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SINA COM  
Form 10-K  
September 28, 2001

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
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FORM 10-K  
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[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-30698

SINA.COM  
(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

CAYMAN ISLANDS  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or organization)

52-2236363  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

VICWOOD PLAZA  
ROOMS 1801-4  
18TH FLOOR  
199 DES VOEUX ROAD  
CENTRAL, HONG KONG  
(852) 2155-8800  
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of  
Registrant's principal executive offices)

CHARLES CHAO  
1313 GENEVA DRIVE  
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089  
(408) 548-0000  
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,  
of agent for service)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:  
NONE

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:  
ORDINARY SHARE, \$0.133 PAR VALUE

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports  
required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of

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1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicated by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$37,071,990 as of August 31, 2001, based upon the closing sale price on computed by reference to the closing price for the Ordinary Shares as quoted by the Nasdaq National Stock Market reported for such date. Shares of Ordinary Shares held by each officer and director and by each person who owns 5% or more of the outstanding Ordinary Shares have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of August 31, 2001, there were 41,382,523 shares of the Registrant's Ordinary Shares, \$0.133 par value.

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Items 10-13 incorporate information by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on November 27, 2001.

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### INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "except," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

Readers are also urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us which attempt to advise interested parties of the factors which affect our business, including without limitation the disclosures made under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and under the caption "Business -- Risk Factors" included herein.

### PART I

#### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

##### OVERVIEW

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SINA.com (SINA, or the Company) is a leading Chinese media and Internet services company for Chinese communities worldwide. We offer a portal network of four localized Web sites targeting China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and overseas Chinese in North America. Our users enjoy a full array of Chinese-language media, communications, business, enterprise and commerce service offerings. In addition, we offer proprietary software products that simplify access to Chinese Internet content.

In September 2001, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire approximately 29% equity interest in Sun Television Cybernetworks Holdings Limited ("Sun TV"), a Hong Kong Exchange listed company. We plan to initiate a series of cross-media efforts including cross selling and promotion between the Company and Sun TV as well as a joint effort in the development of broadband services and content for the global Chinese markets.

One of our subsidiaries, Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co. Ltd., or BSRS, a Sino-Foreign joint venture company based in Beijing, China, began operations in December 1993 as a computer software company focused on providing solutions to computer users wishing to communicate in Chinese. In May 1996, we launched our online network, then called SRSnet.com, offering Chinese-language news, information and community features such as bulletin boards and chat services targeted at online users in China. In March 1999, we expanded our online network by acquiring Sinanet.com, a leading Chinese-language Internet content company with offices in California and Taiwan and two distinct Web sites targeting Chinese users in North America and Taiwan. In July 1999, we continued our network expansion by launching our Hong Kong destination Web site targeting Chinese users in Hong Kong.

In general, we make our portal network and online services available without charge to users. In June 2001, we had 29 million registered users who viewed approximately 2.6 billion Web pages. Because of the popularity and growth in usage of our Web sites, we attract advertisers and merchants who wish to target the Chinese market. We generate revenue primarily through the sale of advertisements, advertising campaigns, promotions, sponsorships and merchandising. We also derive revenue from sales of our proprietary software products.

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### MEDIA PROPERTIES AND SERVICES

#### SINA PORTAL NETWORK

Our portal network consists of four destination Web sites dedicated to users in China ([www.sina.com.cn](http://www.sina.com.cn)), Taiwan ([www.sina.com.tw](http://www.sina.com.tw)), Hong Kong ([www.sina.com.hk](http://www.sina.com.hk)) and overseas Chinese in North America ([www.sina.com](http://www.sina.com)). Each of our destination sites consists of Chinese-language content organized into interest-specific channels, extensive community and communication services and sophisticated search capabilities.

#### INTEREST-BASED CHANNELS

We make available on all of our Web sites our four or five most popular interest-based channels. Our shared channels are organized around subjects such as News, Sports, Living, Finance, Technology and Entertainment. We also create for each individual site at least two localized channels specifically tailored for the local market. Although content varies across our Web sites, we are careful to preserve a consistent SINA brand identity and look and feel through our network.

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We also broadcast content on our interest-based channels including real-time news (numerous sources including Central News Agency, China Central Television, Beijing Television, China Economic Times and Xinhua News Agency), sports scores and commentary (China Football News, Min Sheng Bao), arts and living (China Entertainment, China Television, Togo Travel), stock quotes and investment commentary (Business Weekly, Shanghai Securities News, Reuters), science and technology updates (Openfind Search, ZDNet), and streaming Chinese-language audio and video content (China Television).

### COMMUNITY-BUILDING CHANNELS

We offer an array of community-building services designed to encourage users to become active and loyal registered members, or SINA Netizens. Our integrated SinaMail, SinaPager, SinaChat, Club Yuan, E-Card and SinaForum products and services enable SINA Netizens to easily communicate with each other or with groups of others in the SINA community. SinaMail, our free email service, had 24.3 million registered users as of June 2001, and is one of the most popular email services in China. SinaPager, the instant-messaging service currently offered on our China Web site, enables SINA Netizens to know whether their friends are online and to send messages to them instantly. Through SinaChat and SinaForum, members with similar interests can meet and share their thoughts and opinions. For members seeking friends and personal relationship interests, our Club Yuan interactive dating service provides them a "community within a community".

### COMMERCE CHANNELS

Online commerce is a natural extension of our portal network. We currently offer SinaMall, an intuitive and fun online shopping experience, on our China and North America Web sites. Through sponsorship and commission fee arrangements with local department stores, various suppliers and other e-commerce companies, our China and North American members can purchase a wide variety of goods and services online such as beauty products, books, clothing, computer hardware, electronics, event ticketing and food. In Taiwan we are one of the first few Chinese-language Web sites that offer airlines tickets over the Internet.

### ADVERTISING, ELECTRONIC COMMERCE AND PREMIUM SERVICES

We believe that the global Chinese Internet community is an attractive demographic target for advertisers because it represents an affluent, educated and technically sophisticated market. We derive a significant percentage of our revenues from the sale of advertisements and advertising-related services, including integrated advertising campaigns, placement fees, promotions, banner advertisements, sponsorships, and transaction fees generated from the sale of merchandise on our network. We also introduced a number of premium services in 2001, including short message, paid email and classified advertisement services, that allow users to fully utilize the broad reach and capabilities of our network.

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### ADVERTISING SERVICES

We employ a multi-pronged sales strategy that targets both short-term revenue opportunities such as banner advertising campaigns, as well as longer-term, high-value contracts such as integrated marketing and communications packages. Our advertising product offerings consist of banner advertisements that appear on pages within the SINA network, higher profile promotional sponsorships that are typically focused on a particular event, such as the Olympics, and advertising campaign design and management services. We are also working with research firms in the United States and China to offer market

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survey services. By querying and aggregating feedback from our users, we expect to be able to provide our advertisers with prompt and valuable feedback on public engagement with their brands and products, thereby enabling advertisers to more easily gauge the effectiveness of their ongoing advertising campaigns.

Our primary target client base for advertisers and sponsors consists of global corporations and Asia-focused regional companies, to which we sell from both our corporate and regional headquarters. Global corporations are typically Fortune 500 and 1000 companies with significant operations worldwide and employ a global approach to their branding, marketing and communications programs. Regional companies consist of medium to large companies that are focused on specific geographic as well as demographic markets, such as Asian-Americans or Taiwanese, and smaller companies whose markets are within a local territory, such as Beijing or Hong Kong. A partial list of our advertising clients include: 51job Network, 999 Group, AT&T, Beijing Yibao Online, CNA Life, Charles Schwab, Chuanglianwan Web, Dell, E\*Trade, General Motor, IBM, Intel, Learning Technologies, Legend, Motorola, Nestle, Samsung, Scottstrade Securities, Standard Foods, TCL, Trend Micro, and YesAsia. In order to leverage our global resources, we have established advertising sales centers in Hong Kong, New York and California. Salespeople in each of these sales centers may sell a global promotions campaign to customers for delivery on any of our Web sites.

We have built a global sales and marketing organization of approximately 130 professionals as of June 2001.

### E-COMMERCE SERVICES

Our technology platform enables both multinational and local merchants to transact business online. We generate revenue from monthly hosting fees and through receiving a percentage of online sales from our merchant partners. Often we work closely with merchants to design customized marketing campaigns that involve both advertising and sales of their products over our network.

We have also been a leader in creating mechanisms for secure transactions on the Internet in China. We have set up online payment systems and online banking services and launched a co-branded debit card with China Merchants Bank enabling users of our China Web site to make online purchases from our China SinaMall.

### PREMIUM SERVICES

In 2001, we initiated a number of fee-based premium services that we believe will offer incremental benefits to subscribers who wish to fully leverage our network. We generate user fees from subscribers to our short message and paid email services and receive guaranteed fees for our classified advertisement services. Our short message service, offered in China, allows a user to send messages from the Internet to a cellular phone. Our paid SINA email service provides a subscriber with a larger email storage capacity and faster email access and response time. We have also partnered with a network of advertising resellers in China, who pay us a guaranteed fee in exchange for a pre-determined amount of classified advertisement space on our network that they then resell to their end customers.

### SOFTWARE PRODUCTS

We have designed an array of proprietary software products that allow users to easily view Chinese-language content and switch between Chinese and English languages without regard to the underlying operating system. RichWin, first launched in April 1994, is an operating system overlay that allows users to

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move easily between a Chinese and an English operating environment. We sell the latest version of our RichWin software product to businesses and consumers and, often at lower margin, to original equipment manufacturers. SinaPlus, our new-generation language translation engine, bundles tools and services such as SinaMail and SinaPager to provide our users with a more integrated online experience. SinaPlus is available for free download from our portal network. We also plan to offer new corporate services software that will help businesses establish and maintain their intranet and extranet Web sites by integrating their proprietary corporate content and applications with SINA's email, publishing and content services.

### STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS

We have developed strategic relationships with a range of content, service, application and distribution partners in order to serve users more effectively and to extend our brand and services to a broader audience.

### CONTENT PARTNERSHIPS

The goal of our content partnerships is to provide our users with the broadest offering of Chinese-language content available. We contract with our content partners to display their content on one or more of our Web sites free of charge or in exchange for a share of revenue, a licensing fee, access to our content or a combination of these arrangements. Some of our leading content providers include Xinhua News Agency, China Central TV, People's Daily, Central News Agency, FTV News, China Press, Apple Daily, Singtao Daily, CBS Marketwatch, Reuters, Shanghai Securities News, Shenzhen Securities News, OTC Securities Exchange, Core Pacific-Yamaichi and ZDNet. These content partnerships are usually of one to two years' duration with one-year automatic renewal.

### APPLICATION AND SERVICE PARTNERSHIPS

The goal of our application and service partnerships is to ensure that our users have access to user-friendly, reliable and scalable communication and search tools. Because many of our prospective partners have traditionally focused on non-Chinese speaking markets, our internal engineering and development teams often work closely with them to adapt their solutions to the Chinese-language market.

We have an outsourcing agreement with Critical Path, under which Critical Path provides our web-based email service for SINA U.S. We also have an agreement with OpenFind to provide Chinese search functionality to some of our Web sites, and an agreement with CYC to provide online game technology for all our Web sites.

### TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Our operating infrastructure is designed to serve and deliver hundreds of millions of page views a day to our users. This scalable infrastructure allows our users to access our products and services quickly and efficiently, regardless of their geographical location. Our infrastructure is also designed to provide high-speed access by forwarding queries to our Web hosting sites with greater resources or lower loads. Our Web pages are generated, served and cached by servers hosted at various co-location Web hosting sites in China, U.S., Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Our servers run on RedHat Linux, FreeBSD, and Solaris platforms using Apache and Netscape servers. These servers are maintained at Cable and Wireless in Santa Clara, California, China Telecom Corporation in China, Seednet and Hinet in Taipei, Taiwan, and iAdvantage in Hong Kong. We believe that these hosting partners provide significant operating advantages, including an enhanced

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ability to protect our systems from power loss, break-ins and other potential external causes of service interruption. They provide continuous customer service, multiple connections to the Internet and a continuous power supply to our systems. In addition, we conduct online monitoring of all our systems for accessibility, load, system resources, network-server intrusion and timeliness of content.

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### COMPETITION

The market for Web sites offering online content and services targeting the global Chinese community is competitive and we expect competition to increase in the future. Many of the companies attempting to address this market offer portal, content and e-commerce services to distinct local markets within Greater China. The following table lists the Chinese-language Web sites that we believe are currently our primary competitors:

	CHINA -----	TAIWAN -----	HONG KONG -----	NORTH AMER -----
PORTALS.....	Netease Sohu Capital Online Yahoo! China Chinadotcom Tom.com FM365.com	Hinet YahooKimo Seednet YAM PCHome	Yahoo! Hong Kong HongKong.com Netvigator 36.com Tom.com	Yahoo! Chi
CONTENT.....	ChinaByte	PCHome ChinaTimes Interactive ET Today United Daily Network	South China Morning Post Interactive Apple Daily (atnext.com)	
E-COMMERCE.....	8848.com Eachnet.com	AcerMall Yam YahooKimo PCHome	Yahoo! Shopping Go2hk	

We also face competition from providers of software and other Internet products and services that incorporate search and retrieval features into their offerings. In addition, entities that sponsor or maintain high-traffic Web sites or that provide an initial point of entry for Internet users, such as ISPs, including large, well-capitalized entities such as Microsoft (MSN), Yahoo!, PCCW-HKT (Netvigator) and AOL, currently offer and could further develop or acquire content and services that compete with those that we offer. We expect that as Internet usage in Greater China increases and the Greater China market becomes more attractive to advertisers and for conducting electronic commerce, large global competitors may increasingly focus their resources on the Greater China market. We also compete for advertisers with traditional media companies, such as newspapers, television networks and radio stations, that have a longer history of use and greater acceptance among advertisers. In addition, providers of Chinese language Internet tools and services may be acquired by, receive investments from, or enter into other commercial relationships with, large, well-established and well-financed Internet, media or other companies. For example, America Online Inc. and Xinhua News Agency, one of our content suppliers, are major shareholders of Chinadotcom and News Corp Ltd. is a major shareholder of Netease.com.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on many factors, including the

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quality of our content, the breadth, depth and ease of use of our services, our sales and marketing efforts and the performance of our technology. See also "Risk Factors -- The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and we may be unable to compete successfully against new entrants and established industry competitors, many of which have greater financial resources than we do or currently enjoy a superior market position than we do."

### GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND LEGAL UNCERTAINTIES

The Chinese government has enacted an extensive regulatory scheme governing the operation of our business. Various Chinese governmental authorities, such as the Ministry of Information Industry, or MII, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, or SAIC, and the Ministry of Public Security regulate the Chinese Internet industry. During our past fiscal year, the Chinese government enacted three significant regulations affecting our business:

- Measures for the Administration of Internet Information Services enacted in September 2000,
- The Telecommunications Regulations enacted in October 2000, and

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- The Provisional Regulations for the Administration of Web Site Operation of News Publication Services enacted in October 2000.

### APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

On September 25, 2000, the Measures for the Administration of Internet Information Services, or the ICP Measures, went into effect. Under the ICP Measures, any entity that provides information to online users of the Internet is obliged to obtain an operating license from the MII or its local branch at the provincial level in accordance with the Telecom Regulations described below. The ICP Measures also reiterated Internet content restrictions that have been promulgated by other ministries over the past few years. Moreover, the ICP Measures stipulate that ICPs must obtain the prior consent of the MII prior to establishing an equity or cooperative joint venture with a foreign partner. On January 4, 2001, the MII issued an ICP license to Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd., an entity that the Company has a contractual arrangement with to operate its website in China. See also "Business -- Corporate Structure." On July 25, 2001, this entity also obtained a permit to operate its bulletin board systems pursuant to additional ICP Measure regulations issued on April 23, 2001 requiring all companies that operate bulletin board systems, or BBS, to obtain official permits.

