

NETEASE.COM, INC.
Form 20-F/A
January 24, 2005
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1 to
FORM 20-F/A

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 000-30666

NETEASE.COM, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2/F, Tower B

Keeven International Research & Development Centre

No. 43 West Road North Third Ring Road, Haidian District

Beijing 100086, People's Republic of China

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

NONE

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

Name of each exchange and Title of each class on which registered :

American Depositary Shares, each representing 100 ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share,

Nasdaq National Market

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

NONE

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(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 3,128,958,189 ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share.

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 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

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This amendment no. 1 on Form 20-F/A hereby amends Items 3, 5, 6, 7, 18 and 19 of NetEase.com, Inc.'s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, which was filed on June 29, 2004. This amendment no. 1 is being filed for the purpose of providing additional details to our disclosures in the original report as well as providing additional clarifying information in the notes to our financial statements pursuant to comments we received from the Staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with its review of our periodic filings. This amendment no. 1 is not intended to revise other information presented in our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 as originally filed, which remains unchanged.

This amendment no. 1 on Form 20-F/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Form 20-F and does not modify or update the disclosure therein in any way other than as required to reflect the amendments discussed above. As a result, this amendment no. 1 to the annual report on Form 20-F continues to speak as of June 29, 2004.

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Forward-Looking Information

This amendment no. 1 on Form 20-F/A contains statements of a forward-looking nature. These statements are made under the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can identify these forward-looking statements by terminology such as will, expects, anticipates, future, intends, plans, believes, estimates and similar statements. The accuracy of these statements may be affected by a number of business risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or anticipated, including risks related to:

the risk that we will not be able to continue to successfully monetize the user base of the NetEase Web sites and that revenues from our online games, as well as our wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services, will not continue to grow;

the risk that the online game market will not continue to grow or that we will not be able to maintain our position in that market, including due to possible governmental regulation of the online games market in China;

the risk that the current popularity of short messaging services (SMS) in China will not continue for whatever reason, including SMS being superseded by other technologies for which we are unable to offer attractive products and services;

our dependence on the mobile operators in China to provide our wireless value-added services to their customers, maintain accurate records and collect and remit to us our share of the revenues from these services;

the risk that changes in the policies of China Mobile and China Unicom, or in the way such policies are enforced, could adversely affect our revenue from wireless value-added services and our profitability;

the risk that we may not be able to continuously develop new and creative online games and wireless value-added services;

the risk that the online advertising market in China will not continue to grow and will remain subject to intense competition;

the risk that we will not be able to control our expenses in future periods;

possible charges which may be brought against our company by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for potential violations of U.S. securities laws, including monetary penalties and legal fees;

our ability to develop and implement additional operational and financial systems to manage our operations;

the risk that current or future appointees to management are not effective in their respective positions;

the difficulty in locating and recruiting suitable candidates for middle and senior management positions;

governmental uncertainties, general competition and price pressures in the marketplace;

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uncertainty as to future profitability and the risk that security, reliability and confidentiality concerns may impede broad use of the Internet and e-commerce and other services; and

other risks outlined in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our registration statement on Form F-1, as amended.

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We do not undertake any obligation to update this forward-looking information, except as required under applicable law.

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The following table presents the selected consolidated financial information for our business. You should read the following information in conjunction with Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects below. The following data for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003 and as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for those years, which were prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP, and should be read in conjunction with those statements, which are included in this amendment no. 1 beginning on page F-1. The following data for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000 and as of December 31, 1999 and 2000 have also been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for those years, which were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and are not included in this amendment no. 1.

For the Year Ended December 31,

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 1)
	(except per ordinary share and per ADS data)					
Statement of Operations Data:						
Revenues:						
Online game services				37,053,414	203,246,114	24,556,419
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services	5,974,932	2,906,184	14,136,369	161,305,678	279,659,170	33,788,729
Advertising services	10,796,074	30,067,477	14,163,952	34,209,376	86,183,733	10,412,813
Total revenues	16,771,006	32,973,661	28,300,321	232,568,468	569,089,017	68,757,961
Business tax	(1,150,169)	(2,476,444)	(2,274,784)	(11,627,216)	(26,954,502)	(3,256,673)
Net revenues	15,620,837	30,497,217	26,025,537	220,941,252	542,134,515	65,501,288
Cost of revenues:						
Online game services	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(15,530,501)	(20,873,502)	(2,521,959)
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(29,524,647)	(36,965,777)	(4,466,246)
Advertising services	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(26,622,426)	(27,623,438)	(3,337,494)
Total cost of revenues	(12,096,235)	(39,909,419)	(60,058,488)	(71,677,574)	(85,462,717)	(10,325,699)
Gross profit (loss on revenues)	3,524,602	(9,412,202)	(34,032,951)	149,263,678	456,671,798	55,175,589
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(51,055,489)	(170,359,791)	(181,765,047)	(94,307,613)	(110,770,403)	(13,383,402)
Asset impairment loss			(2,766,543)	(746,857)		
Research and development expenses	(5,735,170)	(14,756,682)	(13,322,789)	(14,184,724)	(19,120,827)	(2,310,199)
Class action settlement				(36,005,385)		
Total operating expenses	(56,790,659)	(185,116,473)	(197,854,379)	(145,244,579)	(129,891,230)	(15,693,601)

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Operating profit (loss)	(53,266,057)	(194,528,675)	(231,887,330)	4,019,099	326,780,568	39,481,988
Other income (expenses):						
Sale of 163.net usage right	1,500,000					
Investments impairment loss			(8,924,381)			
Investment income					538,278	65,035
Interest income	357,160	27,858,710	17,571,187	7,562,322	11,273,685	1,362,099
Interest expenses		(2,589,735)	(9,882,874)	(1,401,041)		
Other, net	(494,018)	(9,099)	(40,516)	3,725,370	5,410,171	653,663
Profit (loss) before tax	(51,902,915)	(169,268,799)	(233,163,914)	13,905,750	344,002,702	41,562,785
Income tax benefit (expense)	(71,338)			2,395,888	(21,129,978)	(2,552,947)
Net profit (loss)	(51,974,253)	(169,268,799)	(233,163,914)	16,301,638	322,872,724	39,009,838
Net earnings (loss) per ordinary share, basic	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.08)	0.01	0.10	0.01
Net earnings (loss) per ordinary share, diluted	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.08)	0.01	0.10	0.01
Net earnings (loss) per ADS, basic	(2.73)	(6.78)	(7.74)	0.53	10.34	1.25
Net earnings (loss) per ADS, diluted	(2.73)	(6.78)	(7.74)	0.52	9.78	1.18
Weighted average number of shares Outstanding, basic	1,900,430,600	2,497,467,200	3,013,419,400	3,051,395,100	3,122,257,952	3,122,257,952

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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$ (Note 1)
	(except per ordinary share and per ADS data)					
Weighted average number of ADSs Outstanding, basic	19,004,306	24,974,672	30,134,194	30,513,951	31,222,580	31,222,580
Weighted average number of shares Outstanding, diluted	1,900,430,600	2,497,467,200	3,013,419,400	3,127,837,900	3,301,311,499	3,301,311,499
Weighted average number of ADSs Outstanding, diluted	19,004,306	24,974,672	30,134,194	31,278,379	33,013,115	33,013,115
Share compensation cost included in:						
Cost of revenues	(6,296,816)	(1,171,084)		(1,908,125)		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(34,346,268)	(7,437,230)	(204,423)	(1,522,369)	(151,166)	(18,264)
Research and development expenses	(4,770,315)	(5,231,246)	(2,153,335)	(376,364)	(88,236)	(10,661)
	(45,413,399)	(13,839,560)	(2,357,758)	(3,806,858)	(239,402)	(28,925)
Other Financial Data:						
Capital expenditures	(9,312,383)	(33,970,794)	(21,095,334)	(12,567,218)	(27,824,900)	(3,361,835)
Net cash provided by (used in):						
Operating activities	(15,687,474)	(124,653,301)	(185,689,512)	(26,798,362)	373,722,606	45,153,575
Investing activities	(9,312,383)	(53,037,513)	(67,263,076)	42,676,950	(360,283,078)	(43,529,798)
Financing activities	142,600,415	904,853,021	(22,310,060)	(78,125,861)	781,370,072	94,405,992

As of December 31,

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash	117,800,096	708,561,012	479,608,534	560,069,711	1,356,069,544	163,841,814
Property, equipment and software, net	9,508,437	35,362,091	36,356,088	26,379,182	40,410,264	4,882,413
Total assets	143,728,182	921,095,550	674,793,068	619,678,196	1,786,692,092	215,870,104
Total current liabilities	7,662,942	148,555,114	119,763,534	38,654,444	77,766,228	9,395,801
Total long-term liabilities					827,901,449	100,027,964
Working capital (Note 3)	126,556,803	717,438,219	507,101,314	551,182,770	1,654,998,363	199,958,722
Total shareholders' equity	136,065,240	772,540,436	555,029,534	581,023,752	881,024,415	106,446,339

Note 1: Translations of amounts from RMB into U.S. dollars for the convenience of the reader were calculated at the noon buying rate of US\$1.00: RMB8.2767 on December 31, 2003 in The City of New York for cable transfers of RMB as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into United States dollars at that rate on December 31, 2003, or at any other rate.

Note 2: As a result of the manner in which we recorded our cost of revenues in 1999, 2000 and 2001, we are not able to reasonably allocate those costs among online games, wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services and advertising services.

Note 3: Working capital represents total current assets less total current liabilities.

Exchange Rate Information

We have published our financial statements in Renminbi, or RMB. Our business is currently conducted in and from China in Renminbi. In this amendment no. 1, all references to Renminbi and RMB are to the legal currency of China and all references to U.S. dollars, dollars, \$ and US\$ are to the legal currency of the United States. The conversion of Renminbi into U.S. dollars in this amendment no. 1 is based on the noon buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. For your convenience, this amendment no. 1 contains translations of some Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts for 2003 at US\$1.00: RMB8.2767, which was the prevailing rate on December 31, 2003. The prevailing rate at June 10, 2004 was US\$1.00: RMB8.2768. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all. The Chinese government imposes control over its foreign currency reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of Renminbi into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade.

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The following table sets forth the average buying rate for Renminbi expressed as per one U.S. dollar for the years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Renminbi Average ⁽¹⁾</u>
1999	8.2785
2000	8.2784
2001	8.2772
2002	8.2772
2003	8.2771

⁽¹⁾ Determined by averaging the rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period.

The following table sets forth the high and low exchange rates for Renminbi expressed as per one U.S. dollar during the past six months.

<u>Month Ended</u>	<u>Renminbi Average</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
December 31, 2003	8.2772	8.2765
January 31, 2004	8.2772	8.2767
February 28, 2004	8.2773	8.2769
March 31, 2004	8.2774	8.2767
April 30, 2004	8.2772	8.2768
May 31, 2004	8.2773	8.2768

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not Applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable.

D. Risk Factors**RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMPANY**

Our business model continues to change and our prospects may be difficult to evaluate based on historical performance.

Commencing with the launch of the NetEase Web sites in 1999 until 2001, the majority of our revenues came from online advertising. In 2001, we began focusing on wireless value-added services and, to a lesser extent other fee-based premium services, which grew to account for 50.0%, 69.4% and 49.1% of total revenues in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. More recently, we have devoted significant resources to our online games business, which, in turn, grew to account for nil, 15.9% and 35.7% of our total net revenues in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. The evolution of our business focus over the past few years from solely operating the NetEase Web sites and selling online advertisements to providing wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services to developing and distributing online games could make it difficult for you to evaluate our future performance based on historical results. We cannot assure you that we will be able to increase or maintain our revenues from online advertising and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services, or online games services.

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We have only achieved net profits since 2002 and may incur additional losses in the future.

Although we had a net profit of RMB322.9 million (US\$39.0 million) in 2003 and RMB16.3 million in 2002, we incurred significant net losses in 2001, 2000 and 1999 and had only minimal profit in 1998. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2003, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately RMB148.7 million (US\$18.0 million). The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and given the relatively short period of time during which we have achieved profitability, we cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain or increase our profits. Moreover, as our business expands, we may incur additional expenses which would also adversely affect our profitability.

The market for the delivery of wireless value-added services is rapidly evolving, and our ability to generate revenues from our wireless value-added services could suffer if this market does not continue to develop or we fail to address this market effectively.

We must continue to adapt our strategy for wireless value-added services, which contributed a substantial percentage of total revenue in each of 2001, 2002 and 2003, to compete in the rapidly evolving wireless value-added services market. The bulk of our revenue for wireless value-added services is derived from providing services for users of SMS, through which users can communicate with each other and receive information on their phone screens through simple text messages and images, and to a lesser extent, from providing services over wireless application protocol, or WAP, beginning commercially in 2002, multimedia messaging services, or MMS, beginning in 2003, and interactive voice response services, or IVRS, beginning in 2004.

Competitors have introduced or developed, or are in the process of introducing or developing, competing wireless value-added services accessible through a variety of handheld devices. We cannot assure you that there will be demand for the wireless value-added services provided by us. In addition, there are numerous other technologies in varying stages of development, such as third generation cellular phone technology, which could radically alter or eliminate the SMS, MMS, WAP and IVRS markets. Accordingly, it is extremely difficult to predict which services will be successful in this market or the future size and growth of this market. In addition, given the limited history and rapidly evolving nature of this market, we cannot predict the price that wireless subscribers will be willing to pay for these services. If acceptance of our wireless value-added services is less than anticipated, our results from operations could be impacted.

Currently, we depend on the contractual relationships of Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd., or Guangzhou NetEase, and, to a much lesser extent, Guangzhou Ling Yi Electronics Technology Limited, or Ling Yi, with the two principal mobile phone companies in China at the national, provincial and local level for our wireless value-added services revenues and the alteration or termination of these relationships could adversely impact our business.

Our wireless value-added services are conducted in conjunction with the two principal mobile phone companies in China, China Mobile and China Unicom, which together service nearly all of China's mobile phone subscribers. We rely exclusively on the national, provincial and local affiliates of these two companies to deliver our wireless value-added services. If our various contracts with either company are terminated or scaled-back, it may be difficult, if not impossible, to find appropriate replacement partners with the requisite licenses and permits, infrastructure and customer base to offer these services, which could adversely affect our business. Further, we derived approximately 85.9% of our total wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services revenue in 2003 through our relationship with China Mobile, and are therefore particularly dependent on that mobile operator.

Our wireless value-added services are provided through a number of contracts with the provincial and local affiliates of China Mobile and with China Unicom, and each of these contracts is non-exclusive and of a limited term (generally six months to two years). These contracts may also be terminated in advance under certain circumstances. We cannot be certain that we will be able to renew these contracts as necessary or enter

into new arrangements with these or other affiliates of China Mobile and China Unicom. We may also be compelled to amend or renew our arrangements with these mobile phone operators in ways which adversely affect our business.

