

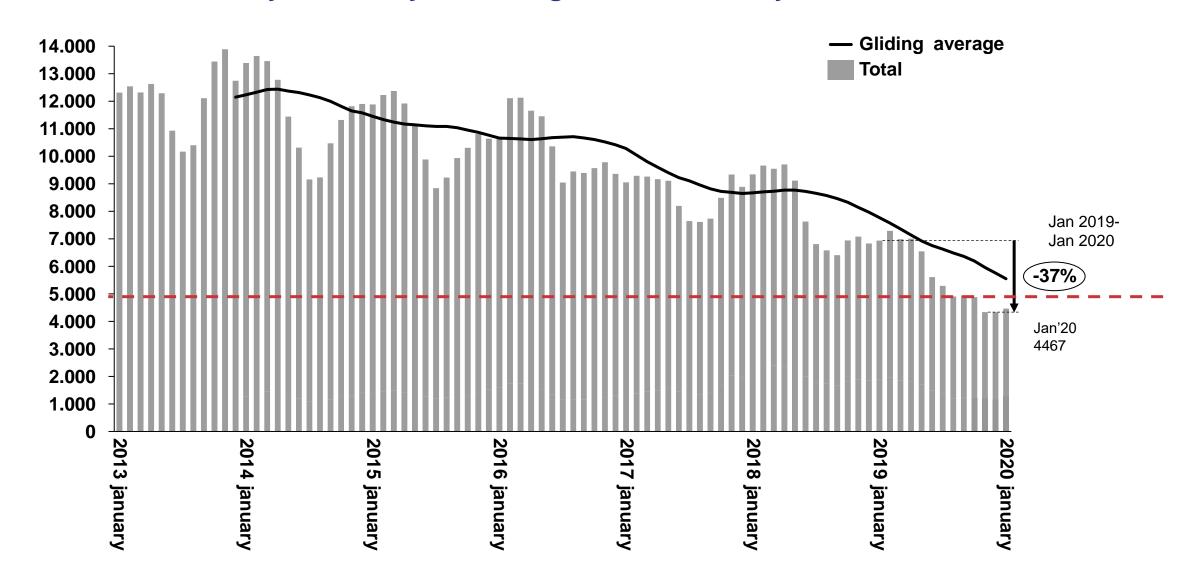
## Volumes

Income development and share in employment after course



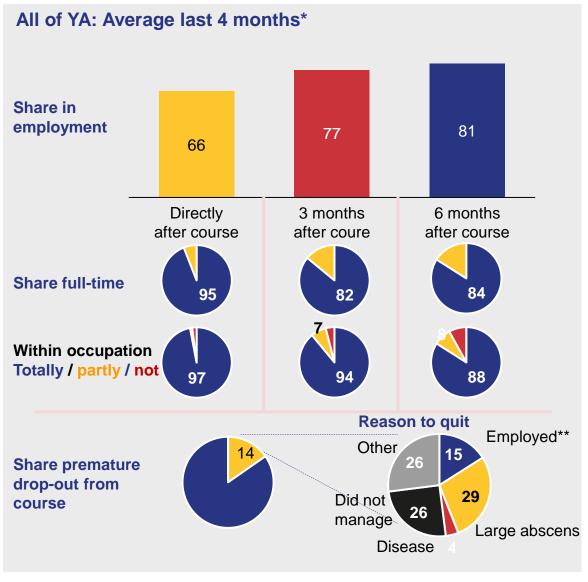
## AUB-volumes in December at the lowest level ever since "The Swedish Model" was formed for the labor market in the 1950's

- Moderate recovery in January 2020. No growth in February 2020.





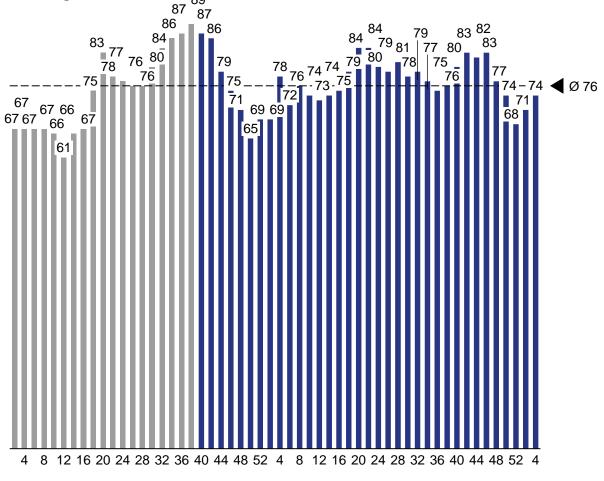
### In 2019 - 79% of participants employed three months after education