On October 1, 2000, the Telecommunications Regulations of the People's Republic of China, or the Telecom Regulations, went into effect. The Telecom Regulations reiterated the long-standing principle that telecommunications service providers need to procure an operating license as a mandatory precondition for the commencement of operations. Under current Chinese regulations, therefore, foreign companies such as SINA cannot own or operate value-added telecommunications business in China. Consequently, we conduct our business in China through two separate Chinese business entities. For a description of the contractual arrangements we have with these entities, please see "Risk Factors -- We have attempted to comply with the strict licensing and registration requirements of the PRC government by entering into agreements with two Chinese entities majority owned by our employees; if the PRC government finds that these agreements do not comply with the licensing requirements, our business in the PRC will be adversely affected." In the opinion of our Chinese counsel, the ownership of BSRS and its businesses comply with existing Chinese laws and regulations. Nevertheless, if we are not viewed as complying with these



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policies or any regulations that may be created relating to foreign ownership of Internet-related businesses, the Chinese government could require us to discontinue our operations in China or take other actions that could harm our business.

In October 2000, the Provisional Regulations for the Administration of Web Site Operation of News Publication Services were jointly promulgated by the State Council Information Office and MII. These regulations stipulate that general Web sites established by non-news organizations may publish news released by certain official news agencies, if they satisfy the requirements set forth in Article 9, but may not publish news items produced by themselves or news sources from elsewhere. The aforementioned requirements include the following:

- they must have a purpose and guidelines with respect to online news services that comply with laws and regulations,
- they must have the necessary news editorial departments, funds, equipment and premises,
- they must have professional staff in charge of editing who are experienced in journalism and are qualified at a medium or higher level to hold technical positions in journalism, and an appropriate number of editorial staff who are qualified at a medium or higher level to hold technical positions in journalism; and
- they shall have news sources such as State news agencies, news bureau of departments under the State Council or news agencies directly under the provinces, autonomous regions or directly-administered municipalities.

The above regulations also require the general Web sites of non-news organizations to apply to the State Council Information Office for approval after securing the consent of the State Council Information Office at the provincial level, before they commence operating news dissemination services. Besides, the general Web

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sites intending to publish the news released by the aforementioned news agencies or bureaus must enter into agreements with them and submit copies of those agreements to the relevant administration department. On December 27, 2000, the State Council Information Office approved Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd. to develop online news dissemination services.

The scope and enforcement of these regulations is uncertain given their recent enactment. Moreover, we cannot predict the effect of further developments in the Chinese legal system, particularly with regard to the Internet, including the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws or the interpretation or enforcement of laws. For a description of how the unsettled nature of Chinese regulations may affect our business, please see "Risk Factors -- We may not be in compliance with Chinese government regulations relating to foreign investment prohibitions and, if so determined, the Chinese government could cause us to discontinue our operations in China" and "-- Even if we are in compliance with Chinese governmental regulations relating to licensing and foreign investment prohibitions, the Chinese government may prevent us from distributing, and we may be subject to liability for, content that it believes is inappropriate."

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt

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to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology. Monitoring unauthorized use of our products is difficult and costly, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriations of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. From time to time, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources.

In addition, third parties may initiate litigation against us alleging infringement of their proprietary rights. In the event of a successful claim of infringement and our failure or inability to develop non-infringing technology or license the infringed or similar technology on a timely basis, our business could be harmed. In addition, even if we are able to license the infringed or similar technology, license fees could be substantial and may adversely affect our results of operations. See "Risk Factors -- We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, which could cause us to be less competitive" and "-- We may be exposed to infringement claims by third parties, which, if successful, could cause us to pay significant damage awards."

### CORPORATE STRUCTURE

SINA.com is a holding company owning a 100% interest in four subsidiaries:

- Rich Sight Investment Limited, or RSIL, a Hong Kong company,
- SINA.com (Hong Kong) Limited, a Hong Kong company,
- SINA.com Online, a California corporation, and
- SINA.com (B.V.I.) Ltd., a British Virgin Islands company.

RSIL was formed in March 1993 to hold an interest in Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co. Ltd., or BSRS. BSRS was formed as a Sino-Foreign joint venture company based in Beijing, China between RSIL and a third party, Beijing Stone Electronic Technology Co., Ltd., a China company. BSRS began operations in December 1993 as a computer software company focused on providing solutions to computer users wishing to communicate in Chinese. In May 1996, BSRS launched our online network, then called SRSnet.com, offering Chinese language news, information and community features such as bulletin boards and chat services targeted at online users in China. In July 1997, SRS International Limited, a Cayman Island company, was formed to become the holding company for RSIL.

In March 1999, we expanded our online network by acquiring Sinanet.com, a leading Chinese language Internet content company with offices in California and Taiwan and two distinct Web sites targeting Chinese users in North America and Taiwan. In connection with the acquisition, we changed the name of Sinanet.com to SINA.com Online and the name of the holding company from SRS International Limited to SINA.com.

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In July 1999, we continued our network expansion by launching our Hong Kong destination Web site targeting Chinese users in Hong Kong.

The diagram below illustrates our current operating structure:

(FLOW CHART)

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To comply with Chinese regulations, BSRS entered into agreements with two Chinese entities: Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co., Ltd., a Chinese advertising company that is 75% owned by Yan Wang, our new president, and 25% owned by BSRS, and which we refer to as the Ad Company, and Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd., a Chinese Internet content provider that was 70% owned by Zhidong Wang, our former president and chief executive officer whose employment was terminated in June 2001, and 30% owned by Yan Wang, and which we refer to as the ICP Company. Both entities are limited liability companies incorporated in China. In the opinion of our Chinese counsel, the ownership of BSRS and its businesses comply with existing Chinese laws and regulations.

Pursuant to these agreements, the ICP Company is responsible for operating www.sina.com.cn in connection with its Internet content company license and sells advertising space on the China Web site to the Ad Company. The Ad Company, in turn, places advertisements in this space for third parties under its advertising license. In addition, BSRS has licensed intellectual property and transferred equipment to the ICP Company, and acts as the ICP Company's provider of technical services, all in exchange for fees or other payments. BSRS also serves as a consultant and service provider to the Ad Company for its domestic Chinese customers. Substantially all of the income received from advertising sales by the Ad Company and ICP Company is paid to BSRS.

Our employment agreements with Zhidong Wang and Yan Wang require that they transfer their interest in the Ad Company or ICP Company at the net book value to us when allowed under Chinese law or to an employee or group of employees specified by us upon termination of their employment with us. In September 2001, Zhidong Wang completed the transfer of his shares in the ICP Company to five BSRS employees designated by us. Daniel Mao, our new chief executive officer now owns 30% of the ICP Company and each of the other four employees owns 10% of the ICP Company. These five employees and Yan Wang also entered into agreements with BSRS which require that they transfer their interest in the ICP Company to BSRS or to any person specified by BSRS at any time upon BSRS' request, provided that such transfer will not be in violation of Chinese laws and regulations.

### EMPLOYEES

As of June 30, 2001, we had 529 full-time employees, of whom 461 were employed outside the United States. We sometimes need to transfer some of these international employees to the United States on temporary or extended assignments, which typically require a visa. From time to time we employ independent contractors to support our production, engineering, marketing, and sales departments. Our Chinese employees are members of a labor association that represents employees with respect to labor disputes and other employee matters. We have never experienced a work stoppage or a labor dispute that has interfered with our operations.

### RISK FACTORS

BECAUSE OUR OPERATING HISTORY IS LIMITED AND THE REVENUE AND INCOME POTENTIAL OF OUR BUSINESS AND MARKETS ARE UNPROVEN, WE CANNOT PREDICT WHETHER WE WILL MEET INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL EXPECTATIONS OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

From our inception through September 1998, our revenues consisted entirely of sales of our RichWin software products and licenses to copy and use these products. We continued our software sales during fiscal 1999, but with the launch of our online network in May 1996 and our acquisition of Sinanet.com in March 1999, we began to devote our resources primarily to developing our online Chinese-language network. We believe that our future success depends on our ability to significantly increase revenue from our Internet advertising and electronic commerce operations, for which we have a limited operating history. Accordingly, our prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses

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and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in an early stage of development. These risks include our ability to: attract advertisers; attract a larger audience to our network; respond effectively to competitive pressures and address the effects of strategic relationships or corporate combinations among our competitors; maintain our current, and develop new, strategic relationships; increase awareness of the SINA.com brand and continue to build user loyalty; attract

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and retain qualified management and employees; upgrade our technology to support increased traffic and expanded services; and expand the content and services on our network.

WE HAVE A HISTORY OF LOSSES AND WE ANTICIPATE FUTURE LOSSES.

We have never been profitable. As of June 30, 2001, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$99.3 million. We anticipate that we will continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future due to the uncertainty of our ability to grow revenue. As a result, we cannot be certain when or if we will achieve profitability. If we do not achieve or sustain profitability, the market price of our ordinary shares may decline.

WE ARE RELYING ON ADVERTISING SALES AS A SIGNIFICANT PART OF OUR FUTURE REVENUE, BUT THE INTERNET HAS NOT BEEN PROVEN AS A SOURCE OF SIGNIFICANT ADVERTISING REVENUE IN GREATER CHINA.

Our revenue growth is dependent on increased revenue from the sale of advertising space on our network and the acceptance and use of electronic commerce. Online advertising in Greater China is an unproven business and many of our current and potential advertisers have limited experience with the Internet as an advertising medium, have not traditionally devoted a significant portion of their advertising expenditures or other available funds to Web-based advertising, and may not find the Internet to be effective for promoting their products and services relative to traditional print and broadcast media. Our ability to generate and maintain significant advertising revenue will depend on a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including: the development of a large base of users possessing demographic characteristics attractive to advertisers; downward pressure on online advertising prices; the development of independent and reliable means of verifying levels of online advertising and traffic; and the effectiveness of our advertising delivery, tracking and reporting systems.

If the Internet does not become more widely accepted as a medium for advertising, our ability to generate increased revenue will be negatively affected.

WE ARE RELYING ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE AS A SIGNIFICANT PART OF OUR FUTURE REVENUE, BUT THE INTERNET HAS NOT YET BEEN PROVEN AS AN EFFECTIVE COMMERCE MEDIUM IN GREATER CHINA.

Our revenue growth also depends on the increasing acceptance and use of electronic commerce in Greater China. The Internet may not become a viable commercial marketplace in Asia for various reasons, many of which are beyond our control, including: inexperience with the Internet as a sales and distribution channel; inadequate development of the necessary infrastructure to facilitate electronic commerce; concerns about security, reliability, cost, ease of deployment, administration and quality of service associated with conducting business over the Internet; and inexperience with credit card usage or with other means of electronic payment in China.

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If the Internet does not become more widely accepted as a medium for electronic commerce, our ability to generate increased revenue will be negatively affected.

UNDERDEVELOPED TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE HAS LIMITED AND MAY CONTINUE TO LIMIT THE GROWTH OF THE INTERNET MARKET IN CHINA WHICH, IN TURN, COULD LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO GROW OUR BUSINESS.

The telecommunications infrastructure in China is not well developed. Although private sector ISPs exist in China, almost all access to the Internet is accomplished through ChinaNet, China's primary commercial network, which is owned and operated by China Telecom, a state-owned enterprise directly controlled by Chinese MII. The underdeveloped Internet infrastructure in China has limited the growth of Internet usage in China. If the necessary Internet infrastructure is not developed, or is not developed on a timely basis, future growth of the Internet in China will be limited and our business could be harmed.

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WE MUST RELY ON THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP CHINA'S INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE AND IF IT DOES NOT DEVELOP THIS INFRASTRUCTURE OUR ABILITY TO GROW OUR BUSINESS WILL BE HINDERED.

The Chinese government's interconnecting, national networks connect to the Internet through government-owned international gateways, which are the only channels through which a domestic Chinese user can connect to the international Internet network. We rely on this backbone and China Telecom to provide data communications capacity primarily through local telecommunications lines. Although the Chinese government has announced plans to develop aggressively the national information infrastructure, we cannot assure you that this infrastructure will be developed. In addition, we have no guarantee that we will have access to alternative networks and services in the event of any disruption or failure. If the necessary infrastructure standards or protocols or complementary products, services or facilities are not developed by the Chinese government, the growth of our business will be hindered.

YOU SHOULD NOT RELY ON OUR QUARTERLY OPERATING RESULTS AS AN INDICATION OF OUR FUTURE PERFORMANCE BECAUSE OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT FLUCTUATIONS.

We may experience significant fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control. Factors that may cause our quarterly operating results to fluctuate include: our ability to retain existing users, attract new users at a steady rate and maintain user satisfaction; the announcement or introduction of new or enhanced services, content and products by us or our competitors; dependence on a limited number of advertisers, many of which have agreements with us that are cancelable upon a specified notice period, and the loss of any major advertiser; significant news events that increase traffic to our Web sites; technical difficulties, system downtime or Internet failures; demand for advertising space from advertisers; the amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure; governmental regulation; seasonal trends in Internet use; a shortfall in our revenues relative to our forecasts and a decline in our operating results due to our inability to adjust our spending quickly; and general economic conditions and economic conditions specific to the Internet, electronic commerce and the Greater China market.

As a result of these and other factors, you should not rely on quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results as indicators of likely

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future performance. Our operating results may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors in one or more future quarters. If that occurs, the price of our ordinary shares could decline and you could lose part or all of your investment.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GREATER CHINA ARE UNPREDICTABLE AND MAY DISRUPT OUR OPERATIONS IF THESE CONDITIONS BECOME UNFAVORABLE TO OUR BUSINESS.

We expect to derive a substantial percentage of our revenues from the Greater China market. Changes in political or economic conditions in the region are difficult to predict and could adversely affect our operations or cause the Greater China market to become less attractive to advertisers, which could reduce our revenues. We maintain a strong local identity and presence in each of the regions in the Greater China market and we cannot be sure that we would be able to maintain effectively this local identity if political conditions were to change. Furthermore, many countries in Asia have experienced significant economic downturns since the middle of 1997, resulting in slower real gross domestic product growth for the entire region as a result of higher interest rates and currency fluctuations. If declining economic growth rates persist, expenditures for Internet access, infrastructure improvements and advertising could decrease, which would negatively affect our business and our profitability over time. In addition, the economic downturn in Asia could also lead to a devaluation of the currency of China, Taiwan or Hong Kong, which would decrease our revenues for the Greater China region in U.S. dollar terms.

In addition, economic reforms in the region could affect our business in ways that are difficult to predict. For example, since the late 1970s, the Chinese government has been reforming the Chinese economic system to emphasize enterprise autonomy and the utilization of market mechanisms. Although we believe that these reforms measures have had a positive effect on the economic development in China, we cannot be sure that they will be effective or that they will benefit our business.

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WE MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF INTERNET COMPANIES.

The Chinese government heavily regulates its Internet sector including the legality of foreign investment in the Chinese Internet sector, the existence and enforcement of content restrictions on the Internet and the licensing and permit requirements for companies in the Internet industry. Because these laws, regulations and legal requirements with regard to the Internet are relatively new and untested, their interpretation and enforcement may involve significant uncertainty. In addition, the Chinese legal system is a civil law system in which decided legal cases have limited binding force as legal precedents. As a result, in many cases it is difficult to determine what actions or omissions may result in liability.

Issues, risks and uncertainties relating to China government regulation of the Chinese Internet sector include the following:

- SINA only has contractual control over its website in China, it does not own it due to the prohibition of foreign investment in businesses providing value-added telecommunication services, including computer information services or electronic mail box services.
- The numerous and often vague restrictions on acceptable content in China subjects us to potential civil and criminal liability, temporary blockage of our website or complete cessation of our website. For example, the State Secrecy Bureau, which is directly responsible for the protection of

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state secrets of all Chinese government and Chinese Communist Party organizations, is authorized to block any Web site it deems to be leaking state secrets or failing to meet the relevant regulations relating to the protection of state secrets in the distribution of online information.

The interpretation and application of existing Chinese laws and regulations, the stated positions of the MII and the possible new laws or regulations have created substantial uncertainties regarding the legality of existing and future foreign investments in, and the businesses and activities of, Chinese Internet businesses, including our business.

