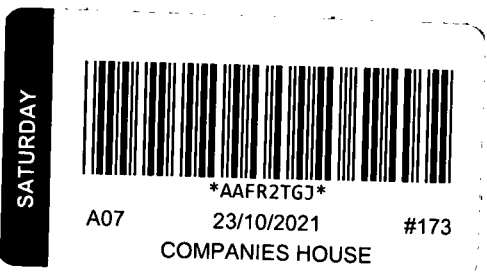


Company Registration No. 04625566 (England and Wales)

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JANUARY 2021



AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

A Gass
M Preda
S Philp

Company number

04625566

Registered office

Redwood 2 Crockford Lane
Chineham Business Park
Chineham
Basingstoke
Hampshire
RG24 8WQ

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Grosvenor House
Grosvenor Square
Southampton
Hampshire
SO15 2BE

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

The directors present the Strategic Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021.

Review of the business

The entity is effectively a supply chain management company to other European subsidiaries of Tech Data Corporation and as a result it recharges its costs plus a mark up to other group entities. The company obtained a new contract with an existing vendor which resulted in a increase in external revenue, however this increase has been eclipsed by the decrease in internal revenue. The new contract is on a gross basis and is not fulfillment sales.

On 30 June 2020, funds managed by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, Inc completed the acquisition of Tech Data Corporation, which was the company's ultimate parent until then, resulting in a change from public to private ownership. On 1 September 2021, Tech Data Corporation merged with SYNEX Corporation with the combined entity being called TD SYNEX and the group being publicly owned. The company continues to pursue the strategic policy set by the board of directors.

The company's key financial indicators during the year can be summarised as follows:

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000	Change %
Revenue	1,660,849	1,716,706	-3%
Operating profit	15,842	15,586	-2%
Profit after tax	11,705	10,451	12%
Total equity	62,537	50,832	23%

Operations have remained relatively the same for 2020 and 2021 and thus no significant change in revenue and operating profit. The profit after tax has increased mainly due to less intercompany interest expense in the current year. The increase in equity is as a result of the current year profit.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks that include liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, competitive risk and pricing risk. Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The financial and non-financial risks are monitored at a corporate level. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department. Principal risks and uncertainties are further explained below:

COVID-19

Towards the end of 2019, there was an outbreak of the COVID-19 virus which the World Health Organisation officially labelled a pandemic on 11 March 2020. The technology sector was impacted with a downturn within the servers and data centre divisions of the business. Despite this impact, the technology sector has also seen robust performance and growth in online retail markets, hardware and software supporting people working from home.

The company reacted quickly to the pandemic implementing business continuity plans to move the majority of the work force to a work from home environment. The company was also quick to react to product shortages and challenges within supply chain to maintain a strong and diversified product holding to meet the demand of its customers. The company has also worked with its largest vendors to ensure it mitigates the pandemic effects on its stock holdings.

Due to this the company has been able to maintain strong revenues.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Cash flow and liquidity risk

The company has access to the cash required for normal operations by being part of the global cash-pooling arrangement. The company uses its cash flows to settle amounts due to suppliers within agreed terms in order to secure rebates and discounts available to it and also to ensure that it maintains an appropriate inventory holding to meet demand. The directors consider that the cash flow risk is at an acceptable level, and risks are mitigated through use of the group cash pool balances.

Foreign currency risk

The company has transactional currency exposures which arise from sales and purchases in currencies other than its functional currency. Potential exposures to foreign currency exchange rate movements are monitored on a regular basis and are hedged accordingly.

Credit risk

There is a risk of financial loss to the company arising from the failure of the company's non-group customers to meet their financial obligations for the products and services provided by the company.

The company manages this situation through an appropriate insurance policy and credit control procedures; management are of the view that the credit risk is at an acceptable level.

Competitive and pricing risk

The IT distribution industry continues to be an area of significant competition. Working closely with our suppliers and customers is critical to maintain growth and profitability, by managing inventory levels and offering value added service to our customers both within and outside the group.

Legislative risk

Compliance with trade, anti-corruption and anti-bribery legislation affecting the company such as import and export regulations and the UK Bribery Act, are of paramount importance to the company and its wider group. To ensure that changes in legislation are understood and implemented efficiently the company and its wider group employ a number of experts internally to ensure full compliance.

