

At Stenungsund the Swedish State Power Board are using Atlas Copco drills and compressors in the construction of the vast rock chambers needed for a new steam power station.

The cover picture shows one of our drill-masters after demonstrating in a National Coal Board colliery in South Wales.

Directors' Report

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF ATLAS COPCO AB

HAVE PLEASURE IN SUBMITTING

HEREWITH THEIR REPORT ON THE

COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES IN 1957.

Sales and deliveries

As far as Company operations are concerned 1957 can be regarded as a year of consolidation, as the rapid expansion of recent years was not maintained. Invoiced deliveries increased from Kr. 159 million (£10,965,500) in 1956 to Kr. 168 million (£11,586,200) in 1957, although orders received showed a drop of some 2 million Kr. (£140,000).

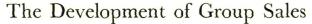
At the time of writing 1958 has not shown any appreciable signs of a change in what has been a weak market situation for international trade generally, and it seems likely that a general lack of vigour can be expected to continue for the rest of the year.

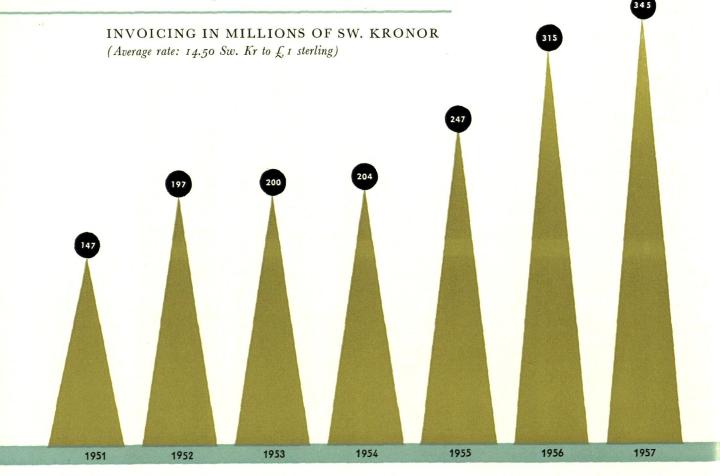
The proportion of home and export deliveries remained the same with 70 % of the Company's invoiced deliveries going to associate companies, customers and agents abroad.

As by far the greater portion of deliveries has been to our associate companies throughout the world, the turnover recorded by the Group as a whole is of greater significance than that of the parent company when assessing the operations of the past 12 months. Group sales rose from Kr. 315 million (£ 21,724,000) in 1956 to Kr. 345 million (£ 23,793,000) in 1957 with operations in Sweden, Norway, Italy, France and South Africa proving particularly successful. In a number of countries the marked fall in the price of metals put a brake on mining activities and, as a consequence, the Group's potential sales on those markets were restricted. This was especially true of Canada, Peru, Chile and the USA.

Our international sales organization was further extended in 1957 by establishing a company, Atlas Copco Greece Ltd., with a head office in Athens.

For the first time in the Company's history, large-scale deliveries of stationary compressors were made to Argentina, Bolivia and Formosa. During the latter months of 1957 orders for a number of stationary compressors were received from the USA – a factor which we feel confirms our earlier decision to establish a sales division for this type of equipment in the United States.





Result of the year's trading

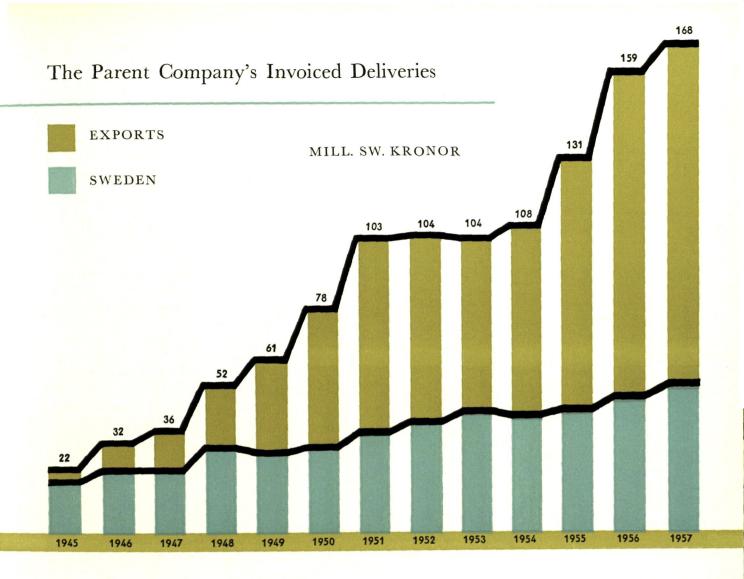
As a result of increased turnover and the fact that conditions did not call for stock depreciation on as large a scale as in 1956, the Company's trading profit rose by a fractional amount, viz: from Kr. 27.9 million (£ 1,924,200) to Kr. 28.3 million (£ 1,951,700). However, a decline in revenue resulting from smaller dividends from subsidiaries, and appreciably higher interest expenditure, had the effect of keeping the net profit for 1957 at practically the same figure as for the previous year (8·1 million Kr., £558,600, as compared to 8·2 million, £565,500, for 1956).