WE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO COMPLY WITH THE STRICT LICENSING AND REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRC GOVERNMENT BY ENTERING INTO AGREEMENTS WITH TWO CHINESE ENTITIES MAJORITY OWNED BY OUR EMPLOYEES; IF THE PRC GOVERNMENT FINDS THAT THESE AGREEMENTS DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, OUR BUSINESS IN THE PRC WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

Because the Chinese government restricts foreign investment in Internet-related businesses, we have restructured our China Internet operations by forming two Chinese entities to acquire appropriate government licenses to conduct our business there. The legal uncertainties associated with the Chinese government regulation may be summarized as follows: whether the Chinese government may view our restructuring as being in compliance with their regulations; whether the Chinese government may revoke such business licenses; whether the Chinese government may impose additional regulatory requirements with which we may not be in compliance; whether the Chinese government will permit the Chinese entities to acquire future licenses necessary in order to conduct operations in China; and whether the Chinese government will restrict or prohibit the distribution of content over the Internet.

The Chinese government regulates Internet access and the distribution of news and other information through strict business licensing and registration requirements and other governmental regulation. With respect to licensing, our subsidiary Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co. Ltd., or BSRS, is currently licensed to operate as a software company. BSRS has entered into agreements with two Chinese entities: Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co., Ltd., a Chinese advertising company that is 75% owned by Yan Wang, our new president, and 25% owned by BSRS, and which we refer to as the Ad Company, and Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd., a Chinese Internet content provider that was 70% owned by Zhidong Wang, our former president and chief executive officer and 30% owned by Yan Wang and which we refer to as the ICP Company. In September 2001, Zhidong Wang completed the transfer of his shares in the ICP Company to five BSRS employees designated by us. Daniel Mao, our new chief executive officer now owns 30% of the ICP Company and each of the other four employees owns 10% of the ICP Company.

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Pursuant to these agreements, the ICP Company is responsible for operating [www.sina.com.cn](http://www.sina.com.cn) in connection with its Internet content company license and sells advertising space on [www.sina.com.cn](http://www.sina.com.cn) to the Ad Company. The Ad Company, in turn, sells advertisements in this space to third parties under its advertising license. In addition, BSRS has licensed intellectual property and transferred equipment to the ICP Company, and acts as the ICP Company's provider of technical services, all in exchange for fees or other payments. BSRS will also be a consultant and service provider to the Ad Company for its domestic Chinese customers.

We cannot be sure that these and other corporate activities carried out by us will be viewed by Chinese regulatory authorities as in compliance with applicable licensing requirements. Our business in China will be adversely

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affected if our business license is revoked as a result of non-compliance. In addition, we cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain all of the licenses we may need in the future or that future changes in Chinese government policies affecting the provision of information services, including the provision of online services and Internet access, will not impose additional regulatory requirements on us or our service providers or otherwise harm our business.

WE DEPEND UPON CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE AD COMPANY AND THE ICP COMPANY FOR THE SUCCESS OF OUR OPERATIONS IN CHINA AND THESE ARRANGEMENTS MAY NOT BE AS EFFECTIVE IN PROVIDING OPERATIONAL CONTROL AS DIRECT OWNERSHIP OF THESE BUSINESSES.

Because we are restricted by the Chinese government from providing Internet and advertising services directly in China, we are dependent on the Ad Company, of which we own 25%, and the ICP Company, of which we have no ownership interest, to provide such services through contractual agreements between the parties. This arrangement may not be as effective in providing control over advertising and Internet content operations in China as direct ownership of these businesses. For example, the Ad Company or ICP Company could fail to take actions required for our business, such as entering into advertising contracts with potential customers or failing to maintain our China Web site. The ICP Company will also be able to transact business with third parties not affiliated with BSRS. If the Ad Company or ICP fails to perform its obligations under these agreements, we would potentially have to rely on legal remedies under Chinese law, which we cannot be sure would be effective.

WE MAY NOT BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH CHINESE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROHIBITIONS AND, IF SO DETERMINED, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT COULD CAUSE US TO DISCONTINUE OUR OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

Chinese government policy prohibits foreign investment in the telecommunications services industry, which it has defined to include Internet-related businesses. While we believe that we are in compliance with current Chinese government policies, we cannot be sure that the government will view our business as in compliance with these policies or any policies that may be made in the future. If we are not viewed as complying with these policies or any regulations that may be created relating to foreign ownership of Internet-related businesses, the Chinese government could require us to discontinue our operations in China or take other actions that could harm our business.

EVEN IF WE ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH CHINESE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO LICENSING AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROHIBITIONS, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT MAY PREVENT US FROM DISTRIBUTING, AND WE MAY BE SUBJECT TO LIABILITY FOR, CONTENT THAT IT BELIEVES IS INAPPROPRIATE.

China has enacted regulations governing Internet access and the distribution of news and other information. In the past, the Chinese government has stopped the distribution of information over the Internet that it believes to violate Chinese law, including content that it believes is obscene, incites violence, endangers national security, is contrary to the national interest or is defamatory. In addition, we may not publish certain news items, such as news relating to national security, without permission from the Chinese government. Furthermore, the Ministry of Public Security has the authority to cause any local Internet service provider to block any Web site maintained outside China at its sole discretion. Even if we comply with Chinese governmental regulations relating to licensing and foreign investment prohibitions, if the Chinese government

were to take any action to limit or prohibit the distribution of information through our network or to limit or regulate any current or future content or



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services available to users on our network, our business would be harmed.

We are also subject to potential liability for content on our Web sites that is deemed inappropriate and for any unlawful actions of our subscribers and other users of our systems under regulations promulgated by the Chinese MII. Furthermore, we are required to delete content that clearly violates the laws of China and report content that we suspect may violate Chinese law. It is difficult to determine the type of content that may result in liability for us, and if we are wrong, we may be prevented from operating our Web sites.

WE MAY HAVE TO REGISTER OUR ENCRYPTION SOFTWARE WITH CHINESE REGULATORY AUTHORITIES, AND IF THEY REQUEST THAT WE CHANGE OUR ENCRYPTION SOFTWARE, OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS WILL BE DISRUPTED AS WE DEVELOP OR LICENSE REPLACEMENT SOFTWARE.

Pursuant to the Regulations for the Administration of Commercial Encryption promulgated at the end of 1999, foreign and domestic Chinese companies operating in China are required to register and disclose to Chinese regulatory authorities the commercial encryption products they use. Because these regulations have just recently been adopted and because they do not specify what constitutes encryption products, we are unsure as to whether or how they apply to us and the encryption software we utilize. We may be required to register, or apply for permits with the relevant Chinese regulatory authorities for, our current or future encryption software. If Chinese regulatory authorities request that we change our encryption software, we may have to develop or license replacement software, which could disrupt our business operations.

THE MARKETS IN WHICH WE OPERATE ARE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE, AND WE MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST NEW ENTRANTS AND ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY COMPETITORS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE GREATER FINANCIAL RESOURCES THAN WE DO OR CURRENTLY ENJOY A SUPERIOR MARKET POSITION THAN WE DO.

The Asian market for Internet content and services is competitive and rapidly changing. Barriers to entry are minimal, and current and new competitors can launch new Web sites at a relatively low cost. Many companies offer Chinese language content and services, including informational and community features, and email and electronic commerce services in the Greater China market that may be competitive with our future offerings. We also face competition from providers of software and other Internet products and services that incorporate search and retrieval features into their offerings. In addition, entities that sponsor or maintain high-traffic Web sites or that provide an initial point of entry for Internet users, such as ISPs, including large, well-capitalized entities such as Microsoft (MSN), Yahoo!, PCCW-HKT (Netvigator) and AOL, currently offer and could further develop or acquire content and services that compete with those that we offer. We expect that as Internet usage in Greater China increases and the Greater China market becomes more attractive to advertisers and for conducting electronic commerce, large global competitors may increasingly focus their resources on the Greater China market. We also compete for advertisers with traditional media companies, such as newspapers, television networks and radio stations, that have a longer history of use and greater acceptance among advertisers. In addition, providers of Chinese language Internet tools and services may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other commercial relationships with large, well-established and well-financed Internet, media or other companies. For example, America Online Inc. and Xinhua News Agency, one of our content suppliers, are major shareholders of Chinadotcom and News Corp Ltd. is a major shareholder of Netease.com.

A number of our current and potential future competitors have greater name recognition, larger customer bases and greater financial and other resources than we have, and may be able to more quickly react to changing consumer requirements and demands, deliver competitive services at lower prices and more

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effectively respond to new Internet technologies or technical standards.

Increased competition could result in reduced page views, loss of market share and lower profit margins from reduced pricing for Internet-based services.

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IF WE FAIL TO DEVELOP SUCCESSFULLY AND INTRODUCE NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, OUR COMPETITIVE POSITION AND ABILITY TO GENERATE REVENUES WILL BE HARMED.

We are developing new products and services. The planned timing or introduction of new products and services is subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual timing may differ materially from original plans. Unexpected technical, operational, distribution or other problems could delay or prevent the introduction of one or more of our new products or services. Moreover, we cannot be sure that any of our new products and services will achieve widespread market acceptance or generate incremental revenue.

WE HAVE CONTRACTED WITH THIRD PARTIES TO PROVIDE CONTENT AND SERVICES FOR OUR PORTAL NETWORK AND TO DISTRIBUTE OUR SOFTWARE, AND WE MAY LOSE USERS AND REVENUE IF THESE ARRANGEMENTS ARE TERMINATED.

We have arrangements with a number of third parties to provide content and services to our Web sites and to distribute our software. In the area of content, we have relied and will continue to rely almost exclusively on third parties for content that we publish under the SINA brand. Although no single third party content provider is critical to our operations, if these parties fail to develop and maintain high-quality and successful media properties, or if a large number of our existing relationships are terminated, we could lose users and advertisers and our brand could be harmed.

In the area of Web-based services, we have contracted with OpenFind for integrated Web search technology to complement our directory and navigational guide, and with Critical Path for our email services and third-party providers for our principal Internet connections. If we experience significant interruptions or delays in service, or if these agreements terminate or expire, we may incur additional costs to develop or secure replacement services and our relationship with our users could be harmed.

We depend on a third party's proprietary and licensed advertising serving technology to deliver advertisements to our network. If the third party fails to continue to support its technology or if its services fail to meet the advertising needs of our customers and we cannot find an alternative solution on a timely basis, our advertising revenue would decline.

In order to create traffic for our online properties and make them more attractive to advertisers and consumers, we have entered into distribution agreements and informal relationships with ISPs and personal computer manufacturers for the distribution of our software. These distribution arrangements typically are non-exclusive, and may be terminated upon little or no notice. If our software distributors were to terminate or modify their distribution arrangements, our ability to promote our network and generate revenue could be harmed.

OUR BUSINESS AND GROWTH WILL SUFFER IF WE ARE UNABLE TO HIRE AND RETAIN KEY PERSONNEL THAT ARE IN HIGH DEMAND.

We depend upon the continued contributions of our senior management and other key personnel, many of whom are difficult to replace. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees could harm our business. We have experienced recent changes to our executive management team.

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In January 2001, Charles Chao was appointed as chief financial officer, replacing Victor Lee, and in June 2001, Daniel Mao was appointed as chief executive officer and Yan Wang was appointed as president, replacing Zhidong Wang. Our future success will also depend on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled technical, managerial, editorial, marketing and customer service personnel, especially qualified personnel for our international operations in Greater China. In particular, we have experienced difficulty in hiring and retaining qualified personnel for our Hong Kong office and may experience similar problems in our other regional offices. Qualified individuals are in high demand, and we may not be able to successfully attract, assimilate or retain the personnel we need to succeed.

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WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO MANAGE OUR EXPANDING OPERATIONS EFFECTIVELY, WHICH COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

We anticipate significant expansion of our business as we address growth in our customer base and market opportunities. In addition, the geographic dispersion of our operations requires significant management resources that our locally-based competitors do not need to devote to their operations. In order to manage the expected growth of our operations and personnel, we will be required to improve existing and implement new operational and financial systems, procedures and controls, and to expand, train and manage our growing employee base. Further, our management will be required to maintain and expand our relationships with various other Web sites, Internet and other online service providers and other third parties necessary to our business. We cannot assure you that our current and planned personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support our future operations.

CONCERNS ABOUT THE SECURITY OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE TRANSACTIONS AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET MAY REDUCE USE OF OUR NETWORK AND IMPEDE OUR GROWTH.

A significant barrier to electronic commerce and communications over the Internet in general has been a public concern over security and privacy, especially the transmission of confidential information. If these concerns are not adequately addressed, they may inhibit the growth of the Internet and other online services generally, especially as a means of conducting commercial transactions. If a well-publicized Internet breach of security were to occur, general Internet usage could decline, which could reduce traffic to our destination sites and impede our growth.

CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS, INCLUDING LIMITING OUR ABILITY TO CONVERT CHINESE RENMINBI INTO FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND, IF RENMINBI WERE TO DECLINE IN VALUE, REDUCING OUR REVENUES IN U.S. DOLLAR TERMS.

We generate revenues and incur expenses and liabilities in Chinese renminbi, Taiwan dollars, Hong Kong dollars, and U.S. dollars. As a result, we are subject to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations with respect to any of these currencies. For example, the value of the renminbi depends to a large extent on China's domestic and international economic and political developments, as well as supply and demand in the local market. Since 1994, the official exchange rate for the conversion of renminbi to U.S. dollars has generally been stable and the renminbi has appreciated slightly against the U.S. dollar. However, given recent economic instability and currency fluctuations, we can offer no assurance that the renminbi will continue to remain stable against the U.S. dollar or any other foreign currency. Our results of operations and financial condition may be affected by changes in the value of renminbi and other currencies in which our earnings and obligations are denominated. We have

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not entered into agreements or purchased instruments to hedge our exchange rate risks, although we may do so in the future.

Although Chinese governmental policies were introduced in 1996 to allow the convertibility of renminbi into foreign currency for current account items, conversion of renminbi into foreign exchange for capital items, such as foreign direct investment, loans or security, requires the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, which is under the authority of the People's Bank of China. These approvals, however, do not guarantee the availability of foreign currency. We cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain all required conversion approvals for our operations or that Chinese regulatory authorities will not impose greater restrictions on the convertibility of the renminbi in the future. Because a significant amount of our future revenues may be in the form of renminbi, our inability to obtain the requisite approvals or any future restrictions on currency exchanges will limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in renminbi to fund our business activities outside China.

OUR OPERATIONS COULD BE DISRUPTED BY UNEXPECTED NETWORK INTERRUPTIONS CAUSED BY SYSTEM FAILURES, NATURAL DISASTERS OR UNAUTHORIZED TAMPERINGS WITH OUR SYSTEMS.

The continual accessibility of our Web sites and the performance and reliability of our network infrastructure are critical to our reputation and our ability to attract and retain users, advertisers and

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merchants. Any system failure or performance inadequacy that causes interruptions in the availability of our services or increases the response time of our services could reduce our appeal to advertisers and consumers. Factors that could significantly disrupt our operations include: system failures and outages caused by fire, floods, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures and similar events; software errors; computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our computer systems; and security breaches related to the storage and transmission of proprietary information, such as credit card numbers or other personal information.

We have limited backup systems and redundancy. Recently, we experienced an unauthorized tampering of the mail server of our China Web site which briefly disrupted our operations. Future disruptions or any of the foregoing factors could damage our reputation, require us to expend significant capital and other resources and expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. We do not carry sufficient business interruption insurance to compensate for losses that may occur as a result of any of these events. Accordingly, our revenues and results of operations may be adversely affected if any of the above disruptions should occur.

THE LAW OF THE INTERNET REMAINS LARGELY UNSETTLED, WHICH SUBJECTS OUR BUSINESS TO LEGAL UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

Due to the increasing popularity and use of the Internet and other online services, it is possible that a number of laws and regulations may be adopted with respect to the Internet or other online services covering issues such as user privacy, pricing, content, copyrights, distribution, antitrust and characteristics and quality of products and services. Furthermore, the growth and development of the market for electronic commerce may prompt calls for more stringent consumer protection laws that may impose additional burdens on companies conducting business online. The adoption of any additional laws or regulations may decrease the growth of the Internet or other online services, which could, in turn, decrease the demand for our products and services and

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increase our cost of doing business.