Section 172 (1) statement

Businesses operate in an environment where there are various parties involved, without a good understanding of who the stakeholders are and what their needs are, businesses may fail to deliver sustainable value to shareholders and other stakeholders. The directors engage some of their stakeholders through Tech Data Limited, a fellow subsidiary within the group.

The directors of the company and also those of its fellow subsidiaries ("the Entities") understand and comply with their duties to promote the success of the Entities in accordance with section 172 of the Companies Act 2006. In doing so the directors recognise that the success of the Entities depends on strong and positive relationships with key stakeholders including employees, customers, suppliers, the government, and shareholders as well as the long-term impacts of any decision and the impact of the entities on the community and the environment.

In order to engage with key stakeholders, the directors regularly attend meetings and events with customers, suppliers, employees and the company shareholder. Tech Data Limited's (a fellow subsidiary) customer event "TD Live" provided an opportunity for directors to understand the concerns, operations and opportunities of the Entities customers and the "Vendor Summit" enabled the directors to present the plans for the entities to their suppliers as well as engage with many of them on a one-to-one basis to understand their needs from the company.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

Stakeholder information and company performance data is also evaluated through regular Senior Leadership Team meetings which all the directors attend alongside the key senior leaders of the entities to evaluate any issues that may impact these stakeholders and performance data.

The Entities place considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued its previous practice of keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on various factors affecting the performance of the Entities. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings as well as employee satisfaction surveys. Employee representatives are consulted on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

The Entities support local communities both directly and through its employees. Tech Data Limited also has a Charity Committee who select a charity of the year nominated by employees. It then matches money raised through various activities for the nominated charity. In addition, monthly fund raising activities for both local and national charities nominated by employees are held. Again, the Tech Data Limited matches money raised by employees. Employees are also offered an annual opportunity to participate in a community volunteering day.

The Entities are committed to protecting our environment and the impact of our business operations on the environment. The Entities regularly monitors energy and water usage to see if there are improvements that can be made across our sites to reduce our usage of such resources. In addition, the Entities operate recycling schemes at all sites and splits its recycling from its general waste. The Entities require that any waste that cannot be recycled does not go to landfill. Packaging of the products which the Entities distributes is kept to minimum to avoid unnecessary waste and weight and the Entities is part of the required Battery and WEEE compliance schemes.

Although the Entities do not operate in a heavily regulated industry, from time to time they still liaises actively with all relevant regulators such as Companies House, HMRC, the Information Commissioner's Office and the Environment Agency. The Entities approach is always to fully engage and work with such regulators to ensure it operates in a compliant manner in accordance with company's Code of Conduct.

The directors remained committed to their duties even during the COVID-19 pandemic with initiatives such Tech Data Volunteers where staff are encouraged to volunteer within their communities.

These actions assist the Directors in understanding the impact of their decisions on key stakeholders and in performing their duties under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

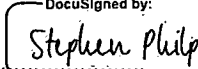
Future developments

Trading conditions to date remain challenging, however, we believe that our robust business model, strong vendor relationships and the support of Tech Data Corporation, place the company in a relatively strong position within its market.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon reporting

The directors have considered the new Streamlined Energy and Carbon reporting requirements and have concluded the company has nothing to report. This is because the company has no open offices in the UK, does not have any vehicles or any other equipment or machinery that emit greenhouse gases.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

487700528853448...
S Philp
Director

Date: Oct 18, 2021
Date:

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the distribution of network computing products.

Dividends

No ordinary dividends were paid (2020: \$nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A Gass

M Preda

H Tuffnail

S Philp

(Resigned 31 August 2021)

(Appointed 31 August 2021)

Post reporting date events

On 1 September 2021, after all regulatory approvals had been received, Tech Data Corporation merged with SYNEX Corporation with the combined entity being called TD SYNEX. The merger is considered a non-adjusting event and has no financial impact on the figures reported in these financial statements.

As part of the restructuring the company's immediate parent was changed on 10 September 2021 from Azlan Limited to another related company, ManeBoard Limited. This does not have an impact on these financial statements.

The directors do not consider that there are any further post reporting date events.

Auditor

The auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of financial risk management policies, statement of engagement with other stakeholders, Streamlined Energy and Carbon reporting disclosures and future developments.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

Going concern

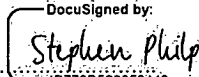
As mentioned under the principal risks and uncertainties above, COVID-19 has not had a significant impact on the company in order to affect its going concern. The company has access to adequate cash resources within the group through a central treasury function. The company's results for the year show the business recorded profit of \$11.7m and a net current asset and net asset position of \$62.5m. As mentioned in the COVID-19 disclosure, the technology sector has remained robust during the pandemic and thus the group's forecasts remain optimistic. Refer to COVID-19 disclosure for steps the company has taken to mitigate the impact of the pandemic.

