Atlas Copco Three months ended June 30, 2001

Q2

Revenues increased by 13 percent to MSEK 12,880. The operating margin was 13.1 percent (13.5). Earnings per share increased to SEK 3.99, compared to SEK 3.32 the preceding year.

Income Statement

MSEK	3 months ended Jun. 30, 2001	Jun. 30, 2000	6 months ended Jun. 30, 2001	Jun. 30, 2000	12 months ended Jun. 30, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000
Revenues	12,880	11,374	24,981	21,891	49,617	46,527
Operating expenses	–11,188	–9,833	–21,826	–19,022	–42,939	–40,135
Operating profit	1,692	1,541	3,155	2,869	6,678	6,392
– as a percentage of revenues	*13.1*	*13.5*	*12.6*	*13.1*	*13.5*	*13.7*
Financial income and expenses	–382	–411	–796	–796	–1,703	–1,703
Profit after financial items	1,310	1,130	2,359	2,073	4,975	4,689
– as a percentage of revenues	*10.2*	*9.9*	*9.4*	*9.5*	*10.0*	*10.1*
Taxes	–464	–419	–828	–766	–1,785	–1,723
Minority interest	–10	–15	–19	–25	–36	–42
Net profit	836	696	1,512	1,282	3,154	2,924
Earnings per share, SEK	*3.99*	*3.32*	*7.22*	*6.12*	*15.05*	*13.95*
Return on capital employed before tax, %					*14*	*15*
Return on equity after tax, %					*13*	*13*
Debt/equity ratio, %					*87*	*92*
Rate of equity, %					*39*	*39*
Number of employees at end of period					*26,248*	*26,772*

Balance Sheet

MSEK	Jun. 30, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000	Jun. 30, 2000
Intangible fixed assets	23,354	20,792	19,277
Rental equipment	16,594	15,225	13,664
Other fixed assets	7,798	7,032	6,983
Inventories	6,658	5,881	5,625
Receivables	12,352	11,521	10,393
Cash, bank, and short-term investments	2,470	1,237	1,001
Total assets	69,226	61,688	56,943
Equity	26,423	23,982	21,380
Minority interest	247	219	195
Interest-bearing liabilities and provisions	25,670	23,507	22,341
Non-interest-bearing liabilities and provisions	16,886	13,980	13,027
Total liabilities and equity	69,226	61,688	56,943

Changes in Shareholders' Equity

MSEK	Jan.– Jun. 2001	Jan.–Dec. 2000	Jan.–Jun. 2000
Opening balance	23,982	20,885	20,885
Dividend to shareholders	–1,100	–996	–996
Translation differences for the period	2,029	1,169	209
Net profit for the period	1,512	2,924	1,282
Closing balance	26,423	23,982	21,380

Financial targets The overall objective for the Atlas Copco Group is to achieve a return on capital employed that will always exceed the Group's total cost of capital. The targets for the next business cycle are:

- to have annual revenue growth of 8 percent,
- to have an average operating margin of 15 percent, and
- to continuously challenge the operating capital efficiency in terms of stock, receivables, and rental fleet utilization.

Overall, achievement of these targets will ensure that shareholder value is created and continuously increased. The strategy for reaching these objectives will adhere to the Group's proven development process for all operational units, focusing on stability first, then profitability, and finally growth.

Profits up, order volumes remained at good level

Interim report at June 30, 2001 (unaudited)

- Order volumes in line with Q2 2000.
- Weaker sales in North America offset by Asia, South America, and Africa.
- Operating profit up 10 percent, to MSEK 1,692.
- Profit after financial items up 16 percent, to MSEK 1,310, including foreign exchange effects of about MSEK 200.
- Strong operating cash flow at MSEK 1,280 (–1,079).
- Earnings per share up 20 percent, to SEK 3.99 (3.32).