Moreover, the applicability to the Internet and other online services of existing laws in various jurisdictions governing issues such as property ownership, sales and other taxes, libel and personal privacy is uncertain and may take years to resolve. For example, tax authorities in a number of states in the U.S. are currently reviewing the appropriate tax treatment of companies engaged in electronic commerce, and new state tax regulations may subject us to additional state sales and income taxes. Any new legislation or regulation, the application of laws and regulations from jurisdictions whose laws do not currently apply to our business, or the application of existing laws and regulations to the Internet and other online services could significantly disrupt our operations.

WE MAY BE SUBJECT TO CLAIMS BASED ON THE CONTENT WE PROVIDE OVER OUR NETWORK AND THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES SOLD ON OUR NETWORK, WHICH, IF SUCCESSFUL, COULD CAUSE US TO PAY SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE AWARDS.

As a publisher and distributor of content and a provider of services over the Internet, we face potential liability for: defamation, negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement and other claims based on the nature and content of the materials that we publish or distribute; the selection of listings that are accessible through our branded products and media properties, or through content and materials that may be posted by users in our classifieds, message board and chat room services; losses incurred in reliance on any erroneous information published by us, such as stock quotes, analyst estimates or other trading information; unsolicited email, lost or misdirected messages, illegal or fraudulent use of email or interruptions or delays in email service; and product liability, warranty and similar claims to be asserted against us by end users who purchase goods and services through our SinaMall and any future electronic commerce services we may offer.

We may incur significant costs in investigating and defending any potential claims, even if they do not result in liability. Although we carry general liability insurance, our insurance may not cover potential claims of this type or be adequate enough to indemnify us against all potential liabilities.

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PRIVACY CONCERNS MAY PREVENT US FROM SELLING DEMOGRAPHICALLY TARGETED ADVERTISING IN THE FUTURE AND MAKE US LESS ATTRACTIVE TO ADVERTISERS.

We collect personal data from our user base in order to understand better our users and their needs and to help our advertisers target specific demographic groups. If privacy concerns or regulatory restrictions prevent us from selling demographically targeted advertising, we may become less attractive to advertisers. For example, as part of our future advertisement delivery system, we may integrate user information such as advertisement response rate, name, address, age or email address, with third-party databases to generate comprehensive demographic profiles for individual users. In Hong Kong, however, we would be in violation of the Hong Kong Personal Data Ordinance unless individual users expressly consented to this integration of their personal information. The Ordinance provides that an Internet company may not collect information on its users, analyze the information for a profile of the user's interests and sell or transmit the profiles to third parties for direct marketing purposes without the user's consent. If we are unable to construct demographic profiles for Internet users because they refuse to give consent, we will be less attractive to advertisers and our business will suffer.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, WHICH COULD CAUSE US TO BE LESS COMPETITIVE.

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We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology. Monitoring unauthorized use of our products is difficult and costly, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriations of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. From time to time, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources.

WE MAY BE EXPOSED TO INFRINGEMENT CLAIMS BY THIRD PARTIES, WHICH, IF SUCCESSFUL, COULD CAUSE US TO PAY SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE AWARDS.

Third parties may initiate litigation against us alleging infringement of their proprietary rights. In the event of a successful claim of infringement and our failure or inability to develop non-infringing technology or license the infringed or similar technology on a timely basis, our business could be harmed. In addition, even if we are able to license the infringed or similar technology, license fees could be substantial and may adversely affect our results of operations.

WE MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS A PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY OR AS A FOREIGN PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY, WHICH COULD RESULT IN ADVERSE U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU.

Based upon the nature of our income and assets, we may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, or as a foreign personal holding company, or FPHC, by the United States Internal Revenue Service for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to you. For example, if we are a PFIC, our U.S. investors will become subject to increased tax liabilities under U.S. tax laws and regulations and will become subject to more burdensome reporting requirements. We believe that we were not a PFIC or an FPHC for fiscal 2001 or previous years, and we do not expect to be either in the future. However, the determination of whether or not we are a PFIC or an FPHC is made on an annual basis, and those determinations depend on the composition of our income and assets, in the case of the PFIC rules, and income and shareholders, in the case of the FPHC rules, from time to time. Although in the past we have operated our business, and in the future we intend to operate our business so as to minimize the risk of PFIC or FPHC treatment, you should be aware that certain factors that could affect our classification as PFIC or FPHC are out of our control. For example, the calculation of assets for purposes of the PFIC rules depends in large part upon the amount of our goodwill, which in turn is based, in part, on the then market value of our shares, which is subject to change. Similarly, the composition of our income and assets is affected by the extent to which we spend the cash we have raised on acquisitions and capital

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expenditures. Therefore, we cannot be sure that we will not be a PFIC or an FPHC for the current or any future taxable year.

OUR STOCK PRICE HAS BEEN VOLATILE HISTORICALLY, WHICH MAY MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO RESELL SHARES WHEN YOU WANT AT PRICES YOU FIND ATTRACTIVE.

The trading price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations. During fiscal year 2001, the closing sale prices of our common stock on the Nasdaq Stock Market ranged from \$1.50 to \$31.00 and

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the sale price of our common stock closed at \$1.26 on August 31, 2001. Our stock price may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors, such as quarterly variations in operating results, announcements of technological innovations or new products and media properties by us or our competitors, changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts, the operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors may deem comparable, and news reports relating to trends in our markets. In addition, the stock market in general, and the market prices for Internet-related companies in particular, have experienced extreme volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our stock, regardless of our operating performance.

### ITEM 2: PROPERTIES

In Sunnyvale, California, we have entered into a sublease agreement that expires on February 7, 2002. In Hong Kong, we have entered into a three-year lease agreement that expires in January 2003. In Beijing, we have offices under three lease agreements with various expiration dates from June 2003 through December 2008. We have entered into a lease agreement for our Taipei office that expires in December 2001. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet our current requirements, and that future growth can be accommodated by leasing additional or alternative space.

### ITEM 3: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of the date of this Form 10-K, there are no material legal proceedings pending or, to the best of our knowledge, threatened against us.

### ITEM 4: SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

## PART II

### ITEM 5: MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

#### (a) Market Information

SINA.com Ordinary Shares are quoted on the Nasdaq National Market System under the symbol SINA since April 13, 2000. The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices of the Company's Ordinary Shares for each period indicated as reported on the Nasdaq Stock Market:

	HIGH	LOW
	-----	-----
Year Ended June 30, 2000		
Fourth Quarter.....	\$54.50	\$17.00
Year Ended June 30, 2001		
First Quarter.....	31.00	14.13
Second Quarter.....	12.38	3.13
Third Quarter.....	4.31	1.50
Fourth Quarter.....	2.35	1.50

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The Closing price of the Company's Ordinary Share on the Nasdaq Stock Market on August 31, 2001 was \$1.26.

### (b) Holders

As of August 31, 2001, the Company had approximately 371 shareholders of record, although the Company believes that there is a significantly larger number of beneficial owners of its Ordinary Shares.

### (c) Dividends

The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on its Ordinary Shares at any time and has no present plans to do so in the future.

### (d) Report of offering securities and use of proceeds therefrom

On April 13, 2000, in connection with the Company's initial public offering, a Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 333-11718) was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuant to which 4,600,000 shares of the Company's Ordinary Share were offered and sold for the account of the Company at a price of \$17.00 per share, generating gross offering proceeds of \$78.2 million. The managing underwriters were Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, China International Capital Corporation, Chase H&Q and Robertson Stephens.

The Company incurred the following expenses in connection with the offering:

Underwriting discounts and commissions.....	\$5,474,000
Other expenses.....	3,907,000
	-----
Total Expenses.....	\$9,381,000

All of such expenses were direct or indirect payments to others.

The net offering proceeds to the Company after deducting the total expenses above were approximately \$68,819,000. Approximately \$27,454,000 of the proceeds was invested in short-term corporate notes and bonds and the remaining proceeds are being used as working capital or are included within cash and cash equivalents.

The Company did not make any unregistered sales of the Company's Ordinary Shares during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001.

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## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the other information contained in this Form 10-K.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,			
2001	2000	1999	1998
-----	-----	-----	-----



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(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNT)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA:

Net Revenues:				
Advertising.....	\$ 23,393	\$ 11,013	\$ 561	\$ --
Software products.....	2,276	2,943	2,248	2,499
E-commerce and other.....	1,014	214	18	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	26,683	14,170	2,827	2,499
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cost of revenues:				
Advertising.....	13,771	8,950	1,156	--
Software products.....	671	1,640	1,285	674
E-commerce and other.....	498	325	32	--
Stock-based compensation.....	414	605	32	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	15,354	11,520	2,505	674
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit.....	11,329	2,650	322	1,825
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing.....	21,694	17,476	1,405	622
Product development.....	9,648	7,358	1,512	452
General and administrative.....	8,918	6,951	2,085	941
Stock-based compensation.....	7,097	18,460	3,360	--
Amortization of intangible assets.....	6,765	6,807	1,745	43
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	54,122	57,052	10,107	2,058
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loss from operations.....	\$ (42,793)	\$ (54,402)	\$ (9,785)	\$ (233)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders.....	\$ (36,351)	\$ (51,067)	\$ (9,394)	\$ (253)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to ordinary shareholders.....	\$ (0.91)	\$ (3.44)	\$ (1.72)	\$ (0.05)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share.....	40,110	14,836	5,466	4,962
	=====	=====	=====	=====

AS OF JUNE 30,

-----  
2001                      2000                      1999                      1998  
-----

(IN THOUSANDS)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DATA:

Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 52,505	\$ 99,149	\$20,571	\$5,090
Working capital.....	102,246	125,867	24,057	5,268
Total assets.....	133,122	156,038	47,582	6,685
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preference shares and warrants.....	--	--	37,415	6,004
Total shareholders' equity (deficit).....	119,967	146,817	7,703	(5)

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### OF OPERATIONS

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including, without limitation, statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or future strategies that are signified by the words "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "believe", or similar language. All forward-looking statements included in this documents are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information set forth below under the caption "Risk Factors" set forth herein. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties.

### OVERVIEW

We are a leading Internet media and services company for Chinese communities worldwide. We offer a portal network of four localized Web sites targeting China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and overseas Chinese in North America. Our users enjoy a full array of Chinese-language media, communications, business, enterprise and commerce service offerings. In addition, we offer proprietary software products that simplify access to Chinese Internet content.

One of our subsidiaries, Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co. Ltd., or BSRS, a Sino-Foreign joint venture company based in Beijing, China, began operations in December 1993 as a computer software company focused on providing solutions to computer users wishing to communicate in Chinese. In May 1996, we launched our online network, then called SRSnet.com, offering Chinese-language news, information and community features such as bulletin boards and chat services targeted at online users in China. In March 1999, we expanded our online network by acquiring Sinanet.com, a leading Chinese-language Internet content company with offices in California and Taiwan and two distinct Web sites targeting Chinese users in North America and Taiwan. In July 1999, we continued our network expansion by launching our Hong Kong destination Web site targeting Chinese users in Hong Kong. Today, we operate separate Web sites in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and North America to provide global content and services that speak directly to the audience of each region, enriching the online experience of their users.

We derive our revenues from several sources, including online Internet advertising, software sales, and e-commerce. Advertising revenues are derived principally from advertising arrangements under which we receive revenues on a cost-per-thousand impression basis, fixed payment sponsorship from advertisers, and design of advertising campaigns to be placed on our network. We derive our software revenues from sales of our software products primarily in China and Hong Kong through our network of OEM partners, value-added resellers, distributors, retail merchants, and our direct sales force. Our e-commerce and other revenues are mainly derived from transaction and "slotting fees" paid by merchants for selective positioning and promoting their goods or services within our online mall, SinaMall.

Our net revenues were \$26.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$14.2 million and \$2.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The year-to-year increases in revenues were primarily driven by high growth of our Internet advertising business.

We have incurred significant net losses and negative cash flows from operations since our inception. As of June 30, 2001, we had an accumulated deficit of \$99.3 million. These losses have been funded primarily through the issuance of our equity securities in the private and public market. We anticipate net losses and negative cash flows from operations in the foreseeable

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future.

We recorded cumulative deferred stock compensation of approximately \$35.2 million, net through June 30, 2001, which represents the difference between the exercise price of options granted through June 30, 2001 and the fair market value of the underlying stock at the date of grant. Deferred stock compensation is amortized on an accelerated basis over the vesting period of the applicable options, which is generally four years. The amortization of deferred compensation was \$7.5 million and \$19.1 million in fiscal 2001 and 2000, respectively. We expect the amortization of deferred compensation to approximate \$3.5 million for fiscal 2002, \$1.6 million for fiscal 2003 and \$0.2 million for fiscal 2004.

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On March 29, 1999, we acquired Sinanet.com. The fair value of the total consideration paid in the acquisition, including assumed liabilities of approximately \$4.3 million and acquisition costs of \$0.1 million, was \$21.7 million. The \$4.3 million in liabilities that we assumed included \$3.5 million of notes payable which were subsequently converted into our preference shares. We accounted for the acquisition as a purchase. We recorded goodwill and other intangible assets of approximately \$20.3 million as a result of this transaction, which are being amortized over a three-year period.

In April 2000, the Company sold 4,600,000 ordinary shares in an underwritten initial public offering, inclusive of 600,000 ordinary shares through the exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option for net proceeds of approximately \$68.8 million.

On September 12, 2001, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire approximately 29% equity interest in Sun TV, a Hong Kong Exchange listed company, from its major shareholder for a total consideration of \$8 million in cash and approximately 4.6 million in our newly issued ordinary shares. In addition, we have agreed to issue 3.3 million ordinary shares if Sun TV meets certain revenue targets over the next 18 months. The investment will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

#### Net Revenues

**Advertising.** Our advertising revenues were \$23.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$11.0 million and \$0.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The increases in advertising revenues from year to year were primarily due to the increase in number of advertisers and amount of advertising contracts. Approximately 970 customers advertised on our web sites during the year ended June 30, 2001 as compared to approximately 730 and 230 during the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, advertising revenues accounted for 88%, 78% and 20% of our total revenues, respectively.

**Software.** Our software revenues were \$2.3 million, \$2.9 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The higher software revenue in fiscal 2000 was due to a higher amount of software revenue generated from the bundled software products sales to OEM partners during fiscal 2000 as compared fiscal 2001 and 1999. Bundled software products incorporate software products from other vendors and have a higher unit selling price than the unbundled software products.

**E-commerce and Other.** Our e-commerce revenues were \$1.0 million for the

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year ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$214,000 and \$18,000 for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The increases in e-commerce revenues from year to year were primarily due to the increased e-commerce activities on SinaMall on our China site.

### Cost of Revenues

Advertising. Our cost of advertising revenues were \$13.8 million, or 59% of net advertising revenue, as compared to \$9.0 million and \$1.2 million, or 81% and 206% of net advertising revenues, for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Our cost of advertising revenues consists of costs associated with the production of our Web site. These costs primarily consist of fees paid to third parties for Internet connection, content and services, and compensation related costs and equipment depreciation expense. The increases in absolute dollars in cost of advertising revenues were primarily due to an increase in Internet connection costs, such as bandwidth expansion and server co-location cost to support increased Internet traffic on our Web sites, and an increase in content and service provider fees to expand our Web site contents and to support the increased advertisement impressions. Our Web sites delivered approximately 2.6 billion page views in the month of June 2001 as compared to approximately 1.0 billion and 150 million in the months of June 2000 and 1999, respectively.

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Software. Our cost of software revenues was \$671,000, \$1.6 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The significant decrease in fiscal 2001 was primarily due to a higher percentage of the software revenues attributable to licensing arrangements which involved minimal costs. The higher amount in fiscal 2000 was due to the higher software revenue amount and the increase in sales to OEM customers, with lower gross margin, in order to expand the user base of our Web sites. In addition, we sold more bundled software products which incorporate other vendors' software or hardware products to OEM customers during fiscal 1999 and fiscal 2000. The cost paid to other vendors was included in the cost of software revenues.