Furthermore, Tech Data Corporation confirmed that it will provide financial support for up until at least 31 October 2022, the going concern assessment period. The directors have obtained confirmation from Tech Data Corporation that the parent company and any of the fellow subsidiaries to which it has inter-company payables will not call those payables in the going concern period if the company is unable to settle these balances. The directors have also obtained confirmation from Tech Data Corporation that there are no plans to fundamentally change the principal activity of the company. The directors have considered the likelihood of downside scenarios which would impact Tech Data Corporation's ability to support its subsidiaries and consider this to be remote. The directors are satisfied the parent company has the ability to provide support as they have assessed the financial position of the parent and consider it strong enough to provide support.

Subsequent to the Tech Data Corporation and SYNEX Corporation merger, management have obtained confirmation that under the new group structure the parent support letter provided by Tech Data Corporation is still valid.

The directors therefore consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

S Philp 4B770D528853448...

Director

Date: Oct 18, 2021

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101: Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). 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 or 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Azlan Logistics Limited for the year ended 31 January 2021 which comprise income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 22, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Performing a walkthrough of the entity's financial statement close process to confirm our understanding of management's going concern assessment process and engaging with management early to ensure all key risk factors we identified were considered in their assessment.
- Obtaining management's going concern assessment including cash flow forecasts for the period up to 31 October 2022, (hereinafter referred to as 'going concern assessment period') noting that the Company has recorded a profit of \$11.7 million and has a net asset position of \$62.5 million as of the year end.
- Management going concern assessment includes reviewing the confirmation provided by Tech Data Corporation (hereinafter referred to as 'Tech Data') stating that it will provide financial support for a period up until at least 31 October 2022 and also confirming that the parent company or the fellow subsidiaries will not call intercompany payables during the going concern assessment period if the Company is unable to settle these balances. Given that there are significant intercompany arrangements, Management has also obtained a confirmation from Tech Data that there are no plans to fundamentally change the principal activity of the Company, which would impact the status as a going concern.
- We assessed the ability of Tech Data to provide ongoing support to the company by reviewing the group's latest financial results and forecasts for the going concern assessment period and reviewing the liquidity position. Further, we reviewed confirmation obtained by the management to the effect that the parent support letter provided by Tech Data Corporation is still valid under the new group structure.
- Reviewing the going concern disclosures included in the Directors report and financial statements in order to assess that the disclosures were appropriate and in conformity with the reporting standards.

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 up until 31 October 2022.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the directors' and strategic report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- 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; and
- 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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those related to the reporting framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management, those charged with governance, internal counsel and the company secretary. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes, and any correspondence received from regulatory bodies.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of the management and those charged with governance and Internal counsel. We also reviewed the board minutes to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override. Our procedures involved testing journals identified by specific risk criteria. Where this risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address the identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud and error. In addition to this we tested specific transactions to source documentation or independent confirmation, ensuring appropriate authorisation of the transactions.
- Where the risk was considered to be higher, including areas impacting key performance indicators or management remuneration, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk or other risk of material misstatement. These procedures included those on revenue recognition, rebates, as well as testing manual journals; and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud and error.
- We addressed the risk of improper revenue recognition by testing transactions recorded before and after the year end on a sample basis by vouching to evidence that the performance obligations are satisfied, and revenue has been recorded in the correct period. We also utilised data analytics tools to analyse a full population of sales-related journal entry data to track sales from revenue through to accounts receivable through to cash collection. We used this analysis to validate the appropriateness of transaction flows and tested a sample of transactions to determine if the journals accurately reflected the substance of transactions recorded.
- We addressed the risk of misstatement of rebate income by confirming a sample of rebates due from suppliers to third party source documentation. We also tested a sample of rebate transactions recorded to the Income statement through the year and obtained underlying support to consider whether the transactions have been recorded in the correct period and if they have been classified appropriately against cost of goods sold.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