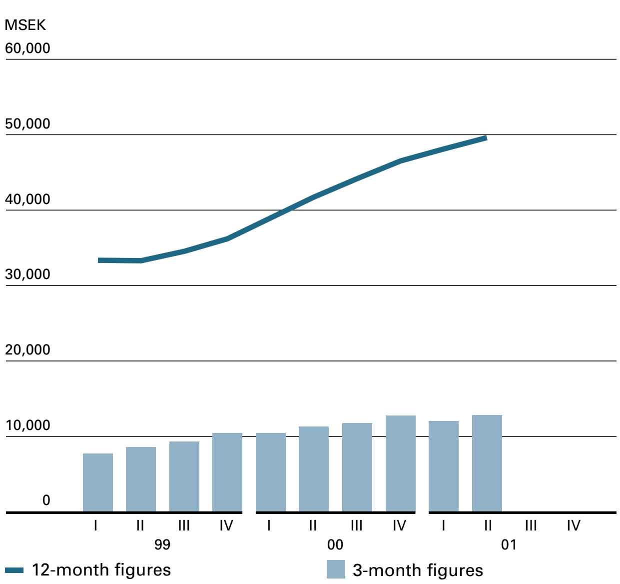
		April–June	Change		January–June	Change
	2001	2000	%	2001	2000	%
Orders received	13,200	11,620	+14	25,688	22,708	+13
Revenues	12,880	11,374	+13	24,981	21,891	+14
Operating profit	1,692	1,541	+10	3,155	2,869	+10
– as a percentage of revenues	*13.1*	*13.5*		*12.6*	*13.1*	
Profit after financial items	1,310	1,130	+16	2,359	2,073	+14
– as a percentage of revenues	*10.2*	*9.9*		*9.4*	*9.5*	
Earnings per share*, SEK	3.99	3.32	+20	7.22	6.12	+18
Return on capital employed (12-month value)	14	15				

*) Number of shares: 209.6 m.

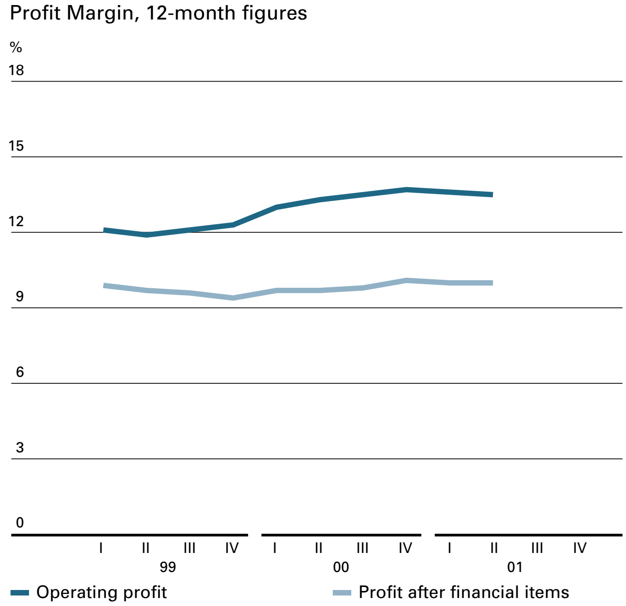
Near-term demand outlook In North America, demand for our products and services is not expected to improve in the near-term. Demand for equipment rental is affected by the general economic situation, and we now expect flat to moderate growth. In Europe, we expect demand to weaken somewhat from recent good levels. In Asia, we expect growth to continue, primarily due to continued strong growth in China.

In summary, overall demand for Atlas Copco's products and services is expected to be somewhat lower or at best unchanged.

Revenues



Profit Margin, 12-month figures



Summary of half-year results – Atlas Copco Group

Orders received by the Atlas Copco Group in the first six months of 2001 increased 13 percent, to MSEK 25,688 (22,708), corresponding to volume growth of 2 percent for comparable units. The positive translation effect from foreign exchange rate fluctuations was approximately 11 percentage points. Revenues increased 14 percent, to MSEK 24,981 (21,891), also corresponding to volume growth of 2 percent.

The Group's operating profit increased to MSEK 3,155 (2,869), up 10 percent, corresponding to a profit margin of 12.6 percent (13.1). Profit after financial items amounted to MSEK 2,359 (2,073), up 14 percent, corresponding to a margin of 9.4 percent (9.5). Total currency impact was approximately MSEK +300.

Operating cash flow before acquisitions and dividends equaled MSEK 2,478 (8), a sharp improvement from the preceding year due to less need for investment in the rental fleet.

Review of second-quarter – Atlas Copco Group

Market development

Overall demand in North America continued to decrease in the quarter and most sectors of manufacturing demanded less equipment. The construction industry in the United States also demanded less equipment. However, demand for investment-related machinery from some customer segments, including the motor vehicle industry, remained favorable. Demand for rental equipment continued to grow but at a slower rate than in previous quarters.

Thanks to strong growth in Brazil, the South American region was up in the second quarter. An electric power shortage in Brazil boosted demand for certain equipment.

In Europe, overall demand remained at a relatively high level. Demand for investment-related goods and after-market products and services enjoyed continued growth. Among the major markets, only Germany recorded healthy growth in the quarter, while southern Europe weakened after a long period of strong growth. Some small markets in eastern and in northern Europe recorded substantially higher order volumes than in the second quarter of 2000.