#### **Development 2018-2019**

Share in employment 3 months after end of course

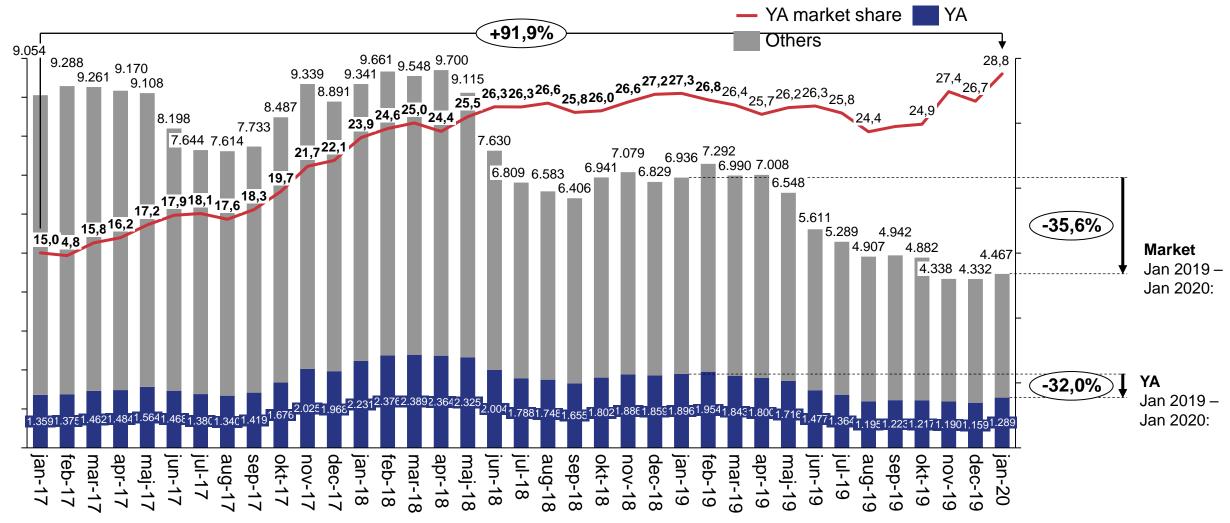




Week



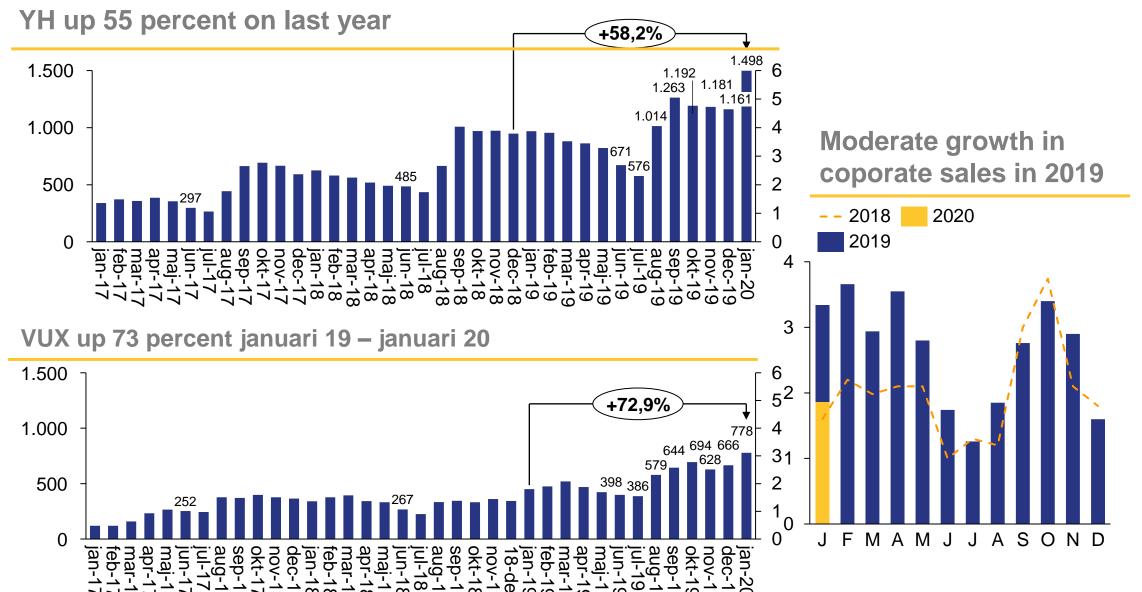
### YA's market share reached all-time high in January 2020