James Harris (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Southampton

Date: 20 October 2021

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Revenue	3	1,660,849	1,716,706
Cost of sales		(1,638,786)	(1,688,674)
Gross profit		22,063	28,032
Administrative expenses		(6,221)	(12,446)
Operating profit	6	15,842	15,586
Investment income	7	78	168
Finance costs	8	(333)	(2,208)
Profit before taxation		15,587	13,546
Tax on profit	9	(3,882)	(3,095)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		11,705	10,451

All of the results above are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 14 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company Registration No. 04625566

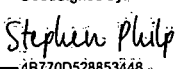
AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	13	-
Property, plant and equipment	11	4	6
		<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	12	216,267	283,641
Other financial assets	13	420	781
Trade and other receivables	14	443,768	282,255
Deferred tax asset	17	69	51
		<u>660,524</u>	<u>566,728</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	(570,871)	(497,577)
Taxation and social security		(26,879)	(18,079)
Other financial liabilities	16	(254)	(246)
		<u>(598,004)</u>	<u>(515,902)</u>
Net current assets		<u>62,520</u>	<u>50,826</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>62,537</u>	<u>50,832</u>
Net assets		<u>62,537</u>	<u>50,832</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	19	19,827	19,827
Profit and loss account	20	42,710	31,005
Total equity		<u>62,537</u>	<u>50,832</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 October 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 S Philp
 Director

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 February 2019	19,827	20,554	40,381
Year ended 31 January 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,451	10,451
Balance at 31 January 2020	19,827	31,005	50,832
Year ended 31 January 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	11,705	11,705
Balance at 31 January 2021	19,827	42,710	62,537

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Azlan Logistics Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Redwood 2 Crockford Lane, Chineham Business Park, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 8WQ.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \$1,000, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 16, 38A to 38D, 39, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- revenue disclosures, including:-
 - Disaggregated and total revenue from contracts with customers; [FRS 101.8(eA), IFRS 15.113(a), 114 & 115]
 - Explanation of significant changes in contract assets and liabilities; [FRS 101.8(eA), IFRS 15.118]
 - Description of when performance obligations are satisfied, significant payment terms, and the nature of goods and services to be transferred; [FRS 101.8(eA), IFRS 15.119(a)to(c)]
 - Aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations and when revenue is expected to be recognised; [FRS 101.8(eA), IFRS 15.120-122]
 - Significant judgements in determining the amount and timing of revenue recognition and the amount of capitalised costs to obtain or fulfil a contract; [FRS 101.8(eA), IFRS 15.123,125 &127 (a)]
 - Methods used to recognise revenue over time, determine transaction price and amounts allocated to performance obligations and determine amortisation of capitalised cost to obtain or fulfil a contract; [FRS 101.8(eA), IFRS 15.124, 126 & 127(b)].

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Tech Data Corporation. The group accounts of Tech Data Corporation are available and can be obtained as set out in note 22.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Going concern

As mentioned under the principal risks and uncertainties in the Strategic Report, COVID-19 has not had a significant impact on the company in order to affect its going concern. The company has access to adequate cash resources within the group through a central treasury function. The company's results for the year show the business recorded profit of \$11.7m and a net current asset and net asset position of \$62.5m. As mentioned in the COVID-19 disclosure, the technology sector has remained robust during the pandemic and thus the group's forecasts remain optimistic. Refer to COVID-19 disclosure for steps the company has taken to mitigate the impact of the pandemic.

Furthermore, Tech Data Corporation confirmed that it will provide financial support for up until at least 31 October 2022, the going concern assessment period. The directors have obtained confirmation from Tech Data Corporation that the parent company and any of the fellow subsidiaries to which it has inter-company payables will not call those payables in the going concern period if the company is unable to settle these balances. The directors have also obtained confirmation from Tech Data Corporation that there are no plans to fundamentally change the principal activity of the company. The directors have considered the likelihood of downside scenarios which would impact Tech Data Corporation's ability to support its subsidiaries and consider this to be remote. The directors are satisfied the parent company has the ability to provide support as they have assessed the financial position of the parent and consider it strong enough to provide support.

Subsequent to the Tech Data Corporation and SYNEX Corporation merger, management have obtained confirmation that under the new group structure the parent support letter provided by Tech Data Corporation is still valid.

The directors therefore consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added tax and other sales taxes. The company recognises revenue when performance obligations have been satisfied and for the company, this is, when the goods or services have transferred to the customer and the customer has control of these.

Revenues comprise all proceeds from the sale of goods and rendering of services.