Demand continued to increase in Africa and the Middle East.

Overall positive development in Asia continued in the second quarter with particularly strong growth in China. However, demand in two other major markets, India and Japan, was flat to somewhat lower.

Orders and revenues

Orders received totaled MSEK 13,200 (11,620), up 14 percent from the second quarter of 2000. Order volumes were flat, though, as the increase was almost entirely due to positive foreign exchange effects of about MSEK 1,500. Volume gains, primarily in industrial compressors, industrial tools, and rock-drilling equipment, were offset by weak order intake for professional electric tools and large process compressors. Geographically, sales growth in Asia, South America, and Africa managed to offset the negative impact of a slowing U.S. economy.

Revenues increased 13 percent, to MSEK 12,880 (11,374), corresponding to flat volumes for comparable units.

Earnings and profitability

In the second quarter, operating profit rose MSEK 151, or 10 percent, to MSEK 1,692 (1,541). This corresponds to a margin of 13.1 percent (13.5). The margin was negatively affected by notably weaker profitability in businesses reliant on the U.S. market, primarily Rental Service, while the favorable foreign exchange situation of a weak Swedish krona and a strong U.S. dollar had a positive effect. The currency impact on operating profit was approximately MSEK 250. The net effect on operating margin was approximately half a percentage point.

Net interest expense equaled MSEK –382 (–394). Foreign exchange gains/losses on financial items were neutral in the quarter (loss MSEK 17). For the first time since 1997, interest expense for the quarter was down year on year. The reasons were strong positive cash flow in the preceding 12 months and lower short-term interest rates in the United States. These factors more than offset the negative translation effect of the dollar-denominated interest expense.

Profit after financial items advanced 16 percent, to MSEK 1,310 (1,130), corresponding to a margin of 10.2 percent (9.9). Total currency impact was approximately MSEK +200.

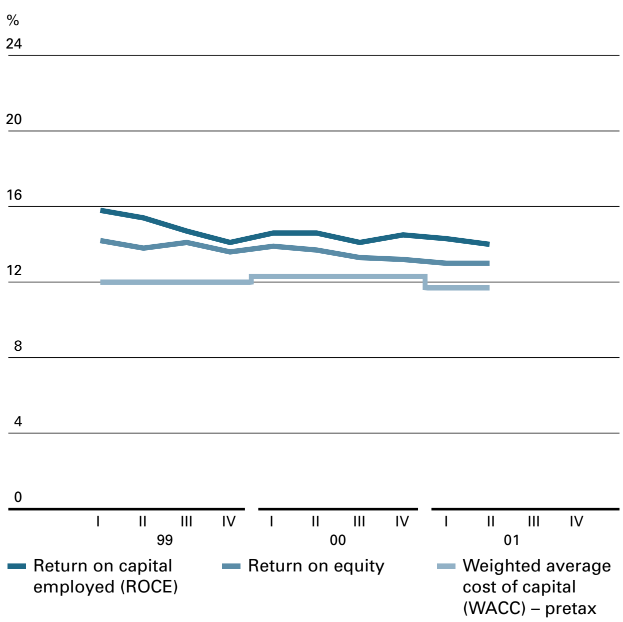
Net profit for the quarter totaled MSEK 836 (696), or SEK 3.99 per share (3.32).

The return on capital employed during the 12 months to June 30, 2001, was 14 percent (15), and the return on shareholders' equity 13 percent (14). The Group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) was approximately 7.5 percent (8), corresponding to a pretax cost of capital of approximately 11.5 percent.