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In the event Guangzhou NetEase's (or to a much lesser extent, Ling Yi's) relationships with either China Mobile or China Unicom are adversely altered or terminated, our revenue would likely be adversely affected and we may be unable to find alternatives that would replace such networks and revenue.

Changes in the policies of China Mobile and China Unicom and in their enforcement of their policies has adversely affected our revenues from wireless value-added services, and further changes could materially and adversely impact our revenue and profitability in the future.

China Mobile and China Unicom have a wide range of policies and procedures regarding customer service, quality control and other aspects of the wireless value-added services industry. As the industry has evolved over the last several years, the mobile operators have refined these policies to improve overall service quality. Also, the way such policies have been enforced as applied to third party service providers has changed in the past, and may do so again in the future. For example, China Mobile banned all cooperative arrangements known as SMS Web site unions in June 2003, effectively precluding large service providers from aggregating unregistered Web sites and utilizing China Mobile's billing platform to gather fees for these services. In August 2003, China Mobile further banned service providers from using its network to charge customers for services which were deemed by it to be not purely wireless services. China Mobile's adoption of these policies described above was one of the main factors which contributed to the 20.7% decline in our revenues from wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services between the second quarter ended June 30, 2003 and the third quarter ended September 30, 2003. In addition, new billing systems for SMS services are being adopted on a province-by-province basis, which require users to make two confirmations to order services via the Internet, and new policies are being implemented that enable users to more easily cancel services and prevent service providers from billing inactive users for subscription-based services. We believe that these new billing systems and policies have limited the growth of our revenue from wireless value-added services in the first half of 2004. We expect that our revenue growth will continue to be adversely affected by the introduction of these new billing systems and policies.

We may not be able to adequately respond to these developments or future changes in mobile operator policies, or changes in the manner in which such policies are enforced. Furthermore, because the mobile operators' policies are in a state of flux and they are highly sensitive to customer complaints (even if the complaints may not have a bona fide basis), we cannot be certain that our business activities will always be deemed in compliance with those policies despite our efforts to so comply. Accordingly, we may be subject to monetary penalties or service suspensions or both, even for conduct which we believed to be permissible. Any non-compliance with the mobile operators' policies by us, whether inadvertent or not, could result in a material and adverse effect on our revenue and profitability.

We experienced a decline in the rate of growth of our online games which appears to be a result of the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, in 2003 and any recurrence of SARS or another widespread public health problem could further adversely affect our business and results of operations.

During April and May 2003, we experienced a decline in the rate of growth of our online game services which we believe resulted from the closure of Internet cafes in Beijing and elsewhere to prevent the spread of SARS. Many users of our online game services can only access those services at Internet cafes. A renewed outbreak of SARS or another widespread public health problem in China where virtually all of our revenue is derived and in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou where most of our employees are located could have a negative effect on our operations. Our operations may be impacted by a number of health-related factors, including, among other things:

quarantines or closures of some of our offices which would severely disrupt our operations,

the sickness or death of our key officers and employees,

closure of Internet cafes and other public areas where people access the Internet, and

a general slowdown in the Chinese economy.

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Any of the foregoing events or other unforeseen consequences of public health problems could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services have become the major part of our revenue, constituting approximately 85% of our total revenue for 2003, but continued growth in the popularity of these services and customers' willingness and ability to pay for them is uncertain.

Our revenue growth depends on the increasing acceptance and use of our online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services. We have, however, only limited experience in offering these services and cannot be certain that they will generate sustainable revenue. Further, these services may never become widely accepted for various reasons, many of which are beyond our control, including:

inexperience with these technologies, some of which are largely new to China, and customers' willingness to pay for online services;

rapid changes in technology and customer tastes which could adversely impact the popularity of our services; and

concerns about security, reliability, cost, ease of deployment, administration and quality of service associated with conducting business over the Internet.

Further, online payment systems in China are not as widely available or acceptable to consumers in China as in the United States and elsewhere. Although major Chinese banks have instituted online payment systems, these systems are still at an early stage. In addition, a limited number of consumers in China have credit cards or debit cards. Concerns about secure online payment systems may limit the number of fee-based online transactions that we can service and may limit our growth in these areas. If online payment services do not develop, our ability to grow our online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based services businesses would be limited.

In response to these factors and connection with the introduction of our first online game, *Westward Journey Online*, at the end of 2001, we introduced a prepaid point card which we believe has facilitated the usability and growth of all of our online game services, although its development and distribution has caused us to incur additional costs. To address the difficulty of making online payments in China, users can buy this card at local stores and other locations in China. The points contained in the card can then be used to pay for online services, such as playing time for online games. We cannot be certain, however, that Internet users in China will be willing to continue to adopt this payment method on a wide-spread and consistent basis or that it will be immune to the security and other concerns which have thus far contributed to the relatively low level of e-commerce activity in China. If the Internet does not become more widely accepted as a medium for our fee-based services, our ability to generate increased revenue will be negatively affected.

If we fail to develop and introduce new online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services timely and successfully, we will not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.

We operate in a highly competitive, quickly changing environment, and our future success depends not only on the popularity of our existing online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services but also on our ability to develop and introduce new games and services that our customers and users choose to buy. If we are unsuccessful at developing and introducing new online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services that are appealing to users with acceptable prices and terms, our business and operating results will be negatively impacted because we would not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues would suffer. The

development of new games and services can be very difficult and requires high levels of innovation. The development process can also be lengthy and costly, in particular for developing new online games. If we fail to anticipate our users' needs and technological trends accurately or are otherwise unable to complete the development of games and services in a timely fashion, we will be unable to introduce new games and services into the market to successfully compete.

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The demand for new games and services is difficult to forecast, in part due to the relative immaturity of the market for our fee-based services in China and relatively short life cycles of Internet-based technologies. As we introduce and support additional services and as competition in the market for our games and services intensifies, we expect that it will become more difficult to forecast demand. In particular, competition in the online game market is growing as more and more online games are introduced by existing and new market participants.

Rapid technological change may limit our ability to recover game development costs and adversely affect our future revenues and profitability.

The online game industry is subject to rapid technological change, and we, like many of our competitors, offer a limited range (currently 2) of massively multi-player online role-playing games, or MMORPGs, from which we derive all of our online games revenue. We need to anticipate the emergence of new technologies and games, assess their market acceptance, and make substantial game development and related investments. New technologies in online game programming or operations could render our current online titles or other online games that we develop in the future obsolete or unattractive to our subscribers, thereby limiting our ability to recover development costs and potentially adversely affecting our future revenues and profitability.

Our wireless value-added services revenue could be adversely affected if China Mobile or China Unicom or both expand their portfolio of wireless value-added services that compete with our services.

Our business may be adversely affected if China Mobile or China Unicom or both decide to expand their portfolio of wireless value-added services that compete with our services. In that case, we would not only face enhanced competition, but could be partially or fully denied access to their networks.

China Mobile and China Unicom may impose higher service or network fees on us which could reduce the gross margins for our wireless value-added services.

We have entered into contractual arrangements with China Mobile and China Unicom to provide wireless value-added services to mobile phone users in China. Fees for these services are charged to mobile phone users on a monthly subscription or per use basis. China Mobile and China Unicom bill and collect the service fees from the mobile phone users and then share the revenue with us according to the terms of the contracts.

China Mobile usually receives 15% of the revenues charged to the mobile phone users as service fees. To the extent that the number of messages sent by us over China Mobile's network exceeds the number of messages our customers send to us, we must also pay per message network fees, which decrease as the volume of customer usage of our services increases. China Unicom also recently adopted a similar methodology for charging per message network fees. The number of messages sent by us will exceed those sent by our users, for example, if a user sends us a single message to order a service but we in turn must send that user several messages to confirm his or her order and deliver the service itself.

In addition, according to our contractual arrangements with China Unicom, China Unicom's revenue sharing percentage varies month-to-month between 10% and 40%. Prior to March 2004, the percentage depended on whether we met certain revenue targets which were calculated on a monthly basis for all of our services offered on its network. From March 2004, the percentage has depended on the relative ranking of the revenue generated by our wireless value-added services over China Unicom's network on a national basis as compared to all other service providers in the particular month.

We cannot be certain that we will be able to satisfy these criteria in the future or that the mobile operators will keep the criteria at their current levels. Any increase in China Mobile's or China Unicom's network fees and service charges could reduce the gross margins for our wireless value-added services.

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China Mobile and China Unicom may not authorize our wireless value-added services to be offered on their networks if we fail to achieve minimum customer usage, revenue and other criteria.

Our business could be adversely affected if we fail to achieve minimum customer usage, revenue and other criteria imposed or revised by China Mobile and China Unicom at their discretion from time to time. China Mobile and China Unicom, through their provincial and local offices, have historically preferred to work only with a small group of the best performing wireless value-added service providers, based upon the uniqueness of the service offered by each provider, total number of users, usage and revenue generated in the applicable province or municipality, the rate of customer complaints, and marketing expenditures in the applicable province or municipality. In the future, we may fail to meet the then current performance criteria that the mobile operators set from time to time. In such case, our services could be excluded from their entire networks at a provincial, municipal or national level, or we could be precluded from introducing new services, which would adversely affect our revenues and growth prospects for our wireless value-added services.

The revenue that we derive from Guangzhou NetEase's and Ling Yi's contractual relationships with each of China Mobile and China Unicom depends on records maintained by those companies regarding the fees paid by customers for wireless value-added services.

Each of China Mobile and China Unicom pays us a portion of the fees it receives from its respective customers for the wireless value-added services we provide, based on their internal records. Thus, a significant portion of our revenue is dependent on each company's ability to maintain accurate records. We do not collect fees for our services which are deemed to be billing and transmission failures, which means that the services were undeliverable to the user because the user's phone was turned off for an extended period of time, the user ceased to subscribe to the mobile network or his or her prepaid phone card ran out of value, or the mobile phone operator's networks or our system experienced technical problems. The rate of these billing and transmission failures varies among each mobile phone operator and changes from month to month. Future billing and transmission failures may result in a significant reduction in our wireless value-added services revenue. In recent months, billing and transmission failure rates have ranged from 20% to 80%, although occasionally in provinces that do not generate significant revenue, billing and transmission failures have been as high as 90%. Billing and transmission failures include messages which could not be delivered after one or more attempts due to the reasons specified above, but for which our services were ultimately successfully delivered.

While we maintain our own records regarding the services we provide through their networks, we have no ability to independently monitor the accuracy of billing statements of either mobile phone operator. If there are significant discrepancies between our records and the records of one of the mobile phone operators, after taking into account historic levels of billing and transmission failures, we will typically ask to work with that mobile phone operator to reconcile the difference. Nonetheless, we have no ability to independently test or verify the mobile phone operators' data.

Because we cannot independently verify the billing records maintained by China Mobile and China Unicom, we have no basis to determine if particular users of our wireless value-added services have paid for them or if the mobile operators are in turn sharing revenue with us with respect to users that have not paid.

As noted in the prior risk factor, we rely on the records maintained by China Mobile and China Unicom regarding the fees paid by users. Because we cannot independently verify the billing records maintained by the mobile operators, we have no basis to determine if particular users of our wireless value-added services have paid for them or if the mobile operators are in turn sharing revenue with us with respect to such users that have not paid. Thus, our revenue from wireless value-added services may be adversely affected if users refuse or are unable to pay for our services, but as a result of our reliance on China Mobile's and China Unicom's records, we cannot quantify the effect of non-payments on our revenue.

The revenue for our wireless value-added services is normally recognized based on monthly statements from China Mobile and China Unicom, but we occasionally recognize this revenue on an estimated basis if these statements are late.

We normally recognize revenue based on statements that we receive subsequent to a period end from the mobile phone operators, but in very limited circumstances when the mobile phone operators' monthly billing statements are later than the date of our quarterly earnings release, we may recognize revenue on an estimated

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basis, using our own statistical records and after consultation with the mobile phone operators. For full year accounts, we wait until all statements are received before releasing our earnings figures. Consequently, no estimates are involved in determining annual revenue for our wireless value-added services, but from and including the first quarter of 2002 to and including the fourth quarter of 2003, we have estimated a portion of our wireless value-added services revenue in computing our revenue for particular quarters. In 2002 and 2003, the difference between the estimated revenue and the actual revenue as confirmed by the mobile phone operators, as a percentage of total wireless value-added services revenue recognized over the relevant quarter, ranged from nil to 5.2%. Recognizing revenue based on such estimates could potentially require us to later make adjustments in our financial records when the mobile phone operators' statements and cash payments are received.

We expect that a portion of our future revenues will continue to come from our advertising services, which represented approximately 15% of our total revenue for 2003, but we may not be able to compete effectively in this market because it is relatively new and intensely competitive, in which case our ability to generate and maintain advertising revenue in the future could be adversely affected.

Although we anticipate that the revenues generated by our online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services will continue to constitute the major portion of our future revenues, we believe that we will continue to rely on advertising revenues as one of our primary revenue sources for the foreseeable future. Online advertising in China is still relatively new 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;

the development of software that blocks Internet advertisements before they appear on a user's screen;

downward pressure on online advertising prices; and

the effectiveness of our advertising delivery and tracking system.

In addition, China's entry into the WTO, and the resulting gradual opening of its telecommunications sector, may facilitate more foreign participation in the Chinese Internet market by such companies, for example, as Yahoo! and America Online. Many of these Internet companies have longer operating histories in the Internet market, greater name and brand recognition, larger customer bases and databases and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we have. The entry of additional, highly competitive Internet companies into the Chinese market would further heighten competition for advertising spending in China.

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

Our business and our reputation were materially harmed because we had to restate our financial statements.

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Our rapid growth has placed and continues to place a significant strain on our resources. In one particular instance in our history, we have not been able to manage our growth effectively. Specifically, in the second quarter of 2001, based on information provided by an employee, our board of directors through its audit committee initiated an investigation into whether the terms of a number of contracts between our Company and third party advertisers had been appropriately reflected in our financial statements.

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The audit committee subsequently determined by the end of the investigation that a portion of our revenue could not be recognized in fiscal year 2000 because:

we could not identify reliable evidence to support the fair value of services provided under advertising contracts or, alternatively for which there had been no services provided in fiscal year 2000, and accordingly, US\$1.1 million in revenue was improperly recorded for fiscal year 2000,

revenue from barter transactions that did not meet the criteria for recognition under the applicable accounting standards, and accordingly, US\$2.0 million in revenue was improperly recorded for fiscal year 2000, and

contracts that were found to lack economic substance and accordingly, US\$1.2 million in revenue was improperly recorded for fiscal year 2000.