Turnover arising from sale of goods comprises of various revenue streams including perpetual licence sales, cloud based licence sales, software assurance sales, product sales; training services; and direct Microsoft Enterprise Agreement sales.

Turnover arising from rendering of services comprises of various revenue streams including software asset management, internally provided consulting services and externally provided consulting and support services.

Presentation of revenue

The company generates revenue in the capacity of both principal and agent.

Revenue generated in the capacity of principal

When acting as principal, the company recognises revenue at the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for its sale of goods or rendering of services to a customer.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The company is acting as principal when it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services. Features that indicate that the company has such exposure and is, therefore, acting as principal include:

- the company has the primary responsibility for providing the goods or services to the customer or for fulfilling the order, for example by being responsible for the acceptability of the products or services ordered or purchased by the customer;
- the company has inventory risk before or after the customer order, during shipping or on return;
- the company has latitude in establishing prices, either directly or indirectly, for example by providing additional goods or services; and
- the company bears the customer's credit risk for the amount receivable from the customer.

Determining whether the company is acting as principal or agent requires the application of often finely balanced judgements. Having considered the relevant facts and circumstances, the directors have determined that the company is acting as principal for the following revenue streams:

- Perpetual licence sales;
- Cloud based licence sales;
- Software assurance sales;
- Software Asset Management and internally provided consulting services; and
- Product sales.

Revenue generated in the capacity of agent

When acting as agent, the company recognises revenue at the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the sale of goods or rendering of services to a customer by another party.

The company is acting as agent when it does not have exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services.

Warranty revenue earned is recognised on a net basis so that only the gross margin element is recognised in the financial statements.

Intangible 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.

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

Software	33% per annum
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Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values on a straight line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	over the period of the lease
Computers	20% - 33% per annum

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 recognised in the income statement.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. For assets where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount when it is treated as a revaluation increase.

Inventories

Inventories represents goods held for resale and is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises purchase cost determined on a weighted average basis and includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables 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. The amount of the provision is determined as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows and is recognised in profit or loss in administrative expenses. The company has recognised the impairment of its trade receivables financial assets in the amount of expected credit losses (ECL's). Through an analysis of the lifetime expected credit losses the company has analysed its receivables by industry and in particular its retail sector. Due to company's collection policy and market leading coverage supplied by its insurance policy the projected analysis of our credit risk does not indicate a need to adjust provisions at the reporting date. This is further proven by the lack of post period credit losses.

Intercompany receivables

Intercompany receivables are made up of loan receivables and trade receivables. For loan receivables ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

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

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Derivatives

The company uses forward foreign exchange contracts to reduce exposure to foreign exchange rates. Such derivatives financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value at the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. The company does not apply hedge accounting.

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 income statement 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 is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

Contributions to pension fund

The pension costs charged against profits represent the contributions payable by the company to employees' personal pension plans in respect of the accounting period.

Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the carrying amount of the asset.

Finance costs

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method. In calculating interest expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the liability.

New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

There are no new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 January 2021 that have had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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 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 periods.

The directors have considered the estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and have decided there are none to note.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

3 Revenue

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Revenue analysed by class of business		
External	73,422	26,851
Intra-group	1,587,427	1,689,855
	<u>1,660,849</u>	<u>1,716,706</u>
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	369,883	441,077
Europe	1,288,294	1,274,607
United States of America	2,672	1,022
	<u>1,660,849</u>	<u>1,716,706</u>

4 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Sales and technical	60	58
Administration	22	21
	<u>82</u>	<u>79</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Wages and salaries	9,548	9,254
Social security costs	262	263
Pension costs	97	93
	<u>9,907</u>	<u>9,610</u>

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

5 Directors' remuneration

The directors received remuneration for the year as directors of this company and of its fellow subsidiaries, all of which was borne by fellow group companies with no recharge to this company. It is not practical to apportion remuneration of the directors in relation to services to this company, so directors remuneration is presented in aggregate.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	3,350	1,590
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	13	14
	<u>3,363</u>	<u>1,604</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2020: 2).

The number of directors who received shares under long term incentive schemes during the year was 3 (2020: 3).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>1,742</u>	<u>732</u>

The highest paid director has received shares under a long term incentive scheme during the year.