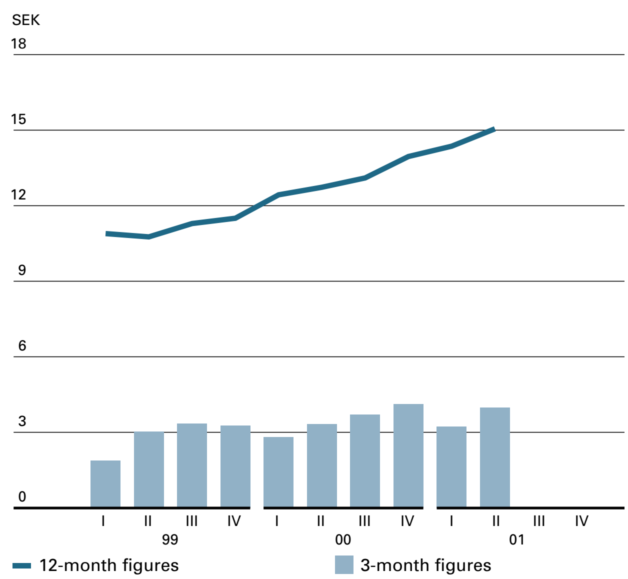
Cash flow and net indebtedness

The operating cash surplus after tax for the second quarter reached MSEK 1,762 (1,435), corresponding to 14 percent (13) of Group revenues. Working capital decreased msek 84 (increase of 204) during the quarter. Cash flow from operations before investing activities increased to MSEK 1,846 (1,231). Net investment in tangible fixed assets was MSEK 518 (2,309) for the quarter. The sharp decrease

Return and Cost of Capital, 12-month figures



Earnings per Share



reflected less need for investment in the rental fleet as a consequence of slower revenue growth and a somewhat higher fleet-utilization rate. Operating cash flow before acquisitions and dividends equaled MSEK 1,280 (–1,079). Net cash flow equaled MSEK 96 (–2,236) after dividends paid totaling MSEK 1,121 (1,007).

Summary cash-flow analysis

	April –June		January –June	
MSEK	2001	2000	2001	2000
Operating cash surplus after tax	1,762	1,435	3,454	2,731
of which depreciation added back	*1,119*	*942*	*2,178*	*1,812*
Change in working capital	84	–204	–51	–184
Cash flow from operations	1,846	1,231	3,403	2,547
Investments in tangible fixed assets	–1,064	–2,775	–1,831	–3,550
Sale of tangible fixed assets	546	466	1,006	1,047
Company acquisitions/divestments	–63	–150	–135	–284
Other investments, net	–48	–1	–100	–36
Cash flow from investments	–629	–2,460	–1,060	–2,823
Dividends paid	–1,121	–1,007	–1,122	–1,007
Net cash flow	96	–2,236	1,221	–1,283
Change in interest-bearing liabilities	1,019	2,377	–78	998
Cash flow after financing activities	1,115	141	1,143	–285
Liquid funds at beginning of period	1,319	857	1,237	1,286
Translation difference	36	3	90	0
Liquid funds at end of period	2,470	1,001	2,470	1,001

The Group's net indebtedness (defined as the difference between interest-bearing liabilities and liquid assets) amounted to MSEK 23,200 (21,340), of which MSEK 1,676 (1,380) was attributable to pension provisions. The debt/equity ratio (defined as net indebtedness divided by shareholders' equity) was 87 percent (99). The pure translation effect from converting foreign-currency-denominated loans into Swedish krona was substantial. Net interest-bearing debt would have been approximately MSEK 19,000 and the debt/equity ratio 79 percent, at exchange rates prevailing on June 30, 2000.

Investments

Gross investments in property and machinery totaled MSEK 275 (265). Gross investments in rental equipment reached MSEK 789 (2,510). Depreciation on these two asset groups was MSEK 237 (225) and MSEK 701 (558), respectively, while amortization of intangible assets equaled MSEK 181 (159).

People

At June 30, 2001, the number of employees was 26,248 (26,349). For comparable units, the number of employees decreased by 562 compared to June 30, 2000, and by 806 compared to December 31, 2000.

Distribution of shares

Share capital equaled MSEK 1,048 (1,048) at the end of the period, distributed as follows.

Class of share	Shares outstanding
A shares	139,899,016
B shares	69,703,168
Total	209,602,184

Previous near-term demand outlook

(Published April 26, 2001)

In North America, the demand for equipment and consumables related to manufacturing and construction output is expected to remain weak. Demand for equipment rental is expected to continue at a higher level than the underlying markets, supported by the outsourcing trend. Overall, the demand in Europe is foreseen to prevail at the present good level. In Asia, the high level of demand is expected to continue, particularly in China.

In summary, overall demand for Atlas Copco's products and services is expected to remain unchanged, even though the degree of uncertainty in the outlook has increased.

Accounting principles

This interim report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendation RR20, Interim reports. A number of new accounting standards were implemented in Sweden at January 1, 2001. The application of these new standards did not have any material effect on the Group's financial statements.

Compressor Technique Business Area

The Compressor Technique business area consists of five divisions in the following product areas: industrial compressors, portable compressors, generators, and gas and process compressors.

