1. N_{fn} : number of vehicles failed the preliminary test 2. N_{sn} : number of vehicles failed the repeat test 3. N_s : number of vehicles taking the repeat test

- 6.3.5 Although the engine family vehicle model is determined as in compliance, but for vehicles that failed the preliminary or repeat test, the applicant still need to provide the failure cause explanations, remedy measures, and after improvement every vehicle is

in compliance with the emission standards to the central competent authority for future examination.

- 6.4 For the engine family vehicle which failed the new vehicle selective testing and its Certificate of Conformity is revoked by the central competent authority, within 30 days upon receiving the notification, the applicant shall submit a recall and correction plan for the unsold and sold engine family vehicles, being reviewed and approved by the central competent authority. The applicant shall complete the implementation of the recall and correction plan within 90 days upon receiving the approval letter. If unable to complete the recall and correction plan by the deadline, within 30 days of receiving the approval letter, the applicant shall submit a specific improvement plan to apply for an extension to the central competent authority. Basis of actual conditions, the central competent authority may approve the extended deadline, and the maximum extension may not exceed one year. The central competent authority may immediately terminate the extension of deadline if the improvement plan implementation is being investigated and confirmed not in accordance with the approved plan.
- 6.5 The contents of the Recall and Correction plan include:
- 6.5.1 Engineering cause analysis for each vehicle that non-compliance with the applicable emissions standards.
 - 6.5.2 An influence assessment for the cause of non-compliance.
 - 6.5.3 The make, engine family, vehicle model, vehicle model year, and the number of affected vehicles to be recalled and corrected, and other relevant information.
 - 6.5.4 The projected ratio between the implemented recall vehicle numbers to the sales of the vehicle.
 - 6.5.5 Remedial measures to be implemented on a recalled motor vehicle, such as component replacement, repair, inspection, calibration, adjustment and other necessary changes in technical information summaries that are sufficient to ensure in compliance with the applicable Standards after implementation of the remedial measures.
 - 6.5.6 The acquiring method for the list of names and addresses of the recalled vehicle owners.
 - 6.5.7 For recalled vehicles, without the consent of the central competent authority , the vehicle manufacturer or importer shall not confine the owner by any maintenance, operation guideline or using conditions; such as prohibit motor vehicle owners using non OEM components or being serviced by non-authorized workshops.
 - 6.5.8 The implementation process for the recall shall include notifying the owner and provide the designated start and finish dates, location, and duration of the repairs.
 - 6.5.9 The proof of technical capability and facilities for the organization and technicians that responsible for the implementation of the recall and correction plan.
 - 6.5.10 Send notices to the recall vehicle owners.
 - 6.5.11 Provide replacement components appropriate supply system during recall and correction period.
 - 6.5.12 The necessary guidance for the technicians that involved in the recall and repair plan.

- 6.5.13 If the implementation of the recall and correction plan would affect the vehicle's fuel consumption, noise, or other performance functionalities, the manufacturer should provide appropriate explanations.
- 6.5.14 The applicant may provide other technical data and test reports to proof the effectiveness of the recall and correction plan to the competent authority for evaluation.
- 6.6 The central competent authority shall perform verification tests for each remedy measure of the recall and correction plan implemented by the applicant.
- 6.7 Within 15 days upon complete the implementation of the recall and correction plan, the applicant shall submit a recall and correction implementation report to the central competent authority for review.
- 6.8 When the central competent authority notifies the applicant of the cancellation or revocation of the Certificate of Conformity, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications should also be notified simultaneously.
- 6.9 For those unsold vehicles with revoked Certificate of Conformity, once the applicant has completed the implementation of the recall and correction plan, being reviewed and approved by the central competent authority, the applicant may re-apply for the Certificate of Conformity of the engine family in accordance with these provisions.