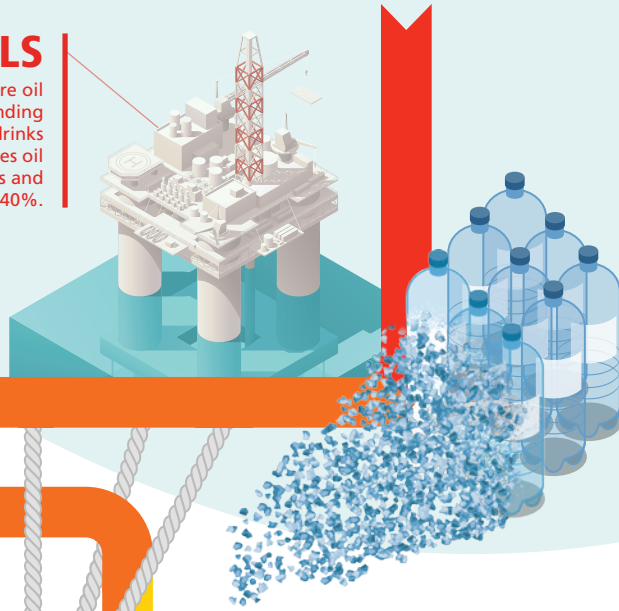




## RAW MATERIALS

Over 95% of our raw materials are oil based plastic fibres. We are expanding our use of recycled polyester from drinks bottles. Using recycled fibres reduces oil use, extends the life of the polymers and reduces CO2 emissions in the fibres by 40%.



## ABOUT COATS

We work with nearly 30,000 apparel and footwear manufacturers and 4,000 retailers and brands globally, as well as with over 7,000 performance materials customers. In 2019, our group revenue was \$1,389 million with operating profit of \$198 million.

UPSTREAM

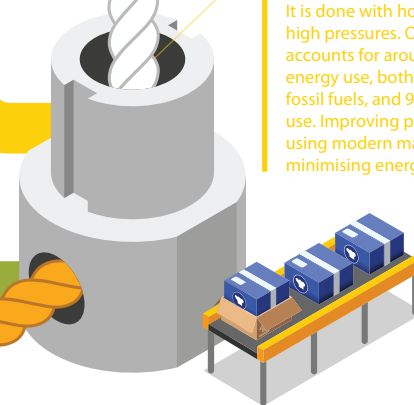
## SPINNING & TWISTING

This process converts the raw fibres into yarns and threads. The process uses a lot of electrical energy, accounting for about 30% of our total energy use. Good production planning and machine maintenance is key to minimising energy use.



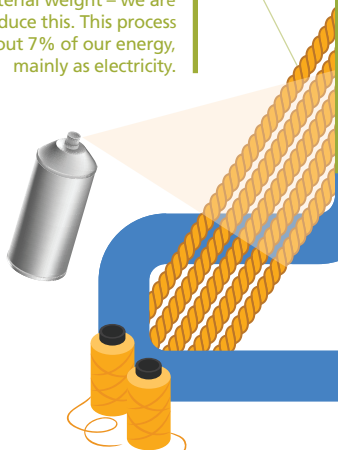
## DYEING

This process colours the thread. It is done with hot water and at high pressures. Overall the process accounts for around 60% of our energy use, both as electricity and fossil fuels, and 90% of our water use. Improving processes and using modern machinery is key to minimising energy and water use.



## COATING & FINISHING

Here we apply finishes to the thread and put it onto a sales support. Packaging accounts for about 25% of sales material weight – we are working to reduce this. This process uses about 7% of our energy, mainly as electricity.



## DISTRIBUTION

Most Coats warehouses are located alongside production units. This is because many products are manufactured against customer orders. Distribution from warehouse to customers is normally done by third parties.



DOWNSTREAM

## SEWING

Thread is used largely to sew the seams that hold apparel and footwear products together. The volume of thread in the final product is normally very small, <3%. In some countries we have set up systems for collecting and reusing empty cones.