Production and employment

During the first half of 1957 production at the Company's Sickla factories was on the same high level as at the end of 1956, however during the second half output was reduced slowly, one reason being the gradual transfer of the manufacture of portable compressors to the newly-acquired plant at Antwerp. It is anticipated that the reduction at Sickla caused by this change will to some extent be offset in 1958 by the introduction of a manufacturing programme for screw compressors.

At the beginning of the year there was still a shortage of skilled workers but, as a result of the position outlined here, this problem has now been overcome. During the year under review, losses due to retirements and resignations have not been made good and as a result the average figure of the total labour force was reduced slightly from 1,403 to 1,380.

We have increased production in our factories at Hammarby, Örebro and Skara. At Hammarby and Skara, a contributory factor was the manufacture of the Dentalair pneumatic dental drill and ancillary equipment.



With the transfer of portable compressor production from Stockholm to Antwerp, and the introduction of portable machines of a new Atlas Copco design, production at the Belgian factory has increased considerably. Such a major operation understandably presented certain problems, however these have now been solved and we are confident of successful operations in 1958.

There have been no noteworthy investments in fixed assets at Sickla during the year, activity being confined to extending and improving the forge and the heat treatment shops. However, it has been decided to build a new store at a cost of some Kr. 2.5 million. By establishing an efficient central store it should be possible to reduce the total quantity of spare parts held by the Group as a whole.

During 1957 Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Ltd. began the erection of a large factory and offices at Hemel Hempstead, some 30 miles from London. With the completion of these buildings the production of portable compressors and pneumatic tools will be centralized instead of using factories at Wembley and Glasgow as at present.

Technical development

Technical research and development work has progressed at an undiminished rate and we can report further progress in a number of different spheres. The screw compressors referred to in last year's Report seem to be meeting our earlier expectations. The work of designing a new stationary piston-type compressor has been completed. This new machine – with a considerable reduction in weight – has reduced installation costs and made possible cheaper ancillary machinery. It has been built to replace

earlier types in the 30 cubic metre range. As regards portable compressors, the task of introducing a new design is well under way and already a large number of these welded machines with a capacity of four cubic metres has been delivered.

In the rock drill field we have introduced a new medium-sized machine and have designed for the South African market a new dual purpose drill for shaft sinking and stoping.

The first deliveries of track mounted loading machines have been made and a new medium track-bound loader is now being manufactured. A large capacity autoloader mounted on rubber tyres and designed for special conditions is now in production.

Serious attention has been devoted to the problem of modernizing rotary grinding machines to improve the design and increase efficiency. As a result a rotary file which is operated with tungsten carbide cutters has been designed and is now in production.

In regard to spray painting, a two-colour spray and a catalyst unit for use with modern paints incorporating hardeners have attracted interest. In addition, a unit for spraying plaster has recently been put on the market.

Administration

The dwelling-houses owned by the Company at the end of the year were insured against damage by fire for Kr. 1,395,500, while the assessed value was Kr. 1,257,300. The corresponding figures for office and factory buildings were Kr. 18,778,000 and Kr. 12,457,300 respectively, and the fire-insurance value of machinery, fittings and vehicles Kr. 45,748,000. These fire-insurance values are practically unchanged from last year. As regards living quarters the present figures represent a reduction in that some of the older buildings were pulled down in connection with the exploitation of the Company's housing estate south of the industrial plant at Sickla. The

The new VT 4 compressor is more efficient, lighter and smaller than any other machine of its class, piston or rotary. This picture shows a fleet of twelve VT 4s supplying air for a Belgian coal mine during emergency repairs to one of the main compressors.





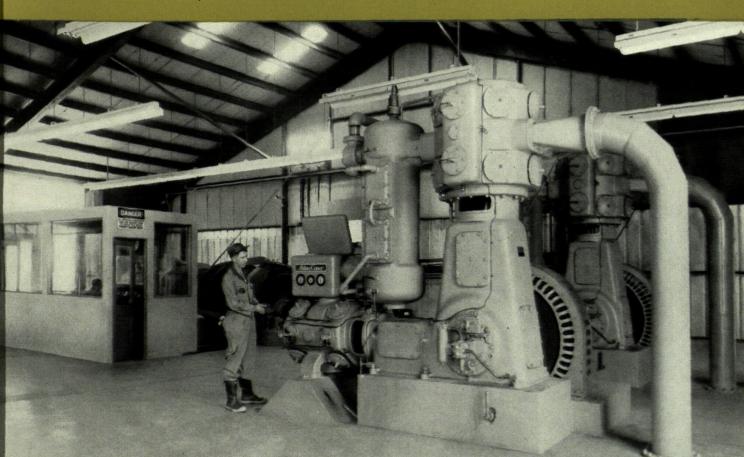


These pictures show something of the activities of the two Atlas Copco companies in the United States.

The Dentalair high speed unit which was introduced in to the United States in 1957.

The Lion rock drill "on the job" during the construction of the Rattlesnake Mountain Tunnel in Wyoming.

The picture below shows one of the compressor installations recently put into service in the United States. Two AR7s at the Ore Knob Mine in North Carolina, belonging to Appalachian Sulphides.



general shortage of housing in the Nacka district has long hampered the Company in its search for skilled workers and, with a view to increasing the number of dwellings, the Company subdivided and sold building plots within the housing area and a modern housing estate has now been completed.