Our restated total revenues for 2000 were RMB33.0 million, resulting in a net loss of RMB169.3 million or RMB6.78 per American Depositary Share. We had originally reported total revenues for 2000 of RMB68.9 million, with a net loss of RMB142.8 million or RMB5.72 per American Depositary Share. Our total operating expenses for 2000 were reduced by RMB7.2 million as a result of the restatement. The adjustments also decreased our previously reported total assets by RMB72.8 million.

We believe that our improved controls and procedures and structural changes have been effective to minimize the recurrence of this problem, but it is possible that the same or new problems will arise as our business continues to expand. Further, as noted below, we cannot be certain that we will be able to employ and retain suitable senior managers to oversee the implementation of our controls and procedures in the future. If we make any mistakes in operating our business, our operating results may fluctuate and cause the price of our Shares and ADSs to decline.

We could incur substantial penalties or fees in connection with the announcement by the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, that it intends to recommend that the SEC take legal action against our company.

The staff of the SEC has been conducting an investigation related to our restatement of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2000. On March 13, 2004, the Company received a Wells notice from the staff of the SEC, stating its intention to recommend that the SEC institute a civil injunctive action against our company seeking as-yet unidentified penalties for alleged violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Sections 10(b), 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), 13(b)(2)(B) and 13(b)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-16 and 13b2-1 under that act. Pursuant to SEC procedures, we have responded to the Wells notice before the staff makes a formal recommendation regarding any action to be taken against us by the SEC. We could incur substantial penalties if the SEC decides to proceed with an action, and we will also likely incur substantial legal fees whether or not an action is ultimately brought.

The success of our business is dependent on our ability to retain our existing key employees and to add and retain new senior officers to our management.

We depend on the services of our existing key employees. Our success will largely depend on our ability to retain these key employees and to attract and retain qualified senior and middle level managers to our management team. We also depend on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled technical, editorial, marketing and customer service personnel in the future. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract or retain such personnel or that any personnel we hire in the future will successfully integrate into our organization or ultimately contribute positively to

our business. The loss of any of our key employees would significantly harm our business. We do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our employees.

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In the past, we have not been able to accurately or comprehensively track the delivery of advertisements through the NetEase Web sites, which problem, if it recurs, may make us less attractive to our present and potential advertisers.

We depend on third party proprietary and licensed advertisement serving technology, as well as software which we developed ourselves, to deliver and track all types of advertisements we offer to our advertising customers, such as banner ads, text links, logo displays and pop-up advertisements. Advertisement serving technology allows us to measure the demographics of our user base and the delivery of advertisements on the NetEase Web sites. This technology is still developing. It is important to advertisers that we accurately measure the demographics of the user base of the NetEase Web sites and the delivery of advertisements through the NetEase Web sites. To date, we believe that we have implemented this system successfully, but we cannot be certain that it will be effective as new forms of online advertising arise from time to time. Companies may choose not to advertise on the NetEase Web sites or may pay less for advertising if our advertisement serving system is not perceived to be reliable.

Our revenues fluctuate significantly and may adversely impact the trading price of our American Depositary Shares or any other securities which become publicly traded.

Our revenues and results of operations have varied significantly in the past and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Many of the factors that cause such fluctuation are outside our control. Steady revenues and results of operations will depend largely on our ability to:

attract and retain users to the NetEase Web sites in the increasingly competitive Internet market in China;

successfully implement our business strategies as planned; and

update and develop our Internet applications, services, technologies and infrastructure.

Historically, advertising and e-commerce revenues have followed the same general seasonal trend throughout each year with the first quarter of the year being the weakest quarter due to the Chinese New Year holiday and the traditional close of advertisers' annual budgets and the fourth quarter as the strongest. Usage of our wireless value-added services and online games has generally increased around the Chinese New Year holiday and other Chinese holidays, in particular winter and summer school holidays during which school-aged users have more time to use such services and games. Accordingly, you should not rely on quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations as an indication of our future performance. It is possible that future fluctuations may cause our results of operations to be below the expectations of market analysts and investors. This could cause the trading price of our American Depositary Shares or any other securities of ours which may become publicly traded to decline.

We do not own Guangzhou NetEase, Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd., or Guangyitong Advertising, or Ling Yi and, if they or their ultimate shareholders violate our contractual arrangements with them, our business could be disrupted, our reputation may be harmed and we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our rights which may be time consuming and expensive.

Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi are owned by shareholders whose interests may differ from ours and those of our shareholders because they own a larger percentage of Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi than of our company. Specifically, the business and operations of Guangzhou NetEase, as the operator of the NetEase Web sites and a provider of online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services, Guangyitong Advertising, as an advertising firm, and Ling Yi, as a provider of

wireless value-added services and operator of a portion of the NetEase Web sites, are subject to Chinese laws and regulations that differ from the laws and regulations that govern the business and operations of NetEase. For example, Chinese laws and regulations require us to verify the content of third party advertising content we place on the NetEase Web sites, and we are partly dependent upon the conduct of Guangyitong Advertising, which is not directly subject to those laws and regulations, in order to ensure that we remain compliant with those laws and regulations. Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi or their ultimate shareholders could violate our arrangements with them by, among other things, failing to operate and maintain the NetEase Web sites or their various businesses in an acceptable manner, failing to remit revenue to us on a timely basis or at all or diverting customers or business opportunities from our company. A violation

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of these agreements could disrupt our business and adversely affect our reputation in the market. If Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi or their ultimate shareholders violate our agreements with them, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our rights. This litigation could result in the disruption of our business, diversion of our resource and the incurrence of substantial costs.

Because our contractual arrangements with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi and their ultimate shareholders do not detail the parties' rights and obligations, our remedies for a breach of these arrangements are limited.

Our current relationship with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi and their ultimate shareholders is based on a number of contracts. The terms of these agreements are often statements of general intent and do not detail the rights and obligations of the parties. Some of these contracts provide that the parties will enter into further agreements on the details of the services to be provided. Others contain price and payment terms that are subject to monthly adjustment. These provisions may be subject to differing interpretations, particularly on the details of the services to be provided and on price and payment terms. It may be difficult for us to obtain remedies or damages from Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi or their ultimate shareholders for breaching our agreements. Because we rely significantly on Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising for our business (and may in the future rely significantly on Ling Yi), the realization of any of these risks may disrupt our operations or cause degradation in the quality and service provided on, or a temporary or permanent shutdown of, the NetEase Web sites.

A majority of the share capital of Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi is held by our controlling shareholder, who may cause these agreements to be amended in a manner that is adverse to us.

Our controlling shareholder, William Lei Ding, holds the majority interest in Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi. As a result, Mr. Ding may be able to cause these agreements to be amended in a manner that will be adverse to our company, or may be able to cause these agreements not to be renewed, even if their renewal would be beneficial for us. Prior to our initial public offering of American Depositary Shares in 2000, a number of these agreements were amended. Although we have entered into an agreement that prevents the amendment of these agreements without the approval of the members of our Board other than Mr. Ding, we can provide no assurances that these agreements will not be amended in the future to contain terms that might differ from the terms that are currently in place. These differences may be adverse to our interests.

We may not be able to conduct our operations without the services provided by Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi.

Our operations are currently dependent upon our commercial relationships with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi, and we derive most of our revenues from these companies. A portion of our revenues under our contracts with these companies is based upon preliminary and tentative amounts that have been agreed upon in advance and is subject to being trued-up at our company's discretion by the end of each quarter. If these companies are unwilling or unable to perform the agreements which we have entered into with them, we may not be able to conduct our operations in the manner in which we currently plan. In addition, Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi may seek to renew these agreements on terms that are disadvantageous to us. Although we have entered into a series of agreements that provide us with substantial ability to control these companies, we may not succeed in enforcing our rights under them. If we are unable to renew these agreements on favorable terms, or to enter into similar agreements with other parties, our business may not expand, and our operating expenses may increase.

Our arrangements with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi and their respective shareholders may cause a transfer pricing adjustment and may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities.

We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that our contracts with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi and their respective shareholders were

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not entered into based on arm's length negotiations. Although our contractual arrangements are similar to other companies conducting similar operations in China, if the PRC tax authorities determine that these contracts were not entered into on an arm's length basis, they may adjust our income and expenses for PRC tax purposes in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment.

Unexpected network interruption caused by system failures may reduce visitor traffic and harm our reputation.

Both the continual accessibility of the NetEase Web sites and the performance and reliability of our technical infrastructure are critical to our reputation and the ability of the NetEase Web sites to attract and retain users and advertisers. 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 user satisfaction and traffic, which would reduce the NetEase Web sites' appeal to users and advertisers. As the number of NetEase Web pages and traffic increase, we cannot assure you that we will be able to scale our systems proportionately. In addition, any system failures and electrical outages could materially and adversely impact our business.

Computer viruses may cause delays or interruptions on our systems and may reduce visitor traffic and harm our reputation.

Computer viruses may cause delays or other service interruptions on our systems. In addition, the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses could expose us to a material risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect the NetEase Web sites against the threat of such computer viruses and to alleviate any problems. Moreover, if a computer virus affecting our system is highly publicized, our reputation could be materially damaged and our visitor traffic may decrease.

Computer hacking could damage our systems and reputation.

Any compromise of security, such as computer hacking, could cause Internet usage to decline. Hacking involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment. Hackers, if successful, could misappropriate proprietary information or cause disruptions in our service. We may have to spend significant capital and human resources to rectify any damage to our system. In addition, we cannot assure you that any measures we take against computer hacking will be effective. A well publicized computer security breach could significantly damage our reputation and materially adversely affect our business. Although we have not experienced any hacking activity that allowed unauthorized access to any information stored on our network, caused any loss or corruption of data, software or other computer equipment, we have been subject to denial of service attacks that have caused portions of our network to be inaccessible for limited periods of time. In addition, we have had denial of service attacks and viruses or worms introduced into our network. Although we take a number of measures to ensure that our systems are secure and unaffected by security breaches, including ensuring that our servers are hosted at physically secure sites, limiting access to server ports, and using isolated intranets, passwords, and encryption technology, we cannot assure you that any measures we take against computer hacking will be effective.

In addition, there have been a number of incidents where users, through a variety of methods, were able to modify the rules of our online games, particularly the online game we license from a third party. Although these users did not gain unauthorized access to our systems, they were able to modify the rules of our online games during game play in a manner that allowed them to cheat and disadvantage our other online game users which often has the effect of causing players to stop using the game and shortening the game's lifecycle. At one point, cheating by some of our online game users led to a decrease in the number of users of our licensed online game *PristonTale*. Although we have also taken a number of steps to deter our users from engaging in cheating when playing our online games, we cannot assure you that we or the third parties from whom we license some of our online games will be successful or timely in taking corrective steps necessary to prevent users from modifying the terms of our online games.

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If our exclusive providers of bandwidth and server custody service fail to provide these services, our business could be materially curtailed.

We rely on affiliates of China Netcom and China Telecom to provide us with bandwidth and server custody service for Internet users to access the NetEase Web sites. If China Netcom, China Telecom or their affiliates fail to provide such services or raise prices for their services, we may not be able to find a reliable and cost-effective substitute provider on a timely basis or at all. If this happens, our business could be materially curtailed.

We may be held liable for information displayed on, retrieved from or linked to the NetEase Web sites.

We may face liability for defamation, negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement and other claims based on the nature and content of the materials that are published on the NetEase Web sites. We are involved in several intellectual property infringement claims or actions and are occasionally subject to defamation claims. We believe that the amounts claimed in these actions, in the aggregate, are not material to our business. However, these amounts may be increased for a variety of reasons as the claims progress, and we and our affiliates could be subject to additional defamation or infringement claims which, singly or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations, if successful. We also could be subject to claims based upon content that is accessible on the NetEase Web sites such as content and materials posted by users on message boards, online communities, voting systems, e-mail or chat rooms that are offered on the NetEase Web sites. By providing technology for hypertext links to third-party Web sites, we may be held liable for copyright or trademark violations by those third party sites. Third parties could assert claims against us for losses incurred in reliance on any erroneous information distributed by us. Moreover, users of the NetEase Web-based e-mail services could seek damages from us for:

unsolicited e-mails;

lost or misplaced messages;

illegal or fraudulent use of e-mail; or

interruptions or delays in e-mail service.

We may incur significant costs in investigating and defending these claims, even if they do not result in liability.

Information displayed on, retrieved from or linked to the NetEase Web sites may subject us to claims of violating Chinese laws.

Violations or perceived violations of Chinese laws arising from information displayed on, retrieved from or linked to the NetEase Web sites could result in significant penalties, including a temporary or complete cessation of our business. Chinese government agencies have announced restrictions on the transmission of state secrets through the Internet. The term state secrets has been broadly interpreted by Chinese governmental authorities in the past. We may be liable under these pronouncements for content and materials posted or transmitted by users on message boards, virtual communities, chat rooms or e-mails. The Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Public Security have authority to cause any local Internet service provider to block any Web site. These ministries have, in the past, stopped the online distribution of information that they believed to be socially destabilizing or politically improper. If the Chinese government takes any action to limit or eliminate the

distribution of information through the NetEase Web sites, or to limit or regulate any current or future community functions available to users or otherwise block the NetEase Web sites, our business would be significantly harmed.

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Privacy concerns may prevent us from selling demographically targeted advertising in the future which could make the NetEase Web sites less attractive to advertisers.

We collect demographic data, such as geographic location, income level and occupation, from our registered users in order to better understand users and their needs. We provide this data to online advertisers, on an anonymous aggregate basis, without disclosing personal details such as name and home address, to enable them to target specific demographic groups. If privacy concerns or regulatory restrictions prevent us from collecting this information or from selling demographically targeted advertising, the NetEase Web sites may be less attractive to advertisers.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, and we may be exposed to infringement claims by third parties.

We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secrecy laws and contractual restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. Our efforts to protect our proprietary rights may not be effective to prevent unauthorized parties from copying or otherwise obtaining and using our technology. Monitoring unauthorized use of our services is difficult and costly, and we cannot be certain that the steps we take will effectively prevent misappropriation of our technology.

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 have initiated litigation against us for alleged infringement of their proprietary rights, and additional claims may arise in the future. In the event of a successful claim of infringement and our failure or inability to develop non-infringing technology or content or license the infringed or similar technology or content on a timely basis, our business could suffer. Moreover, even if we are able to license the infringed or similar technology or content, license fees that we pay to licensors could be substantial or uneconomical. See Business Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights.

We believe we were a passive foreign investment company for the 2000, 2001 and 2002 taxable years, which will result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to U.S. investors who held our shares or American Depositary Shares during any of those taxable years, and we cannot be certain whether we will be treated as a passive foreign investment company for the 2004 taxable year.