Source: Public Employment Service, Monthly statistics

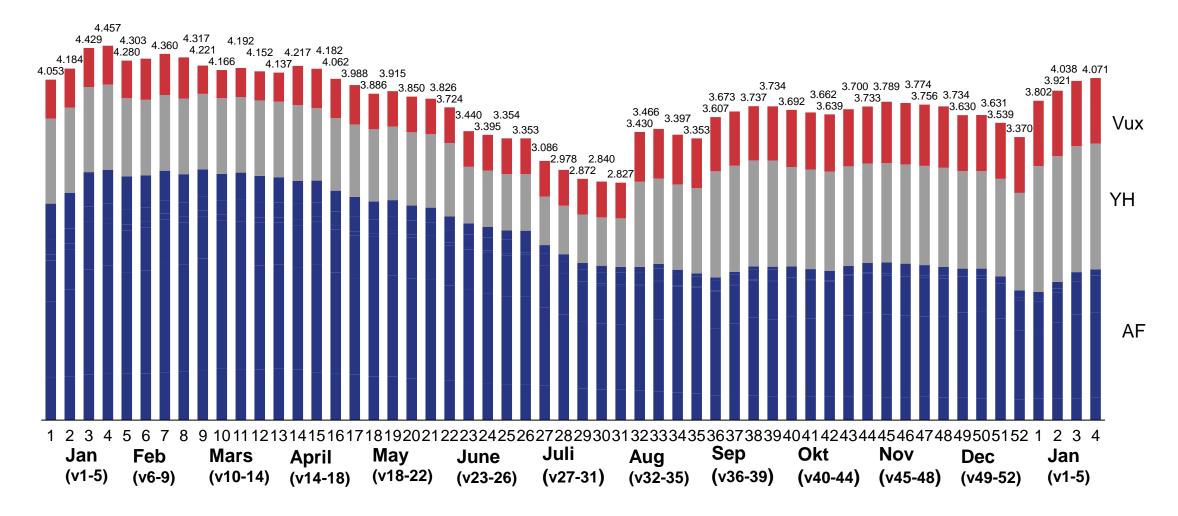


### Other customer segments develop positively





# The decrease in volumes of AUB is partly compensated by growing number of students and income from VUX and YH





### **Financial information**

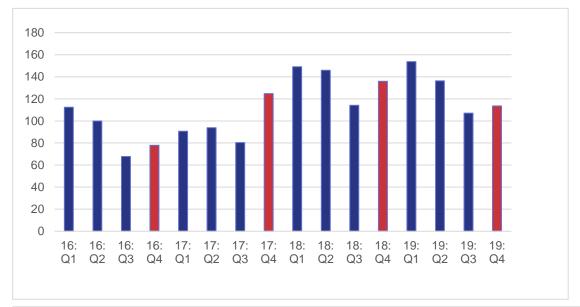
Income statement, balance sheet and cash-flow

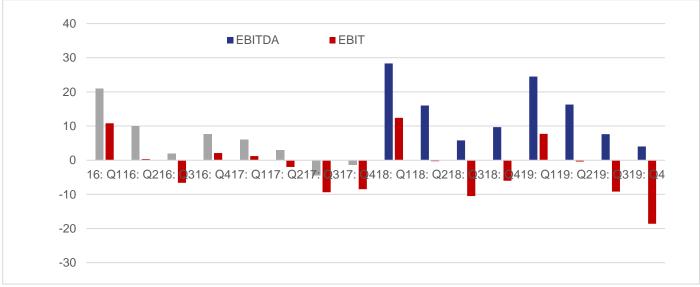


### **Income Statement**

- Revenues were 113.6 mnkr (135.9) in the quarter.
- ▶ EBITDA was -10.1 mnkr (9.7) or -8.9% (7.2%).
- EBITDA excluding exceptional items was 4.0 mnkr (16.6) or 3.5% (12.2%)
- EBIT was -32.7 mnkr (-62.9) or -28.8% (-46.3%).
- EBIT excl. exceptional items was -18.6 mnkr (-6.0) or -16.4% (-4.4%)
- ▶ EBITDA in the graph is according to:
  - IFRS16 in 2018/2019
  - IAS17 before 2018
  - Leasing cost of SEK 14 million in 2019 is treated as depreciations and interest expenses according to IFRS16
- AF investment for employment education remains on historical low lever.
- Low revenues and restructuring cost are affecting the performance during Q3/Q4.
- Cost adaptation of SEK 30 million at annual level initiated in September and completed by December 31, 2019
  - Full effect is reached by Q1 2020.

#### Q4 2019







### Balance sheet and cash flow Q4 2019

- Cash balance amounted to SEK 5.3 million (8.8) at the end of the period.
- Cash flow for the quarter amounted to SEK -1.7 (6.8).
- Cash flow from operating activities amounted to SEK -4.6 million (9.5).
- Change in working capital was SEK 3.7 million (15.4).
- Capital injection of SEK 40 million fully paid in July 2019.
- Net debt amounted to SEK 524 million (564).
  - Including leasing liability of SEK 163 million (210).
  - The reported net debt as of 2018 is restated retrospectively according to IFRS16.
- Low volumes during Q4 are was affecting liquidity at the beginning of 2020.
  - Further capital injection of SEK 10 million paid in February 2020.