E-commerce and Other. Our cost of e-commerce revenues was \$498,000, \$325,000 and \$32,000 for the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The increases in cost of e-commerce revenue from year to year were primarily due to the increase in resources associated with e-commerce activities.

### Sales and Marketing

Our sales and marketing expenses were \$21.7 million, or 81% of net revenues for the year ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$17.5 million and \$1.4 million, or 123% and 50% of net revenues for years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of compensation expenses, sales commissions, advertising and promotion expenditures and travel expenses. The absolute dollar increases from year to year were primarily attributable to an increase in advertising expenses associated with our brand-building strategy, an increase in compensation expense associated with the growth in our direct sales force and marketing personnel, and an increase in sales commissions associated with the increased revenues.

### Product Development

Our product development expenses were \$9.6 million, or 36% of net revenues for the years ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$7.4 million and \$1.5 million, or 52% and 54% of net revenues in the year ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Product development expenses consist primarily of payroll and

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related expenses incurred for enhancement to and maintenance of our Web sites as well as engineering costs related to develop our software products. The absolute dollar increases in product development expenses from year to year were attributable to increased staffing and associated support for engineers for developing and enhancing our online network.

### General and Administrative

Our general and administrative expenses were \$8.9 million, or 33% of net revenues for the year ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$7.0 million and \$2.1 million, or 49% and 74% of net revenues in the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation for personnel, fees for professional services, and provisions for doubtful accounts. The absolute dollar increases from year to year were mainly due to the increase in general business activities as a result of business expansion and building our administrative infrastructure.

### Stock-Based Compensation

In connection with the grant of certain stock options, the Company recorded net deferred stock compensation totaling \$35.2 million through June 30, 2001, which is being amortized over the four-year vesting period of the options. Of the total deferred stock compensation, approximately \$7.5 million, \$19.1 million and \$3.4 million was amortized in the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### Amortization of Intangible Assets

As a result of the acquisition of Sinanet.com in March 1999, we recorded goodwill and other intangible assets of \$20.3 million, which are being amortized over three years. The amortization expense for the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was \$6.8 million, \$6.8 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

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### Interest Income, Net

Interest income, net was \$7.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$3.8 million and \$442,000 for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The increases in interest income from year to year was primarily due to higher cash and short-term investment balances as a result of the proceeds from our sale of Series B preference shares in April 1999, Series C preference shares in October and November 1999, and the initial public offering in April 2000.

### Loss on Equity Investment

In December 1999, we contributed \$1.4 million in cash for a 35.4% interest in a joint venture with Adforce, Inc. and Compuserve Consultants, Ltd.. We accounted for our investment in the joint venture using the equity method of accounting. We recorded \$501,000 loss from our investment in the joint venture in the year ended June 30, 2000 and the remaining investment of \$894,000 was fully written off during the year ended June 30, 2001.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have financed our operations principally through private sales of our preference shares and initial public offering. From inception through June 30, 2001, we have raised net proceeds of \$97.5 million through the sale of preference shares and \$68.8 million from the sale of ordinary shares in our initial public offering. As of June 30, 2001, we had \$109.8 million in cash and

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cash equivalents and short-term investments.

For the year ended June 30, 2001, net cash used in operating activities was \$14.2 million and was primarily attributable to our net loss of \$36.4 million, largely offset by the non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$7.5 million, amortization expense of \$6.8 million related to goodwill and other intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of Sinanet.com, depreciation expense of \$3.6 million, and an increase in accrued liabilities of \$3.5 million. For the year ended June 30, 2000, net cash used in operating activities was \$20.1 million and was primarily attributable to our net loss of \$51.1 million, largely offset by the non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$19.1 million, amortization expense of \$6.8 million related to goodwill and other intangible assets, and an increase in accrued liabilities of \$6.6 million. For the year ended June 30, 1999, net cash used in operating activities was \$3.7 million and was primarily attributable to our net loss of \$9.4 million, offset by non-cash stock-based compensation of \$3.4 million and amortization expense of \$1.7 million related to goodwill and other intangible assets.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$34.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, primarily due to the purchase of short-term investments of \$26.8 million and the purchase of capital equipment of \$7.7 million. Net cash used in investing activities was \$34.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2000, primarily due to the purchase of short-term investments of \$26.4 million, the purchase of capital equipment of \$7.0 million and the investment in a joint venture of \$1.4 million. Net cash used in investing activities was \$5.0 million for the year ended June 30, 1999 primarily due to the purchase of short-term investments of \$4.0 million and purchase of capital equipment of \$1.3 million. These expenditures were partially offset by \$289,000 of cash received from the Sinanet.com acquisition.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$2.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, primarily attributable to proceeds of \$1.5 million from sale of Ordinary Shares under stock plans and proceeds of \$0.6 million from repayment of notes receivable from shareholders. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$133.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2000, primarily attributable to net proceeds of \$68.8 million received from the initial public offering in April 2000 and of \$63.9 million received from the Series C preference share issuance in October and November 1999. The remaining cash provided by the financing activities was primarily from the proceeds of exercising stock options and preference share warrants. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$24.2 million for the year ended June 30, 1999, which consisted primarily of net proceeds from sales of our preference shares.

We currently have no material commitments other than those operating leases for our facilities. We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund our

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operating activities, capital expenditures and other obligations for at least the next twelve months. However, we may sell additional equities or obtain credit facilities to enhance our liquidity position. The sale of additional equity will result in further dilution to our shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed obligations and could result in operating covenants that would restrict our operations. We cannot assure you that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of

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Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133, as amended, establishes methods of accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities related to those instruments as well as other hedging activities. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." These standards change the accounting for business combinations by, among other things, prohibiting the prospective use of pooling-of-interests accounting and requiring companies to stop amortizing goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets created by business combinations accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Instead, goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will be subject to an annual review for impairment and will be written down and charged to results of operations only in the periods in which the recorded value of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets exceed their fair values.

SFAS No. 141 applies to business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 will not change the Company's method of accounting used in previous business combinations. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and the Company will adopt SFAS No. 142 effective July 1, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 142 will not have impact on the amortization of the Company's existing goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets due to the fact that the existing goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will be fully amortized prior to the year of adoption.

### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

#### INTEREST RATE RISK

The Company's investment policy requires the Company to invest its excess cash in government or quasi-government securities and in high-quality corporate securities and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The Company protects and preserves its invested funds by limiting default, market and reinvestment risk. Due to the fact that majority of our investments are in short-term instruments, we have concluded that there is no material market risk exposure in this area.

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK

The majority of the Company's revenues derived and expenses and liabilities incurred were in Chinese renminbi, Taiwan dollars and Hong Kong dollars. For fiscal 2001, 2000 and 1999, approximately 78%, 64% and 71% of our costs incurred and 74%, 69%, and 94% of our revenues derived were in these currencies. Thus, our revenues and operating results may be impacted by exchange rate fluctuations in the currencies of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong. See "Risk Factors -- Currency fluctuations and restrictions on currency exchange may adversely affect our business, including limiting our ability to convert Chinese renminbi into foreign currencies and, if renminbi were to decline in value, reducing our revenue in U.S. dollar terms." We have not tried to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations by using hedging transactions. However, we may choose to do so in the future. We may not be able to do this successfully. Accordingly, we may experience economic losses and negative impacts on earnings and equity as a result of foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

We performed a sensitivity analysis assuming a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in foreign exchange rates to the foreign subsidiaries and the underlying exposures described above. As of June 30, 2001 and 2000, the analysis indicated that these hypothetical market movements would not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash

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flows.

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ITEM 8: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders  
of SINA.com

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of shareholders' equity and of cash flows expressed in U.S. dollars present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SINA.com and its subsidiaries at June 30, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

San Jose, California  
 August 14, 2001, except for the first paragraph of Note 4 and for Note 12,  
 as to which the date is September 12, 2001



## SINA.COM

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	JUNE 30,	
	2001	2000
	(IN U.S. DOLLARS)	
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 52,505	\$ 99,149
Short-term investments.....	57,284	30,484
Accounts receivable, net.....	4,262	3,921
Inventories.....	12	156
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	1,338	1,378
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	115,401	135,088
Property and equipment, net.....	11,911	7,737
Intangible assets, net.....	5,063	11,828
Investment in joint venture.....	--	894
Receivables from related parties.....	556	268
Other assets.....	191	223
	-----	-----
Total assets.....	\$133,122	\$156,038
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,203
Accrued liabilities.....	11,542	8,018
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	13,155	9,221
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preference Shares: \$1.00 par value; 3,750 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding.....	--	--
Ordinary Shares: \$0.133 par value; 75,000 shares authorized; 41,358 and 40,764 shares issued and outstanding.....	5,504	5,425
Additional paid-in capital.....	220,671	221,399
Notes receivable from shareholders.....	(1,479)	(2,067)
Deferred stock compensation.....	(5,423)	(15,057)
Accumulated deficit.....	(99,301)	(62,950)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Cumulative translation adjustments.....	(5)	67
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity.....	119,967	146,817
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity.....	\$133,122	\$156,038
	=====	=====

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(IN U.S. DOLLARS)		
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)		
Net revenues:			
Advertising.....	\$ 23,393	\$ 11,013	\$ 561
Software products.....	2,276	2,943	2,248
E-commerce and other.....	1,014	214	18
	-----	-----	-----
	26,683	14,170	2,827
	-----	-----	-----
Cost of revenues:			
Advertising.....	13,771	8,950	1,156
Software products.....	671	1,640	1,285
E-commerce and other.....	498	325	32
Stock-based compensation.....	414	605	32
	-----	-----	-----
	15,354	11,520	2,505
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit.....	11,329	2,650	322
	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing.....	21,694	17,476	1,405
Product development.....	9,648	7,358	1,512
General and administrative.....	8,918	6,951	2,085
Stock-based compensation*.....	7,097	18,460	3,360
Amortization of intangible assets.....	6,765	6,807	1,745
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses.....	54,122	57,052	10,107
	-----	-----	-----
Loss from operations.....	(42,793)	(54,402)	(9,785)
Interest income, net.....	7,336	3,801	442
	-----	-----	-----
Loss before loss in equity investment and minority interest.....	(35,457)	(50,601)	(9,343)
Loss on equity investment.....	(894)	(501)	--
Minority interest in loss.....	--	119	47
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss.....	(36,351)	(50,983)	(9,296)
Accretion on Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares.....	--	(84)	(98)
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders.....	\$ (36,351)	\$ (51,067)	\$ (9,394)
	=====	=====	=====
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to			

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ordinary shareholders.....	\$ (0.91)	\$ (3.44)	\$ (1.72)
	=====	=====	=====
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share.....	40,110	14,836	5,466
	=====	=====	=====
-----			
* Stock-based compensation was allocated among the associated expense categories as follows:			
Sales and marketing.....	\$ 2,295	\$ 5,973	\$ 42
Product development.....	219	567	505
General and administrative.....	4,583	11,920	2,813
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 7,097	\$ 18,460	\$ 3,360
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	ORDINARY SHARES		ADDITIONAL	NOTES RECEIVABLES	DEFERRED STOCK	ACC
	SHARES	AMOUNT	PAID-IN CAPITAL	FROM SHAREHOLDERS	COMPENSATION	D
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(IN U.S. DOLLARS, IN THOUSANDS)					
Balances at June 30, 1998....	4,962	\$ 661	\$ 1,798	\$ --	\$ --	\$
Issuance of Ordinary Shares pursuant to stock plans....	13	2	1	--	--	
Sinanet acquisition.....	2,127	284	13,366	--	--	
Deferred stock compensation.....	--	--	22,845	--	(22,845)	
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation...	--	--	--	--	3,392	
Accretion on Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares.....	--	--	--	--	--	
Housing provided by the Stone Group.....	--	--	45	--	--	
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	
Currency translation adjustments.....	--	--	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss.....						
Balances at June 30, 1999....	7,102	947	38,055	--	(19,453)	(
Issuance of Ordinary Shares pursuant to stock plans....	597	79	162	--	--	
Sale of Ordinary Shares for notes receivables from shareholders, net of repurchases.....	2,957	394	2,235	(2,629)	--	
Repayments of notes receivable from shareholders.....	--	--	--	562	--	

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Issuance of Ordinary Shares in initial public offering.....	4,600	612	72,114	--	--
Costs of initial public offering.....	--	--	(3,907)	--	--
Conversion of Preference Shares and Warrants to Ordinary Shares.....	25,508	3,393	98,026	--	--
Deferred stock compensation.....	--	--	14,669	--	(14,669)
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation...	--	--	--	--	19,065
Accretion on Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares.....	--	--	--	--	--
Housing provided by the Stone Group.....	--	--	45	--	--
Comprehensive loss:					
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--
Currency translation adjustments.....	--	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss.....					
Balances at June 30, 2000....	40,764	5,425	221,399	(2,067)	(15,057)
Issuance of Ordinary Shares pursuant to stock plans, net of repurchases.....	594	79	1,459	--	--
Repayments of notes receivable from shareholders.....	--	--	--	588	--
Costs of initial public offering.....	--	--	(64)	--	--
Deferred stock compensation.....	--	--	(2,123)	--	2,123
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation...	--	--	--	--	7,511
Comprehensive loss:					
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--
Currency translation adjustments.....	--	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss.....					
Balances at June 30, 2001....	41,358	\$5,504	\$220,671	\$ (1,479)	\$ (5,423)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

	CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
	-----	-----	-----

(IN U.S. DOLLARS, IN THOUSANDS)

Balances at June 30, 1998....	\$ 25	\$ (5)
Issuance of Ordinary Shares pursuant to stock plans....	--	3
Sinanet acquisition.....	--	13,650
Deferred stock compensation.....	--	--
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation...	--	3,392
Accretion on Mandatorily		

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Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares.....	--	(98)	
Housing provided by the Stone Group.....	--	45	
Comprehensive loss:			
Net loss.....	--	(9,296)	\$ (9,296)
Currency translation adjustments.....	12	12	12
	----	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss.....			\$ (9,284)
			=====
Balances at June 30, 1999....	37	7,703	
Issuance of Ordinary Shares pursuant to stock plans....	--	241	
Sale of Ordinary Shares for notes receivables from shareholders, net of repurchases.....	--	--	
Repayments of notes receivable from shareholders.....	--	562	
Issuance of Ordinary Shares in initial public offering.....	--	72,726	
Costs of initial public offering.....	--	(3,907)	
Conversion of Preference Shares and Warrants to Ordinary Shares.....	--	101,419	
Deferred stock compensation.....	--	--	
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation...	--	19,065	
Accretion on Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares.....	--	(84)	
Housing provided by the Stone Group.....	--	45	
Comprehensive loss:			
Net loss.....	--	(50,983)	\$ (50,983)
Currency translation adjustments.....	30	30	30
	----	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss.....			\$ (50,953)
			=====
Balances at June 30, 2000....	67	146,817	
Issuance of Ordinary Shares pursuant to stock plans, net of repurchases.....	--	1,538	
Repayments of notes receivable from shareholders.....	--	588	
Costs of initial public offering.....	--	(64)	
Deferred stock compensation.....	--	--	
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation...	--	7,511	
Comprehensive loss:			
Net loss.....	--	(36,351)	\$ (36,351)
Currency translation adjustments.....	(72)	(72)	(72)

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Comprehensive loss.....	-----	-----	-----
			\$ (36,423)
Balances at June 30, 2001....	\$ (5)	\$119,967	=====
	=====	=====	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN U.S. DOLLARS, IN THOUSANDS)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss.....	\$ (36,351)	\$ (50,983)	\$ (9,296)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Minority interests in losses of consolidated subsidiary.....	--	(119)	(47)
Loss on equity investment.....	894	501	--
Depreciation and amortization.....	3,566	1,476	312
Stock-based compensation.....	7,511	19,065	3,392
Amortization of intangible assets.....	6,765	6,807	1,745
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect of Sinanet acquisition:			
Accounts receivable, net.....	(341)	(2,680)	(501)
Inventories.....	144	15	(136)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	40	(996)	(91)
Receivable from related parties.....	(288)	(268)	--
Other assets.....	32	128	(9)
Accounts payable.....	410	375	145
Accrued liabilities.....	3,452	6,576	812
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities.....	(14,166)	(20,103)	(3,674)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash acquired upon merger with Sinanet.....	--	--	289
Acquisition of property and equipment.....	(7,740)	(7,019)	(1,285)
Investment in joint venture.....	--	(1,395)	--
Purchase of short-term investments.....	(26,800)	(26,447)	(4,037)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(34,540)	(34,861)	(5,033)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of Preference Shares, net.....	--	63,920	24,185
Proceeds from issuance of Ordinary Shares, net.....	1,474	69,060	3
Proceeds from notes receivable from shareholders.....	588	562	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities.....	2,062	133,542	24,188
	-----	-----	-----

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Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	(46,644)	78,578	15,481
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	99,149	20,571	5,090
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$ 52,505	\$ 99,149	\$20,571
	=====	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:			
Shares, warrants and options issued for Sinanet			
Acquisition.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$17,269
	=====	=====	=====
Ordinary Shares issued for notes receivable.....	\$ --	\$ 2,629	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====
Conversion of notes payable to Preference Shares.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3,509
	=====	=====	=====
Accretion on Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares.....	\$ --	\$ 84	\$ 98
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

#### 1. THE COMPANY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### THE COMPANY

SINA.com ("SINA" or the "Company") is a leading Chinese media and Internet services company for Chinese communities worldwide, offering a full array of Chinese-language media, communications, business, enterprise and commerce services. With separate Web sites in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and North America, SINA.com provides global content and services that speak directly to the audience of each region, enriching the online experience of its users.

