Directors:

J. Slavitt

B. Darmon

Registered Office:

37 Broadhurst Gardens

London NW6 3QT

Registered No:

3201839 (England & Wales)

Auditors:

Levy Cohen & Co. Registered Auditors 37 Broadhurst Gardens London NW6 3QT



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<u>Financial Statements</u> <u>For The Year Ended 31 December 2018</u>

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Strategic Report

Business Model:

Check Point Software Technologies (UK) Ltd. is part of the international Check Point Software Technologies Group, a technology group specializing in the development and distribution of 1T security products.

Key actitivies

The company's business activities include pre-sales and marketing support services for the distribution of hardware and software products of the Check Point Software Technologies Group and related services. The company acts as a service provider for the Ultimate parent company. Revenues are realized exclusively with this company based on a service agreement.

Principle Risks and Uncertainties:

The principle risks and uncertainties can be categorised as follows: Reliance on Service agreement

Reliance on Service agreement

The future development of the company as a service provider is dependent on the continued existence and conditions of the existing service agreement with the Ultimate parent company.

Subsequent event

No major post balance sheet events have occurred to date.

Future developments

No substantial changes in the field of capital expenditures, financing, staffing are foreseen.

J. Slavitt Director

Approved by the Board 04 December 2019

CHECK POINT SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES (UK) LTD. Directors' Report

The Directors present the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the company during the year continue to be the provision of pre-sale and marketing services for its ultimate parent company.

Fixed assets

Changes in tangible fixed assets during the year are detailed in note 9 of the financial statements.

Dividend

Check Point Software Technologies (UK) Ltd's board of Director has declared an intrim dividend on the 14th of February 2018 to the extent of £4,618,811 to the shareholder Check Point Software Technologies (Netherlands) B.V. Subsequently the full intrim dividend was paid on the 28th of February 2018.

Check Point Software Technologies (UK) Ltd's board of Director has declared a dividend on the

13th of November 2018 to the extent of £2,968,692 to the shareholder Check Point Software Technologies (Netherlands) B.V. Subsequently the full dividend was paid on the 28th of November 2018.

Directors

The directors during the year under review were B. Darmon, J. Slavitt, None of the above have beneficial interest in the company's issued ordinary share capital.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Cenerally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material separtures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at anytime the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors confirm that:-

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- So far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information, information needed by the company's
 auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant nudit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors Levy Cohen & Co., are deemed to be re-appointed in accordance with Section 487 (2) of the Companies Act 2006.

J. Slavitt Director

Signed or

Approved by the Board 04 December 2019

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders Of

CHECK POINT SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES (UK) LTD.

We have audited the financial statements of Checkpoint Software Technologies (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise of the income statement, and the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, the statement of financial position, cashflow, statement of changes in equity for the year ended and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicablelaw and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practise), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practises Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit and its cashflow for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;

OPINION ON OTHER MATTER PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders Of

CHECK POINT SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES (UK) LTD.

OTHER INFORMATION

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to ISAs (UK) require us to report tp upi where:

- -the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation if the fiancial statements is not appropriate:or
- -the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertaintoes that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issuee

OPININ ON OTHER MATTER PRECRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006 In our opinion:

- -the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;

Ran Shahmoon (Senior statutory auditor)

37 Broadhurst Gardens, London, NW6 3QT

for and on behalf of LEVY COHEN & CO, Statutory Auditor

as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information, information needed by the company's

04 December 2019

Income Statement For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes		2018 £	2017 £
			Total	Total
Turnover	3	2	23,122,830	20,136,362
Pre-Sales and Marketing Cost			(17,732,941)	(14,328,988)
Administrative Expenses			(4,288,802)	(4,848,500)
Operating Profit	4		1,101,087	958,874
Capital Loss			-	(4,597)
Net Finance (Expense)/ Income	7		(22,409)	129,507
Profit on Ordinary Activities Before Taxation			1,078,678	1,083,784
Taxation	8		(327,302)	(179,209)
Profit for the Financial Year			£ 751,376	£ 904,575