Based upon the nature of our income and assets, we believe we were a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the 2000, 2001 and 2002 taxable years (but not for the 2003 taxable year), and we cannot be certain whether we will be treated as a passive foreign investment company for the 2004 taxable year. The determination of whether or not we are a passive foreign investment company is made on an annual basis and depends on the composition of our income and assets, including goodwill, from time to time. The calculation of goodwill is based, in part, on the then market value of our American Depositary Shares, which is subject to change. In addition, we have made a number of assumptions regarding the calculation of goodwill and the allocation of goodwill among active and passive assets. While we believe our approach is reasonable, the relevant authorities in this area are unclear, so we cannot assure you that our belief that we were a passive foreign investment company for the 2000, 2001 and 2002 taxable years, but not for the 2003 taxable year, is accurate, and we cannot predict with certainty whether we will be treated as a passive foreign investment company for the 2004 taxable year. U.S. investors who owned our shares during any taxable year in which we were a passive foreign investment company generally will be subject to increased U.S. tax liabilities and reporting requirements for those taxable years and all succeeding years, regardless of whether we continue to be a passive foreign investment company for the 2003 and 2004 taxable years and any succeeding years, although a shareholder election to terminate such deemed passive foreign investment company status may be made in certain circumstances. The same adverse U.S. tax consequences will apply to our U.S. investors who acquire our shares during the 2004 taxable year or any subsequent taxable year if we are treated as a passive foreign investment company for that taxable year. Even if we were not a passive foreign investment company for the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 taxable years and/or are not treated as a passive foreign investment company for the 2004 taxable year, we cannot assure you that we will not become a passive foreign investment company for any future taxable year.

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If our subsidiaries are restricted from paying dividends to us, our primary internal source of funds would decrease.

NetEase.com is a holding company with no significant assets other than its equity interests in NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., or NetEase Beijing, NetEase Interactive Entertainment Ltd., or NetEase Interactive, and NetEase Information Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or NetEase Shanghai, which are the wholly owned subsidiaries of NetEase.com, and Guangzhou NetEase Interactive Entertainment Limited, or Guangzhou Interactive, a wholly owned subsidiary of NetEase Interactive. As a result, our primary internal source of funds is dividend payments from our subsidiaries. If these subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us, which in turn would limit our ability to pay dividends on our American Depositary Shares or to make any required payments to holders of our convertible notes. Under current Chinese tax regulations, dividends paid to us are not subject to Chinese income tax, but PRC tax authorities may require us to amend our contractual arrangements with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising, Ling Yi and their respective shareholders in a manner that would materially and adversely affect the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and other distributions to us. In addition, Chinese legal restrictions permit payment of dividends only out of net income as determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Under Chinese law, NetEase Beijing, Guangzhou Interactive and NetEase Shanghai are also required to set aside a portion of their net income each year to fund certain reserve funds. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

RISKS RELATED TO DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

A slow-down in the Chinese economy may slow down our growth and profitability.

The growth of the Chinese economy has been uneven across geographic regions and economic sectors. There can be no assurance that growth of the Chinese economy will be steady or that any slow down will not have a negative effect on our business. Several years ago, the Chinese economy experienced deflation, which may reoccur in the foreseeable future. More recently, the Chinese government announced its intention to use macroeconomic tools and regulations to slow the rate of growth of the Chinese economy, the results of which are difficult to predict. The Chinese economy overall affects our profitability as expenditures for advertisements and e-commerce and other services may decrease due to slowing domestic demand.

The uncertain legal environment in China could limit the legal protections available to you.

The Chinese legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedential value. In the late 1970s, the Chinese government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters. The overall effect of legislation enacted over the past 20 years has significantly enhanced the protections afforded to foreign invested enterprises in China. However, these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent and are evolving rapidly, and their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties. These uncertainties could limit the legal protections available to foreign investors.

Changes in China's political and economic policies could harm our business.

The economy of China has historically been a planned economy subject to governmental plans and quotas and has, in certain aspects, been transitioning to a more market-oriented economy. Although we believe that the economic reform and the macroeconomic measures adopted by

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the Chinese government have had a positive effect on the economic development of China, we cannot predict the future direction of these economic reforms or the effects these measures may have on our business, financial position or results of operations. In addition, the Chinese economy differs from the economies of most countries belonging to the OECD. These differences include:

economic structure;

level of government involvement in the economy;

level of development;

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level of capital reinvestment;

control of foreign exchange;

inflation rates;

methods of allocating resources; and

balance of payments position.

As a result of these differences, our business may not develop in the same way or at the same rate as might be expected if the Chinese economy were similar to those of the OECD member countries.

Fluctuation in Renminbi exchange rates could adversely affect the value of our American Depositary Shares and any cash dividend declared on them.

The value of the Renminbi may fluctuate according to a number of factors. Since 1994, the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including US dollars, has been based on exchange rates set by the PBOC, which are set daily based on the previous day's interbank foreign exchange market rates in China and current exchange rates on the world financial markets. Since 1994, the official exchange rate for the conversion of Renminbi to US dollars has generally been stable. However, we cannot assure you that such exchange rate will remain stable in the future. Our revenues are primarily denominated in Renminbi, and any fluctuation in the exchange rate of Renminbi may affect the value of, and dividends, if any, payable on, our American Depositary Shares in foreign currency terms.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenues effectively.

Because almost all of our future revenues may be in the form of Renminbi, any future restrictions on currency exchanges may limit our ability to use revenue generated in Renminbi to fund our business activities outside China or to make dividend payments in US dollars. Although the Chinese government introduced regulations in 1996 to allow greater convertibility of the Renminbi for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain. We cannot be certain that the Chinese regulatory authorities will not impose more stringent restrictions on the convertibility of the Renminbi, especially with respect to foreign exchange transactions.

RISKS RELATED TO THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INTERNET INDUSTRIES IN CHINA

Government regulation of the telecommunications and Internet industries may become more burdensome.

Government regulation of the telecommunications and Internet industries is burdensome and may become more burdensome. New regulations could increase our costs of doing business and prevent us from efficiently delivering our services. These regulations may stop or slow down the expansion of our customer and user base and limit the access to the NetEase Web sites.

Increased government regulation of the telecommunications and Internet industries in China may result in the Chinese government requiring us to obtain additional licenses or other governmental approvals to conduct our business which, if unattainable, may restrict our operations.

The telecommunications industry, including Internet content provider, or ICP, services and online games, is highly regulated by the Chinese government, the main relevant government authority being the Ministry of Information Industry or MII. Prior to China's entry into the WTO, the Chinese government generally prohibited foreign investors from taking any equity ownership in or operating any telecommunications business. ICP services are classified as telecommunications value-added services and therefore fell within the scope of this prohibition. This prohibition was partially lifted following China's entry into the WTO. Pursuant to the Administrative Rules for Foreign Investments in Telecommunications Enterprises promulgated by the State

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Council dated December 5, 2001, foreign investors are allowed to hold in the aggregate up to 50% of the total equity in any value-added telecommunications business in China. In addition, foreign and foreign invested enterprises are currently not able to apply for the required licenses for operating online games in China.

To operate the NetEase Web sites in compliance with all the relevant ICP-related Chinese regulations, Guangzhou NetEase and Ling Yi have successfully obtained ICP licenses issued by the Guangdong Provincial Telecommunications Bureau in 2000 and 2003, respectively. In February 2001, Guangzhou NetEase also completed commercial Web site registration with the Beijing Municipal Administrative Bureau of Industry and Commerce, and was approved to display news services by the News Office of the Beijing Municipal People's Government. In addition, Guangzhou NetEase has received approvals for online dissemination of health- and drug-related information from the Guangdong Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau and Guangdong Department of Health, an Internet publishing license from the State News and Publication Bureau as well as an Internet culture operation license for online game activities from the Ministry of Culture. Finally, Guangzhou NetEase is in the process of applying for a cross-provincial value-added telecommunications license with MII. However, we cannot be certain that we will be granted that license or any other license, permit or clearance we may need in the future. Moreover, we cannot be certain that any local or national ICP or telecommunications license requirements will not conflict with one another or that any given license will be deemed sufficient by the relevant governmental authorities for the provision of our services.

NetEase.com relies exclusively on contractual arrangements with Guangzhou NetEase, and to a much lesser extent, Ling Yi and their approvals to operate as Internet content providers. We believe that our present operations are structured to comply with Chinese law. However, many Chinese regulations are subject to extensive interpretive powers of governmental agencies and commissions. We cannot be certain that the Chinese government will not take action to prohibit or restrict our business activities. We are uncertain as to whether the Chinese government will reclassify our business as a media or retail company, due to our acceptance of fees for Internet advertising, online games and wireless value-added and other services as sources of revenues, or as a result of our current corporate structure. Such reclassification could subject us to penalties or fines or significant restrictions on our business. In addition, NetEase.com may have difficulties enforcing its rights under the agreements with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi if any of these parties breaches any of the agreements with them because NetEase.com does not have approval from appropriate Chinese authorities to provide Internet content services, Internet advertising services or wireless value-added services. Future changes in Chinese government policies affecting the provision of information services, including the provision of online services, Internet access, e-commerce services and online advertising, may impose additional regulatory requirements on us or our service providers or otherwise harm our business.

The PRC government has announced its intention, and has begun, to intensify its regulation of Internet cafes, which are currently one of the primary venues for our users to access the NetEase Web sites and our services, especially online games. Intensified government regulation of Internet cafes could restrict our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and expand our customer base.

In April 2001, the PRC government began tightening its regulation and supervision of Internet cafes, at which many of our users access the NetEase Web sites and our services, especially online games. In particular, a large number of unlicensed Internet cafes have been closed. In addition, the PRC government has imposed higher capital and facility requirements for the establishment of Internet cafes. Furthermore, the PRC government's policy, which encourages the development of a limited number of national and regional Internet cafe chains and discourages the establishment of independent Internet cafes, may slow down the growth of Internet cafes. Recently, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, one of the government agencies in charge of Internet cafe licensing, issued a notice suspending the issuance of new Internet cafe licenses. It is unclear when this suspension will be lifted, if at all. So long as Internet cafes are one of the primary venues for our users to access the NetEase Web sites and our services, any reduction in the number, or any slowdown in the growth, of Internet cafes in China could limit our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and expand our customer base, thereby reducing our profitability and growth prospects.

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Our business would be materially harmed if the Chinese government were to take any action against us for the content on the NetEase Web sites.

The Chinese government has enacted regulations governing Internet access and distribution of news and other information over the Internet. In the past, the Chinese government has stopped the distribution of information over the Internet that it believed to be inappropriate. 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.

Although none of the content that we currently produce contains material that we believe would be considered inappropriate, some of our users may be involved in producing and/or transmitting material that may be considered inappropriate. Although we constantly monitor the content of material transmitted on the NetEase Web sites, we cannot assure you that we will in every instance uncover and block transmission of all material that may be considered inappropriate.

If we are found to be in violation of any existing or future Chinese laws or regulations, the relevant Chinese authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such a violation, including, without limitation, the following:

levying fines;

revoking our business license;

requiring us to restructure our corporate structure, operations or relationship with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising or Ling Yi; and

requiring us to discontinue any portion or all of our Internet business or our relationship with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising or Ling Yi.

Any such action would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the holders of our American Depositary Shares.

Underdeveloped telecommunications infrastructure may limit the growth of the Internet market in China.

The telecommunications infrastructure in China is not well developed. Although private sector Internet service providers exist in China, almost all access to the Internet is maintained through ChinaNet, which is owned in part by each of China Telecom and China Netcom, under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of China's Ministry of Information Industry. In addition, the government's interconnecting national networks connect to the Internet through a government-owned international gateway. This international gateway is the only channel through which a domestic Chinese user can connect to the international Internet network. We rely on this infrastructure and China Netcom to provide data communications capacity primarily through local telecommunications lines. Although the government has announced plans to develop aggressively the national information infrastructure, we cannot assure you that this infrastructure will be developed. In addition, we will have no access to alternative networks and services, on a timely basis if at all, in the event of any infrastructure disruption or failure. The Internet infrastructure in China may not support the demands associated with continued growth in Internet usage.

The limited use of personal computers in China limits our pool of potential customers and restricts the growth of our business.

The Internet penetration rate in China is, and is expected to continue to be, lower than that in the United States and other developed countries. Alternate methods of obtaining access to the Internet, such as through mobile phones, cable television modems or set-top boxes for televisions, are not widely available in China at present. There can be no assurance that the number or penetration rate of personal computers in China will increase rapidly or at all or that alternate means of accessing the Internet will develop and become widely available in China. If significant numbers of Chinese consumers are unable to access the Internet, our ability to grow our business would be impeded.

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There has been a steady decrease in the rate of the growth of Internet users in China which could limit the overall size of our market and adversely affect our revenues.

While the number of Internet users in China has been growing since its introduction and continues to grow currently, we believe that the rate of this growth has slowed in recent years. We cannot predict whether this trend will continue at its current pace or at all, and the factors which will affect future growth in the Internet industry in China, as described elsewhere in these Risk Factors, are largely beyond our control. If this trend does continue, our potential market may not be as large as we had expected, and there will be even greater competition for Internet users in China. In that case, our ability to generate revenues from advertising, e-commerce and other services could be adversely affected.

The relatively high cost of accessing the Internet in China limits our potential customer base and restricts the growth of our business.

Our growth is limited by the relatively high cost to Chinese consumers of obtaining the hardware, software and communications links necessary to connect to the Internet in China. If the costs required to access the Internet do not significantly decrease, most of China's population will not be able to afford to use our services. The failure of a significant number of additional Chinese consumers to obtain affordable access to the Internet would make it difficult to grow our business.

We may be unable to compete successfully against new entrants and established industry competitors.

The Chinese market for Internet content and services is intensely 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 competitive products or services including Chinese language-based Web search, retrieval and navigation services, wireless value-added services, online games and extensive Chinese language content, informational and community features and e-mail. In addition, as a consequence of China joining the World Trade Organization, the Chinese government has partially lifted restrictions on foreign-invested enterprises so that foreign investors may hold in the aggregate up to 50% (raised from 49% as of December 11, 2003) of the total equity ownership in any value-added telecommunications business, including an Internet business, in China.

Currently, our competition comes from Chinese language-based Internet portal companies as well as US-based portal companies. Some of our current and potential competitors are much larger and better capitalized than we are, and currently offer, and could further develop or acquire, content and services that compete with the NetEase Web sites. We also face competition from online game developers and operators, Internet service providers, wireless value-added service providers, Web site operators and providers of Web browser software that incorporate search and retrieval features. Any of our present or future competitors may offer products and services that provide significant performance, price, creativity or other advantages over those offered by us and, therefore, achieve greater market acceptance than ours.