	April–June		Change	January–June		Change
MSEK	2001	2000	%	2001	2000	%
Orders received	4,260	3,879	+10	8,476	7,620	+11
Revenues	4,189	3,625	+16	8,117	6,970	+16
Operating profit	831	664	+25	1,569	1,244	+26
– as a percentage of revenues	*19.8*	*18.3*		*19.3*	*17.8*	
Return on capital employed (12-month values)	67	57				

- Order volume in line with Q2, 2000.
- Asia, Africa and the Middle East recorded strong growth.
- Profits up 25 percent, supported by foreign exchange gains.
- Small generator business in U.K. acquired.

The order intake increased 10 percent, to MSEK 4,260 (3,879), in the second quarter, corresponding to flat volumes. The positive impact of currency translation was about 10 percent, and the net effect of structural changes and prices was neutral.

Order volumes for industrial compressors continued to grow, partly due to strong sales of recently introduced products. Large gas and process compressors recorded lower order volumes compared to the same quarter the preceding year. Large portable compressors enjoyed growth in most market segments, while small machines suffered from slow construction activity in many markets and a continued low level of investment by the rental industry in fleet. Generator sales were very strong in many markets, primarily in Brazil where an acute power shortage created spectacular demand. The positive development of after-market sales worldwide continued in the quarter.

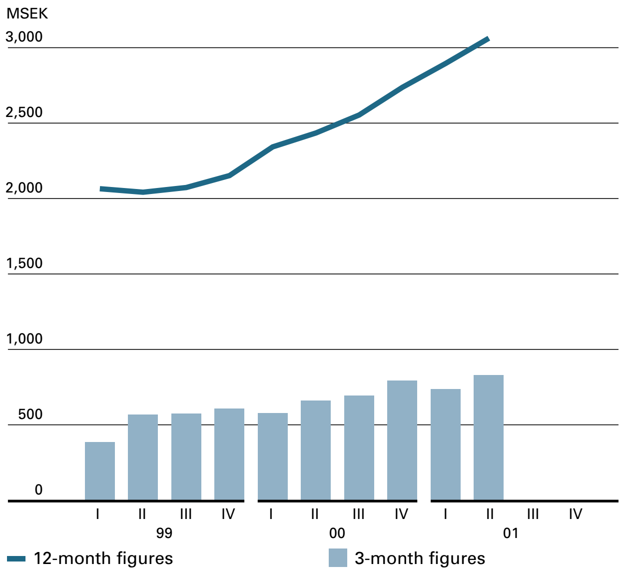
In Europe, the pace of growth in order intake slowed from previous quarters. An exception to this was Germany, where order intake for the quarter was strong. Sales in North America declined. In the United States, negative trends prevailed in portable compressors and gas and process compressors. Canada recorded another good quarter. Overall development in Asia remained strong, primarily in China although some Southeast Asian markets also had a good quarter. Exceptional sales growth was achieved in Africa and the Middle East.

In May, Atlas Copco acquired the generator company Masons, of the U.K. The company reported revenues of about MSEK 140 for the preceding 12 months.

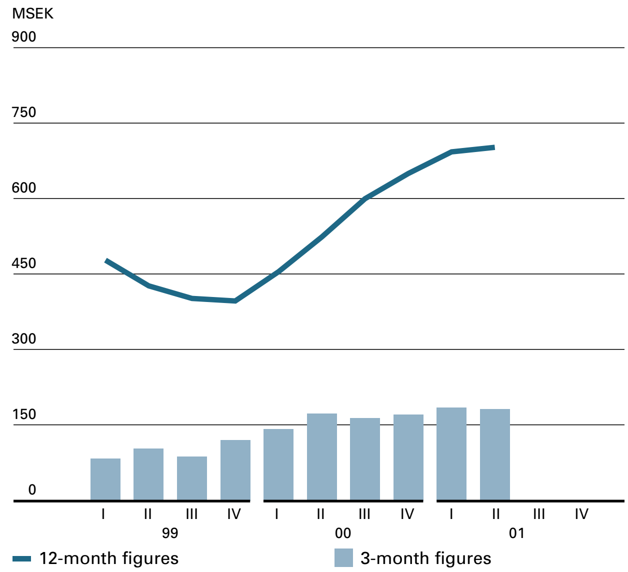
Revenues grew 16 percent in the quarter, to MSEK 4,189 (3,625), corresponding to a volume increase of 5 percent.

Operating profit improved 25 percent, to a record MSEK 831 (664), corresponding to an operating margin of 19.8 percent (18.3). The improvement over last year's already healthy margin was largely a result of the favorable USD/EUR exchange rate and higher invoicing volumes. The return on capital employed (past 12 months) was 67 percent (57).

