Registered number: 566947

SPLUNK IRELAND LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 JULY 2025

SPLUNK IRELAND LIMITED

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SPLUNK IRELAND LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A Smith (USA) C Sullivan (appointed 1 February 2025)
Company secretary	Bradwell Limited
Registered number	566947
Registered office	Cisco Oranmore Business Park Oranmore Galway Ireland H91 V5Y9
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm One Spencer Dock North Wall Quay Dublin 1
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 1 Grand Canal Square Grand Canal Harbour Dublin 2
Solicitors	Law Debenture (Ireland) Limited 38/39 Fitzwilliam Square West Dublin 2 Ireland D02 NX53

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 JULY 2025

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Splunk Ireland Limited (the “Company”) for the 18 month financial period from 1 February 2024 to 31 July 2025. The comparative period is the financial year ended 31 January 2024.

Principal activity

Splunk Ireland Limited's (the "Company") principal activity is the provision of marketing services, sales representation, post-sales support and technical support to Splunk Services UK Limited ("Splunk UK"). The entity does not perform any sales to the end users. Its entire revenue is derived from services provided to Splunk UK and is calculated based on a cost plus margin method (excluding notional share-based payment charge, foreign exchanges gains and losses and income taxes).

Directors of the Company

The directors who served during the financial period as set out below. Unless indicated otherwise, they served for the entire financial period:

D Sanfey (resigned 1 February 2025)
B Stanley (USA) (resigned 1 February 2025)
A Smith (USA)
C Sullivan (appointed 1 February 2025)

Company secretary

The company secretaries who served during the financial period :

Law Debenture (Ireland) Limited (resigned 1 February 2025)
Bradwell Limited (appointed 1 February 2025)

Future developments

During the financial period, the Company relocated its registered office to Cisco, Oranmore Business Park, Oranmore, Galway, Ireland, H91 V5Y9 and changed its financial year end from 31 January 2024 to 31 July 2025.

There are no other planned future developments for the Company. It is expected that it will operate under the same model.

Results and dividends

The results of the period's trading, the financial position of the Company and the transfer to reserves are shown in the annexed financial statements.

The loss for the financial period, after taxation, amounted to US$326,812 (2024 - US$765,341).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2024 - US$Nil).

Going concern

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty over:

- the level of demand for the Company’s services; and

- the availability of bank finance for the foreseeable future.

Going concern (continued)

The Company’s forecasts and projections, after taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

In addition, the directors have received a letter of support from Cisco Systems, Inc. confirming its support of the Company for a period of at lease 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to keeping of accounting records are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The Company's accounting records are maintained at the Company's registered office at Cisco, Oranmore Business Park, Oranmore, Galway, Ireland, H91 V5Y9.

Post-balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events that require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The directors have taken steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the Company's statutory auditors are unaware.

Directors' and secretary's interests

In accordance with section 260(f) of the Companies Act 2014, the directors and secretaries who held office at the beginning and end of the financial period held no disclosable interests in shares of the Company or any other group companies.

Political donations

The Electoral Act 1997, as amended by the Electoral (Amendment) (Political Funding) Act 2012, requires companies to disclose political donations made during the financial period. The directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that no such donations have been made by the Company during the financial period under review.

Research and development activities

The Company did not engage in any research and development during the current financial period and previous financial year.

Branches outside the state

There are no branches of the Company outside the State.

Statutory auditors

The statutory auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, are willing to accept re-appointment in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 JULY 2025

This report was approved by the Board on 12 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:
Aaron Smith
8B49D978F4F341C...

A Smith (USA)
Director

Signed by:
Colette Sullivan
037BEFCBAFF0435...

C Sullivan
Director

SPLUNK IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 JULY 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the Company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including, Section 1A Small Entities of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and Irish Law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the Company;
- enable, at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors 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.