##### SHARE SPLIT

On November 1, 1999, the Company effected a one and one-half for one share split of the Company's Preference and Ordinary Shares. All share and per share amounts presented have been adjusted to reflect the share split.

##### PUBLIC OFFERING

In April 2000, the Company sold 4,600,000 Ordinary Shares in an underwritten initial public offering, inclusive of 600,000 Ordinary Shares through the exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option for net proceeds of approximately \$72.7 million, before offering expenses. Simultaneously with the closing of the public offering, all 25,496,000 outstanding Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares were converted to ordinary shares on a one for one basis. Additionally, all outstanding warrants to purchase an aggregate of 12,000 Ordinary Shares were exercised upon closing of the initial public offering.

##### USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires

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management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The equity and net income or loss attributable to the minority shareholder interests which related to the Company's subsidiaries, are shown separately in the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of operations, respectively. Investments in entities in which the Company can exercise significant influence, but which are less than majority owned and not otherwise controlled by the Company, are accounted for under the equity method.

### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2001 and 2000, cash equivalents were composed primarily of investments in commercial paper and money market accounts stated at cost, which approximated fair value.

### SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments were held as securities available for sale in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

Securities" and are reported at amortized cost as of the balance sheet date which approximates fair market value. As of June 30, 2001 and 2000, the amount of gross unrealized gains and losses were not significant.

### INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (weighted average method) or market (net realizable value).

### PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the remaining lease term.

### INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Intangible assets, which include developed technology, trade name, work force, content technology and goodwill arising from the acquisitions of Sinanet and additional interests in BSRS, are being amortized using the straight-line



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method over a period of three years from the acquisition date.

### IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of." SFAS No. 121 requires recognition of impairment of long-lived assets in the event the net book value of such assets exceeds the future undiscounted cash flows attributable to such assets. Based on its most recent analysis, the Company believes that there was no impairment of its property and equipment and intangible assets for all periods presented.

### REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company derives its revenues from advertising contracts, proprietary software products and licenses, and on-line commerce.

Advertising revenues are derived principally from advertising and sponsorship arrangements. In its advertising contracts the Company typically guarantees a minimum number of impressions or pages to be delivered to users over a specified period of time for a fixed fee. Advertising revenues are recognized on the basis of the number of impressions delivered or ratably over the period in which the advertising is displayed, whichever amount is lower. To the extent that minimum guaranteed impressions deliveries are not met, the Company defers recognition of the corresponding revenues until the guaranteed impressions deliveries are achieved. Sponsorship arrangements typically allow advertisers to sponsor a particular area on our network in exchange for a fixed payment over the contract period. Advertising revenues are recognized ratably over the period of sponsorship. Advertising revenues derived from the design, coordination and integration of advertising campaigns and sponsorship to be placed on our web sites are recognized ratably over the term of such programs.

Revenue from barter transactions is recognized during the period in which the advertisements are displayed in the Company's properties. Barter transactions are recorded at the lower of the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the advertisement given, provided the fair value of the transaction is reliably measurable. Barter revenues represented 1.3% of the advertising revenues for the year ended June 30, 2000 and less than 1% of the advertising revenues for the years ended June 30, 2001 and 1999.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

Revenue from the sale of software products is recognized primarily on the delivery of software products to end users, resellers, distributors, retail merchants and original equipment manufacturers. The Company delivers its software products in packaged form or under software licenses. Revenues from sales of software products in the packaged form are recognized upon shipment. Software license agreements are non-refundable and allow the OEM partners to reproduce the Company's software products for a specified period of time for a fixed fee or a specified number of copies for a predetermined unit price. Revenues from software license agreements are recognized upon delivery of a master copy when the fixed-fee agreements become effective or based upon activity reports provided by the OEM partners under the per-copy arrangements. Provision is made for expected sales returns and allowances when revenue is recognized. Payments received in advance of revenue recognition are recorded as deferred revenue. The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with Statement

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of Position ("SOP") 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition," as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9. SOP 97-2, as amended, generally requires revenue earned on software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair value of the elements. The Company's software product agreements do not involve multiple elements. The adoption of SOP 97-2, as amended, did not have a significant impact on the Company's accounting for revenues.

E-commerce revenues are derived principally from slotting fees charged to merchants for selective positioning and promoting their goods or services within the Company's online mall, SinaMall, and from commissions calculated as a percentage of the online sales transaction value of the merchants. Slotting fee revenue is recognized ratably over the period the products are shown on the Company's Web site while the commission revenue is recognized on a net basis after both successful on-line verification of customers' credit cards and shipment of products. Product returns have not been significant and are assumed by vendors.

### PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Product development costs include expenses incurred by the Company to maintain, monitor and manage the Company's website. The Company recognizes website development costs in accordance with SOP 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." As such, the Company expenses all costs incurred that relate to the planning and post implementation phases of development and costs associated with repair or maintenance of the existing site or the development of website content. Costs incurred in the development phase are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated product life or on the ratio of current revenues to total projected product revenue, whichever is greater. Since inception, the amount of costs qualifying for capitalization has been immaterial and as a result, all product development costs have been expensed as incurred.

### ADVERTISING EXPENSES

The Company recognizes advertising expenses in accordance with SOP 93-7 "Reporting on Advertising Costs." As such, the Company expenses the costs of producing advertisements at the time production occurs, and expenses the cost of communicating advertising in the period in which the advertising space or airtime is used. Advertising expenses totaled \$12.1 million, \$8.8 million and \$335,000 during the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation arrangements in accordance with provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," as amended by FASB Interpretation No. ("FIN") 44 "Accounting for Certain Transactions Including Stock Compensation -- an Interpretation of APB 25," and complies with the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Under APB No. 25, compensation cost is, in

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

general, recognized based on the difference, if any, on the date of grant between the fair value of the Company's stock and the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. Deferred compensation is amortized over the vesting

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period on an accelerated basis using the model presented in paragraph 24 of FIN 28. Accordingly, the percentages of the deferred compensation amortized in the first, second, third and fourth years following the option grant date are approximately 52%, 27%, 15% and 6%, respectively.

The Company accounts for stock issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and the EITF consensus in Issue No. 96-18 and FIN 44.

### INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach which requires the recognition of income taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets is based on provisions of the enacted tax law; the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated. The measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized.

### FOREIGN CURRENCY

The Company's operations in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan use the local currencies as their functional currencies. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities of the entities in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a component of shareholders' equity.

Net gains and losses resulting from foreign exchange transactions are included in the consolidated statement of operations and were not significant during the periods presented.

### CERTAIN RISKS AND CONCENTRATIONS

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by depositing its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions in the U.S., China, Hong Kong and Taiwan which management believes are of high credit quality. The Company believes that the risk associated with accounts receivable is mitigated, to some extent, by the fact that the Company's customer base is geographically dispersed. The Company maintains an allowance for potential credit losses that it believes to be adequate. One customer represented 11% of net revenues for the year ended June 30, 2001. No individual customer accounted for more than 10% of net revenues for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999. One customer accounted for 11% of accounts receivable at June 30, 2001. No individual customer accounted for more than 10% of accounts receivable at June 30, 2000 and 1999.

The Company operates in business segments which are characterized by rapid technological advances, changes in customer requirements and evolving regulatory requirements and industry standards. Any failure by the Company to anticipate or to respond adequately to technological changes in its industry segments, changes in customer requirements or changes in regulatory requirements or industry standards, could have a material adverse affect on the Company's business and operating results.

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The Company relies on a number of third-party suppliers for various services, including web hosting, banner advertising delivery software and Internet traffic measurement software.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

#### NET LOSS PER SHARE

Net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of the Ordinary Shares outstanding during the period. Since the Company has a net loss for all periods presented, net loss per share on a diluted basis is equivalent to basic net loss per share because the effect of converting stock options, warrants and Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares would be anti-dilutive. Ordinary Shares that are subject to the Company's right to repurchase are excluded from the basic and diluted net loss per share calculations.

#### COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a company during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances excluding transactions resulting from investments from owners and distributions to owners. For the Company, comprehensive loss did not differ materially from net loss for the periods presented.

#### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133, as amended, establishes methods of accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities related to those instruments as well as other hedging activities. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." These standards change the accounting for business combinations by, among other things, prohibiting the prospective use of pooling-of-interests accounting and requiring companies to stop amortizing goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets created by business combinations accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Instead, goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will be subject to an annual review for impairment and will be written down and charged to results of operations only in the periods in which the recorded value of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets exceed their fair values.

SFAS No. 141 applies to business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 will not change the Company's method of accounting used in previous business combinations. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and the Company will adopt SFAS No. 142 effective July 1, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 142 will not have impact on the amortization of the Company's existing goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets due to the fact that the existing goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will be fully amortized prior to the year of adoption.

#### 2. ACQUISITION OF SINANET

On March 29, 1999, the Company acquired Sinanet.com ("Sinanet"), a company

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incorporated in California. Under the terms of the acquisition, the Company issued approximately 3,859,000 and 2,127,000 shares of Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares, respectively, for all of the outstanding stock of Sinanet. In addition, the Company issued warrants and options to purchase 48,000 and 923,000 shares of the Company's Preference and Ordinary Shares, respectively, in exchange for all of the outstanding warrants and options of Sinanet. The stock, warrants and options had an aggregate fair market value of approximately \$17.3 million. Including acquisition costs of \$0.1 million and assumed liabilities of \$4.3 million, the total purchase price was \$21.7 million. Included in the liabilities were convertible notes totaling

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

\$3.5 million, which were converted into the Company's preference shares in April 1999. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase.

The allocation of the purchase price is as follows: (in thousands)

Net current assets.....	\$	664
Property and equipment and other assets.....		798
Developed technology.....		1,638
Trade name.....		931
Work force.....		762
Content relationship.....		1,197
Goodwill.....		15,724
		-----
		\$21,714
		=====

The purchase price was allocated to the identifiable assets acquired based upon fair market value on the acquisition date. Content relationship represents the business relationship and contacts Sinanet established with the providers of Chinese print/visual contents prior to the merger. The estimated fair market values of the developed technology, the trade name, workforce and the content relationship are being amortized over a period of three years. The excess amount of the purchase price over the fair market value of the net identifiable assets acquired is accounted for as goodwill and is being amortized over its estimated useful life of three years.

Identifiable intangible assets and goodwill are amortized over three years because the Company cannot expect to receive benefits over a longer period. Factors that limit the expected useful lives of the intangible assets include the history of operating losses of both Sina.com and Sinanet, contingencies regarding the legal basis of the Company's ability to operate an Internet business and to advertise in China, intense competition from current competitors and expected competition from new entrants due to low barriers of entry, the fact that the Company's ability to generate significant advertising revenues or revenues from electronic commerce is unproven and the rapidly changing nature of the Internet market.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information reflects the results of operations for the year ended June 30, 1999, as if the acquisition had occurred on July 1, 1998, and after giving effect to purchase accounting adjustments. These pro forma results have been prepared for

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comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of what operating results would have been had the acquisition actually taken place on July 1, 1998, and may not be indicative of future operating results.

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1999
	-----
	(UNAUDITED)
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
Net revenues.....	\$ 3,661
Loss from operations.....	(18,141)
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders.....	(17,826)
Basic and diluted net loss per share.....	\$ (2.51)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted per share amounts.....	7,091

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

3. BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

	JUNE 30,	
	-----	-----
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Cash.....	\$ 14,334	\$10,556
Commercial paper.....	38,171	88,593
	-----	-----
	\$ 52,505	\$99,149
	=====	=====
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS*:		
Time deposits.....	\$ 30	\$ 3,030
Corporate notes and bonds.....	57,254	27,454
	-----	-----
	\$ 57,284	\$30,484
	=====	=====
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET:		
Accounts receivable.....	\$ 5,843	\$ 4,677
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	(1,581)	(756)
	-----	-----
	\$ 4,262	\$ 3,921
	=====	=====
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET:		
Computer equipment and software.....	\$ 15,885	\$ 8,403
Furniture and fixtures.....	735	478
Leasehold improvements.....	913	912
	-----	-----
	17,533	9,793

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Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization.....	(5,622)	(2,056)
	-----	-----
	\$ 11,911	\$ 7,737
	=====	=====
INTANGIBLE ASSETS:		
Purchased technology.....	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,638
Trade name.....	931	931
Work force.....	762	762
Content relationship.....	1,197	1,197
Goodwill.....	15,895	15,895
	-----	-----
	20,423	20,423
Less: Accumulated amortization.....	(15,360)	(8,595)
	-----	-----
	\$ 5,063	\$11,828
	=====	=====
ACCRUED LIABILITIES:		
Payroll and related expenses.....	\$ 3,489	\$ 3,458
Deferred revenue.....	2,200	1,536
Sales taxes payable.....	245	178
Marketing expenses.....	2,261	--
Other.....	3,347	2,846
	-----	-----
	\$ 11,542	\$ 8,018
	=====	=====

\* As of June 30, 2001 and 2000, all short-term investments being held were with maturities of less than twelve months.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with ICP Company and Ad Company. To comply with Chinese regulations, in April 2000, BSRS, the Company's subsidiary in China, entered into agreements with two Chinese entities: Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co., Ltd. (the "Ad Company") and Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd. (the "ICP Company".) Both entities are limited liability companies incorporated in China. The ICP Company is also able to transact business with third parties not affiliated with BSRS. In the opinion of SINA's Chinese counsel, the ownership of BSRS and its businesses comply with existing Chinese laws and regulations. All individual shareholders of the Ad Company and the ICP Company are required under their agreements with BSRS to transfer their interest in the Ad Company or ICP Company to BSRS or to any person specified by BSRS at any time upon BSRS' request, provided that such transfer will not be in violation of Chinese laws and regulations. Ad Company is a Chinese advertising company that is 75% owned by Yan Wang, SINA's new president, and 25% owned by BSRS. ICP Company is a Chinese Internet content provider that was 70% owned by Zhidong Wang, SINA's former president and chief executive officer and 30% owned by Yan Wang. In September 2001, Zhidong Wang completed the transfer of his shares in the ICP Company to five BSRS employees designated by the Company. Daniel Mao, SINA's new chief executive officer now owns 30% of the ICP Company and each of the other four employees owns 10% of the ICP Company.