#### Cashflow Q4 and year 2019

	Q4	2019
EBITDA	-10,1	29,0
Change in working capital	3,7	-17,7
Other non-cash items	6,3	4,3
Cash flow before interest and taxes	-0,1	15,5
Interest paid	-7,0	-22,9
Income tax paid	2,5	0,0
Cash flow from operating activities	-4,6	-7,4
Cash flow from investing activities	-1,3	-0,5
Cash flow from financing activities	4,2	4,5
Cash flow for the period	-1,7	-3,4

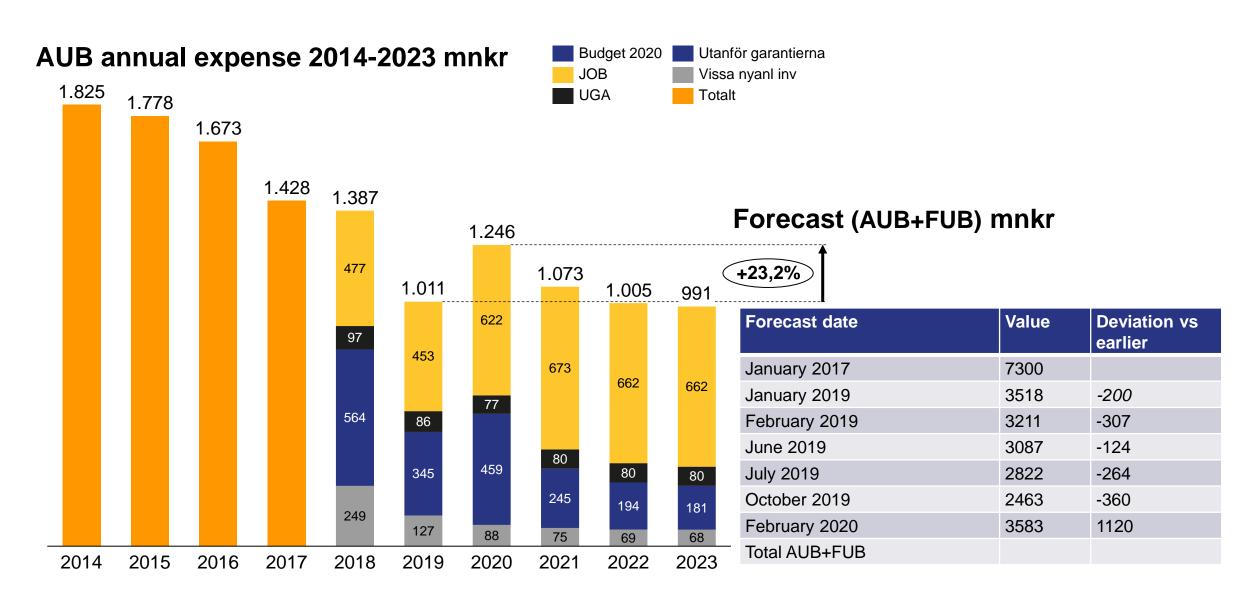


## Market

AF forecast
Privatizing employment service



### AF forecast for labour market training (AUB) in 2020 +23 % vs 2019. Unsecured after 2020.





# The purpose of KROM

### Kundval rusta och matcha

- Introduce advanced matching services to gather experience for a coming reformed system
- To suit requirements of a larger group of job-seekers
- The compensation shall mainly be performance-based
- The compensation shall be distinctly differentiated depending on the participants distance to the labor market
- To create the conditions required for cost effective services and an increase of participant



## The service in short

- The aim is for the job seeking participants to come into employment or education in the shortest possible time.
- The target group is wide and a large part of the participants have a substantial distance to the labor market
- The Swedish Public Employment Service decides whether or not a jobseeker is part of the target group for the service depending on an assessment of distance to the labor market.
- Statistical assessment support and "prepared allocations"
  - Allocation through PDM (Personal Digital Meeting)





# KROM – compensation

3 different types of compensation

#### Basic compensataion

per participant and day, by level (A/B/C)
12 months (6+6)

### Speed premium

When the service is successful before the end of the 12 month period the remainder of the basic compensation is paid out as a speed premium.

### Performance compensation

The performance compensation exists as two different tiers, at full and half compensation, and is dependent on the level of successful employment or studying.

Compensation type	Level A	Level B Model 1*	Level B Model 2*	Level C
Basic compensation per month	1210	1365	1650	1980
Performance compensation	20300	32400	25000	38000
Speed premium by 6 months	7260	8184	9900	11880
Maximum compensation per participant	34820	48768	44800	61760

### At the same time AF indicated a new market size 6 to 15 times that of AUB as AF matching is privatized 2020-2021

#### **AFs different scenarios:**

