

Atlas Copco

Kompressorteknik A/S

Djursvang 5B
DK-2620 Albertslund

CVR no. 15 16 44 17

Annual report 2024

The annual report was presented and approved at
the Company's annual general meeting on

30 June 2025

Kenneth Lagerborg

Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report for Atlas Copco Kompressortechnik A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Albertslund, 26 June 2024
Executive Board:

Markku Kullervo Keloneva

Board of Directors:

Kenneth Lagerborg
Chairman

Lars Siemen

Thomas Dahlgren

Markku Kullervo Keloneva

Pernille Jensen

Mico Filiti

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Atlas Copco Kompressorteknik A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Copco Kompressorteknik A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a

Independent auditor's report

material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 26 June 2024

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Claus Hammer-Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne21334

Jan Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne48480

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Management's review

Company details

Atlas Copco Kompressorteknik A/S
Djursvang 5B
DK-2620 Albertslund

Telephone: 43 45 46 11
Website: www.atlascopco.dk
E-mail: ndapost@atlascopco.com
CVR no.: 15 16 44 17
Established: 14 March 1955
Registered office: Albertslund
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of Directors

Kenneth Lagerborg, Chairman
Lars Siemen
Thomas Dahlgren
Markku Kullervo Keloneva
Pernille Jensen
Mico Filiti

Executive Board

Markku Kullervo Keloneva

Audit

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Værkmestervej 25
DK-8000 Aarhus C
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Gross profit	63,456	56,022	51,127	51,940	51,511
Profit before financial income and expenses	7,520	5,910	6,957	8,335	7,045
Loss from financial income and expenses	-1,396	-293	-378	-113	-60
Profit for the year	4,854	4,175	5,127	6,346	5,614
Total assets	81,955	76,048	91,020	64,360	86,558
Investments in property, plant and equipment	2,214	6,499	4,618	965	1,720
Equity	24,502	19,648	15,473	23,346	27,000
Return on equity	22.0%	23.8%	26.4%	25.2%	20.6%
Solvency ratio	29.9%	25.8%	17.0%	36.3%	31.2%

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Return on equity

Profit/loss after tax x 100 / Average equity

Solvency ratio

Equity at year end x 100 / Total equity and liabilities at year end

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Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

As in previous years, the primary activity consisted of selling and servicing compressors. The Company's products are manufactured mainly at two sister subsidiaries in Belgium.

Development in activities and financial position

Profit for the year (including comparison with forecasts previously announced)

The Company's income statement for 2024 shows a profit of DKK 4,854 thousand as against a profit of DKK 4,175 thousand in 2023. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2024 stood at DKK 24,502 thousand as against DKK 19,648 thousand at 31 December 2023.

The result for the year is in line with the expectations from last year where the expectations was 4.6 M to 5.6 M .

During the year 2024, the purchase prices and transportation costs have been increasing. In line with that we have adjusted the prices and costs where needed and intensified initiatives to secure our long-term competitiveness. Compared to last years a somewhat higher profit was achieved, which was in line with expectations.

Outlook

Atlas Copco Kompressortechnik expects the demand for its products and services to stay at the current level, with some larger projects and new prospects driving future growth. These growth opportunities together with operational efficiency initiatives are expected to increase overall company profitability and earnings before tax going forward. Gross profit is expected to increase from 63 MDKK to 65-70 MDKK, and profit before taxes is also expected to increase to 8-9 MDKK.

Events after the balance sheet date

No event have occurred after the balance sheet date which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

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Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2024	2023
Gross profit		63,456	56,022
Staff costs	2	-52,133	-46,474
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	-3,803	-3,638
Profit before financial income and expenses		7,520	5,910
Other financial income		408	326
Other financial expenses	4	-1,804	-619
Profit before tax		6,124	5,617
Tax on profit for the year	5	-1,270	-1,442
Profit for the year	6	<u>4,854</u>	<u>4,175</u>

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Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7		
Land and buildings		1,161	2,048
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		<u>7,256</u>	<u>8,047</u>
		<u>8,417</u>	<u>10,095</u>
Financial assets			
Deposits	8	<u>590</u>	<u>571</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>9,007</u>	<u>10,666</u>
Current assets			
Inventories			
Work in progress		1,385	910
Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>15,027</u>	<u>5,726</u>
		<u>16,412</u>	<u>6,636</u>
Receivables			
Trade receivables		42,530	45,508
Contract work in progress		1,897	2,179
Receivables from group entities	9	7,462	8,233
Corporation tax		0	38
Deferred tax assets	10	228	140
Other receivables		31	48
Prepayments		<u>4,388</u>	<u>2,600</u>
		<u>56,536</u>	<u>58,746</u>
Total current assets		<u>72,948</u>	<u>65,382</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>81,955</u>	<u>76,048</u>