Because many of our existing competitors as well as a number of potential competitors have longer operating histories in the Internet market, greater name and brand recognition, better connections with the Chinese government, larger customer bases and databases and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we have, we cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against our current or future competitors. Any increased competition could reduce page views, make it difficult for us to attract and retain users, reduce or eliminate our market share, lower our profit margins and reduce our revenues.

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Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their related notes included in this amendment no. 1 to our annual report on Form 20-F/A. 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 amendment no. 1 to our annual report on Form 20-F/A 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 provided under the caption Risk Factors in this amendment no. 1 to our annual report on Form 20-F/A. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties.

A. Operating Results

Overview

NetEase is a leading Internet technology company in China. Our innovative online communities and personalized premium services, which allow registered users to interact with other community members, have established a large and stable user base for the NetEase Web sites which are operated by our affiliate. As of December 31, 2003, we had registered an accumulated total of approximately 167 million accounts, and our average daily page views exceeded 390 million for the month ended December 31, 2003.

During 2003, we continued to develop our online games, wireless value-added services and other fee-based premium services. We also believe that advertising will continue to be one of our significant revenue sources for the foreseeable future, but we anticipate that the revenue generated by these fee-based premium services and online entertainment services will continue to constitute the major portion of our future revenue.

We achieved a net profit of RMB322.9 million (US\$39.0 million) for 2003 and generated positive operating cash flows of RMB373.7 million (US\$45.2 million) during the year. Our accumulated deficit was reduced from RMB454.1 million as of December 31, 2001 to RMB437.8 million as of December 31, 2002 and to RMB148.7 million (US\$18.0 million) as of December 31, 2003. These accumulated losses have been funded principally with proceeds from the issuance of our American Depositary Shares at our initial public offering, the proceeds of our issuance of Zero Coupon Convertible Subordinated Notes due July 15, 2023 and cash flow from our operations.

Our Corporate Structure

NetEase.com, Inc. was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on July 6, 1999 as an Internet technology company in China. As of December 31, 2003, we had four major directly wholly owned subsidiaries, NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., or NetEase Beijing, NetEase Information Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or NetEase Shanghai, and NetEase Interactive Entertainment Limited, or NetEase Interactive, which has a direct wholly owned subsidiary, Guangzhou NetEase Interactive Entertainment Limited, or Guangzhou Interactive. As of December 31, 2003, we also had two wholly owned subsidiaries, NetEase (U.S.) Inc., or NetEase US, and Guangzhou Boguan Telecommunication Technology Limited, or Boguan, which were inactive during 2003.

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NetEase Beijing, NetEase Shanghai and Boguan were established in China on August 30, 1999, May 14, 2000 and December 8, 2003, respectively. NetEase US was established in the U.S. on September 10, 1999. NetEase Interactive was established in the British Virgin Islands on April 12, 2002, and Guangzhou Interactive was established in China on October 15, 2002.

Under current Chinese regulations, there are limitations on the percentage interest foreign companies may have in value-added telecommunications businesses in China, which include the operation of Internet content

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provision businesses and the provision of online games and wireless value-added services such as SMS. In addition, the operation by foreign or foreign-invested companies of advertising businesses in China is subject to government approval. Because of these restrictions, NetEase.com is not permitted directly to wholly own an Internet content provider, wireless value-added services provider or advertising business. We conduct our business in China solely through our wholly owned subsidiaries, NetEase Beijing, NetEase Shanghai, NetEase Interactive and Guangzhou Interactive.

NetEase Beijing provides technical consulting and related services to Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi; NetEase Shanghai provides technical consulting for advertising services offered by our affiliates; and Guangzhou Interactive mainly provides services for online games offered by Guangzhou NetEase.

Guangzhou NetEase is a limited liability company organized under the laws of China and is owned by our principal shareholder. Guangzhou NetEase has been approved by the Chinese authorities to operate as an Internet content provider and operates the NetEase Web sites. Guangzhou NetEase's 80% owned subsidiary, Guangyitong Advertising, is licensed by the Chinese authorities to operate an advertising business and engages in Internet-related advertising design, production and dissemination. Ling Yi, which was formed in October 2003, is also a limited liability company organized under the laws of China and owned by our principal shareholder. Ling Yi has also been approved to operate as an Internet content provider, and during 2003, this company earned revenue relating to WAP services, which represented an insignificant portion of our wireless value-added services revenue.

We have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi with respect to the operation of the NetEase Web sites and the provision of advertising services. Our services to Guangyitong Advertising constitute the majority of our advertising-related operations.

The revenue earned by Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi largely flows through to us pursuant to our contracts with them. We currently derive all our online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services revenues from fees earned pursuant to our agreements with Guangzhou NetEase and Ling Yi, on the one hand, and NetEase.com and NetEase Beijing, on the other hand. We provide Internet portal and e-commerce technologies and technical services to each of Guangzhou NetEase and Ling Yi and pay certain operating costs they incur in operating their businesses in exchange for service fees. The service fee that we charge Guangzhou NetEase includes substantially all of the online games, wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services revenue recognized by Guangzhou NetEase, net of a 3.3% or 5.5% business tax and certain surcharges that apply to these revenues. The service fee that we charge Ling Yi includes substantially all of the wireless value-added services revenue recognized by Ling Yi, net of a 3.3% business tax and certain surcharges that apply to these revenue.

We currently derive all our advertising services revenue from fees we earn from Guangyitong Advertising. We have entered into an agreement with Guangyitong Advertising under which we are the exclusive provider of advertising-related technical consulting services to it and under which we receive a service fee. The service fee that we charge includes substantially all of the advertising revenue of Guangyitong Advertising less all of the accrued expenses incurred by Guangyitong Advertising, and net of a 5.5% business tax, a 3% cultural development fee and certain surcharges that apply to these revenues.

Basis of Presentation

On January 17, 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FASB Interpretation No. 46: Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of ARB 51 (FIN 46), which was subsequently amended by a revised interpretation (FIN 46-R). These interpretations address

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financial reporting for entities over which control is achieved through a means other than voting rights. See Recent Accounting Pronouncements. According to the requirements of FIN 46 and FIN 46-R, we have evaluated our relationships with our previously unconsolidated related companies, Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi. Although we do not have any direct ownership interest in those related companies, due to the degree of control we exercise over them pursuant to our contractual relationships with them, and to the underlying commercial realities, our management has determined that consolidating these companies results into our accounts better reflects our company's actual economic condition. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2004, we

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adopted the provisions of FIN 46 and began consolidating Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and Ling Yi on a prospective basis in our consolidated financial statements starting with the first quarter of 2004. Our financial statements for all prior periods do not consolidate those entities.

Revenue

Our revenues were RMB28.3 million, RMB232.6 million and RMB569.1 million (US\$68.8 million) in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. We generate our revenue from provision of online games, wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services, and advertising services. Through our predecessor company, in mid-1998, we changed our business model from a software developer to an Internet technology company. In July 1999, we began to offer e-commerce platforms and to provide online auction services in China through Guangzhou NetEase, a related party. Thereafter, we operated a co-branded auction Web site with EachNet which was ultimately terminated in July 2002, at which time we restarted our own online auction platform providing free auction services to our registered users until June 2003. In 2001, we also began focusing on fee-based premium services and online entertainment services, including online games, wireless value-added services, premium e-mail services and other subscription-type services.

Other than revenue from our related parties, Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising, no customer individually accounted for greater than 10% of our total revenue for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Online Games

Guangzhou NetEase receives all of its online games revenue from customers through the sale of prepaid point cards. Customers can purchase physical prepaid point cards in different locations in China, including Internet cafes, software stores, convenience stores and bookstores, or can purchase prepaid points from vendors who register the points in our system. A small portion of our customers also purchase virtual prepaid cards online via credit cards or bank transfers, and receive the prepaid point information over the Internet. Customers can use the points to play our online games and use our other fee-based services. We recognize revenue from the sale of prepaid points as the points are used by customers.

We develop our own proprietary online games, as well as license games from third party developers. We expect that we will face increasing competition as online game providers in China and abroad (mainly from South Korea and, to a lesser extent, from the United States) expand their presence in the Chinese market or enter it for the first time.

Wireless Value-Added and Other Fee-based Premium Services

Guangzhou NetEase and, to a much lesser extent, Ling Yi receive wireless value-added services revenue which is currently predominantly derived from providing to our customers value-added services through SMS. These SMS services include delivery of news and other requested information such as stock quotes and e-mails, the ability to download ringtones and logos to customers' mobile phones, participation in matchmaking and friend-finding communities and various other related services that the mobile phone customers of China Mobile and China Unicom can access. We experienced increasing competition in the SMS market in 2003 and the first half of 2004, which contributed in part to the overall decline in our wireless value-added services revenues starting in the third quarter of 2003. To combat this intensifying competition and grow our position in the wireless value-added services market, we intend to continue improving our existing services and developing new ones, but these efforts may not be successful.

We are also focusing on developing services which utilize emerging wireless technologies. For example, in April 2003, we started to offer MMS services under a cooperative agreement with China Mobile. We also provide WAP services to China Mobile's and China Unicom's users. Furthermore, we have recently developed wireless IVRS services, which are a new category of wireless value-added services that allow users to access prerecorded information from their mobile phones and to interact with other users through voice chat simply by dialing specially designated IVRS phone numbers and responding to menu options. We expect that our revenue derived from new services we develop that are compatible with these and new wireless technologies will represent a larger portion of our wireless value-added services revenue in the future as these technologies

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becomes more widely available and adopted. However, we cannot be certain that these technologies or the services we develop for them will be successful, and we expect to see increasing competition in this area.

Other premium services include online fee-based premium services and post-contract customer support and corporate solution services. Our online fee-based premium services, supplied to registered users of the NetEase Web sites, includes premium e-mail, premium matchmaking and dating services and premium personal homepage hosting. We also receive a small amount of revenue from provision of post-contract customer support, provision of corporate solutions to customers in connection with their purchase of servers and computer equipment, development of software and custody and maintenance of servers. This type of corporate solutions revenue constituted only 0.1%, 0.4% and 0.03% of our net revenues in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively, and we expect this category of revenue to remain immaterial to our business in the future.

Advertising Services

We derive virtually all our advertising services revenue from fees we earn from advertisements placed on the NetEase Web sites by Guangyitong Advertising. Revenues from advertising services constituted 50.0%, 14.7% and 15.1% of net revenues in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

We expect that the online advertising market in China will continue to grow as Internet usage in China increases and as more companies, in particular China-based companies in a variety of industries, accept the Internet as an effective advertising medium.

Seasonality of revenues

Historically, advertising revenues have followed the same general seasonal trend throughout each year with the first quarter of the year being the weakest quarter due to the Chinese New Year holiday and the traditional close of advertisers' annual budgets and the fourth quarter as the strongest. Usage of our wireless value-added services and online games has generally increased around the Chinese New Year holiday and other Chinese holidays, in particular winter and summer school holidays.

Cost of Revenues

Online Games

Cost of revenues for our online games consist primarily of staff costs (in particular remuneration to employees known as the "Game Masters" who are responsible for the daily co-ordination and regulation of the activities inside our games' virtual worlds), monthly franchise fees paid to a Korean licensor for one of our online games (calculated based on the net amount of revenue we earned from operating the game according to a licensing agreement), advertising fees paid to celebrity spokespersons, printing costs for our prepaid point cards and revenue sharing expenses paid to third party promoters of our online game titles.

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In addition, cost of revenues for our online games also includes that portion of bandwidth and server custody fees and depreciation and amortization of computers and software, attributable to our online games business. Our subsidiaries and affiliated companies have network servers co-located in facilities owned by China Telecom s and China Netcom s affiliates, for which we pay custody fees to China Telecom and China Netcom.

Wireless Value-Added and Other Fee-based Premium Services

Cost of revenues related to our wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services consists primarily of staff costs (principally compensation expenses for our e-commerce and editorial professionals) and content fees, as well as that portion of bandwidth and server custody fees, depreciation and amortization of computers and software attributable to the provision of wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services. We pay content fees to third party partners for the right to use proprietary content developed by them, such as ringtones and logos. We also pay content fees to newspaper and magazine publishers for the right to use their proprietary content, such as headline news and articles.

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In 2003, cost of revenues for these services also included referral fees paid to third party Web sites. This referral program, under which we shared a portion of the revenue generated from new customers of our wireless value-added services with the third party Web sites that referred them to us, commenced to operate at the beginning of 2003 and ended at the end of the second quarter of 2003 pursuant to a new policy instituted by China Mobile. The amount paid to the third party Web sites in 2003 totaled approximately RMB7.4 million (US\$0.9 million).

Advertising Services

Cost of revenues related to our advertising services consists primarily of staff costs and content fees paid to content providers for the NetEase Web sites as well as that portion of bandwidth and server custody fees, depreciation and amortization of computers and software attributable to the provision of advertising services.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses primarily include selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of marketing and advertising; salary and welfare expenses and compensation costs; office rental; legal, professional and consultancy fees; bad debt expenses; recruiting expenses; travel expenses and depreciation charges.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist principally of compensation for our research and development professionals. In 2003, such expenses also included licensing fees paid to a third party developer of a 3-D game engine to be used in our future online games.

Share Compensation Cost

In December 1999, we adopted a stock incentive plan, called the 1999 Stock Option Plan, for our employees, senior management and advisory board. In 2000, we replaced the 1999 Stock Option Plan with a new stock option plan, called the 2000 Stock Option Plan. The 2000 Stock Option Plan was subsequently amended and restated in May 2001. During 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, we granted options to our employees, directors, consultants, a member of our advisory board and certain members of our senior management under the 2000 Stock Option Plan. The vesting periods for these options generally range from two years to four years. In addition, certain of the options granted were cancelled as a result of the resignation of these personnel.

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For 2003, we recorded share compensation cost of approximately RMB0.2 million (US\$0.03 million). This cost has been allocated to (i) selling, general and administrative expenses and (ii) research and development expenses, depending on the functions for which these personnel and employees are responsible. The significant reduction in the share compensation costs recorded for 2003 as compared to 2002 was due to the fact that substantially all of the deferred compensation costs arising from the share grants to certain members of senior management of our company and the share transfers from the principal shareholder to certain members of senior management and employees of our company during the years 1999 and 2000 were already amortized in accordance with the related vesting periods of the share grants and share transfers by the end of 2002.

As of December 31, 2003, deferred compensation cost relating to share option grants in 2003 or prior years amounted to RMB69,175 (US\$8,358), which is to be amortized and charged to expense in subsequent periods. We may also incur additional share compensation cost in 2004 as a result of the possible recruitment of additional management personnel and the granting of new share options to these personnel and other members of our staff.