Compressor Technique, Operating Profit



Construction and Mining Technique, Operating Profit



Construction and Mining Technique Business Area

The Construction and Mining Technique Business Area consists of five divisions in the following product areas: drilling rigs, rock-drilling tools, exploration equipment, construction tools, and loading equipment.

	April–June 2001	2000	Change %	January–June 2001	2000	Change %
Orders received	1,986	1,802	+10	3,780	3,577	+6
Revenues	1,828	1,809	+1	3,656	3,459	+6
Operating profit	182	173	+5	367	315	+17
– as a percentage of revenues	*10.0*	*9.6*		*10.0*	*9.1*	
Return on capital employed (12-month values)	22	17				

- Strong order intake.
- Africa, China, and some markets in Europe had the best growth.
- Profit margin stable, currency gains mitigate negative volume effect.

Orders received reached a record MSEK 1,986 (1,803), corresponding to an increase in volumes of 1 percent compared to the strong second quarter of 2000. There was a positive translation effect of 8 percent, and prices increased about 1 percent. The net effect of structural changes was +1 percent.

Machine sales to the mining industry were strong in some markets, particularly in Africa, including an important order for underground loaders and rock-drilling rigs in South Africa. “Use of product” revenues grew worldwide for this customer segment, evidenced primarily in the two rock-drilling divisions.

A relatively low level of orders from the construction industry for machines was partly offset by stronger sales of consumables, parts, accessories, and service to this customer segment. In some European markets, notably Italy, France, and Norway, major orders for construction applications were received. Several substantial orders for rock-drilling equipment were won in China for large railway and hydroelectric projects.

The exploration drilling and ground reinforcement division recorded a relatively stable order volume, although far short of the second quarter of 2000, in which an order worth MSEK 100 was received from the Middle East.

Revenues were MSEK 1,828 (1,809), up 1 percent overall thanks to positive currency translation but down 9 percent in volume.

Operating profit for the quarter rose 5 percent, to MSEK 182 (173), corresponding to a margin of 10.0 percent (9.6). Changes in exchange rates compared to 2000 and further efficiency improvements had a positive impact on the margin and offset the negative effect of lower invoicing volumes. The return on capital employed (past 12 months) was 22 percent (17).

Industrial Technique Business Area

The Industrial Technique business area consists of four divisions in the following product areas: industrial power tools, professional electric tools, and assembly systems.

	April–June 2001	2000	Change %	January–June 2001	2000	Change %
Orders received	3,115	2,894	+8	6,084	5,634	+8
Revenues	3,054	2,805	+9	5,892	5,424	+9
Operating profit	303	299	+1	580	562	+3
– as a percentage of revenues	*9.9*	*10.7*		*9.8*	*10.4*	
Return on capital employed (12-month values)	15	15				

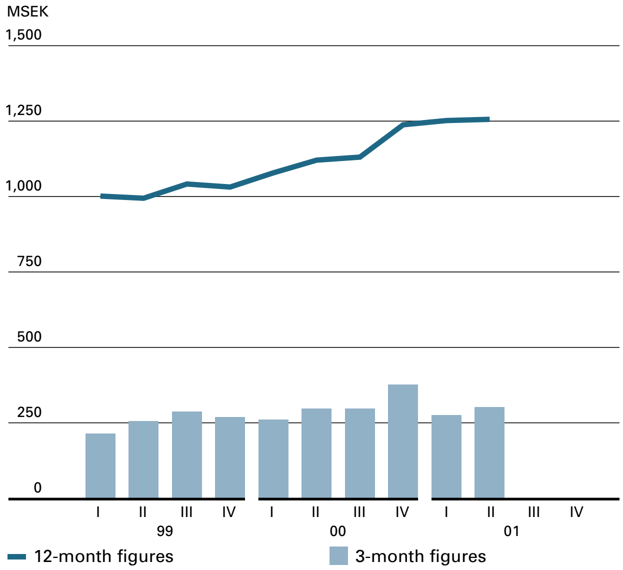
- Sales growth for industrial tools.
- Volume drop in professional electric tools similar to first quarter.
- Profit margin down slightly from preceding year.

Orders received increased 8 percent in the quarter, to MSEK 3,115 (2,894), corresponding to a drop in volumes of 4 percent. The positive translation effect was 13 percent, and the average price level increased 1 percent. An additional negative effect of 2 percent came from structural changes in India.