Approved by the Board on 12 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by: Aaron Smith 8B49D978F4F341C...	Signed by: Colette Sullivan 037BEFCBAFF0435...
A Smith (USA)	C Sullivan
Director	Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Splunk Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Splunk Ireland Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 July 2025 and of its loss for the period from 1 February 2024 to 31 July 2025;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2025;
- the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' 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 remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the period ended 31 July 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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, the directors are 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 unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can 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 users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 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.

Other required reporting

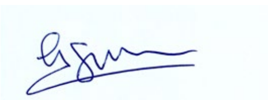
Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Gerard Moran
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin
12 March 2026

SPLUNK IRELAND LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 JULY 2025

	Note	1 February 2024 to 31 July 2025 US$	1 February 2023 to 31 January 2024 US$
Turnover		4,588,840	3,221,953
Cost of sales		(4,190,430)	(3,128,110)
Gross profit		398,410	93,843
Administrative expenses		(607,500)	(862,127)
Other operating (expense)/income		(72,850)	15,218
Operating loss		(281,940)	(753,066)
Loss before taxation		(281,940)	(753,066)
Taxation	5	(44,872)	(12,275)
Loss for the financial period		(326,812)	(765,341)

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SPLUNK IRELAND LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 JULY 2025

	1 February 2024 to 31 July 2025 US$	1 February 2023 to 31 January 2024 US$
Loss for the financial period	(326,812)	(765,341)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial period	(326,812)	(765,341)

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SPLUNK IRELAND LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2025

	Note	31 July 2025 US$	31 January 2024 US$
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	2,172,375	1,060,520
Cash at bank and in hand		342,411	275,569
		2,514,786	1,336,089
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,960,291)	(1,062,282)
Net assets		554,495	273,807
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		1	1
Other reserves	8	3,426,394	3,311,517
Capital contribution	8	492,623	-
Profit and loss account	8	(3,364,523)	(3,037,711)
Shareholders' equity		554,495	273,807

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime as permitted by section 280C of the Companies Act 2024.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 12 March 2026.

Signed by:
Aaron Smith
8B49D978F4F341C...
A Smith (USA)
Director

Signed by:
Colette Sullivan
037BEFCBAFF0435...
C Sullivan
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 JULY 2025

	Called up share capital presented as equity	Other reserves	Capital contribution	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
At 1 February 2024	1	3,311,517	-	(3,037,711)	273,807
Comprehensive income for the period					
Loss for the financial period	-	-	-	(326,812)	(326,812)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial period	-	-	-	(326,812)	(326,812)
Share-based compensation (Note 8)	-	607,500	-	-	607,500
Conversion of equity-settled employee benefits reserve to capital contribution (Note 8)	-	(492,623)	492,623	-	-
At 31 July 2025	1	3,426,394	492,623	(3,364,523)	554,495

	Called up share capital presented as equity	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	US$	US$	US$	US$
At 1 February 2023	1	2,449,389	(2,272,370)	177,020
Comprehensive expense for the year				
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(765,341)	(765,341)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	-	(765,341)	(765,341)
Share-based compensation (Note 8)	-	862,128	-	862,128
At 31 January 2024	1	3,311,517	(3,037,711)	273,807

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Splunk Ireland Limited continued its principal activity in the provision of marketing services, sales representation, post-sales support and technical support to Splunk Services UK Limited ("Splunk UK") under a cost-plus arrangement.

Splunk Ireland Limited is incorporated under registration number 566947, as a company limited by shares in the Republic of Ireland. On 1 February 2025, the Company changed the address of its registered office to Cisco, Oranmore Business Park, Oranmore, Galway, Ireland, H91 V5Y9.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SignalFx LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Prior to 16 September 2024, the Company's immediate parent company was Splunk Services LLC, US, a company incorporated in the United States of America. Since 16 September 2024, the ultimate parent company is Cisco Systems, Inc., also incorporated in the United States of America.

Copies of the group financial statements of Cisco Systems, Inc. are available at 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808-1674, United States of America.

The Company's presentation currency is the US Dollar denominated by the symbol 'US$' and unless otherwise stated, are rounded to the nearest (US$).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Disclosure of long or short period

The financial statements are for the 18-month period from 1 February 2024 to 31 July 2025. The comparative financial period is the 12 month period from 1 February 2023 to 31 January 2024.