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Income Taxes

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to tax on income or capital gain. However, our revenues are primarily derived from our Chinese subsidiaries. Chinese companies are generally subject to a 30% national enterprise income tax, or EIT, and a 3% local income tax. Our subsidiary, NetEase Beijing, received the relevant approval to be recognized as a New and High Technology Enterprise. According to the approval granted by the Haidian State Tax Bureau in November 2000, NetEase Beijing is entitled to a reduced EIT rate of 15% commencing from the year 2000. In addition, the approval also granted NetEase Beijing with a full exemption from EIT from 2000 to 2002, a 50% reduction in EIT (i.e. an EIT rate of 7.5%) from 2003 to 2005, and a full exemption from the local tax from 2000 onwards. However, such preferential tax treatment may be subject to review by higher authorities. If such preferential tax treatment was not available to NetEase Beijing, it would be subject to the normal tax rate of 30% EIT and a 3% local tax.

NetEase Shanghai is subject to EIT at the rate of 30% plus a local tax of 3%.

Guangzhou Interactive received the relevant approval to be recognized as a New and High Technology Enterprise. According to the approval granted by the Guangzhou State Tax Bureau in December 2003, Guangzhou Interactive is fully exempted from EIT in 2003 and 2004. We intend to apply for continued preferential tax treatment which would allow Guangzhou Interactive to pay a reduced EIT rate of 15% for future periods, but we cannot be certain whether we will obtain such approval. If we do not receive any additional preferential tax treatment, Guangzhou Interactive would be subject to the normal tax rate of 30% EIT and a 3% local tax beginning in 2005.

Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising are Chinese domestic enterprises and are generally subject to EIT at the rate of 30% plus a local tax of 3%.

Ling Yi is a Chinese domestic enterprise and is generally subject to a 33% EIT. However, Ling Yi was categorized as a tax payer under the telecommunication business sector by the local tax bureau of Guangzhou. According to the relevant tax circulars issued by the local tax bureau of Guangzhou, Ling Yi is subject to a business tax on revenues derived from services, which is generally 3%. In addition, Ling Yi is subject to educational surcharges of 3% on the business tax so paid. In addition, Ling Yi is subject to a cultural development fee of 7% on the business tax so paid.

If the activities of NetEase.com, Inc. constitute a permanent establishment in China, the income it earns in China would also be subject to a 30% EIT and 3% local income tax. Income of our company that is not connected to a permanent establishment in China would be subject to a 10% withholding tax on gross receipt from profit, interest, rentals, royalties and other income earned in China. Dividends from NetEase Beijing to our company are exempt from Chinese withholding tax.

We are subject to a business tax on our revenues derived from services which is generally 5%. Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising are also subject to a business tax at 3.3% and 5.5% on their revenues, respectively. In addition, Guangyitong Advertising is subject to a cultural development fee at 3% on its Internet advertising fees. These taxes effectively reduce the revenues we derive from Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising.

Subject to the approval of the relevant tax authorities, NetEase Shanghai had total tax loss carryforwards of approximately RMB29.3 million (US\$3.5 million) as of December 31, 2003 for EIT purposes. Approximately RMB17.2 million (US\$2.1 million) and RMB12.1 million (US\$1.5

million) of such losses will expire in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

The above tax loss carryforwards give rise to potential deferred tax assets totaling RMB9.7 million (US\$1.2 million) as of December 31, 2003.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements often requires the selection of specific accounting methods and policies from several acceptable alternatives. Further, significant estimates and judgments may be required in selecting and applying those methods and policies in the recognition of the assets and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet, the revenues and expenses in our consolidated statement of operations and the information that is contained in our significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgments under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe that the following are some of the more critical judgment areas in the application of our accounting policies that affect our financial condition and results of operation.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Regarding Revenue Recognition

Online Games

We recognize revenue at the time when the points on our prepaid point cards are consumed and services are provided.

Wireless Value-Added Services

Wireless value-added services revenue, which represents Guangzhou NetEase's and Ling Yi's share of the revenues under their cooperative arrangements with China's two mobile phone operators, is recognized by us primarily based on monthly statements received from those operators. The revenue is recognized net of the mobile phone operators' share of revenue and uncollectible amounts because we consider those operators to be the primary obligors in the information transmission and delivery process which is a critical and integral part of our wireless value-added services. In addition, this revenue recognition approach is supported by the fact that the mobile phone operators must approve all services pricing and they have significant influence over other terms under our cooperative arrangements with them. Uncollectible amounts mainly represent the mobile phone operators' billing and transmission failures which means that the services were undeliverable to the user because the user's phone was turned off for an extended period of time, the user ceased to subscribe to the mobile network or his or her prepaid phone card ran out of value, or the mobile phone operators' networks or our system experienced technical problems. We are unable to estimate or separately confirm the amount of uncollectibles which is reflected in any particular monthly statement and are totally reliant on the information provided by the mobile phone operators in their monthly statements for purposes of our record keeping.

Other Fee-Based Premium Services

We recognize revenue for these services ratably over the period when the services are provided, except in the case of our prior online auction services. Prior to October 2000, Guangzhou NetEase earned revenues from services to online auction sellers, whether businesses or consumers, which Guangzhou NetEase recognized ratably over the relevant period. In October 2000, we established a co-branded online trading and auction

channel in partnership with EachNet. In June 2002, we entered into an agreement with EachNet to terminate our strategic cooperation agreement and the co-branded Web site. We earned both fixed upfront fees and referral fees from EachNet during the period of cooperation. In July 2002, we re-started our own online auction platform providing free services to our registered users after the termination of the co-branded Web site with EachNet, but we discontinued such services in June 2003.

Advertising Services Revenue

Since December 1999, we have recognized advertising services revenue that we earn through our arrangement with Guangyitong Advertising as services are rendered and the service revenues are earned under the advertising agreements, which is the same time Guangyitong Advertising recognizes such revenue.

Guangyitong Advertising derives its advertising fees principally from short-term advertising contracts, though in 2002 and 2003 we have seen an increasing number of advertisers which are willing to enter into long-term

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contracts. Revenues from advertising contracts are generally recognized ratably over the period in which the advertisement is displayed and collection of the resulting receivables is probable. Guangyitong Advertising's obligations to the advertisers have traditionally also included guarantees of a minimum number of impressions or times that an advertisement appears in pages viewed by users. These types of advertising contracts are known as CPM contracts. As a result, to the extent that minimum guaranteed impressions were not met within the contractual time period, Guangyitong Advertising deferred recognition of the corresponding revenues until the remaining guaranteed impression levels were achieved. In 2002, we began focusing on entering into advertising contracts which fees are based on the actual time period that the advertisements appear on the NetEase Web sites rather than based on guaranteed minimum impressions. Guangyitong Advertising currently has only a few CPM contracts in effect, but it is possible that Guangyitong Advertising may have to enter into more CPM contracts in the future due to changes in advertisers' demands. Guangyitong Advertising has also entered into several cost per action advertising contracts (known as CPA contracts) whereby revenue is received by Guangyitong Advertising when an online user performs a specific action such as purchasing a product from or registering with the advertiser. Revenue for CPA contracts is recognized when the specific action is completed. In 2003, CPA contracts represented only a small portion of our advertising revenue, and we expect that this will continue in the near-term.

Online Mall Revenue

Guangzhou NetEase originally launched our online shopping mall platform in July 2000. As of December 31, 2003, this online shopping mall had 9 online storefronts with stores being operated by the merchant tenants themselves. From the fourth quarter of 2001, most merchants pay Guangzhou NetEase fixed service fees, which Guangzhou NetEase recognizes ratably over the period of the contracts. Additionally, a small portion of the merchants pay Guangzhou NetEase commissions based on that merchant's revenues which are recognized on a monthly basis. Prior to 2002, we also received referral fees from online shopping mall partners of the NetEase Web sites which Guangzhou NetEase recognized when services were rendered. As of December 31, 2003, there were no active referral arrangements for which we were recognizing revenue, but we are currently seeking to enter into new referral arrangements.

Barter Transactions

Revenue from barter transactions primarily relate to advertising and decreased in 2001, 2002 and 2003 as a result of the development of our business. As our business grew and our cash resources improved, we were able to enter into more cash transactions and became less reliant on barter transactions in providing or receiving services. Prior to January 20, 2000, barter transactions were recorded at the estimated fair market value of the services received or estimated fair market value of the services provided, whichever was more readily determinable. Effective from January 20, 2000, we adopted the consensus reached in Emerging Issue Task Force, or EITF, Issue No. 99-17, to account for barter transactions. According to EITF Issue No. 99-17, revenue and expense should be recognized at fair value from an advertising barter transaction only if the fair value of the advertising surrendered in the transaction is determinable based on the entity's own historical practice of receiving cash, marketable securities, or other consideration that is readily convertible to a known amount of cash for similar advertising from buyers unrelated to the counterparty in the barter transaction. In 2001, the recognized revenues and expenses derived from barter transactions were RMB0.7 million (US\$0.1 million). There was no revenue and expense derived from barter transactions in 2002 and 2003. We also engaged in some advertising barter transactions in 2001, 2002 and 2003 for which the fair value is not determinable within the limits of EITF Issue No. 99-17, and therefore no revenues or expenses derived from these barter transactions were recognized. These transactions primarily involved exchanges of advertising services rendered by us for advertising, promotional benefits and information content provided by the counterparties.

*Other Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**Deferred Tax Valuation Allowance*

Management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized. We consider all relevant factors that are material to our business, including positive indicators (such as an improved profitability outlook, an indication

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of market acceptance of our services, and industry statistics signaling continued growth in the market for our services) and certain negative indicators (such as an increase in competition and industry risk such as our dependency on relationships with the mobile operators in China). A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the amount of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that some portion of, or all of, the deferred tax assets will not be realized. There can be no assurance that NetEase Shanghai will be able to utilize all the net operating loss carryforwards before their expiration.

Depreciation

We depreciate our computer equipment, software and other assets (other than leasehold improvement) on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which range from one to five years. We depreciate leasehold improvements, which are included in our operating expenses, on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the relevant lease term or their estimated useful lives.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts receivable based on various information, including aging analysis of accounts receivable balances, historical bad debt rates, repayment patterns and credit worthiness of customers and industry trend analysis. We also make specific provisions for bad debts if there is strong evidence showing that the debts are likely to be irrecoverable. We have adopted a general provisioning policy for doubtful debts for our trade receivable balances. We provide for 80%, in the case of direct customers, and 50% in the case of advertising agents, of the outstanding trade receivable balances overdue for more than 6 months. We provide for 100% in the case of all parties for outstanding trade receivable balances overdue for more than a year. In addition to the general provisions for trade receivables, we also make specific bad debt provisions for problem account receivable balances.

Litigation Reserve

No material litigation reserve existed as of December 31, 2003 because management believed, and continues to believe, that the ultimate resolution of the claims described in Item 8.A.7 Legal Proceedings of our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 will not result in any material financial impact on our company.

Repurchase of Shares

On July 4, 2003, we entered into an agreement with affiliates of The News Corporation Limited (Newscorp) to repurchase 27,142,000 of our ordinary shares held by one of Newscorp s affiliates. The transaction was completed in July 2003. Under the agreement, we paid Newscorp a net aggregated amount of approximately US\$4.6 million, and the right of Newscorp and its affiliates to a certain amount of advertising on NetEase s Web sites which had been granted under a strategic cooperation agreement between the parties was waived. In accordance with the agreement, we are entitled to use US\$2 million worth of advertising on Asian television properties of Newscorp at no additional cost until March 28, 2004 or such other date as the parties shall agree. On July 28, 2003, the parties agreed to extend the date from March 28, 2004 to June 30, 2004. We did not recognize this amount of unused advertising as an asset.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of our audited consolidated statements of operations for the periods indicated both in Renminbi and as a percentage of total revenue:

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	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2001		2002		2003	
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	%
Statement of Operations Data:						
Revenues:						
Online game services			37,053,414	15.9	203,246,114	35.7
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services	14,136,369	50.0	161,305,678	69.4	279,659,170	49.1
Advertising services	14,163,952	50.0	34,209,376	14.7	86,183,733	15.2
Total revenues	28,300,321	100.0	232,568,468	100.0	569,089,017	100.0
Business tax	(2,274,784)	(8.0)	(11,627,216)	(5.0)	(26,954,502)	(4.7)
Net revenues	26,025,537	92.0	220,941,252	95.0	542,134,515	95.3
Cost of revenues:						
Online game services			(15,530,501)	(6.7)	(20,873,502)	(3.7)
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services			(29,524,647)	(12.7)	(36,965,777)	(6.5)
Advertising services			(26,622,426)	(11.4)	(27,623,438)	(4.9)
Total cost of revenues	(60,058,488)	(212.2)	(71,677,574)	(30.8)	(85,462,717)	(15.1)
Gross profit (loss on revenues)	(34,032,951)	(120.2)	149,263,678	64.2	456,671,798	80.2
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(181,765,047)	(642.3)	(94,307,613)	(40.6)	(110,770,403)	(19.5)
Asset impairment loss	(2,766,543)	(9.8)	(746,857)	(0.3)		
Research and development expenses	(13,322,789)	(47.1)	(14,184,724)	(6.1)	(19,120,827)	(3.4)
Class action settlement			(36,005,385)	(15.4)		
Total operating expenses	(197,854,379)	(699.2)	(145,244,579)	(62.4)	(129,891,230)	(22.9)
Operating profit (loss)	(231,887,330)	(819.4)	4,019,099	1.8	326,780,568	57.3
Other income (expenses):						
Sale of 163.net usage right						
Investments impairment loss	(8,924,381)	(31.5)				
Investment income					538,278	0.1
Interest income	17,571,187	62.1	7,562,322	3.3	11,273,685	2.0
Interest expenses	(9,882,874)	(35.0)	(1,401,041)	(0.6)		
Other, net	(40,516)	(0.1)	3,725,370	1.6	5,410,171	1.0
Income (loss) before tax	(233,163,914)	(823.9)	13,905,750	6.1	344,002,702	60.4
Income tax benefit (expenses)			2,395,888	1.0	(21,129,978)	(3.7)
Net income (loss)	(233,163,914)	(823.9)	16,301,638	7.1	322,872,724	56.7
Share compensation cost included in:						
Cost of revenues			(1,908,125)	(0.8)		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(204,423)	(0.7)	(1,522,369)	(0.6)	(151,166)	(0.0)
Research and development expenses	(2,153,335)	(7.6)	(376,364)	(0.2)	(88,236)	(0.0)
	(2,357,758)	(8.3)	(3,806,858)	(1.6)	(239,402)	(0.0)

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Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Revenues

Total revenues increased by 144.7% to RMB569.1 million (US\$68.8 million) in 2003 from RMB232.6 million in 2002. Revenue from online games, wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services, and advertising services constituted 35.7%, 49.1% and 15.2%, respectively, of our total revenue in 2003. This compares with 15.9%, 69.4% and 14.7%, respectively, of our total revenue in 2002.