Statement of Financial Position As At 31 December 2018

			31.12.2018	31.12.2017
	Notes	£	£	£
Fixed Assets				
Tangible Assets	9		363,216	424,871
Current Assets				¢.
Debtors	10	3,185,770		3,912,881
Cash at Bank and in Hand		931,003		6,262,163
		4,116,773		10,175,044
Creditors: Amounts falling due		, .,		
within one year	11	(3,332,026)		(3,098,027)
Net Current Assets			784,747	7,077,017
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			1,147,962	7,501,888
				,
Deferred Tax asset/(liability)	12		63,001	85,617
•		•	£1,210,963	£7,587,505
		:		
Capital and Reserve			•	
			31.12.2018	31.12.2017
		£	Ė	£
Called up Share Capital	13	2		2
Capital fund	20	-		_
Profit and Loss Account	20	1,210,961		7,587,503
From and poss Account		1,210,701		7,307,303
Shareholders' Fund		_	£1,210,963	£ 7,587,505

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements

Signed on behalf of the Board

J. Slavitt

Director

Approved by the Board 04 December 2019

Statement of comprehensive income

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit	751,376	904,575
Total comprehensive income for the year	£ 751,376	£ 904,575

Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	17	2,720,445	4,876,844
Return on Investment and Service of Finance	18	9,409	191,972
Acquisition of assets	9	(7,052)	(454,739)
Taxation	18 .	(466,459)	(339,230)
Dividend payment		(7,587,503)	
(Decrease)/Increase in Cash	19	£ (5,331,160)	£ 4,274,848

Statement of changes in Equity

	Called up	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Retained</u>	
	<u>Share</u> <u>Capital</u> £	<u>fund</u> £	<u>Earnings</u> £	<u>Total</u> £
Balance as at 1.1.2017	2	0	6,134,552	6,134,554
Profit for the year			904,575	904,575
Share based payment		548,376		548,376
Transfer to retained earnings		(548,376)	548,376	-
Balance as per 31.12.2017	2	-	7,587,503	7,587,505
Balance as at 1.1.2018	2		7,587,503	7,587,505
Profit for the year			751,376	751,376
Dividend Payment			(7,587,503)	(7,587,503)
Share based payment		459,585		459,585
Transfer to retained earnings		(459,585)	459,585	-
Balance as per 31.12.2018	2	_	1,210,961	1,210,963

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies

General Information

Check Point Software Technologies (UK) Ltd. is incorporated and domicile in the UK. The registered office address is 37 Broadhurst Gardens, London NW6 3QT.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. Theses policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

Basis of Accounting

(a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The financial statemnts are prepared in gbp which is the functional currency.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for services provided net of value at tax.

The company recognises revenue (a) services have been provided during the year (b) the amount of revenue can be relied measurable; (c) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (d) when the specific criteria relating to each of the company's sales channels have been met.

(c) Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Leasehold Improvement - 10% straight line.
Computers and software - 50% straight line.
Office Equipment - 10% straight line.

(d) Debtors

Short term debtors that includes trade and other receivables are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

(e) Creditors

Basic financial liabilities including trade and other payable, are measured at transaction price.

(f) Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method to take into account timing differences arising from the inclusion of items of expenditure in taxation computations in periods that differ from those in which they are included in the financial statements to the extent that it is probably that a liability or assets will crystallize in the future.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the period end that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences.

(g) Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date.

Non monetary items are translated into sterling at the actual rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency transactions relating to income and expenditure are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange rate differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period which they arise.

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)/.....

(g) Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Defined contribution pension plans

The company operated a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

(iii) Bonus plan

The company operates annual bonus plan for employees and expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has a legal or constructive obligation to make payment under the plan as a result of passed events and reliable estimation of the obligation can be made.