2.3 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements comply with the small companies regime as set out in Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and in section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

2.4 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. FRS 102 Section 1A requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

2.5 Going concern

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty over:

- the level of demand for the Company’s products; and
- the availability of bank finance for the foreseeable future.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Going concern (continued)

The Company's forecasts and projections, after taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

In addition, the directors have received a letter of support from Cisco Systems, Inc. confirming its support of the Company for the next 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements.

2.6 Turnover

Turnover is comprised of an intercompany service fee received from Splunk UK for the provision of marketing services, pre-sales support, professional services and post-sales support in relation to Splunk UK's direct and indirect sale and license of Splunk Inc. products and services in the Republic of Ireland.

Intercompany service fees are recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

2.7 Foreign currency

The Company's functional currency is the Euro (€). The financial statements have been presented in US Dollar and denominated by the symbol "US$".

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the presentation currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each financial period, foreign currency monetary items are translated to US Dollar using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial period of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents and borrowings are presented in the profit and loss account within other operating income and expenses as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within other operating income and expense.

2.8 Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including short-term employee benefits, such as annual bonus arrangements and paid holiday arrangements and post-employment benefits (in the form of defined benefit or defined contribution pension plans).

(i) Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial period in which employees render the related service. The Company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Post-employment benefits
The Company operates a defined contribution plan for certain employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds. The contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when employees render related services. Amounts not paid are included in accruals in the balance sheet.

(iii) Share-based payments
Splunk Inc., the Company's previous ultimate parent entity prior to the acquisition of Cisco Systems, Inc. and merger with Spirit Merger Corp., operates a share-based compensation plan for employees of Splunk Inc. and its subsidiaries. Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") were granted by the Company’s ultimate parent entity to key management and employees under the Splunk Equity Incentive Plan.

Splunk Inc. operates an Employee Stock Purchase Plan under Splunk's 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended (the "ESPP"), that allows eligible employees to purchase shares of the Parent Company common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation, at not less than 85% of the fair value as defined in the ESPP, subject to any plan limitations. The ESPP provides for consecutive 24-month offering periods, starting on the first trading day on or after June 15 and December 15 of each period.

(iii) Share-based payments (continued)
The active share option plan also allows for the grant of restricted stock awards to employees. RSUs are vested and settled in the Parent Company shares over a 4 year period from the date of grant.

These equity settled share-based compensation costs were recognised in employee benefits expense (administrative expense), together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). From the acquisition and merger date of 18 March 2024, the share-based compensation plan was modified to a cash settled share-based compensation. Under the revised arrangement, cash grants are paid directly by Splunk Inc..

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the profit and loss account for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because service conditions have not been met. When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through the profit and loss account.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tax

Income tax expense for the financial period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity based on the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax
Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial period or past financial periods. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial period.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in financial periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial period with certain exceptions. Deferred tax assets arising on unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2.11 Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

2.14 Amounts owed by group undertakings

Amounts owed by group undertakings are amounts due from group companies for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Amounts owed by related parties are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

2.15 Amounts owed to group undertakings

Amounts owed to group undertakings are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from other group companies. Amounts owed to group undertakings are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Amounts owed to group undertakings are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, amounts and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction.

Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Accordingly, a financial instrument is treated as equity if:

(i) there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or liabilities on terms that may be unfavourable; and
(ii) the instrument is a non-derivative that contains no contractual obligations to deliver a variable number of shares or is a derivative that will be settled only by the Company exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other assets for a fixed number of the equity instruments.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification of shares as debt or equity
When shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability is presented as a liability, measured initially at fair value net of transaction costs and thereafter at amortised cost until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as an interest expense in the profit and loss account. The initial fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent liability without a conversion feature. The remainder of the proceeds on issue is allocated to the equity component and included in shareholders' equity, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the equity component is not re-measured in subsequent periods. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are first recognised.

2.17 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future.