The administrative staff increased from an average of 669 in 1956 to 711 in 1957. Salaries and wages in 1957 amounted to Kr. 1,156,173 (£79,740) for the Board, Managing Director and senior executives; Kr. 12,035,082 (£830,000) for the staff and Kr. 17,078,162 (£1,177,800) for the industrial employees.

Depreciation on buildings, machinery and fittings has been effected on the same basis as previously.

The Board of Directors voted the transfer of Kr. 1,000,000 from the year's profit to the Pension Foundation.

Generally speaking, all the subsidiary companies recorded favourable results. Balance Sheets as at December 31, 1957 for Tryckluft AB Atlas Copco, Björneborgs Jernverks AB, Injector Company AB, AB Avos, AB Eccoverken and AB Sicklahus are shown.

The disposable profit according to the Group Balance Sheet amounts to Kr. 44,929,000 (£ 3,098,550).

Distribution of Profits

After the decision of the 1957 Ordinary General Meeting to distribute the sum of Kr. 4,900,000 (£337,900) to the Shareholders and to allocate the sum of Kr. 100,000 to a donation fund known as the Walter Wehtje Fund.

There remains:

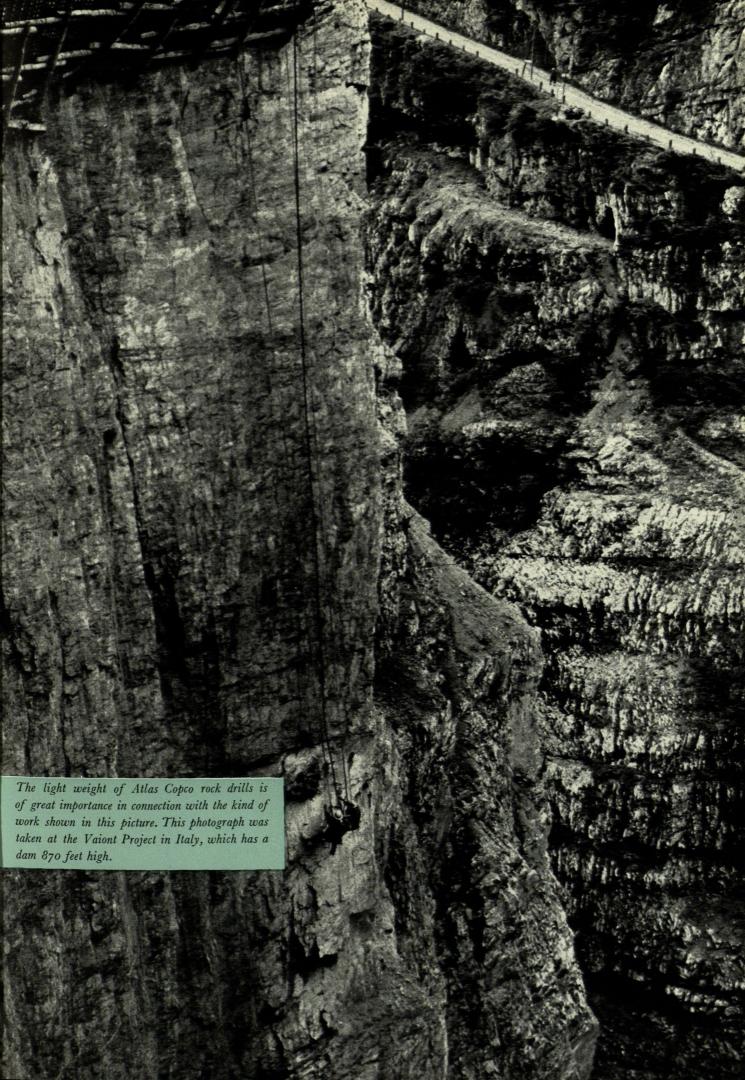
 Balance of Profit brought forward from last year
 ...
 Kr. 8,014,224

 Profit for the year
 ...
 » 8,099,772

 Total
 Kr. 16,113,996

Kr. 4,900,000 » 11,213,996

Total Kr. 16,113,996



Balance Sheet

ASSETS		Kr.
Fixed Assets		IXI.
Land	1,501,539	
Factory and Office Buildings	12,018,151	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	4,533,136	
•	7,485,015	
Diwellings	1,460,269	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	603,004	
	857,265	
Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures	26,018,138	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	21,517,766	
	4,500,372	
Installation and plant under construction	1,868,653	16,212,844
2. Distribution and provide and construction in the construction of the construction o	1,000,033	10,111,044
Investments in Subsidiaries and Other Companies		
Shares in Subsidiaries	16,258,013	
» » Other Companies	354,001	
Advances to Subsidiaries	20,035,758	
» » Other Companies	2,253,866	38,901,638
Current Assets		
Raw materials, Finished and Semi-Finished Products	34,529,169	
Short-Term Advances to Subsidiaries	30,952,320	
Accounts Receivable from Customers	11,218,094	
Other Accounts Receivable	827,411	
Acceptances	195,695	
Cash in Hand and at Banks	167,899	77,890,588
Pledged Assets		
Mortgages on Land and Buildings	8,028,000	
Chattel Mortgages	13,100,000	
	Kr.	133,005,070
		337 - 37- 70