(iv) Share based payments

Where the company participates in a share-based payment arrangement established by a group company by the company takes advantage of the alternative treatment allowed under Section 26 of FRS 102. The company recognises the share-based payment expenses based on an allocation of its share of the group's total expense, calculated in proportion to the number of participating employees. The corresponding credit is recognised in retained earnings as a component of equity.

(h) Leasing Charges

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against profit as incurred.

2. Critical accounting judgement & estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the property plant and equipment, and note 1(c) for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

(ii) Share-based payments

The company's employees have been granted share options by the ultimate parent company, Checkpoint Software Technologies Ltd. The company makes use of the exemption in Section 26 of FRS 102 to account for the expense based on a reasonable allocation of the parent company's total expense. The company has calculated its allocation of the parent company's total expense based on the number of participating employees in the company compared to the number of participating employees in the group.

The company also considered an allocation based on the relative remuneration cost of the relevant employees and considered that this gave rise to no significant differences in the allocated costs.

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2018

3.	Turnover		
		2018	2017
		£	£
•			
	Overseas	23,122,830	20,136,362
		23,122,830	20,136,362
4.	Operating Profit		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	68,707	34,703
	Operating lease charges relating to land and buildings	341,374	380,579
	Auditors' remuneration	8,500	8,500
5.	Staff Cost		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Salaries and wages	14,409,337	11,338,059
	Social security cost	2,016,571	1,581,107
	Share based payments	459,585	548,376
	Redundancy payments	71,368	51,489
	Pension cost	520,413	501,613
	Medical insurance	138,541	141,759
	Other staff costs	124,307	171,502
		17,740,122	14,333,905
	The average number of employees during the year was 124	(2017: 117)	
	The average number of employees during the year was 121	(2017. 117).	
6.	Directors' Remunerations		
	No remuneration were paid to any of the directors.		
7.	Net Finance (Expense)/ Income		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Exchange rate losses	(31,818)	(62,465)
	Interest other	9,409	(1,757)
	Intercomment interest in a such		102 700

(22,409)

193,729

Intercompany interest income

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2018

8.	Taxation				
			2018	2017	
			£	£	
			*	•	
	Comment Was in		204 120	261.064	
	Current Year		304,129	361,064	
	Deferred Tax		22,616	(832)	
	Prior year tax		557	1,784	
			327,302	362,016	
9.	Tangible Fixed Assets				
				Furniture	
		Leasehold	Computer	and office	
	•	Improvement	& software	equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£
		~	~	~	~
	Cost:				
	As at 1 January 2018	177 400	16 670	260.661	454 720
		177,400	16,678	260,661	454,739
	Acquisition	155 100	7,052	-	7,052
	At 31 December 2018	177,400	23,730	260,661	461,791
	Danisations				
	Depreciation:	7.700	0.551	10.500	
	As at 1 January 2018	7,788	2,571	19,509	29,868
	Charge for the year	17,740_	9,360	41,607	68,707
	At 31 December 2018	25,528	11,931	61,116	98,575
	Net Book Value:				
	At 31 December 2018	151,872	11,799	199,545	363,216
	At 31 December 2017				
	At 31 December 2017	169,612	14,107	241,152	424,871
10.	Debtors		31.12.2018	31.12.2017	•
			£	£	
	Parent company		2,512,476	2,987,443	
		4			
	Associate companies		98,680	242,301	
	VAT		77,554	181,159	
	Prepayments and other debtors		497,060	501,978	
			3,185,770	3,912,881	•

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2018

11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	winin one year	31.12.2018 £	31.12.2017 £
	Trade creditors Associate company	189,458	313,491 62,711
	Corporation tax	77,040	238,814
	Other tax and social security costs	13,457	470,648
	Accruals and other creditors	3,052,071 3,332,026	2,012,363 3,098,027
12.	Deferred Tax Asset		
	20901100 100 11000	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
		£	£
	At 1 January	85,617	2,385
	Transferred to profit and loss account	(22,616)	83,232
	At 31 December	63,001	85,617
	The amount of deferred tax asset relates to the following timing difference	s:	
	·	31.12.2018 £	31.12.2017 £
	Excess of capital allowance over depreciation	(28,140)	(30,284)
	Share based payments	91,141	115,901
		63,001	85,617
13.	Called Up Share Capital		
		31.12.2018	31.12.2017
	And house also	£	£
	Authorized: 1,000 Ordinary shares at £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
	2 Ordinary shares at £1 each	2	2

14. Pension Costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The charge represents the contribution payable by the company to the fund amounting to £520 413 (2017 - £501 613).