The directors have not considered any critical judgements being made in the application of the Company's accounting policies and have not identified key sources of estimation uncertainty that will lead to a significant risk causing a material misstatement to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities during the financial period.

3. Employee information

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the financial period was 5 (2024 - 10).

4. Directors' remuneration

	2025 US$	2024 US$
Emoluments	22,684	22,134
Contributions to retirement benefit schemes	-	-
Benefit-in-kind	-	-
	22,684	22,134

Prior to 1 February 2025, the Company had 1 (2024 - 1) non-executive director whose fee is subject to a director's services agreement. The fees were US$22,684 per annum (2024 - US$22,134).

5. Taxation

	2025 US$	2024 US$
Corporation tax		
Current tax on loss for the year	44,872	12,275
Taxation	44,872	12,275

Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year

The tax assessed for the period/year is higher than (2024 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2024 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 US$	2024 US$
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(281,940)	(753,066)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2024 - 12.5%)	(35,243)	(94,133)
Effects of:		
Expense not deductible	80,115	106,408
Total tax charge for the period/year	44,872	12,275

6. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 July 2025 US$	31 January 2024 US$
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,683,517	1,024,530
VAT	488,798	3,901
Other debtors	-	28,520
Amounts recoverable on long-term contracts	60	-
Corporation tax	-	3,569
	2,172,375	1,060,520

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 July 2025 US$	31 January 2024 US$
Trade creditors	757	28,038
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,884,985	429,174
Corporation tax	8,583	-
Payroll taxes and social insurance	3,190	107,274
Accruals	62,776	497,796
	1,960,291	1,062,282

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Creditors for taxes and social insurance are payable in the time frame set down in the relevant legislation.

8. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends paid.

Other reserves

Splunk Inc., the Company's previous ultimate parent entity prior to the acquisition of Cisco Systems, Inc. and merger with Spirit Merger Corp., operates a share-based compensation plan for employees of Splunk Inc. and its subsidiaries (“Splunk Group”). Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") were granted by the Company’s ultimate parent entity to key management and employees under the Splunk Equity Incentive Plan.

Splunk's 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"), as amended, allows eligible employees to purchase shares of the Parent Company common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation, at not less than 85% of the fair value as defined in the ESPP, subject to any plan limitations. The ESPP provides for consecutive 24-month offering periods, starting on the first trading day on or after June 15 and December 15 of each period.

On 18 March 2024, the acquisition date, the Group's share-based compensation plan was modified from equity-settled to cash-settled. Under the revised arrangement, cash grants are paid directly by Splunk Inc..

Share-based compensation recorded in administrative expenses and other reserves in 2025 amounted to US$607,500 (2024 - US$862,128).

Capital contribution

On 18 March 2024, the acquisition date, the Group's share-based compensation plan was modified from equity-settled to cash-settled. Under the revised arrangement, cash grants are paid directly by Splunk Inc., the parent company, and there is no intention for these amounts to be reimbursed by the Company. As a result, the balance held in the Equity-Settled Employee Benefits Reserve amounting to US$492,623 has been reclassified as financial liability payable to Splunk Inc. On 17th March 2024, Splunk Inc. shareholder waived off this financial liability amounting to US$492,623, and consequently the same was converted to capital contribution.

9. Related party transactions

The Company has availed the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 1AD.51 for wholly-owned subsidiary undertakings whose voting rights are controlled within the group, from the requirements to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

See Note 4 for disclosure of directors' remuneration.

10. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

On 16 September 2024, Splunk Services LLC, a limited liability company incorporated in the United States of America and the Company's immediate parent undertaking, merged with and into SignalFx LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. SignalFx LLC is the successor company of the merger and is now the immediate parent undertaking of the Company following the merger. The ultimate parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up, and of which the Company is a member, is Cisco Systems, Inc., a company incorporated and operating in the United States of America. Copies of the Cisco group financial statements can be obtained from 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808-1674, USA.

11. Post-balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events that require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

12. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 12 March 2026 and were signed on its behalf on that date.