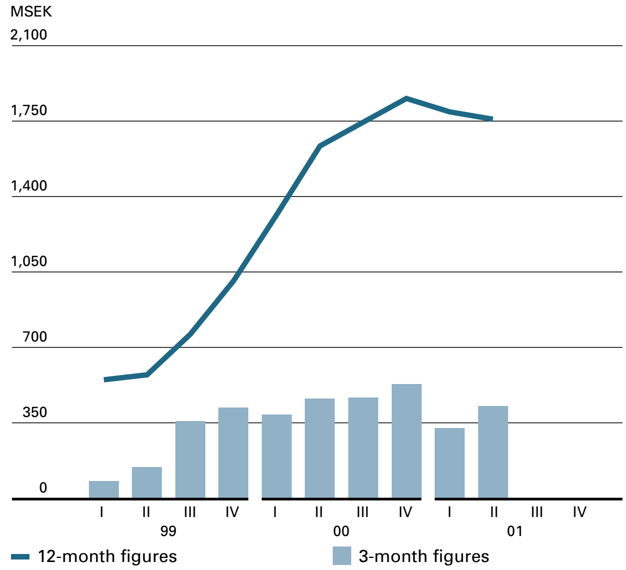
Orders for industrial tools continued to grow in the main markets, the United States and Europe, even if at a somewhat slower pace than in the preceding quarters. The motor vehicle industry continued to invest in modern equipment for higher productivity and improved safety. Clear market share gains were noted in this segment.

Sales of professional electric tools were lower than in the preceding year. The negative trend in the United States flattened out. Sales through traditional distribution channels continued to be weak partly compensated by an increase in product offering through the home centers. In Europe, deterioration of demand was noted, particularly Germany. Volumes outside Europe and North America (less than 10 percent of sales) were positive, mainly owing to sales growth in some Asian markets.

Industrial Technique, Operating Profit



Rental Service, Operating Profit



Revenues were MSEK 3,054 (2,805), up 9 percent from the second quarter of 2000, corresponding to a drop in volumes of 3 percent.

Operating profit rose 1 percent, to MSEK 303 (299), for a profit margin of 9.9 percent (10.7). The margin suffered from the effect of lower invoicing volumes and the cost of intensified sales and marketing efforts for industrial tools. On the other hand, the weak Swedish krona and strong U.S. dollar had a positive impact on the operating margin. Return on capital employed (past 12 months) was 15 percent (15).

Rental Service Business Area

Since January 1, 2001, the Rental Service business area has consisted of a single division in the equipment rental industry in North America, providing services to construction and industrial markets.

	April–June		Change	January–June		Change
	2001	2000	%	2001	2000	%
Revenues	3,940	3,332	+18	7,599	6,355	+20
Operating profit	430	464	–7	758*	854	–11
– as a percentage of revenues	*10.9*	*13.9*		*10.0**	*13.4*	
Return on capital employed (12-month values)	5	6				

*) The operating profit includes MSEK 60 in restructuring costs.

- Slower rental growth in the quarter due to sluggish U.S. economy.
- Strong cash generation.
- Total number of locations now 560 (544).

During the second quarter of 2001, revenues expanded 18 percent, to MSEK 3,940 (3,332), including a large positive currency translation effect of 18 percent. Rental revenues (74 percent of total revenues) recorded volume growth of about 3 percent. On average, rental rates were on the same level as in the second quarter of 2000. Total sales volumes were marginally negative, as a result of lower sales of new equipment, parts, and merchandise (18 percent of total revenues) as well as of used equipment (8 percent of total revenues).

Equipment rental revenues kept growing during the quarter despite the sluggish U.S. economy. The usual seasonal pick-up in construction activity was moderate and slow this spring. Rentals in the industrial sector recorded slight growth in the second quarter.

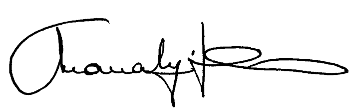
Growth in rental revenue in the U.S. varied between geographic regions, with the Midwest showing the strongest growth and the Southeast reporting a decline. The rental operations in Canada and Mexico continued to grow in the second quarter.

During the quarter, management focused largely on internal operational structure and efficiency-enhancing projects. As a result, no rental stores were acquired in the quarter. However, seven greenfield start-ups were launched, and eight stores were consolidated as part of ongoing rationalizations.

The need for investments in the rental fleet decreased compared to the preceding year, as a consequence of slower revenue growth and a somewhat higher fleet-utilization rate. This contributed to a substantial positive cash flow for the quarter.

Operating profit, which includes all related goodwill amortization, was MSEK 430 (464), corresponding to a margin of 10.9 percent (13.9). Lower profit was mainly the result of a drop in sales volumes for merchandise and used equipment, an unfavorable fleet mix, and remaining operational cost-inefficiency. During the quarter, the total number of employees decreased by 252. The return on capital employed, including acquisition goodwill (past 12 months), was 5 percent (6).