as at 31st December, 1957

LIABILITIES		
		Kr.
Capital, Reserves and Surplus		
Share Capital	49,000,000	
Legal Reserve Fund	9,800,000	
Building Investment Fund	4,000,000	
	62,800,000	
	=======================================	
Surplus		
Profit brought forward from 1956	11,969,224	
Add: Transfer from Debt Adjustment Fund	1,045,000	
Less: 10 % Dividend	4,900,000	
Walter Wehtje Fund	100,000	
	8,014,224	
Profit on the Year 1957	8,099,772	
	16,113,996	78,913,996
	=======================================	70,913,990
Long-Term Liabilities		
$3^{1/2}$ % Bond Loan of 1941	900,000	
Atlas Copco AB's Pension Foundation Reserve	10,446,298	
Mortgage Loans	182,250	11,548,548
Short-Term Liabilities		
Accounts Payable to Suppliers	7,201,103	
Bills Payable	10,716,216	
Prepayments from Customers	154,086	
Due to Subsidiaries	6,949,935	
Sundry Accounts Payable	5,414,736	
Employees' Preliminary Taxes	1,267,194	
Annuity due in 1958 on $3^{1/2}$ % Bond Loan	280,000	
Unpaid and Estimated Taxes and Dues	8,492,037	
Bank Loans	2,067,219	42,542,526
Contingent Liabilities		
Bills Discounted	12,053,936	
Other Contingent Liabilities	25,898,201	
The combined amount of pensions disbursed during the year	0.0.	
payable on account of obligations that have not been booked		
as a liability in the Balance Sheet nor charged as a debt to		
the Pension Foundation Reserve	120,941	
Tourism I dundation reserve	120,541	
	Kr.	133,005,070
	Mark Control of the C	33,003,070

Profit and Loss Account for the Year 1957

	Kr.
Gross Operating Profit	28,300,223
General Administrative Expenses	4,457,950
	23,842,273
Profit on Fixed Assets Sold	3, 1, 7, 73
Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures	92,927
	23,935,200
Depreciation	3/333/
Buildings	2,279
Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures 2,021	,658 2,373,937
	21,561,263
Interest Received, etc.	
Interest Received from Subsidiaries	,297
» » Other Companies 217	7,156
Dividends from Subsidiaries 81	,876
Commission Received From Subsidiaries	3,000 1,020,329
	22,581,592
Interest Paid	
Interest Paid to Subsidiaries	_
Other Interest Paid	1,941,820
	20,639,772
Other Expenditures	
Appropriation to Atlas Copco AB's Pension Foundation Reserve 1,000	,000
Group Contribution to AB Sicklahus 40	0,000 1,040,000
	19,599,772
Taxes and Excsie	11,500,000
Net Profit for the Year	Kr. 8,099,772

Nacka, 26th February, 1958.

Walter Wehtje

M. Wallenberg

Nils von Steyern

Ove Borlind

C. Tarras Sällfors

K.-A. Belfrage
Managing Director

With reference to the Auditors' Report, it is hereby certified that the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account agree with those recorded on the books.

Ebbe Rybeck
Authorized Accountant

Wilhelm Moberg

List of Shares

Shares in Subsidiary Companies		
		Kr.
1,600 shares @ Kr. 250 each in AB Avos, Örebro	1,462,000	
Björneborg	2,300,000	
5,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in AB Eccoverken, Skara 25,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in Injector Company AB,	470,000	
Stockholm	2,500,000	
2,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in AB Sicklahus, Nacka 10,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in Tryckluft AB Atlas Copco,	200,000	
Nacka	1,000,000	
Antwerp	6,243,000	
Alling A/S), Copenhagen	751,000	
Benoni, South Africa	1,315,000	
Rotterdam	17,000	
102 shares @ Ptas. 500 each in Atlas Copco S.A.E., Madrid	17,000	
300 shares @ Norw. Kr. 4,000 each in Atlas Copco A/S, Oslo	I	
99,996 shares @ £ 1 each in Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Ltd., Wembley	ı	
49,974 shares @ Frs. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco France S.A., Paris	I	
30,000 shares @ F. Mk. 1,000 each in Oy Atlas Copco Ab, Helsinki.	I	
1,920 shares @ Turk. £ 100 each in Atlas Copco Ticaret ve Sanayi T.A.S., Istanbul	1	
19 shares @ DM 1,000 each in Deutsche Atlas Copco GmbH,		
Essen	I	
1,000 shares @ £ 1 each in Hesselman Motor Corp., Ltd., London 430 shares @ Frs. 1,000 each in Société Marocaine Atlas Copco,	I	
Casablanca	I	
Brussels	I	
Chilena Sociedad Importadora Ltda., Santiago de Chile	I	
30 shares @ Aust. Sh. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	I	
20 shares @ Drs. 10,000 in Atlas Copco Greece Ltd., Athens	I	16,258,013
Shares in Other Companies		
3,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in SILA, Stockholm	300,000	
40 shares @ Kr. 100 each in AB Byggnadsgaranti, Stockholm	4,000	
75 shares @ Ptas. 5,000 each in Casa de Suecia S.A., Madrid .	50,000	
2 shares @ Kr. 500 each in Tekniska Röntgencentralen,	0 ,	
Stockholm	I	354,001
	Kr.	16,612,014

Auditors' Report

In our capacity of auditors to Atlas Copco Aktiebolag we beg hereby to submit the following Report for the year 1957.