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Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital	11	4,500	4,500
Retained earnings		20,002	15,148
Total equity		<u>24,502</u>	<u>19,648</u>
Provisions			
Other provisions	12	691	543
Total provisions		<u>691</u>	<u>543</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
Non-current liabilities other than provisions			
Lease obligations		4,263	5,580
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Prepayments received from customers		11,825	3,101
Trade payables		4,716	3,252
Payables to group entities		7,625	19,235
Corporation tax		369	0
Lease obligations		3,201	2,871
Other payables, including taxes payable		11,246	9,321
Deferred income		13,517	12,497
		<u>52,499</u>	<u>50,277</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>56,762</u>	<u>55,857</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>81,955</u>	<u>76,048</u>

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Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	4,500	15,148	19,648
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	4,854	4,854
Equity at 31 December 2024	4,500	20,002	24,502

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1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Atlas Copco Kompressortechnik A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year except for the reclassification described below.

Reclassifications

Referring to the true and fair view set out in the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has reclassified individual items in the balance sheet. The reclassifications have affected the items work in progress, finished goods and goods for resale, trade receivables and contract work in progress but have not affected results before tax, results for the year or equity. Comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

Omission of cash flow statement

Pursuant to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The Company's cash flows are included in the cash flow statement in the consolidated financial statements of Atlas Copco AB.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transaction are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

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1 Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and other external costs.

Pursuant to Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statemtns Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition. Income from the sale of goods for resale is recognised in revenue when control over the individual identifiable performance obligations under the sales agreement is transferred to the customer, which is at the delivery date according to the sales terms. Even though a sales agreement regarding sale of finished goods and goods for resale often contains several performance obligations, they are treated as one performance obligation as delivery typically takes place at the same time. Income from the distribution of finished goods for third parties is measured at the total gain on the sale. Services typically comprise a performance obligation, which is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis as the services are rendered.

This means that the Company applies a 5-step model for revenue recognition. According to the model, the contract with the customer is identified (step 1). The separate performance obligations of the contract are identified (step 2). The total transaction price is determined (step 3) and allocated to the separate performance obligations (step 4). Finally, revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies each performance obligation (step 5). Revenue is recognised either at a certain date or over time when control of a good or service is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Cost of sales

Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress comprise decreases or increases for the financial year in inventories of finished goods and work in progress.

This item includes ordinary writedowns of such inventories. Changes in inventories of raw materials are included in costs of raw materials and consumables.

Cost of raw materials and consumables comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary write-downs of the relevant inventories.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including rental income.

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1 Accounting policies

Other external costs

Other external expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff.

Financial income and expenses

Other financial income comprises dividends etc. received on interest income, interest income on receivables from group enterprises, gains on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including expenses on payables to group enterprises, losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit for the year

The Company is covered by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Atlas Copco Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Company is the administration company in respect of the joint taxation arrangement and accordingly settles all corporation taxes to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, at the Danish corporation tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year comprises current income tax, joint taxation contribution and changes in deferred tax for the year due to changes in the tax rate. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement. and the tax expense relating to amounts recognised directly in equity is recognised directly in the equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

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Notes

1 Accounting policies

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-7 years

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount,

Profits and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement as adjustment to depreciation and impairment losses, or under other operating income if the selling price exceeds original cost.

Leases

The Company has chosen to use IFRS 16 Leases as the basis of interpretation for recognising and measurement of leases to which the Company is the lessee.

When entering into a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease component. A lease is defined as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. When assessing whether a contract contains a lease component, it must be considered whether, during the period of use, the lessee has the right to substantiate all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date.

The Company leases cars including a service component in the payments to the lessor. This service is separated from the lease payment when measuring the lease liability. If the Company is unable to reliably separate lease components and non-lease components, it is considered a single lease component.

Lease liabilities recognised as "Credit institutions and interest-bearing liabilities" are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments consist of fixed and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, guaranteed residual values, purchase options and extension options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and termination penalties if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently adjusted as follows if:

- The value of the index or rate on which the lease payments are based is changed.
- The exercise of options is changed in order to extend or terminate the lease due to significant events or a significant change in circumstances within the Company's control.
- The lease term is changed if the option is exercised in order to extend or terminate the lease.
- Estimated residual value guarantee is changed.
- The contract is renegotiated or modified.

Any subsequent adjustment of the future lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is DKK 0, a negative adjustment to the right-of-use asset is, however, recognised in the income statement.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising amount of initial measurement of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs and any estimated costs of dismantling and removal of the asset at the end of the lease term which the Company is under an obligation to incur and any prepaid lease payments and less any lease incentives received

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases with a maximum lease term of 12 months and leases for low-value assets are not recognised in the balance sheet.