6 Operating profit

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(562)	(2,334)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	195	140
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2	4
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	-
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	2,409	1,660
Expense relating to short-term operating leases	<u>88</u>	<u>85</u>

7 Investment income

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest income		
Interest receivable from group companies	<u>78</u>	<u>168</u>

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

8 Finance costs

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest payable to group undertakings	333	2,208

9 Taxation

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current tax		
Foreign taxes and reliefs	3,900	3,080
	3,900	3,080
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(18)	15
Total tax charge	3,882	3,095

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Profit before taxation	15,587	13,546
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	2,962	2,574
Income not taxable	(15)	(6)
Differences in overseas tax rates	935	527
Taxation charge for the year	3,882	3,095

The Finance Act 2016 was enacted so as to reduce the corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. In March 2020 the Chancellor announced that tax rate would remain at 19%, and this was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 and therefore has been used in the measurement of current and deferred tax.

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support the economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the reporting date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Software \$'000
Cost	
Additions	20
At 31 January 2021	20
Amortisation and impairment	
Charge for the year	7
At 31 January 2021	7
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2021	13

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Computers \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost			
At 1 February 2020 and 31 January 2021	10	366	376
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 31 January 2020	6	364	370
Charge for the year	1	1	2
At 31 January 2021	7	365	372
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2021	3	1	4
At 31 January 2020	4	2	6

12 Inventories

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Finished goods	216,267	283,641

During the year ended 31 January 2021, \$2,409,000 (2020: \$1,660,000) was recognised as an expense for inventories held at a weighted average cost. This is recognised in cost of sales.

13 Other financial assets

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Forward foreign exchange contracts	420	781

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

14 Trade and other receivables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Trade receivables	108,819	86,904
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(161)	(131)
	<u>108,658</u>	<u>86,773</u>
Other receivables	507	904
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	327,167	194,400
Prepayments and accrued income	7,436	178
	<u>443,768</u>	<u>282,255</u>

The amounts due from group undertakings are primarily in respect of in house bank accounts repayable at forty five days' notice and trading balances with fellow subsidiaries repayable on net thirty day terms. Interest receivable in respect of the in house bank accounts is at LIBOR rates. Management consider the amounts due from group undertakings to be fully recoverable and thus have not raised a provision on these.

15 Trade and other payables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Trade payables	526,177	494,439
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	27,843	-
Accruals and deferred income	16,851	3,137
Other payables	-	1
	<u>570,871</u>	<u>497,577</u>

16 Other financial liabilities

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Forward foreign exchange contracts	<u>254</u>	<u>246</u>

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

17 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	Accelerated capital allowances \$'000	Other short term differences \$'000	Total \$'000
Deferred tax asset at 1 February 2019	23	42	65
Deferred tax movements in prior year			
Credit to profit or loss	(1)	(13)	(14)
Deferred tax asset at 1 February 2020	22	29	51
Deferred tax movements in current year			
Credit to profit or loss	(2)	20	18
Deferred tax asset at 31 January 2021	20	49	69

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Deferred tax assets	69	51

18 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was \$97,000 (2020: \$93,000).

19 Share capital	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Ordinary share capital		
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
93,327,976 Ordinary shares of \$0.212450 each	19,827	19,827
	19,827	19,827

20 Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represent cumulative profit and loss, net of distributions to owners.

AZLAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

21 Events after the reporting date

On 1 September 2021, after all regulatory approvals had been received, Tech Data Corporation merged with SYNEX Corporation with the combined entity being called TD SYNEX. The merger is considered a non-adjusting event and has no financial impact on the figures reported in these financial statements.

On 10 September 2021, the companies immediate parent changed from Azlan Limited to another group company, ManeBoard Limited. This does not have an impact on these financial statements.

The directors do not consider that there are any further post reporting date events.

22 Controlling party

At the reporting date, the company's immediate parent undertaking was Azlan Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. From 10 September 2021, ManeBoard Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, is now the immediate parent company.

At the reporting date, the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Apollo Global Management, Inc., which is incorporated in the USA. Copies of its group financial statements, which include the company, are available from its registered office 9 West 57th Street, 43rd Floor New York, New York 10019. From 1 September 2021, SYNEX Corporation is now the ultimate controlling company.

At the previous reporting date, the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was Tech Data Corporation. Tech Data Corporation is the parent of the largest group which prepares consolidated accounts. Copies of its group financial statements are available from 5350 Tech Data Drive, Clearwater, FL33760, USA. Tech Data Corporation was acquired by Apollo Global Management, Inc. at the end of June 2020.