Online Games

Revenue from online games increased by 448.5% to RMB203.2 million (US\$24.6 million) in 2003 from RMB37.1 million in 2002. This increase was mainly due to the increase in popularity of *Westward Journey Online Version 2.0*, our in-house developed MMORPG. The number of average concurrent players for this game increased to approximately 127,000 in December 2003 from approximately 41,000 in December 2002. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in popularity of *PristonTale*, the MMORPG we license from a Korean developer and that we commercially launched in August 2002. Revenue generated from *PristonTale* accounted for only approximately 5.7% of our total revenue from online games in 2003.

We expect that we will need to introduce a new version or substantive upgrade of our *Westward Journey Online* game approximately every six months to maintain its popularity, although changes in users' tastes or in the overall market for online games in China could alter this anticipated life cycle of each version or upgrade or even cause our users to stop playing this game altogether. Because of the limited history of the online games market in China, we cannot at this time estimate the total life cycle of this game or any of our other games. In particular, we note that all of our online games may be adversely affected if, as has been recently predicted by some industry commentators, the Chinese government takes steps to slow the growth in this market. Such steps could include, for example, the widespread closure of Internet cafes where a significant portion of our users access our online games or restrictions on the content of games which has the effect of making them less appealing. We may not be able to adequately respond to any such regulatory changes in the online games market.

Wireless Value-Added and Other Fee-based Premium Services

Revenue from wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services increased by 73.4% to RMB279.7 million (US\$33.8 million) from RMB161.3 million in 2002. This increase was primarily due to the increase in paying customers for our SMS services in 2003. The number of monthly active users for SMS services increased to approximately 3.9 million in December 2003 from approximately 2.6 million in December 2002. This increase was consistent with the increase in overall popularity of SMS among the expanding population of mobile phone users in China. This market is, however, increasingly shifting towards next generation technologies, with mobile operators upgrading their networks to general packet-switched radio service, or GPRS, and code division multiple access 1x RTT, or CDMA 1x RTT, systems and users upgrading to next generation handsets that can operate with technologies such as MMS and WAP.

The average prices for our SMS services have remained largely static over the last three years. In addition, the prices for our newer next generation services such as MMS and WAP have also remained relatively steady since their introduction.

China Mobile and China Unicom have adopted a wide range of policies and procedures regarding customer service, quality control and other aspects of the wireless value-added services industry, as discussed in Risk Factors Changes in the policies of China Mobile and China Unicom and in their enforcement of their policies has adversely affected our revenues from wireless value-added services, and further changes could materially and adversely impact our revenue and profitability in the future. Changes in these policies have affected our wireless value-added services revenue in the past, and future changes could also have an adverse impact on our revenue and profitability. In particular, China Mobile banned all cooperative arrangements known as SMS Web site unions in June 2003, effectively precluding large service providers from aggregating unregistered Web sites and utilizing China Mobile's billing platform to gather fees for these services.

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In August 2003, China Mobile further banned service providers from using its network to charge customers for services which were deemed by it to be not purely wireless services. China Mobile's adoption of these policies described above was one of the main factors which contributed to the 20.7% decline in our revenues from wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services between the second quarter ended June 30, 2003 and the third quarter ended September 30, 2003. This decline significantly lowered the overall growth in our revenue from wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services between 2002 and 2003.

In addition, we believe that the implementation of additional new policies has limited, and will tend to continue to limit, the growth of our revenues from SMS-based services by, for example, making it more difficult for customers to order our services, enabling customers to more easily cancel our services or requiring us to automatically terminate subscription services for our inactive users. These measures have led to an increased churn rate in users of our wireless value-added services and a slowdown in the growth rate of our new subscribers. We cannot, however, specifically quantify the impact of these initiatives by China Mobile and China Unicom because we have no basis to separate the effect of these changes from other developments in the market such as intensifying competition. In addition, the long-term effects of these changes are unclear as they are relatively new and it remains to be seen whether mobile users' usage of wireless value-added services will ultimately increase or decrease once they become accustomed to the new billing policies. Nonetheless, we expect that our revenue growth will continue to be adversely affected by the introduction of these new billing systems for the foreseeable future.

Advertising services

Our advertising services revenues increased by 151.9% to RMB86.2 million (US\$10.4 million) in 2003 from RMB34.2 million in 2002, primarily due to the increase in average spending by traditional advertisers (i.e., customers which do not advertise through our search and classified ad services). Average net revenue per traditional advertiser increased to approximately RMB239,000 (US\$29,000) in 2003 from RMB122,000 in 2002. The number of traditional advertisers using the NetEase Web sites increased to 337 in 2003 from 280 in 2002, with revenues from our top ten advertisers comprising 27.4% of our total advertising services revenues in 2003 as compared to 23.2% in 2002.

Cost of Revenues

Our cost of revenues increased by 19.2% to RMB85.5 million (US\$10.3 million) in 2003 from RMB71.7 million in 2002 due primarily to increased cost of revenues for online games and wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services. In 2003, costs relating to online games, wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services and advertising services represented 24.4%, 43.3% and 32.3% of total cost of revenue, respectively. This compares with 21.7%, 41.2% and 37.1%, respectively, in 2002.

Online Games

Cost of revenues from our online games increased 34.4% to RMB20.9 million (US\$2.5 million) in 2003 from RMB15.5 million in 2002. This increase in cost of revenues in 2003 was primarily due to a combination of the following factors:

Payments to the celebrity acting as our spokesperson for our online game *Westward Journey Online* (Versions 1.0 and 2.0) increased RMB4.4 million. These payments are calculated on the basis of a percentage of revenues we earn from the game, and the increase in payments in 2003 was directly related to the increase in revenue from the game due to its increased popularity in 2003; and

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Production costs for printing prepaid point cards, which are sold to end-customers who use the point cards to pay for our online games and other fee-based premium services, increased RMB3.5 million to RMB4.8 million (US\$0.6 million) in 2003 from RMB1.3 million in 2002 due to increased production of cards in 2003.

These increases were partially offset by a decrease in bandwidth and server custody fees of RMB2.1 million to RMB2.7 million (US\$0.3 million) in 2003 from RMB4.8 million in 2002.

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Wireless Value-added and Other Fee-based Premium Services

Cost of revenues from our wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services increased 25.2% to RMB37.0 million (US\$4.5 million) in 2003 from RMB29.5 million in 2002. This increase in cost of revenues in 2003 consisted primarily of RMB7.4 million (US\$0.9 million) in referral fees paid to third-party Web sites for introducing new wireless value-added services customers to us. The referral program pursuant to which these payments were made commenced at the beginning of 2003, and no such referral payments were made in 2002. The program ended in June 2003. This increase was also due, in part, to increased SMS network transmission fees of RMB3.4 million due to the temporary provision of free SMS messaging through our instant messaging service, POPO, in late 2003. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in depreciation and amortization of computers and software attributable to our wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services of RMB2.4 million (US\$0.3 million) to RMB6.3 million (US\$0.8 million) in 2003 from RMB8.7 million in 2002.

Advertising Services

Cost of revenues from our advertising services increased 3.8% to RMB27.6 million (US\$3.3 million) in 2003 from RMB26.6 million in 2002 due primarily to an increase in staff and staff-related costs. Staff and staff-related costs increased RMB2.9 million to RMB9.9 million (US\$1.2 million) in 2003 as compared to RMB7.0 million in 2002 as a result of the expansion of our content staff from 78 as of December 31, 2002 to 118 as of December 31, 2003. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of RMB1.3 million in depreciation and amortization of computers and software attributable to our advertising services to RMB5.7 million (US\$0.7 million) in 2003 from RMB7.0 million in 2002 as a result of the full depreciation of certain computer equipment in 2003.

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As a result of the strong revenue growth in 2003, our gross profit increased by 205.9% to RMB456.7 million (US\$55.2 million) in 2003 from RMB149.3 million in 2002. The following table sets forth the audited consolidated gross profits and gross margins of our business activities for the periods indicated.

	For the Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2002	2003	2003
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Gross profit:			
Online game services	19,670,242	172,210,217	20,806,628
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services	123,716,955	228,710,524	27,633,057
Advertising services	5,876,481	55,751,057	6,735,904
Total gross profit	149,263,678	456,671,798	55,175,589
Gross margin:			
Online game services	55.9%	89.2%	89.2%
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services	80.7%	86.1%	86.1%
Advertising services	18.1%	66.9%	66.9%
Total gross margin	67.6%	84.2%	84.2%

The increase in gross margin for online game services in 2003 was mainly due to the commercial launching of Westward Journey Online Version 2.0 in August 2002 and the increase in popularity of that game in 2003. The online game services revenue increased at a much faster rate than the increase in the cost of revenues. The cost of revenues for online games is mainly composed of payments to a spokesperson, point card printing costs, staff costs and depreciation of servers. Except for the payments to the spokesperson, which increased proportionately to the increase in revenue, all of the other cost components increased at a much lower pace, resulting in the improvement in gross margin.

The substantial increase in gross margin for advertising services was mainly due to an overall enhancement in economies of scale. The cost of revenues for advertising services is mainly composed of costs of purchased content, staff costs for our content editors and depreciation for computers and software relating to advertising services. The revenue from advertising services increased substantially in 2003. However, the cost of revenue did not increase proportionately to revenue, resulting in the improvement in gross margin.

The gross margin for our wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services only increased slightly in 2003 due to a referral program in which we paid substantial referral fees to third-party Web sites for introducing new wireless value-added services customers to us until that program was terminated in June 2003. In addition, the increased SMS network transmission fees we incurred due to the temporary provision of free SMS messaging through our instant messaging service, POPO, in late 2003 also negatively affected the gross margin in 2003. The above two factors offset part of the effect of enhanced economies of scale for these services.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses decreased by 10.6% to RMB129.9 million (US\$15.7 million) in 2003 from RMB145.2 million in 2002. The decrease in 2003 was mainly due to a one-time provision for the class action settlement of RMB36.0 million in 2002. Excluding such one-time provision, total operating expenses were 18.9% higher in 2003 than in 2002. Operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue decreased from 62.4% in 2002 to 22.9% in 2003.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses increase by 17.5% to RMB110.8 million (US\$13.4 million) in 2003 from RMB94.3 million in 2002 primarily due to the following reasons:

Increase in staff costs of approximately RMB8.9 million (US\$1.1 million) as a result of an increase in the headcount of, and salaries and commissions paid to, our advertising sales team. Such increase was consistent with the increase in advertising revenue in 2003 when compared to 2002; and

Additional marketing and promotional events in 2003 when compared to 2002. This resulted in an increase in marketing spending of approximately RMB5.5 million (US\$0.7 million). We anticipate that our marketing expenses will continue to increase in 2004 as a result of our new marketing campaign we intend to launch later in 2004 which will focus on increasing brand awareness of our company and specific product driven advertisements, through television advertisements and off-line media, such as newspapers, outdoor billboards and advertisements on buses and bus stops.

Research and development expenses increased 34.8% to RMB19.1 million (US\$2.3 million) in 2003 from RMB14.2 million in 2002. This increase was due to the following reasons:

Increase in research and development staff-related costs of RMB2.4 million (US\$0.3 million) stemming largely from the recruitment of programmers and technicians to assist our online games business; and

Approximately RMB2.2 million (US\$0.3 million) in license fees in 2003 paid to a third-party vendor to license a 3-D game engine for the development of further online games. We did not incur such license fees in 2002.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

As of December 31, 2003, our receivable balances were due from Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising because they have historically not been consolidated into NetEase.com. NetEase.com makes corresponding bad debt provisions when those affiliated companies do so in their books of accounts. Since NetEase.com relies on Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising to collect monies from their customers to realize its revenue earned from providing consulting services, NetEase.com also assists these two affiliates, which were unconsolidated prior to 2004, to manage their receivable balances.

As of December 31, 2003, the gross accounts receivable balance before any allowance for bad and doubtful accounts was RMB82.0 million. After providing for doubtful accounts in the amount of RMB10.2 million, the net balance of accounts receivable was RMB71.8 million as of December 31, 2003. Among the RMB10.2 million allowance for doubtful accounts, RMB4.7 million and RMB5.5 million represented general and specific provisions, respectively.

We periodically review our general provisioning policy for doubtful accounts. In assessing the adequacy and reasonableness of the policy, we consider the aging analysis of accounts receivable balances, historical bad debt rates, repayment patterns and credit worthiness of customers and industry trend analysis.

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The amount of additional provision made for bad and doubtful debts amounted to RMB3.6 million for fiscal year 2003. The additional provision mainly comprised specific provisions on specific debtors and, to a lesser extent, the increase in the balance of general provisions.

As of December 31, 2003, Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising had two customers with receivable balances exceeding 10% of the total accounts receivable balance, namely China Mobile and China Unicom which owed Guangzhou NetEase approximately RMB28.5 million and RMB11.7 million, respectively, representing 34.7% and 14.3% of the total outstanding accounts receivable balance then outstanding. No provision for such accounts receivables balances was made because of the current nature of such balances.

Other Income (Expenses)

Other income and expenses in 2003 mainly consisted of interest income. Interest income increased to RMB11.3 million (US\$1.4 million) in 2003 from RMB7.6 million in 2002, mainly due to the increase in short-term bank deposits in China and abroad. The cash for such deposits was generated largely from our operations

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as well as from the proceeds of our US\$100 million convertible notes issue in July 2003. Interest expense decreased to zero in 2003 from RMB1.4 million in 2002, as all our bank loans were repaid during 2002.

We recognized other net income of RMB5.4 million (US\$0.7 million) in 2003. This income primarily consisted of the write back of provisions for certain subscription receivable balances. The subscription receivable balances were related to certain loans to related parties under the family and friends program during our initial public offering in 1999. Full provision was made for such loans in 2001, but a portion of the loans were subsequently repaid in 2003. As a result, a portion of the provisions made in 2001 were reversed and recognized as other income in 2003.

Deferred Tax Valuation Allowance

For the year ended December 31, 2003, we considered all relevant factors that are material to our business, including positive indicators (such as improved profitability outlook, an indication of market acceptance of our services, and industry statistics signaling continued strong growth in the market for a portion of our services) and certain negative indicators (such as an increase in competition and industry risk such as our dependency on relationships with the mobile operators in China), and determined that it was more likely than not that we would be able to take advantage of all of our tax loss carryforwards from the prior fiscal years before their expiration. Accordingly, we decreased our deferred tax valuation allowance from RMB16.7 million to RMBnil as of December 31, 2003.