Stockholm, July 19, 2001



Giulio Mazzalupi
President and Chief Executive Officer

Forward-looking statements Some statements in this report are forward-looking, and the actual outcomes could be materially different. In addition to the factors explicitly discussed, other factors could have a material effect on the actual outcomes. Such factors include but are not limited to general business conditions, fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates, political developments, the impact of competing products and their pricing, product development, commercialization and technological difficulties, interruptions in supply, and major customer credit losses.

Acquisitions and Divestments 2000–2001

Time	Acquisitions	Divestments	Business Area	Sales* MSEK	No. of employees*
2001 May 1	Masons		Compressor Technique	140	50
2001 Q1	Various small rental cos.		Rental Service	36	30
2000 Q4	Various small rental cos.		Rental Service	49	41
2000 Oct. 31		JKS Lamage	Construction & Mining Technique	50	35
2000 Sep. 6	Hobic Bit Industries		Construction & Mining Technique	60	85
2000 Q3	Various small rental cos.		Rental Service	115	
2000 Q2	Various small rental cos.		Rental Service	130	
2000 Apr. 24		Atlas Copco Rotoflow	Compressor Technique	300	140
2000 Q1	Various small rental cos.		Rental Service	80	

*) Annual revenues and number of employees at time of acquisition/divestment.

Internal Structural Changes 2001

Time	Company/ business	From Business area	To Business area	Sales* MSEK
2001 Jan. 1	Chicago Pneumatic Brand Construction Tools – India	Industrial Technique	Construction & Mining T.	175
2001 Jan. 1	Chicago Pneumatic Brand Compressors – India	Industrial Technique	Compressor Technique	90

*) Annual revenues at time of transfer.

Revenues by Business Area

			April–June			January–June
MSEK	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Compressor Technique	3,422	3,625	4,189	6,393	6,970	8,117
Construction and Mining Technique	1,477	1,809	1,828	2,830	3,459	3,656
Industrial Technique	2,645	2,805	3,054	5,093	5,424	5,892
Rental Service	1,202	3,332	3,940	2,284	6,355	7,599
Eliminations	–127	–197	–131	–230	–317	–283
Atlas Copco Group	8,619	11,374	12,880	16,370	21,891	24,981

				2000		2001
MSEK (by quarter)	1	2	3	4	1	2
Compressor Technique	3,345	3,625	3,643	4,107	3,928	4,189
Construction and Mining Technique	1,650	1,809	1,726	1,898	1,828	1,828
Industrial Technique	2,619	2,805	2,869	3,161	2,838	3,054
Rental Service	3,023	3,332	3,751	3,849	3,659	3,940
Eliminations	–120	–197	–194	–174	–152	–131
Atlas Copco Group	10,517	11,374	11,795	12,841	12,101	12,880

Earnings by Business Area

			April–June			January–June
MSEK	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Compressor Technique	572	664	831	962	1,244	1,569
Construction and Mining Technique	104	173	182	188	315	367
Industrial Technique	257	299	303	473	562	580
Rental Service	146	464	430	229	854	758
Corporate items	–17	–59	–54	–65	–106	–119
Operating profit	1,062	1,541	1,692	1,787	2,869	3,155
– as a percentage of revenues	*12.3*	*13.5*	*13.1*	*10.9*	*13.1*	*12.6*
Financial income and expenses	–194	–411	–382	–362	–796	–796
Profit after financial items	868	1,130	1,310	1,425	2,073	2,359
– as a percentage of revenues	*10.1*	*9.9*	*10.2*	*8.7*	*9.5*	*9.4*

				2000		2001
MSEK (by quarter)	1	2	3	4	1	2
Compressor Technique	580	664	698	795	738	831
Construction and Mining Technique	142	173	164	171	185	182
Industrial Technique	263	299	298	378	277	303
Rental Service	390	464	469	532	328	430
Corporate items	–47	–59	71	–53	–65	–54
Operating profit	1,328	1,541	1,700	1,823	1,463	1,692
– as a percentage of revenues	*12.6*	*13.5*	*14.4*	*14.2*	*12.1*	*13.1*
Financial income and expenses	–385	–411	–455	–452	–414	–382
Profit after financial items	943	1,130	1,245	1,371	1,049	1,310
– as a percentage of revenues	*9.0*	*9.9*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*8.7*	*10.2*

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Atlas Copco AB, SE-105 23 Stockholm, Sweden. Phone: +46 8 743 8000
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