



Republika e Kosovës
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Ministria e Industrisë, Ndërmarrësisë dhe Tregtisë-Ministarstvo Industrije, Preduzetništva i Trgovine
Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade

**REGULATION (MIPT) Br. 01/2023 AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING REGULATION (MTI) NO.
01/2018 ON LABELING AND MARKING OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS**



Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade

Pursuant to Article 9 of Law No. 06/L -041 on Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment, Article 11 paragraph 1.3 of Law No. 08/L-117 On the Government of the Republic of Kosovo Article 8, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 1.4, Appendix 12 of Regulation (GRK) No. 02/2021 on the Areas of Administrative Responsibility of the Office of the Prime Minister and Ministries, as well as Article 38, paragraph 6 of Regulation No. 09/2011 on the Rules and Procedure of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, (Official Gazette, no.15, 12.09.2011),

Approves:

REGULATION (MIPT) Br. 01/2023 AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING REGULATION (MTI) NO. 01/2018 ON LABELING AND MARKING OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Article 1 Purpose

This Regulation aims to amend and supplement Regulation (MTI) No. 01/2018 on labeling and marking of textile products.

2. This Regulation is in compliance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/122 of 20 October 2017 amending Annexes I, II, VI, VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products.



Article 2

1. Article 10 paragraph 3 of the Regulation (MTI) No. 01/2018 on labeling and marking of textile products is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. In the case of the products referred to in Article 9 paragraph 3 of this Regulation, the percentages provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article will be calculated separately on the weight of the warp and separately on those of the weft.

Article 3

This Regulation amends and supplements Annexes I, II, VI, VIII and IX of Regulation (MTI) No. 01/2018 on labeling and marking of textile products.

Article 4 **Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force seven (7) days after publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.

Rozeta Hajdari

Minister of the Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade

Date: 03.08.2023



ANNEX I

Annexes I of the Regulation (MTI) No. 01/2018 on labeling and marking of textile products are amended and supplemented as follows:

1. In Annex I, table number 2, numbers 49 and 50 are added with the following text:

49	Polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent	Bicomponent fibre consisting of 10% and 25% mass of polyamide fibrils embedded in a polypropylene matrix
50	Polyacrylates	Fibre formed of cross-linked macromolecules having more than 35% (by mass) of AC acrylate groups (acid, light metal salts or esters) and less than 10% (by mass) of acrylonitrile groups in the chain and up to 15 % (by mass) of nitrogen in the cross-links;



ANNEX II

In Annex II, the following items are amended:

Points (2), (3), (5), (7) are amended and supplemented and point (8) is added, with the following text:

(2) Proposed definition of textile fibre:

The proposed definition should describe the composition of the fibres. The characteristics defined in the definition of the new textile fibre, such as elasticity, will be verifiable through standard test methods, which will be provided with the technical documentation together with the results of the analysis examination.

(3) Identification of the textile fibre: chemical formula, differences from existing textile fibres, FTIR spectrum together with detailed data, when necessary, such as melting point, density, refractive index and reaction to burning.

(5) Proposed identification and quantification methods, including examination data:

The applicant shall evaluate the possibility to use the methods defined in Annex VIII of Regulation No. 01/2018 on Labeling and Marking of Textile Products or the harmonized standards introduced in that Annex used for testing the most common commercial mixtures of fibres new textiles with other textile fibres and will propose at least one of those methods.

For those test methods or harmonized standards where textile fibres can be considered as an insoluble component, the applicant shall evaluate the mass correction factors “d” corresponding to the correction factor for the loss of mass of the insoluble component in the reagent during the analysis, and which is used in calculating the mass of new textile fibres.



If the methods defined in this Regulation are not suitable, the applicant provides appropriate explanations and proposes one or more new methods. The proposed new method or methods describe the field of application (including: fibre mixtures), principles (chemical process and steps), equipment and reagents, test procedures, calculation and expression of results (including the value of the “d” factor, as well as accuracy (reliability in the limit values of the results)).

The application shall contain all examination data, especially regarding fibre characteristics, identification and proposed quantification methods. Data on the accuracy, stability and repeatability of the methods will be provided with documentation.

(7) Additional information to support the application on the production process and the importance of the new textile fibre to the consumer:

The technical documentation, at a minimum, must contain information on the number of manufacturers, the location of the production facilities and the availability of the new fibre on the market or products made from those new fibres.

(8) Availability of samples:

The manufacturer, or any person acting on behalf of the manufacturer, shall provide representative samples of new pure textile fibres and relevant textile fibre mixtures necessary to verify the accuracy, consistency and repeatability of the proposed methods of identification and quantification. The competent market surveillance inspectorate may request additional samples of the relevant fibre mixtures from the manufacturer or the person acting on behalf of the manufacturer.