We have examined the report accounting for the year's activities, taken note of the accounts, minutes of meetings and other documents throwing light on the Company's finances and administration, besides making such other examinations as we have deemed necessary.

The figures contained in the books have been checked by Bohlins Revisionsbyrå Aktiebolag.

The provisions of the Corporation Act governing statements concerning shares and intercompany financial relationships have been duly observed.

In the course of the audit we have had no cause to comment adversely on the accounting documents, the inventory of assets or the administration generally.

The Board and the Managing Director recommend that the profit according to the Balance Sheet be disposed of as follows:

To be paid to the shareholders

as a dividend Kr. 4,900,000 Leaving as disposable balance. » 11,213,996

Kronor 16,113,996

This proposal does not conflict with the regulations of the Corporation Act regarding the transferring of funds to the reserve or with sound business practice.

We recommend that the General Meeting approve the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957, included in the statement of account for the year and signed by us,

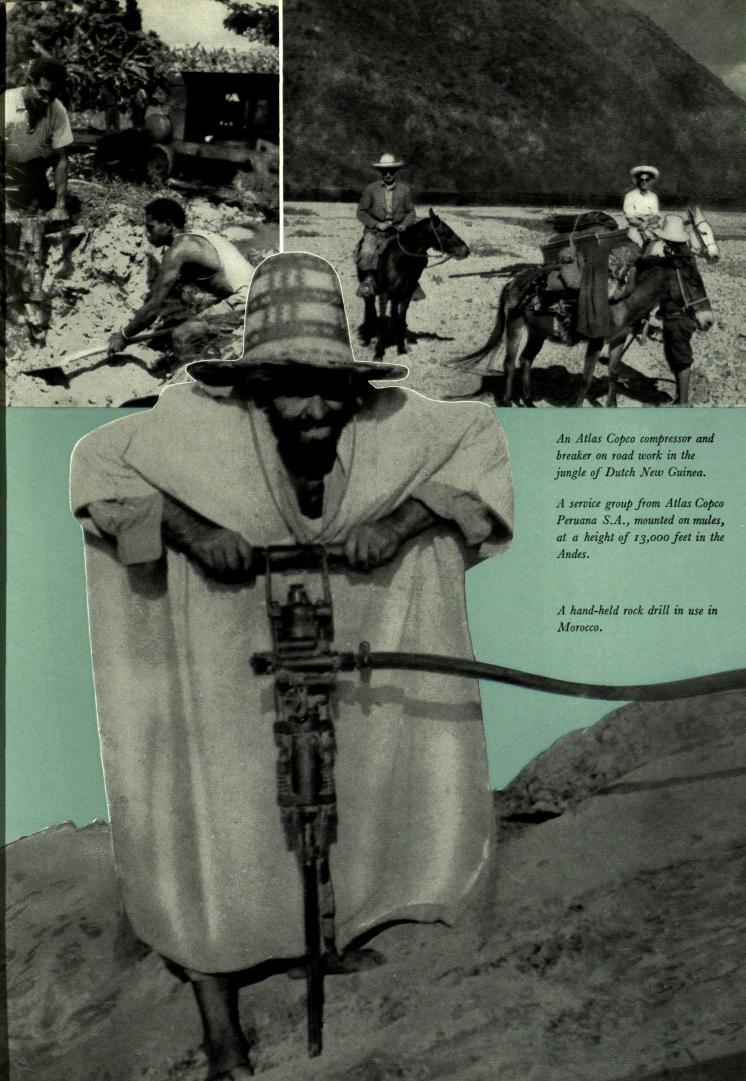
utilize the profits at its disposal in the manner recommend above, and

grant the Board of Directors and the Managing Director discharge from liability for their administration in 1957 for the period covered by the statement of account.

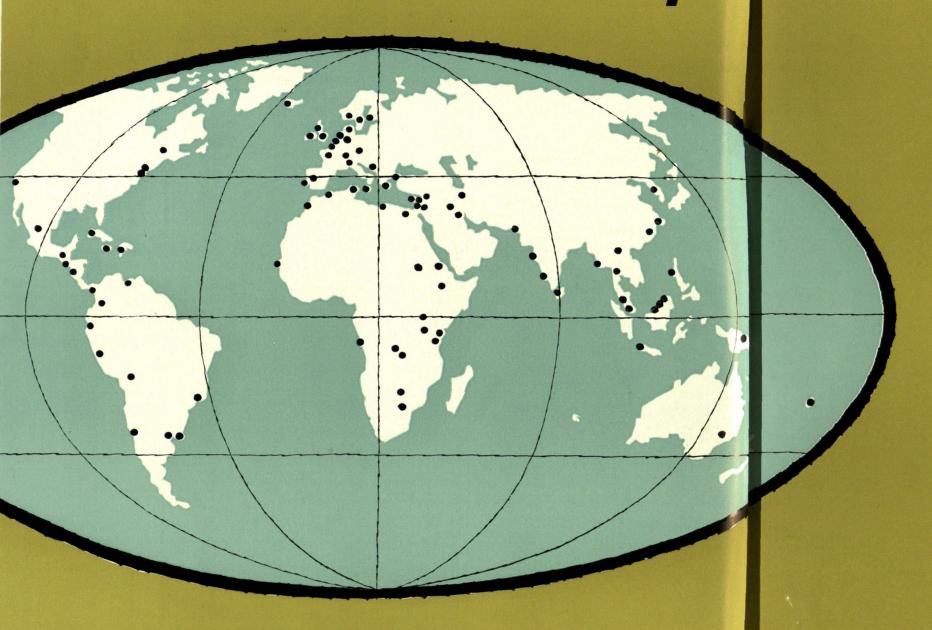
Stockholm, 28th March, 1958.