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Financial assets

Deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the standard cost method and net realisable value.

Cost of finished goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as the maintenance of depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Write-down for bad and doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the country of domicile and credit ratings of the debtors in accordance with the credit risk management policy of the Parent Company and the Group. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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1 Accounting policies

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate of the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Contract work in progress

Construction contracts are measured at the selling price of work performed less progress billings and expected losses. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the projected income from the individual construction contract. The stage of completion is stated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to estimated total costs relating to the individual construction contract.

When the selling price of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual construction contract is recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or payables, respectively. Net assets comprise the total of construction contracts where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities comprise the total of construction contracts where progress billings exceed the selling price.

Costs arising from sales work and contracting are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income in previous years and tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as corporation tax receivable or corporation tax payable.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to non-deductible goodwill and on office premises and other items where temporary differences – apart from acquisitions – arise at the acquisition date without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Adjustment is made to deferred tax resulting from elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

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1 Accounting policies

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of nonrecourse guarantee commitments and service contracts.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Non-recourse guarantee commitments comprise commitments to remedy defects and deficiencies within the guarantee period.

Provisions are measured and recognized based on the experience with non-recourse guarantee work and service contracts.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Deferred income

Prepayments received from customers and deferred income comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

2 Staff costs

DKK'000	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	47,228	42,302
Pensions	4,445	3,779
Other social security costs	460	393
	<u>52,133</u>	<u>46,474</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>69</u>	<u>63</u>

According to section 98b(3)(II) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

DKK'000	2024	2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,803	3,638
	<u>3,803</u>	<u>3,638</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

4 Financial expenses

DKK'000	2024	2023
Interest expense to group entities	342	231
Other interest expenses	1,253	305
Exchange losses	120	83
Other financial expenses	89	0
	<u>1,804</u>	<u>619</u>

5 Tax on profit for the year

DKK'000	2024	2023
Current tax for the year	1,470	1,262
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-88	14
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-112	166
	<u>1,270</u>	<u>1,442</u>

6 Proposed profit appropriation

DKK'000	2024	2023
Retained earnings	4,854	4,175
	<u>4,854</u>	<u>4,175</u>

7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2024	5,843	13,927	19,770
Additions	37	2,177	2,214
Disposals	0	-1,404	-1,404
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>5,880</u>	<u>14,700</u>	<u>20,580</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	-3,795	-5,880	-9,675
Depreciation for the year	-924	-2,879	-3,803
Reversed depreciation and impairment losses	0	1,315	1,315
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	<u>-4,719</u>	<u>-7,444</u>	<u>-12,163</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>1,161</u>	<u>7,256</u>	<u>8,417</u>
Assets held under finance leases	1,161	6,230	7,391

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8 Financial assets

DKK'000	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2024	571
Additions	19
Cost at 31 December 2024	590
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	590

9 Receivables from group entities

Atlas Copco Kompressortechnik A/S part of the cash pool agreement is recognized as payables to group entities of DKK 5,128 thousand.

10 Deferred tax

DKK'000	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
Deferred tax at 1 January	140	154
Deferred tax adjustment for the year in the income statement	88	-14
	<u>228</u>	<u>140</u>
Provisions for deferred tax relate to:		
Property, plant and equipment	76	19
Current assets	0	1
Provisions	<u>152</u>	<u>120</u>
	<u>228</u>	<u>140</u>

11 Contributed capital

12 Other provisions

DKK'000	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
Other provisions at 1 January 2024	543	670
Provisions for the year	148	-127
Other provisions at 31 December 2024	691	543

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments not utilised. Non-recourse guarantee commitments comprise commitments to remedy defect and deficiencies within the guarantee period.

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13 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Company is the administration company being party to a Danish joint taxation scheme. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefor liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and also obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for these companies.

DKK'000	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
Commitments under rental agreements or leases until expiry	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

14 Mortgages and collateral

At 31 December 2024, bank guarantees issued totals DKK 44,067 thousand.

15 Related parties disclosure

Control

Atlas Copco AB, Sickla Industriväg 19, Sweden

Atlas Copco AB holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Atlas Copco Kompressortekning A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Atlas Copco AB, Sickla Industriväg 19, Sweden, which is the smallest and largest group, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Atlas Copco AB can be obtained by contacting the Company at the address above.

Related party transactions

DKK'000	2024	2023
Purchase of goods from group entities	105,885	83,056
Purchase of services from group entities	53,095	32,877
Sale of services to group entities	31,704	27,661
Sale of goods to group entities	1,419	1,072
Receivables to group entities	13,678	8,233
Payables to group entities	13,841	19,235

No amount from opening balance was written down in 2024.