ANNEX VI

In Annex VI, item 18 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

18. Threads for sewing, patching and embroidery provided for retail sale.



ANNEX VIII

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2 in the summary table of item IV, line 11 is changed and the following line is added for method no. 17, with the following text:

Method	Field of application (*)		Reagent/Description
	Soluble component	Insoluble component	
11	Silk, polyamide or nylon	Certain other fibres	Sulfuric acid, 75 % m/m
17	Polyester	Certain other fibres	Trichloroacetic acid and chloroform
(*)Detailed list of fibres by each method			

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 1 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), flax (7), true hemp (8), jute (9), abaca (10), alfa (11), coir (12), broom (13), ramie (14), sisal (15), cupro fibres (21), modal fibres (22), protein fibres (23), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester fibres (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine fibres (47), polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibres (49) and polyacrylates (50).



Under no circumstances shall the method be applicable to acetate fibres which have been deacetylated on the surface.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 1, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00, except for melamine and polyacrylate, for which "d" is 1.01.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 2 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Cotton (5), cupro fibres (21), modal fibres (22), viscose fibres (25), acrylic (26), chlorofibres (27), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastane (43), glass fibre (44), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46) and melamine (47), polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibres (49).

If other protein fibres are present, the method gives their total content, but not their individual quantity.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 3 (Title) is amended and supplemented with the following text:

VISCOSE, CUPRO OR CERTAIN TYPES OF MODALS AND OTHER FIBRES

(Method using formic acid and zinc chloride)

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Cotton (5), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46) and melamine (47).



If a modal fibre is found to be present, a preliminary test shall be performed to see whether it is soluble in the reagent.

This method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation, nor to mixtures in which viscose and copper fibre are considered incompletely soluble due to the presence of certain dyes or finishing agents that cannot be removed completely.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 3, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00, except for cotton, for which "d" is 1.02, and for melanin, for which "d" is 1.01.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Triacetate (24), polypropylene (37), elastofin (46), melamine (47), polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49) and polyacrylates (50).

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 6 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Wool (1), animal hair (2 dhe 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal fibres (22), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), glass fibre (44), elastomultiester (45), elastofin (46), melamine (47), polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49) and polyacrylates (50).



Note:

The triacetate fibres that were finally processed resulted in partial hydrolysis, are no longer completely soluble in the reagent. In these cases, the method is not applicable.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 7 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 7, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00 with the exception of polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibre for which "d" = 1.01.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 8 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Wool (1), animal hair (2 dhe 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal fibres (22), viscose (25), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47), polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49) and polyacrylate (50).



This method is equally applicable to acrylics and certain modacrylic fibres treated with complex metallic dyes, but not to acrylics and some modacrylic fibres treated with chrome dyes.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 8, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00 except in the case of wool, cotton, copper fibre, modal fibre, polyester, elastomultister, melamine and polyacrylate, for which "d" = 1.01.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 9 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Wool (1), animal hair (2 dhe 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal fibres (22), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), glass fibre (44), elastomultiester (45), melamine (47), polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49) and polyacrylate (50).

When the wool or silk content of the mixture exceeds 25%, method No. 2 is used.

When the polyamide or nylon content of the mixture exceeds 25%, method No. 4 is used.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 9, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS



The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00; except for melamine and polyacrylate, for which "d" =1.01.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 10 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Certain chlorofibres (27), namely polyvinyl chlorofibres, whether or not chlorinated, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47), and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibres (49), after removal of non-fibrous matter.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 11 (Title) is amended and supplemented with the following text:

SILK OR POLYAMIDE AND OTHER SPECIFIC FIBRES

(Method using sulfuric acid 75% m/m)

Item 1 (Field of application): 1 and 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

1. FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary fibre mixtures of:

1. Silk (4) or polyamide or nylon (30)

with



2. Wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46) and melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

Item 2 (PRINCIPLES): is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. PRINCIPLES

The residue is collected, washed, and weighed. Its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of dry silk is found by the difference.

In the dry mass of the mixture with sulfuric acid with a concentration of 75% m/m, silk fibres, or polyamide or nylon fibres are dissolved (*).

The insoluble part is collected, washed, dried and weighed. Its mass, corrected as necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the insoluble component in relation to the total mass of fibres in the mixture. The percentage of dry silk, polyamide or nylon is calculated from the difference.