Pursuant to these agreements, the ICP Company is responsible for operating www.sina.com.cn in connection with its Internet content company license and

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sells advertising space on the China Web site to the Ad Company. The Ad Company, in turn, places advertisements in this space for third parties under its advertising license. In addition, BSRS has licensed intellectual property and transferred equipment to the ICP Company and acts as the ICP Company's provider of technical services, all in exchange for fees or other payments. BSRS is also a consultant and service provider to the Ad Company for its domestic Chinese customers. Substantially all of the income received from sales by the Ad Company and ICP Company from third parties will be paid to BSRS.

BSRS does not hold an equity interest in the ICP Company and does not have a legal agreement to control the ICP Company. Therefore, the financial statements of the ICP Company are not consolidated with those of SINA.com. The ICP Company is a related party because the shareholders of the ICP Company are officers at SINA.com. BSRS is dependent upon the ICP Company in order to fill advertising contracts in China. BSRS expects that it will need to provide financial support to the ICP Company. Until the ICP Company demonstrates that it can support its own operations through its charges to the Ad Company and its revenues from unrelated customers, BSRS will accrue for the costs and expenses of the ICP Company in excess of its revenues as the costs are incurred by the ICP Company. For the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, BSRS accrued \$1.6 million and \$381,000, respectively, for the ICP Company's loss. Under the agreements with the ICP Company, BSRS receives payments from the ICP Company for technical support and for the license. Such payments are accounted for as cost reimbursements unless there are corresponding revenues received by the ICP Company from unrelated parties. The effect of the accounting is that revenues that BSRS records related to transactions with the ICP Company will not exceed the revenues that the ICP Company earns from unrelated parties. During the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, BSRS recorded \$924,000 and \$95,000, respectively, of revenue from technical support service provided to the ICP Company, which amount equals to the revenue the ICP Company received from unrelated parties during the same period. In accordance to the agreements with the Ad Company and the ICP Company, the Ad Company purchases advertising space from the ICP Company. During the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, the Ad Company paid the ICP Company \$132,000 and \$434,000, respectively, for advertising space. As a result of the transactions during the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, BSRS recorded a receivable from the ICP Company of \$436,000 and \$148,000 at June 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively. This amount plus loans by BSRS to certain employees for the purpose of setting up the ICP Company totaled to \$556,000 and \$268,000, which was reported as receivable from related parties as of June 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

Through a ten-year proxy, BSRS has complete voting control over the Ad Company despite owning only 25% of the equity. The 75% owner does not have participating rights as defined in EITF 96-16 with respect to the management of the Ad Company. Therefore, the financial position and results of operations of the Ad Company are consolidated with the financial statements of SINA.com and intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in the consolidation.

Transactions with the Stone Group. The Company entered into certain transactions with Stone Electronic Technology Limited ("SETL"), Beijing Stone Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Stone Finance Company which were under the control of Stone Group Corporation ("the Stone Group"). The Stone Group held equity interests of 11.7%, 9.4% and 12.9% in the Company at June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The following table summarizes the activities between the Company and the



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Stone Group:

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,	
	----- 2000	1999 -----
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Receivable (payable) at beginning of period.....	\$ 340	\$343
Sales to the Stone Group.....	20	86
Expenses paid for the Stone Group.....	--	--
Deposits (payment received) in the Stone Group.....	(121)	--
Provision provided for deposits in the Stone Group.....	(121)	--
Repayment to (from) the Stone Group, net.....	(118)	(89)
	-----	-----
Receivable (payable) at end of period.....	\$ --	\$340
	=====	=====

There were no activities between the Company and the Stone Group during the year ended June 30, 2001.

Sales transactions with a shareholder. In February 2000, the Company entered into a definitive agreement and a license agreement with a shareholder who held approximately 2.2% and 6.2% of the total number of Ordinary shares outstanding as of June 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively. In accordance to the definitive agreement, the Company will build a storefront on SinaMall and provide advertising and technical support in exchange for certain fees. Under the license agreement, the Company licensed its RichWin software to this shareholder. During the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, the Company recognized revenues from this shareholder totaling \$3.0 million and \$987,000, respectively, or 11.3% and 7.0%, respectively, of the Company's total net revenues.

No revenue was recognized from this shareholder for the year ended June 30, 1999. The total accounts receivable from this shareholder as of June 30, 2001 and 2000 was \$613,000 and \$705,000, respectively.

Joint venture investment. In December 1999, the Company contributed \$1.4 million in cash for a 35.4% interest in a joint venture with Adforce, Inc. and Compuserve Consultants, Ltd. The investment in the joint venture is accounted for under the equity method. The total expenses incurred from service provided by the joint venture for the year ended June 30, 2001 and 2000 were \$309,000 and \$304,000, respectively. The total payable to the joint venture as of June 30, 2001 and 2000 was \$309,000 and \$304,000, respectively. The investment was written off due to the joint venture's cease of operation during the year ended June 30, 2001.

Shareholder notes. During the year ended June 30, 2000, 2,957,000 options were exercised by certain officers of the Company for \$2.6 million in notes payable to the Company prior to being vested. Of the notes receivable, \$201,000 were canceled upon the termination of two officers during the year ended June 30, 2000. In addition, notes of \$587,000 and \$361,000 were repaid in the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000,

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respectively. These ordinary shares are subject to rights of repurchase by the Company until such shares are vested. The notes are full recourse and have a five-year term. They bear interest ranging from 5.74% to 6.60%.

### 5. INCOME TAXES

Income is subject to taxation in the various countries in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate. The components of losses before income taxes are as follows:

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Loss subject to U.S. income taxes only.....	\$(12,956)	\$(13,566)	\$(2,049)
Loss subject to foreign income taxes, and in certain cases, U.S. income taxes.....	(23,395)	(37,501)	(7,345)
Loss before taxes.....	\$ (36,351)	\$ (51,067)	\$ (9,394)

The components of the net deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	JUNE 30,	
	2001	2000
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforward.....	\$ 15,224	\$ 9,527
Other accruals and liabilities.....	521	549
Research and development credits.....	578	226
Depreciation and amortization.....	224	--
Total deferred tax assets.....	16,547	10,302
Less: Valuation allowance.....	(16,547)	(10,302)
	\$ --	\$ --

The Company has established a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty surrounding the realization of such assets. Management evaluates the recoverability of the deferred tax assets and the level of the valuation allowance.

As of June 30, 2001, the subsidiary of the Company in the United States had approximately \$33.7 million of Federal and \$14.7 million of State net operating loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income. The federal net operating loss carryforwards will expire, if unused, in fiscal years 2012 through 2021, and the State net operating loss carryforwards will expire, if unused, in fiscal years 2002 through 2006. The U.S. subsidiary's net operating

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loss and research and development tax credit carryforwards are subject to an annual limitation as a result of an ownership change, as defined by tax laws. Additionally, as of June 30, 2001, the Company's Hong Kong subsidiary had approximately \$7.9 million net operating loss carryforwards which can be carried forward indefinitely to offset future taxable income. The China subsidiary also had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$16.5 million which can be carried forward for 5 years.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

6. NET LOSS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share for the periods indicated:

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)		
Numerator:			
Net loss.....	\$ (36,351)	\$ (50,983)	\$ (9,296)
Accretion of mandatorily redeemable convertible preference redemption value.....	--	(84)	(98)
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders.....	\$ (36,351)	\$ (51,067)	\$ (9,394)
Denominator:			
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share.....	40,110	14,836	5,466
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to ordinary shareholders.....	\$ (0.91)	\$ (3.44)	\$ (1.72)
Antidilutive securities including options, warrants, preference shares and restricted ordinary shares not included in net loss per share calculation.....	5,357	23,859	13,468

7. AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE OF ASSOCIATION

The Company amended its Article of Association upon the completion of its initial public offering in April 2000. Upon the adoption of the amended Article of Association, the Company is authorized to issue 75,000,000 Ordinary Shares, \$0.133 par value per share, and 3,750,000 undesignated Preference Shares.

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

410(K) SAVINGS PLAN

The Company has a saving plan that qualifies as a deferred salary arrangement under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "401(k)

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Plan"). Under the 401(k) Plan, participating employees may defer a percentage (not to exceed 25%) of their eligible pretax earnings up to the Internal Revenue Service's annual contribution limit. All employees on the United States payroll of the Company age 21 years or older are eligible to participate in the 401(k) Plan. The Company had not been required to contribute to the 401(k) Plan.

### CHINA CONTRIBUTION PLAN AND PROFIT APPROPRIATION

The Company's subsidiary in China participates in a government-mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan pursuant to which certain retirement, medical and other welfare benefits are provided to employees. Chinese labor regulations require the Company's subsidiary to pay to the local labor bureau a monthly contribution at a stated contribution rate based on the monthly basic compensation of qualified employees. The relevant local labor bureau is responsible for meeting all retirement benefit obligations; the Company has no further commitments beyond its monthly contribution. During years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company contributed to these funds a total of \$1.4 million, \$1.6 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

Pursuant to the laws applicable to China's Foreign Investment Enterprises, the Company's subsidiary in China must make appropriations from after-tax profit to non-distributable reserve funds as determined by the Board of Directors. These reserve funds include a (i) general reserve, (ii) enterprise expansion fund and (iii) staff bonus and welfare fund. The general reserve fund requires annual appropriations of 10% of after-tax profit (as determined under PRC GAAP); the other fund appropriations are at the Company's discretion. Since the Company's PRC subsidiary is in a loss making position, no appropriations have been made to the general reserve fund.

#### 9. STOCK PLANS

##### 1999 STOCK OPTION PLAN

In May 1999, the Company adopted the 1999 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). The 1999 Plan provides for the granting of stock options to employees, consultants and directors of the Company. Options granted under the Plan may be either incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. Incentive stock options ("ISO") may be granted only to Company employees (including officers and directors who are also employees). Nonqualified stock options ("NSO") may be granted to Company employees and consultants. The Company has reserved 10,990,000 ordinary shares for issuance under the Company's stock option plans, including a previous plan carried over from 1997 and options assumed in the Sinanet acquisition. The 1999 Stock Option Plan will continue in effect until May 2009, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

Options under the Company's Stock Option Plan may be granted for a term of up to ten years and at prices no less than 85% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant as determined by the Board of Directors, provided, however, that the exercise price of an ISO and NSO shall not be less than 100% and 85% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant, respectively. The exercise price of an ISO and NSO granted to a 10% shareholder should not be less than 110% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant. Options granted under the Plan through June 30, 2001 generally vest 25% after the first year and then 2.083% each month thereafter. Certain grants are exercisable immediately under such terms and

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conditions as determined by the Board of Directors. Ordinary Shares issued upon such early exercises are subject to rights of repurchases by the Company until such shares become fully vested. At June 30, 2001 and 2000, there were 888,000 and 1,446,000, respectively, shares of such Ordinary Shares issued that were subject to repurchase.

### 1999 EXECUTIVE STOCK OPTION PLAN

In October 1999, the Board adopted the 1999 Executive Stock Option Plan (the "Executive Plan"). An aggregate of 2,250,000 Ordinary Shares have been reserved for issuance under the Executive Plan. The Executive Plan provides for the granting of options to purchase Ordinary Shares and Ordinary Share purchase rights to eligible employees and consultants. As of June 30, 2001, a total of 2,219,000 options had been granted under the Executive Plan. Options under Executive Plan may be granted for a term of up to ten years and at prices no less than 85% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant as determined by the Board of Directors, provided, however, that the exercise price of an ISO and NSO shall not be less than 100% and 85% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant, respectively. The exercise price of an ISO and NSO granted to a 10% shareholder should not be less than 110% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant. Options granted under the Executive Plan through June 30, 2001 generally vest 25% after the first year and then 2.083% each month thereafter. Certain grants are exercisable immediately under such terms and conditions as determined by the Board of Directors. Ordinary Shares issued upon such early exercises are subject to rights of repurchases by the Company until such shares become fully vested. The

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

Executive Plan will continue in effect until October 2009, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the Executive Plan.

### DIRECTORS' STOCK OPTION PLAN

In October 1999, the Board approved the 1999 Directors' Stock Option Plan (the "Directors' Plan") covering an aggregate of 750,000 ordinary shares. The Directors' Plan became effective on the effective date of the initial public offering and provides a non-employee director after the completion of the offering (1) a nonstatutory stock option to purchase 37,500 ordinary shares on the date on which he or she first becomes a member of the Board of Directors, and (2) an additional nonstatutory stock option to purchase 15,000 shares on the date of each annual shareholders' meeting immediately thereafter, if on such date he or she has served on the Board for at least six months. All options granted under the Director's Plan shall not be less than 100% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant and shall have a maximum term of 10 years. All options granted under the Directors' Plan vest in full immediately upon grant. As of June 30, 2001, a total of 188,000 options had been granted under the Directors' Plan.

### ACTIVITIES OF ALL STOCK OPTION PLANS

The following table summarizes stock option activity under the Company's stock option plans:

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

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	2001		2000		1999
	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)					
Outstanding at beginning of period.....	4,722	\$7.02	5,999	\$0.56	504
Granted.....	1,919	4.10	4,887	7.24	5,109
Assumed in Sinanet acquisition.....	--	--	--	--	923
Exercised.....	(531)	1.66	(5,171)	0.77	(13)
Canceled.....	(1,641)	7.53	(993)	1.55	(524)
Outstanding at period end.....	4,469	6.21	4,722	7.02	5,999
Weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year.....		\$3.08		\$6.49	

At June 30, 2001, approximately 3,260,000 options were available for grant under the Plans.

RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICES	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING AT JUNE 30, 2001			OPTIONS EXERCISED AT JUNE 30, 2001
	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER OUTSTANDING
\$ 0.16 - \$ 6.87.....	2,344	9.05	\$ 2.55	682
\$ 7.33 - \$ 7.33.....	1,578	8.28	7.33	1,142
\$11.50 - \$26.00.....	509	8.80	18.07	259
\$26.50 - \$29.37.....	38	9.00	27.24	8
	4,469			2,092

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

Stock-based compensation. Stock options granted in fiscal 1998 had an original exercise price of \$1.67. On October 1, 1998, the exercise price of these options were adjusted to \$0.17 per share and the Company recognized \$0.9 million in deferred stock compensation. In compliance with the terms of the original option agreements, these options were fully vested by March 29, 1999 upon the merger with Sinanet. Therefore, the Company recognized approximately

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\$0.9 million in compensation expense related to these options in the year ended June 30, 1999.

In connection with certain stock option grants during the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company recorded deferred stock compensation totaling \$0, \$14.7 million and \$21.9 million, respectively, which is being amortized over the vesting periods of the related options, which are generally four years. Amortization expense recognized during the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999 totaled approximately \$7.5 million, \$19.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

Fair value disclosures. The Company calculated the fair value of each option grant on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing method with the following assumptions:

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2001	2000	1999
Risk-free interest rate.....	4.64% - 6.15%	6.00% - 6.40%	5.08% - 5.75%
Expected life (in years).....	4	4	5
Expected dividend yield.....	--	--	--
Volatility.....	108%	84%	--

Prior to the Company's initial public offering, the fair value of each option grant was determined using the minimum value method. Options granted subsequent to the initial public offering have been valued using the Black-Scholes model considering the expected volatility of our stock price, determined in accordance with FAS 123, in arriving at an option valuation. The minimum value method does not consider stock price volatility. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock-based compensation plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for the awards under a method prescribed by SFAS No. 123, the Company's net loss per share would have been adjusted to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)		
Net loss			
As reported.....	\$ (36,351)	\$ (51,067)	\$ (9,394)
	=====	=====	=====
Pro forma.....	\$ (36,878)	\$ (53,429)	\$ (9,452)
	=====	=====	=====
Net loss per share, basic and diluted			
As reported.....	\$ (0.91)	\$ (3.44)	\$ (1.72)
	=====	=====	=====
Pro forma.....	\$ (0.92)	\$ (3.60)	\$ (1.73)
	=====	=====	=====

EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

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In October 1999, the Board adopted the 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan"). An aggregate of 3,750,000 ordinary shares have been reserved for issuance under the plan, plus annual increases equal to the lesser of (1) 600,000 shares, (2) 0.5% of the ordinary shares outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or (3) such lesser number of shares as is determined by the Board. The Purchase Plan is implemented by a series of overlapping periods of approximately 24 months' duration, with

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (IN U.S. DOLLARS)

new offering periods (other than the first offering period which will be approximately 9 1/2 months) commencing on February 1 and August 1 of each year. The price at which stock is purchased under the Purchase Plan is equal to the lower of 85% of the fair market value of the Ordinary Shares at the beginning of each offering period or at the end of each purchase period. The eligible employees can have up to 20% of their earnings withheld to be used to purchase shares of the Company's Ordinary Share. The Purchase Plan offers automatic withdrawal and reenrollment provision under which the participant in the ongoing offering period shall automatically be deemed to have withdrawn from the ongoing offering period and enrolled in such new offering period under the same subscription agreement in effect for such ongoing offering period if the fair market value of the shares on the new offering period is lower than the in progress offering period. The 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan became effective on the effective date of the initial public offering. As of June 30, 2001, total contributions by employees to the Purchase Plan was \$0.7 million and 79,149 shares had been issued under the Purchase Plan.