Ebbe Rybeck
Authorized Accountant

Wilhelm Moberg



THE Atlas Copco ORGANIZATION



NORTH AMERICA

Canada: Atlas Copco Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. México: Atlas Copco Mexicana S.A., Torreón, Coahuila

U.S.A.: Atlas Copco, New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.: Atlas Copco Eastern,

Inc., Paterson, N.J.

U.S.A.: Atlas Copco Pacific,
Inc., San Carlos, California

CENTRAL AMERICA

Cuba: Fábrica Nacional de Implementos Agrícolas S.A., La Habana

El Salvador: Keilhauer Pagram y Cía. Ltda., San Salvador Guatemala: Compañía Distribuidora Kepaco, S.A., Guatemala Jamaica, B.W.I.: Bog Walk Auto Supplies Ltd., Kingston

Nicaragua: Cymsa, Camiones y Maquinaria S.A., Managua Panamá: Productos Mundiales S.A., Panamá

Puerto Rico: M. Castro Fernandez & Co., Inc., San Juan

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina: Itec S.R.L., Buenos Aires Bolivia: Johansson & Cía. S.A., La Paz

Brazil: Atlas Copco Brasileira S.A., Rio de Janeiro

Chile: Atlas Copco Chilena Sociedad Importadora Ltda., Santiago de Chile

Colombia: Velez Angel y Cía. Ltda., Bogotá Ecuador: Ivan Bohman & Co., Guayaquil

Ecuador: Sociedad Financiera y Comercial del Pacífico »Fincom», Guayaquil

Perú: Atlas Copco Peruana S.A., Lima

Uruguay: Regusci & Voulminot Ingenieros, Montevideo

Venezuela: Carlos Tejera, Caracas

EUROPE

Austria: Atlas Copco Ges.m.b.H., Vienna

Belgium: Atlas Copco Belgique S.A., Brussels

Belgium: Arpic Engineering S.A., Antwerp

Denmark: Atlas Copco A/S (C. K. Alling A/S), Copenhagen

Finland: OY Atlas Copco AB, Helsinki

Finland: OY Julius Tallberg AB, Helsinki

France: Atlas Copco France S.A.,

Germany: Deutsche Atlas Coj co GmbH, Essen-Kupferdreh

Great Britain: Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Ltd., Wembley

Great Britain: Arpic Engineering Ltd., Glasgow

Greece: Atlas Copco Greece Ltd., Athens Holland: Atlas Copco Holland

N.V., Rotterdam

Italy: Atlas Copco Italia S.p.A.,

Milan
Malta: William Portelli & Sons,

Norway: Atlas Copco A/S, Oslo Portugal: Jayme da Costa, Ltda., Lisbon

Spain: Atlas Copco S.A.E., Madrid

Sweden: Atlas Copco AB, Stock-holm

Sweden: Tryckluft AB Atlas Copco, Stockholm

Sweden: AB Avos, Örebro
Sweden: Björneborgs Jernverks
AB, Björneborg

Sweden: AB Eccoverken, Skara Sweden: Injector Company AB, Stockholm

Switzerland: Notz & Co. A.G., Biel

Turkey: Atlas Copco Ticaret ve Sanayi T.A.S., Istanbul Yugoslavia: Elektrobiro, Belgrade AFRICA

Algeria: Atlas Copco France, S.A., Algiers, Algeria

Angola: Blackwood Hodge (Portugal) Ltda., Luanda

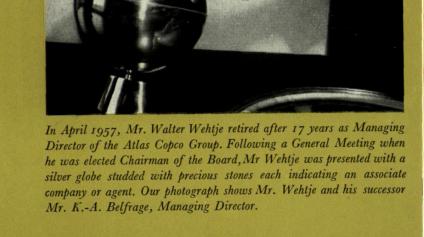
Belgian Congo: Atlas Copco Congo S.C.R.L., Elisabethville Egypt: The Egyptian-Swedish Trading Company, Cairo

Eritrea: Seferian & Co. (Eritrea)

Ethiopia: Seferian & Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd., Addis-Ababa

French West Africa: Ets. V.Q. Petersén & Cie., Dakar (Senegal)

Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar: Twentsche Overseas Trading Company Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya



Morocco: Sté Marocaine Atlas Copco, Casablanca

Northern Rhodesia: Atlas Copco (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., Ndola South Africa: Delfos & Atlas Copco (Pty.) Ltd., Benoni, Trans-