(* *Wild silk, such as "tussah" silk, is not completely soluble in 75% m/m sulfuric acid.*

Item 4 (TEST PROCEDURE): is amended and supplemented with the following text:

4. TEST PROCEDURE

Follow the procedure described in the general instructions and proceed as follows:

In the Erlenmeyer flask of at least 200 ml volume, add 100 ml of 75% m/m sulfuric acid per gram of the tube specimen and then close with a glass stopper. Shake vigorously and leave it for 30 minutes at room temperature.

Shake again and leave for 30 minutes. After a final shaking, the contents of the Erlenmeyer flask are filtered through a weighed filter vessel.



Wash the remaining fibres from the Erlenmeyer flask with 75% sulfuric acid reagent. Wash the insoluble part in the filter vessel with a series of reagents successively with 50 ml of dilute sulfuric acid, 50 ml of water and 50 ml of dilute ammonia solution. After each rinse, allow the fibres to remain in contact with the liquid for about 10 minutes before the liquid is removed. Finally, rinse with water, leaving the fibres in contact with water for about 30 minutes.

The liquid is vacuumed out of the filter vessel, the filter and residue are dried, cooled and weighed.

In the case of bicomponent polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent blends, after filtering the fibres through a measured filter vessel and before applying the prescribed washing procedure, wash the residue in the filter vessel twice using 50 ml each time in sulfuric acid 75%.

Item 5 (CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS) and 6 (PRECISION): is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00; except for wool for which the value "d"=0.985; for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibre "d" is 1.005 and for melamine "d" = 1.01.

6. PRECISION

For a homogeneous mixture of textile materials, the confidence limits of the results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 for a confidence level of 95%, except for double mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which the confidence limits of the results are not greater than ± 2 .

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 13 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:



2. Wool (1), animal hair (2 dhe 3), silk (4), cotton (5), acetate (19), copper fibre (21), modal fibre (22), triacetate (24), silk thread (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), glass fibre (44), elastomultiester (45), melamine (47) and polyacrylates (50).

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 13, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00; except for melamine and polyacrylate, for which "d" =1.01.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 14 (Title) is amended and supplemented with the following text:

CERTAIN FIBRES AND SOME OTHER CERTAIN FIBRES

(Method using concentrated sulfuric acid)

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. chlorofibres (27), based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride, whether after-chlorinated or not, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibres (49), after removal of non-fibrous matter.

The modacrylic fibres listed here are those fibres that give a limpid solution when immersed in concentrated sulfuric acid (relative density 1,84 at 20°C).

This method may be used in place of method no. 8 and no. 9.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 14, Item 2 (PRINCIPLES): is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. PRINCIPLES



Constituents other than chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (i.e., fibres mentioned in point 1 (Field of application): 1.) are dissolved out by a known dry mass of the mixture with concentrated sulfuric acid (relative density of 1.84, at a temperature of 20°C). The residue, consisting of the chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibres is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected as necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the insoluble component in relation to the total mass of fibres in the mixture. The percentage of the second constituents is obtained by the difference.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 14, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00, except for melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent fibres, for which "d" = 1.01.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 15 is amended and supplemented with the following text:

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. Wool (1), animal hair (2 dhe 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal fibres (22), silk thread (25), polyamide or nylon (30), acrylic (26), glass fibre (44), melamine (47) and polyacrylates (50).

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

If the presence of modacrylic or elastane fibre is detected, a preliminary test should be performed to determine whether the fibre is completely soluble in the reagent.

It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing chlorofibres using method No. 9 or 14.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 15, Item 5 is amended and supplemented with the following text:



5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The results are calculated as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1.00, except for polyacrylate for which "d" = 1.02, for silk and melamine, for which "d" = 1.01 and acrylic, for which "d" = 0.98.

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 16 (Title) is amended and supplemented with the following text:

MELAMINE AND OTHER CERTAIN FIBRES

(Method using formic acid)

Item 1 (Field of application): 2. is amended and supplemented with the following text:

2. cotton (5), aramid fibre (31) and polypropylene (37).

In Annex VIII, Chapter 2, Method no. 17 is added containing the following text:

Polyester and some other fibres

(Method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform)

1. Field of application

This method is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary fibre mixtures of:

1. polyester (35)

with

2. polyacrylate (50)

2. (General information): supplemented with the following text:

The principle, equipment and reagent, test procedure, calculation and expression of results that apply to mixtures of polyester and polyacrylate binary fibres are described in the standard EN ISO 1833-25: 2013. The 'd' value is 1.01.';



ANNEX IX

In Annex IX, the elements with ordinal no. 49 and 50 are added to the table:

Fibre No.	Fibres	Percentages
49	polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent	1,00
50	Polyacrylates	30,00'