Company registration number 03138036 (England and Wales)
DIGI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	2022		2	2021		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	5		4,711		11,090	
Current assets						
Debtors	6	1,831,430		1,659,583		
Cash at bank and in hand		36,299		49,184		
		1,867,729		1,708,767		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(177,587)		(108,874)		
Net current assets			1,690,142		1,599,893	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,694,853		1,610,983	
Provisions for liabilities			(1,021)		(1,021)	
Net assets			1,693,832		1,609,962	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		500,000		500,000	
Profit and loss reserves			1,193,832		1,109,962	
Total equity			1,693,832		1,609,962	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 February 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

C Kohls

Director

Company Registration No. 03138036

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Digi International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, Chancery House, St Nicholas Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 1JB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and was amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which was seven years.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer equipment

33.3% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.7 Cash and eash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The key assumption used by management is that IT equipment included in tangible fixed assets has an estimated useful life of three years. This assumption is based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from estimates.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

			2022	2021
			Number	Number
	Total		9	8
4	Intangible fixed assets			
		Goodwill	Research & development	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	10,813,853	522,390	11,336,243
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	10,813,853	522,390	11,336,243
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2022	-	-	-
	At 30 September 2021	-	-	-

The goodwill relates to the investment in the acquisition of Sarian Systems Limited, which was incorporated into the results of the company from 1st October 2009. The goodwill has been fully written off in an earlier year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

5	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and
			machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 October 2021		22,832
	Additions		360
	Disposals		(1,774)
	At 30 September 2022		21,418
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 October 2021		11,742
	Depreciation charged in the year		5,261
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(296)
	At 30 September 2022		16,707
	Corrying amount		
	At 30 September 2022		4,711
	At 30 September 2021		11,090
6	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,826,612	1,652,907
	Other debtors	4,818	6,676
		1,831,430	1,659,583
			
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	3,817	2,106
	Corporation tax	7,736	7,099
	Other taxation and social security	26,502	-
	Other creditors	139,532	99,669
		177,587	108,874

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

8	Called up share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Andrew Seton
Statutory Auditor: Clarkson Hyde LLP

10 Parent company

The parent undertaking is Digi International Inc, a company registered in the USA. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of the parent undertaking may be obtained from 9350 Excelsior Blvd, Suite 700, Hopkins, Minnesota 55343, USA.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.