Southern Rhodesia: Atlas Copco Southern Rhodesia (Private) Ltd., Belmont, Bulawayo

Sudan: Boxall Engineering Ltd.,

MIDDLE EAST

Ceylon: Equipment and Construction Company Ltd.,

Cyprus: Atlas Copco (Cyprus) Ltd., Nicosia India: Vulcan Trading Company

Private Ltd., Bombay
Iran: Irano Swedish Co. AB,
Section Atlas Copco, Tehran

Iraq: F. A. Kettaneh & Co., Ltd., Baghdad Israel: Israel Atlas, I.A. Import & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,

Jordan: F. A. Kettaneh & Co. Ltd., Amman

Kuwait: Latiff Supplies Limited, Kuwait

Lebanon: F. A. Kettaneh S.A.,

Pakistan: Vulcan Trading Company (Pakistan) Ltd., Karachi Portuguese India: Agencia E. Sequeira, Campal, Nova-Goa Syria: Syrian Import, Export & Distribution Co. S.A.S. »Siedco», Damascus

FAR EAST

Brunei, Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore: Henry Waugh & Co. Ltd., Singapore Burna: Vulcan Trading Company Ltd., Rangoon

Formosa: The Taiwan Trading Corporation, Taipei, Taiwan Hong Kong: The China Engineers Ltd., Hong Kong

Hong Kong: Blair & Co. Ltd.,
Hong Kong

Indonesia: N.V. Borneo Sumatra Handel Maatschappij, Djakarta Korea: Henningsen and Co. Ltd.,

Seoul

Laos, Thailand: Diethelm & Co.
Ltd., Technical Dept., Bangkok,

Philippine Islands: Scandia Incorporated, Manila

AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC TERRITORIES

Australia: Atlas Copco Australia Pty. Ltd., Auburn, N.S.W. New Zealand: Atlas Copco (N.Z.)

Ltd., Wellington
New Guinea (Papua): Messrs.
Hastings Deering (New Guinea)
Ltd., Lae, Papua

Tahiti: Bastide & Co., Papeete



In March, 1957, new premises were inaugurated in Lima for Atlas Copco Peruana S. A.



The reception room in the new premises of Atlas Copco A|S outside Copenhagen.

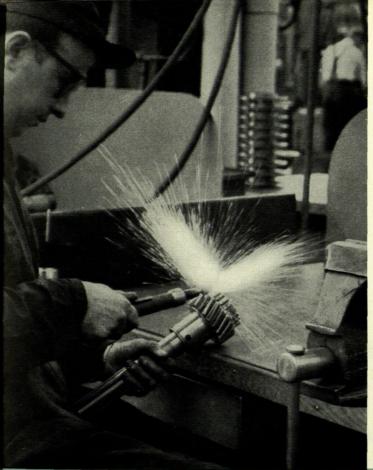


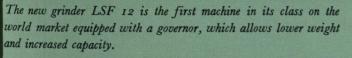
During 1957 Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Ltd. began the erection of a large factory and offices at Hemel Hempstead, some 30 miles from London.

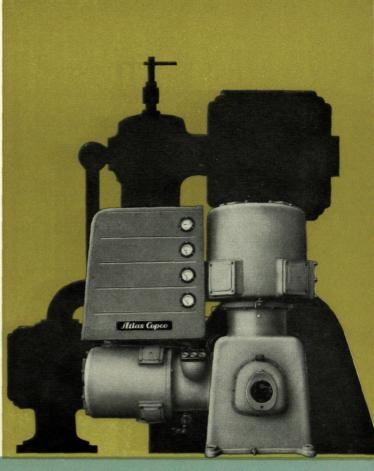




The photograph on the left shows the premises of Atlas Copco Congo S.C.R.L. in Elisabethville. Right: The building of Atlas Copco Ges.m.b.H. in Vienna after a recent extension.

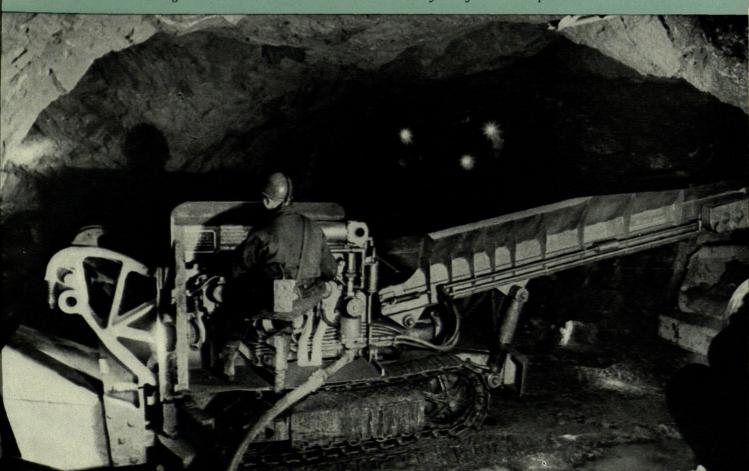






The picture above demonstrates the savings in space achieved with the new ER 6 compressor in comparison with a conventional type compressor of the same class.