#### 10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Effective July 1, 1998, the Company adopted SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information." This statement requires enterprises to report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and selected information about reportable segments in interim financial reports. It also establishes standards for related disclosures about products, geographic areas and major customers.

The Company has two reportable segments, Internet and Software, each of which requires different development, production, and marketing resources. The Internet segment develops, designs and markets content and services through a network of SINA.com web sites hosted in the U.S., China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. The Software segment develops, produces and markets software products and related services in China. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company evaluates performance based on income or loss from operations before stock compensation, amortization of intangible assets, interest, nonrecurring gains and losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and income taxes. Facilities costs are allocated to the segment's cost of revenues based on usage. Long-lived assets comprise property and equipment.

Information about segments for the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999, is as follows:

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

-----  
2001

2000

1999



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	INTERNET	SOFTWARE	INTERNET	SOFTWARE	INTERNET	SOFTWARE
	(IN THOUSANDS)					
Revenues.....	\$ 24,407	\$2,276	\$ 11,227	\$2,943	\$ 579	\$ 2,2
Depreciation and amortization.....	(3,208)	(356)	(1,328)	(148)	(94)	(2
Segment operating income (loss)....	(28,574)	57	(28,440)	(90)	(2,479)	(2,2
Segment assets.....	25,669	1,915	20,983	1,911	6,213	2,6
Expenditures for long-lived assets.....	(6,964)	(774)	(6,317)	(702)	(667)	(6

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

Reconciliation of segment information to financial statements:

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
LOSS FROM OPERATION:			
Total loss for reportable segments.....	\$ (28,517)	\$ (28,530)	\$ (4,705)
Unallocated amounts:			
Stock based compensation.....	(7,511)	(19,065)	(3,392)
Amortization of intangible assets.....	(6,765)	(6,807)	(1,688)
Loss from operations before interest, income taxes and minority interest.....	\$ (42,793)	\$ (54,402)	\$ (9,785)
	=====	=====	=====

	JUNE 30,	
	2001	2000
	(UNAUDITED)	
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
ASSETS:		
Total assets for reportable segments.....	\$ 27,584	\$ 22,894
Cash and short-term investments not allocated to reportable segments.....	100,475	121,316
Intangible assets.....	5,063	11,828
	=====	=====
	\$133,122	\$156,038

The following is a summary of the Company's geographic operations:

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	U.S.	CHINA	HONG KONG	TAIWAN	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
YEAR ENDED AND AS OF JUNE 30, 2001:					
Revenues.....	\$6,866	\$17,190	\$1,002	\$1,625	\$26,683
Long-lived assets.....	1,754	6,103	1,317	2,737	11,911
YEAR ENDED AND AS OF JUNE 30, 2000:					
Revenues.....	\$4,414	\$ 8,080	\$ 525	\$1,151	\$14,170
Long-lived assets.....	1,694	3,690	938	1,415	7,737
YEAR ENDED AND AS OF JUNE 30, 1999:					
Revenues.....	\$ 122	\$ 2,594	\$ --	\$ 111	\$ 2,827
Long-lived assets.....	979	885	81	249	2,194

Revenues are attributed to the countries in which the invoices are issued.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases. The Company leases office space under noncancelable operating leases with various expiration dates through December 2008. Rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999 totaled \$1.1 million, \$778,000 and \$333,000, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

At June 30, 2001 future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases are as follows (in thousands):

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,	
2002.....	\$ 801
2003.....	467
2004.....	261
2005.....	268
2006.....	274
2007 and after.....	382
	-----
	\$2,453
	=====

Contingencies. There are uncertainties regarding the legal basis of the Company's ability to operate an Internet business and to advertise in China. Although the country has implemented a wide range of market-oriented economic reforms, the telecommunication, information and media industries remain highly regulated. Not only are restrictions currently in place, but also regulations are unclear regarding in what specific segments of these industries companies with foreign investors, including the Company, may operate. Therefore, the Company might be required to limit the scope of its operations in China, and this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In July 2001, the Company reached an agreement with an officer upon his termination, which resulted in a severance charge in the amount of \$645,000. This amount was accrued for at June 30, 2001.

On September 12, 2001, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire approximately 29% equity interest in Sun Television Cybernetworks Holdings Limited ("Sun TV"), a Hong Kong Exchange listed company, from its major shareholder for a total consideration of approximately \$8 million in cash and approximately 4.6 million in newly issued ordinary shares. In addition, the Company have agreed to issue 3.3 million ordinary shares if Sun TV meets certain revenue targets over the next 18 months. The investment will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

The following table reflects our unaudited quarterly consolidated statement of operations data for each of the eight quarters in the period ended June 30, 2001. We believe that the historical quarterly information has been prepared substantially on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements, and all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, have been included in the amounts below to present fairly the unaudited quarterly results of operations data. You should read the quarterly data with our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED					
	JUNE 30, 2001	MARCH 31, 2001	DEC. 31, 2000	SEPT. 30, 2000	JUNE 30, 2000	MARCH 2000
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNT)					
Net revenues.....	\$ 5,779	\$ 6,129	\$ 7,622	\$ 7,153	\$ 5,757	\$ 3,
Gross profit (loss).....	2,470	2,472	3,378	3,009	1,890	
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders.....	(8,217)	(9,010)	(8,875)	(10,249)	(12,126)	(12,
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to ordinary shareholders(1).....	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (1
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share.....	40,453	40,300	40,123	39,565	34,858	8,

(1) See Notes 1 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed explanation of the determination of the shares used in computing basic and diluted loss per share.

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### ITEM 9: CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

### PART III

#### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Incorporated by reference from the information under the captions "Proposal No. 1 -- Election of Directors", "Executive Officers of Registrant" and "Section 16 Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

#### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated by reference from the information under the captions "Executive Officer Compensation and Other Matters," "Report of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors on Executive Compensation," "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation," and "Performance Graph" in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

#### ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Incorporated by reference from the information under the captions "Record Date; Voting Securities" and "Information Regarding Beneficial Ownership of Principal Shareholders and Management" in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

#### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Incorporated by reference from the information under the captions "Certain Transactions" and "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

### PART IV

#### ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

Upon request, we will provide, without charge, a copy of this Report on Form 10-K, including the consolidated financial statements, financial statement schedules and any exhibits for SINA's most recent fiscal year. All requests should be sent to:

SINA.com  
Investor Relations  
1313 Geneva Drive  
Sunnyvale, CA 94087  
(408) 548-0000

In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission maintains a website that provides access to all filings made electronically by SINA.com at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). SINA's website is located at [www.sina.com](http://www.sina.com). Information contained on SINA's website is not a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements: See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 8 on page 25 of this report.

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(2) Financial Statement Schedules: See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 8 on page 25 of this report.

(3) Exhibits are incorporated herein by reference or are filed with this report at Exhibit Index on page 53 to page 55 of this report (numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K).

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, SINA.com has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

SINA.COM

By: /s/ CHARLES CHAO

-----  
Charles Chao  
Chief Financial Officer

Date: September 28, 2001

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Daniel Mao and Charles Chao, jointly and severally, his or her attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

SIGNATURE -----	TITLE -----	DATE ----
/s/ DANIEL MAO ----- Daniel Mao	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	September 28,
/s/ CHARLES CHAO ----- Charles Chao	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	September 28,

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/s/ DANIEL CHIANG	Chairman of the Board	September 28,
-----		
Daniel Chiang		
/s/ PEHONG CHEN	Director	September 28,
-----		
Pehong Chen		
/s/ YONGJI DUAN	Director	September 28,
-----		
Yongji Duan		
/s/ LIP-BU TAN	Director	September 28,
-----		
Lip-Bu Tan		
/s/ TER-FUNG TSAO	Director	September 28,
-----		
Tsao Ter-Fung Tsao		

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EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
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2.1*	-- Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among SRS International Ltd., SINO Acquisition Corporation and Sinanet.com dated January 19, 1999.
2.2*	-- Sale and Purchase Agreement among SRS International Ltd., Stone Electronic Technology Limited, Wang Zhidong, Everbuilt Investments Limited and Brilliant Future Group Limited dated August 13, 1997.
3.2*	-- Amended and Restated Articles of Association of SINA.com.
3.4*	-- Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association of SINA.com.
4.2*	-- Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement dated October 19, 1999 among SINA.com and certain holders of SINA.com's securities.
10.1*	-- Form of Indemnification Agreement between SINA.com and each of its officers and directors.
10.2*	-- SRS International Ltd. 1997 Stock Option Plan and form of incentive stock option agreement.
10.3*	-- Sinanet.com 1997 Stock Plan and form of stock option

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- agreement.
- 10.4\* -- Amended SINA.com 1999 Stock Plan and form of share option agreement.
  - 10.5\* -- 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and form of subscription agreement.
  - 10.6\* -- 1999 Directors' Stock Option Plan and form of nonstatutory stock option agreement.
  - 10.7\* -- License Agreement dated May 31, 1999, and subsequent License Agreement between the parties dated July 30, 1999, between Regus Business Centre Ltd. and SINA.com for office space located at 18/F, One International Finance Centre, 1 Harbour View Street, Central, Hong Kong.
  - 10.8\* -- Sublease Agreement dated December 23, 1998 between Environmental and Occupational Risk Management, Inc, a California Partnership, and Sinanet.com for offices at 1313 Geneva Drive, Sunnyvale, CA.
  - 10.9\* -- Lease agreements between Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sina.com) and the following entities: a) Beijing Shilihe Property Management Company Ltd dated October 16, 1997, b) Beijing Wanquan Hope Technology Development Center dated April 2, 1998, and c) Wanquan Primary School, Haidian District, Beijing dated December 15, 1998. All agreements are for office space located in Beijing Wanquan Primary School, Haidian District, Beijing.
  - 10.10\* -- Lease agreement dated December 1, 1998 between Po-Hu Lee and SINA.Com Online for offices located at 3F, No. 29, An Ho Road, Ta An District, Taipei City, Taiwan.
  - 10.12\* -- Offer Letter dated January 11, 1999 between SINA.com and Daniel Mao.
  - 10.15\*+ -- Joint Venture Agreement dated August 31, 1999 between AdForce, Inc., a Delaware Corporation, SINA.com, a Cayman Islands Corporation and Compuserve Consultants, Ltd. a Hong Kong company.
  - 10.16\*+ -- Value Added Link Agreement dated June 1, 1999 between Alta Vista Equipment Corporation and SINA.com.
  - 10.17\*+ -- Service Agreement dated June 16, 1999 between Critical Path, Inc. and SINA.com.
  - 10.18\*+ -- Web Page Search Service Agreement dated July 30, 1999 between Openfind Information Technology Corporation and SINA.com.
  - 10.19\* -- 1999 Executive Stock Plan.
  - 10.20\* -- Side letter dated November 12, 1999 between China International Capital Corporation and SINA.com.
  - 10.23\* -- Business Cooperation Agreement dated March 7, 2000 between Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd. and BSRS.
  - 10.24\* -- Equipment and Leased Line Transfer Agreement dated March 7, 2000 between Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd. and BSRS.
  - 10.25\* -- Agreement on Exercising Voting Right by Proxy dated March 7, 2000 between Wang Zhidong and BSRS.

EXHIBIT  
NUMBER  
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DESCRIPTION  
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- 10.26\* -- Advertising Agency Agreement dated March 7, 2000 between Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd. and SINA.com.
- 10.27\* -- Advertisement Production and Technical Service Agreement dated March 7, 2000 between Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co. Ltd.
- 10.28\* -- Advertising Publication and Cooperation Agreement dated March 7, 2000 between Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd. and Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co., Ltd.
- 10.29\* -- Opinion of Commerce and Finance Law Offices dated March 14, 2000 regarding approval by China Securities Regulatory Commission.
- 10.30\* -- Opinion of Commerce and Finance Law Offices dated March 20, 2000.
- 10.31\* -- Employment Agreement dated September 23, 1999 between Beijing Stone Rich Sight Technology Co. Ltd. and Yan Wang.
- 10.32\* -- Lease Agreement dated November 18, 1999 between Po-Hu Lee and SINA.Com Online for offices located at 3F, No. 29, AN Ho Road, Ta An District, Taipei City, Taiwan.
- 10.33\* -- Lease Agreement dated November 8, 1999 between Vicwood International Limited and SINA.com (Hong Kong) Limited for offices located at Units 01-03, 18th Floor, 199 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.
- 10.34\* -- Loan agreement dated November 18, 1999 with Zhidong Wang to provide capital for ICP Company.
- 10.35\* -- Loan agreement dated October 12, 1999 with Zhidong Wang to provide capital for Ad Company.
- 10.36\* -- Loan agreement dated November 18, 1999 with Wang Yan for purposes of providing capital to the ICP Company.
- 10.37\* -- Amendment to Advertising Agency Agreement dated April 1, 2000 between Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co., Ltd. and SINA.com.
- 10.38\* -- Amendment to Advertisement Publication and Cooperation Agreement dated April 1, 2000 between Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co., Ltd. and Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd.
- 10.39\* -- Amendment to Advertising Production and Technical Service Agreement dated April 1, 2000 between Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing SINA Interactive Advertising Co., Ltd.
- 10.40\* -- E-Commerce Cooperation Agreement dated April 1, 2000 between Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing SINA Internet Information Services Co., Ltd.
- 10.41\* -- First Amendment dated April 6, 2000 to Wang Zhidong's Executive Employment Agreement.
- 10.42\* -- First Amendment dated April 6, 2000 to Yan Wang's Labor Contract.
- 10.43\*\* -- Change of Control Agreement dated November 27, 2000 with Zhidong Wang.
- 10.44\*\* -- Change of Control Agreement dated November 27, 2000 with Daniel Mao.
- 10.45\*\* -- Change of Control Agreement dated November 27, 2000 with Victor Lee.
- 10.46\*\* -- Change of Control Agreement dated November 27, 2000 with Hurst Lin.
- 10.47\*\* -- Change of Control Agreement dated November 27, 2000 with Yan Wang.
- 10.48\*\*\* -- Change of Control Agreement dated February 1, 2001 with Charles Chao.



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- 10.49 -- Separation and General Release Agreement dated July 30, 2001 between SINA.com and Zhidong Wang.
- 10.50 -- An agreement dated August 16, 2001 among Beijing Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Co., Ltd., Daniel Mao, Yan Wang and Four Other Employees of BSRS.
- 21.1\* -- List of Subsidiaries.
- 23.1 -- Consent of Independent Accountants.
- 24.1 -- Power of Attorney (appears on the signature page of this report).

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- \* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding Exhibit previously filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-11718) filed with the Commission on March 27, 2000, as amended.
  - \*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding Exhibit previously filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2000.
  - \*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding Exhibit previously filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001.
  - + Confidential treatment requested as to portions of this exhibit.

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