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2018

15. Financial Commitments

As at 31 December 2018 the company had a commitment for operating lease rental for its office under non-cancellable operating lease agreements as follows:

•	2018	2017
	£	£
Operating lease commitments expiring within one year	427,208	427,208
Operating lease commitments expiring within 2-5 years	890,017	1,317,225
	1,317,225	1,744,433

At 31 December 2018 the company had yearly commitments of £5,174 (2017 - £5,174) under non-cancellable operating lease agreement that will expire within 1 year (2017 1 year).

16. Related Party Disclosures

Control:

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Checkpoint Software Technologies (Netherlands) B.V, a foreign company incorporated in Netherland.

The ultimate parent company is Checkpoint Software Technologies Ltd, a public company registered in Israel.

Transactions:

In accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A the company is exempt from disclosure of related party transactions with related parties that are wholly owned subsidiaries of Checkpoint Software Technologies Ltd (the ultimate parent company).

17. Reconciliation of Operating Profit to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities

	2018	2017
	£	£
Operating profit	1,101,087	958,874
Capital loss	•	(4,597)
Depreciation charges	68,707	34,703
Exchange rate losses	(31,817)	(62,465)
Share based payment	459,585	548,376
(Decrease)/Increase in debtors	727,110	3,629,837
Increase in creditors	395,772	(227,884)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	2,720,445	4,876,844
18. Gross Cash Flows		
• ,	2018	2017
	£	£
Return on Investment and Services of Finance		
Interest received	9,409	197,403
Interest paid	•	(5,431)
	9,409	191,972
_ : ',		
Taxation		
Net Corporation Tax paid	466,459	339,230
	466,459	339,230

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2018

19. Analysis of Changes in Cash during the Year

	<u>At 1.1.2018</u>	<u>Movement</u>	<u>At 31.12.2018</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Cash at bank and in hand	6,262,163	(5,331,160)	931,003
	<u>At 1.1.2017</u>	<u>Movement</u>	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Cash at bank and in hand	1,987,315	4,274,848	6,262,163

20. Share-base payments

The ultimate parent company set up a Restricted Stocks Units (RSUs) scheme in 2006 and has issued stock awards to certain directors and employees. These awards generally vest over a period of four years from the date of grant (25% each year). There are no cash settlement alternatives under this plan.

The fair value of the RSUs is based on the market value of the underlying shares at the date of grant.

The credit recognised for equity settlement share-base payments in respect of employee services received during the year ended 31 December 2018 is an increase of £459,585 (2017-increase of £548,376) relating to share based payments for 2018 and 2017.

Exercise Price per year. The weighted average price of RSU's granted during the year was £80.54 \$99.22 (2017: £57.13 (\$103.79)).

t a	2018 No of Shares	2018 WEAP £	2018 WEAP §	2017 No of Shares	2017 WEAP <u>£</u>	2017 WEAP \$
As at 1 January	25,569	62.82	90.43	28,422	58.61	79.19
Granted during the year	17,996	74.33	99.22	12,205	80.54	103.79
Vested during the year	(7,976)	75.27	100.47	(8,477)	82.23	105.96
Forfeited during the year	(10,301)	78.54	104.84	(6,581)	66.72	85.98
As at 31 December	25,288	80.60	102.65	25,569	65.82	90.43

If an individual leaves the Company the RSUs lapse. During the year to December 2018, 20 employees left the Company (during 2017, 23 employees left the company).