The track-mounted loader LM 500 in operation in Kiruna, Sweden, which is the world's largest underground mine. This machine can muck out 80 cubic yards of broken rock per hour.



TRYCKLUFT AB ATLAS COPCO

(Swedish Sales Company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957

	LIABILITIES	
Kr.		Kr.
187,470	Share Capital	1,000,000
10,233,457	Reserves and Surplus	1,621,681
	Short-Term Liabilities	7,799,246
10,420,927	Kr.	10,420,927
	187,470 10,233,457	Kr. 187,470 Share Capital 10,233,457 Reserves and Surplus Short-Term Liabilities

BJÖRNEBORGS JERNVERKS AB

(Including wholly-owned Björneborgs Fastighets AB, real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957

ASSETS		LIABILITIES				
	Kr.					Kr.
Fixed Assets	7,684,135	Share Capital				3,500,000
Current Assets	5,128,447	Reserves and Surplus .	 •			1,304,241
		Long-Term Liabilities.				3,093,595
		Short-Term Liabilities				4,914,746
Kr.	12,812,582			K	r.	12,812,582
*						

INJECTOR COMPANY AB (Including Injector Hesselman AB)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Kr.		Kr.
Fixed Assets	2,910,747	Share Capital	2,500,000
Current Assets	8,219,626	Reserves and Surplus	284,870
		Long-Term Liabilities	2,197,984
	, å	Short-Term Liabilities	6,147,519
Kr.	11,130,373	Kr.	11,130,373

AB AVOS

(Including wholly-owned Bostads AB Klärkäng, real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957

ASSETS		LIABILITIES				
	Kr.					Kr.
Fixed Assets	1,826,039	Share Capital				400,000
Current Assets	3,731,975	Reserves and Surplus				544,916
		Long-Term Liabilities .				2,257,377
		Short-Term Liabilities .				2,355,721
Kr.	5,558,014			K	r.	5,558,014

AB ECCOVERKEN

(Including wholly-owned Fastighets AB Kämpagården, real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957

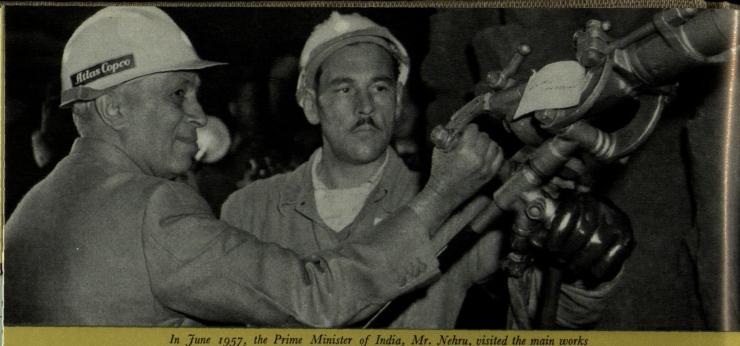
ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
	Kr.			Kr.
Fixed Assets	1,456,285	Share Capital	 	500,000
Current Assets	2,822,323	Reserves and Surplus	 	350,897
	2 27 7	Long-Term Liabilities	 	2,765,725
		Short-Term Liabilities	 	661,986
Kr.	4,278,608		Kr.	4,278,608

AB SICKLAHUS

(Real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957

ASSETS		LIABILITIES				
	Kr.					Kr.
Fixed Assets	10,125,214	Share Capital				200,000
Current Assets	1,502	Reserves and Surplus				4,714
		Long-Term Liabilities .				9,489,514
		Short-Term Liabilities .				432,488
Kr.	10,126,716			K	r.	10,126,716



In June 1957, the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, visited the main works of Atlas Copco in Stockholm. This photograph was taken in the factory test mine.

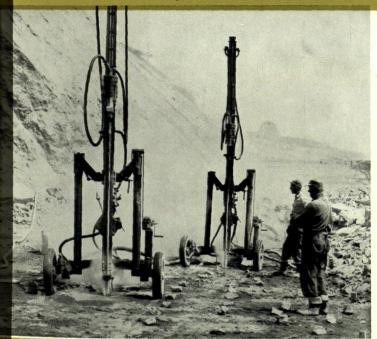




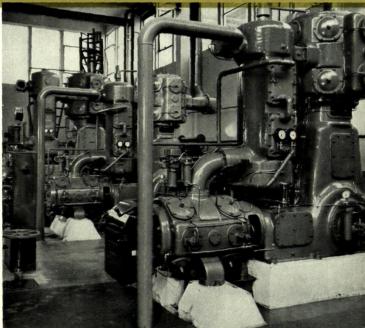
n Atlas Copeo clay digger in use during the construction of a tunnel or the Autostrada del Sole in Italy.



The world's lightest motor drill "Cobra" in use at the foot of the world's largest single span bridge over Sydney Harbour, Australia.



Our wagon drills and other equipment have played an important role in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway in Canada.



AR 9 and AR 7 compressors have recently been installed at the works of the Pressed Steel Company Limited, Swindon, England.



When excavating the world's largest tunnel at the Stornorrfors, Sweden, 500 feet per manshift were drilled with Atlas Copco chain-fed drills.



Atlas Copco pneumatic tools are used extensively by Sud-Avion in the manufacture of their new jet airliner "Caravelle".