Income Tax

Income tax increased to RMB21.1 million (US\$2.6 million) in 2003 from a credit of RMB2.4 million in 2002. The increase in 2003 was mainly due to an increase in revenues and taxable income in 2003, partially offset by an increase in deferred tax assets recognized in 2003 as compared to 2002. Our effective tax rate in 2003 was 6.1%.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, net income increased by 1,880.6% to RMB322.9 million (US\$39.0 million) in 2003 from RMB16.3 million in 2002.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Revenues

Total revenues increased by 721.8% to RMB232.6 million in 2002 from RMB28.3 million in 2001. In 2002, revenue from online games, wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services and advertising services constituted 15.9%, 69.4% and 14.7%, respectively, of our total revenue. This compares with nil, 50.0% and 50.0%, respectively, of our total revenue in 2001. Our revenue from online games rose in 2002 as that business was commercially launched in the beginning of that year. Our revenue from wireless value-added and other fee-based premium

services increased significantly during 2002 mainly as a result of the substantial increase in revenue generated from our wireless value-added services. Our advertising services revenue also increased during 2002 due to the expansion of our sales team and a general increase in demand for online advertising in China during 2002.

Online Games

Revenue from online games increased to RMB37.1 million in 2002 from nil in 2001 as we commercially launched our first online game in the beginning of 2002. At the beginning of 2001, we acquired all the assets of a China-based online game software development company and started the development of an MMORPG. We launched our first MMORPG, Westward Journey Online, for beta testing in December 2001, and started charging our users for their playing time in January 2002. Subsequently, we launched Westward Journey Online Version 2.0 and PristonTale, an MMORPG licensed from a Korean company, in August 2002.

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Wireless Value-Added and Other Fee-based Premium Services

Revenues from wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services increased by 1,041.1% to RMB161.3 million in 2002 from RMB14.1 million in 2001, mainly as a result of the substantial increase in revenue generated from our wireless value-added services and to a lesser extent from increased revenues from our other fee-based services, including dating and friends matching, e-mail services and other premium services.

The substantial increase in revenue generated from our wireless value-added services was primarily due to the increase in the overall popularity of SMS in China and in the range and popularity of our proprietary services among the expanding population of mobile phone users in China.

The increase in revenue in 2002 from our other fee-based premium services, including premium e-mail, dating and friends matching and personal homepage hosting, was primarily due to the commercialization of our dating and friends matching services at the beginning of the year (these services were provided to our users free of charge in 2001 and prior periods), and to a lesser extent, due to the increase in the number of paying subscribers of our other fee-based services in 2002.

Advertising Services

Advertising services revenues increased by 141.5% to RMB34.2 million in 2002 from RMB14.2 million in 2001, primarily as a result of the expansion of our sales team from 27 employees to 41 employees and a general increase in demand for online advertising in China during 2002. In particular, we gained several new China-based advertising clients, including leading mobile phone and car manufacturers, and were able to increase the number of advertising contracts which are long-term (one year or more) in 2002. Average revenue per advertiser increased from approximately RMB36,000 in the first quarter to RMB69,000 in the fourth quarter of 2002. The number of traditional advertisers using the NetEase Web sites increased to 280 in 2002 from 174 in 2001, with revenues from our top ten advertisers comprising 23.2% of our total advertising services revenues in 2002 as compared to 40.3% in 2001.

Cost of Revenues

Our cost of revenues increased by 19.3% to RMB71.7 million in 2002 from RMB60.1 million in 2001, primarily due to the expansion of our online games business in 2002. A substantial portion of this increase was due to franchise and revenue share fees related to the *PristonTale* and *Westward Journey Online* games and, to a lesser extent, increased staff costs of our online games team. Please note that as a result of the manner in which we recorded our cost of revenues in 2001, we are not able to reasonably allocate those costs among online games, wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services and advertising services and thus cannot compare cost of revenues for the years 2001 and 2002 according to those categories.

As a result of the strong revenue growth in 2002, we achieved a gross profit of RMB149.3 million in 2002 as compared to a loss on revenues of RMB34.0 million in 2001. Our gross margins increased from 30.8% in the first quarter of 2002 to 72.7% in the fourth quarter of 2002. The gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2002 was 64.2%.

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The significant improvement in gross margins was driven by economies of scales as revenue continued to increase with a relatively stable cost of revenues. In 2001, bandwidth costs increased due to an increase in our purchases of bandwidth in order to support higher Internet traffic during that year. Several factors contributed to the decrease in bandwidth costs in 2002 despite the fact that the volume of our communication traffic increased during the same period. The decrease was due to cheaper location facilities for our servers and a general decline in average annual bandwidth costs per unit from RMB19,500 per megabit per second in 2000 to RMB18,400 per megabit per second in 2001 to RMB7,500 per megabit per second in 2002, accompanied by an increase in the total average bandwidth capacity from 800 megabits per second in 2000 to 1000 megabits per second in 2001 to 1700 megabits per second in 2002.

Staff costs consisted primarily of compensation expenses for our online game and other e-commerce and editorial professionals and comprised 27.8% of our total cost of revenues in 2002, compared with 15.2% in

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2001. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the number of employees during 2002, in particular for the online games business department, which increased from 62 employees to 95 employees.

Depreciation and amortization of computers and software comprised 24.9% of our total cost of revenues in 2002, compared with 22.6% in 2001. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the number of servers from 486 servers to 663 servers and to a lesser extent the increase in personal computer equipment during 2002.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses decreased by 26.6% to RMB145.2 million in 2002 from RMB197.9 million in 2001. Operating expenses as a percentage of total revenues decreased from 699.1% in 2001 to 62.5% in 2002. The decrease in 2002 was mainly due to the fact that the substantial fees charged by third parties in 2001 as discussed in the next paragraph did not recur in 2002.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by 48.1% to RMB94.3 million in 2002 from RMB181.8 million in 2001, primarily due to expenses of more than RMB50.0 million for legal and professional fees and consultancy fees in 2001 which substantially decreased in 2002, and to a lesser extent due to our cost control measures in 2002.

In 2002, we incurred a significantly lower amount of legal and professional fees of about RMB17.8 million because the matters listed in the following sentence were either resolved or required significantly less attention, resulting in a lower consumption of legal and professional services. In 2001, we incurred approximately RMB42.5 million in legal and professional fees in relation to an inquiry by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the class action litigation we were involved in, the appeal of a delisting action initiated by Nasdaq and the investigation in the second and third quarters of 2001 into the circumstances that led us to restate our 2000 financial statements.

In 2001, we also incurred approximately RMB21.7 million of consultation fees on matters relating to potential acquisitions of our business by interested parties, public relations, tax issues and business strategy and management matters. The total amount of consultation fees incurred decreased to RMB0.8 million in 2002 as we ceased to engage in those discussions in June 2001.

The decrease in other selling, general and administrative expenses in 2002 was a result of a combination of factors, including (a) a one-time bad debt charge in 2001 for two non-recurring items amounting to RMB8.4 million, (b) a one-time charge of compensation expenses in the form of severance paid to certain executive officers and a senior employee who were separated from us prior to the expiration of their employment contracts, amounting to RMB7.4 million and (c) the implementation of the following cost control measures:

In 2001, we recorded bad debt expenses for a RMB6.4 million bad debt provision for subscription receivables and RMB2.0 million provision for amount due from a related party, Ding Bo.

In 2001, we incurred a one-time charge of RMB7.4 million in compensation expenses in the form of severance paid to three executive officers and one senior manager who separated from us prior to the expiration of their employment contracts; and

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Implementation of certain cost control measures also contributed to lower selling, general and administrative expenses in 2002, including: (i) strict monitoring of expenditures generally, as a result of which marketing spending decreased from RMB26.0 million in 2001 to RMB6.8 million in 2002, and certain business expenses, such as expenses for overseas traveling and local transportation, recruitment and training, business conferences and entertainment, decreased by RMB4.4 million from RMB9.3 million in 2001 to RMB4.9 million in 2002; and (ii) commencing periodic review of loan aging analysis with respect to loans made to third parties and following up with targeted efforts to seek payment by our customers and debtors which resulted in the required provision for bad debt decreasing from RMB5.1 million in 2001 to RMB3.3 million in 2002.

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In 2002, we also paid RMB36.0 million into an escrow account for the settlement of all claims brought in connection with the class action lawsuit in the United States initiated against our company and certain other parties. This amount was released from escrow and paid to the plaintiffs at the time the court declared the settlement final.

The asset impairment loss in 2002 represented the unamortized portion of the costs incurred in the acquisition of an electronic payment gateway system which we ceased using.

Research and development expenses increased by 6.5% to RMB14.2 million in 2002 from RMB13.3 million in 2001, primarily due to an increase in the number of programmers and technicians recruited in 2002 to assist our online games business.

Other Income (Expenses)

Other income and expenses in 2002 mainly consisted of interest income and expenses. We repaid RMB84 million in short-term bank borrowings during 2002, and as a result, both our interest income and interest expenses dropped significantly in 2002 as compared to 2001. The decrease in the net interest income in 2002 as compared with 2001 was also due to the reduction of interest rates during 2002. Other net income of RMB3.7 million in 2002 represented the write-back of certain provisions for expenses and claims payable for certain arbitration.

Income Tax

Income tax decreased to a credit of RMB2.4 million in 2002 from zero. The decrease in 2002 was mainly due to the ability to recognize deferred tax assets relating to losses incurred in prior periods. Such deferred tax assets were not recognizable in 2001 due to the uncertainty of our making a profit at that time. Recognition of deferred tax assets was partially offset by an increase in revenues and taxable income in 2002 as compared with 2001.

Net Profit (Loss)

As a result of the foregoing, net profit increased by 107.0% to RMB16.3 million in 2002 from a net loss of RMB233.2 million in 2001.

Quarterly Results of Operations Data

The following table sets forth selected unaudited quarterly consolidated statements of operations data for each of the four fiscal quarters for the year ended December 31, 2003 in Renminbi. Our management believes this data has been prepared substantially on the same basis as the consolidated audited financial statements, including all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of such data. Operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future quarter. You should read the quarterly data for the four quarters set forth below for the year ended December 31, 2003 in conjunction with our consolidated financial

statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this amendment no.1.

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2003
	(Unaudited) RMB	(Unaudited) RMB	(Unaudited) RMB	(Unaudited) RMB
Revenues:				
Online game services	36,081,633	36,233,479	56,484,513	74,446,489
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services	69,851,133	79,109,673	62,712,103	67,986,261
Advertising services	11,997,296	20,823,784	27,065,846	26,296,807
	117,930,062	136,166,936	146,262,462	168,729,557
Business tax	(5,896,988)	(6,807,862)	(7,313,123)	(6,936,529)
Net revenues	112,033,074	129,359,074	138,949,339	161,793,028

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	Quarter Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	2003	2003	2003	2003
	(Unaudited) RMB	(Unaudited) RMB	(Unaudited) RMB	(Unaudited) RMB
Cost of revenues:				
Online game services	(4,470,702)	(4,012,240)	(4,693,865)	(7,696,695)
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services	(10,329,604)	(11,837,810)	(5,797,489)	(9,000,874)
Advertising services	(5,416,645)	(6,037,053)	(7,286,807)	(8,882,933)
Total cost of revenues	(20,216,951)	(21,887,103)	(17,778,161)	(25,580,502)
Gross profit	91,816,123	107,471,971	121,171,178	136,212,526
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(24,006,515)	(25,460,237)	(30,012,933)	(31,290,718)
Research and development expenses	(4,248,003)	(4,126,390)	(4,095,277)	(6,651,157)
Total operating expenses	(28,254,518)	(29,586,627)	(34,108,210)	(37,941,875)
Operating profit	63,561,605	77,885,344	87,062,968	98,270,651
Other income (expenses):				
Investment income				538,278
Interest income	1,738,018	1,908,473	3,640,487	3,986,707
Interest expenses				
Other, net	5,518,548	154,828	(121,222)	(141,983)
Profit before tax	70,818,171	79,948,645	90,582,233	102,653,653
Income tax expenses	(1,902,670)	(4,161,744)	(6,492,105)	(8,573,459)
Net profit	68,915,501	75,786,901	84,090,128	94,080,194

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our capital requirements relate primarily to financing:

our working capital requirements, such as bandwidth and server custody fees, staff costs, sales and marketing expenses and research and development, and

costs associated with the expansion of our business, such as the purchase of servers.

Operating Activities

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Cash provided by operating activities was RMB373.7 million (US\$45.2 million) and RMB26.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Cash used in operating activities was RMB185.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2003, cash provided by operating activities consisted primarily of our operating profit of RMB322.9 million (US\$39.0 million) adjusted for depreciation and amortization charges of RMB20.9 million (US\$2.5 million), and an increase in provisions for doubtful debts of RMB3.6 million (US\$0.4 million), a decrease in the net amount due from related parties of RMB25.7 million (US\$3.1 million), and an increase in accounts payable and other liabilities totaling RMB13.5 million (US\$1.6 million), offset in part by an increase in prepayments and other current assets of RMB5.8 million (US\$0.7 million) and an increase in deferred tax assets of RMB7.3 million (US\$0.9 million). For the year ended December 31, 2002, cash used in operating activities consisted primarily of operating profit of RMB16.3 million adjusted for depreciation charges of RMB21.8 million, share compensation cost of RMB3.8 million and write down of software costs of RMB0.7 million, and an increase in provision for doubtful debts, taxes payable and other payables totaling RMB16.0 million, and a decrease in prepayments and other assets of RMB3.8 million, offset in part by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities totaling RMB9.8 million, and an increase in net amounts due from related parties and deferred tax assets totaling RMB25.8 million. For the year ended December 31, 2001, cash used in operating activities consisted primarily of our operating loss of RMB233.2 million, adjusted for a decrease in accrued liabilities of RMB7.8 million and

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amount due to related parties of RMB1.3 million and an increase in due from related parties of RMB3.5 million, offset in part by an increase in accounts payable of RMB5.6 million, salary and welfare payable of RMB3.2 million and a decrease in prepayments and other current assets of RMB5.7 million.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was RMB360.3 million (US\$43.5 million) for the year ended December 31, 2003, and cash provided by investing activities was RMB42.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. Cash used in investing activities was RMB67.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2003, cash used in investing activities mainly consisted of the purchase of held-to-maturity investments of RMB332.1 million (US\$40.1 million) and fixed assets of RMB27.8 million (US\$3.4 million). For the year ended December 31, 2002, cash provided by investing activities mainly consisted of the decrease in temporary cash investments of RMB45.5 million and the disposal of convertible preference shares of RMB9.7 million, which was offset in part by the cash used in the purchase of fixed assets of RMB12.6 million. For the year ended December 31, 2001, cash used in investing activities mainly consisted of the placing of term deposits of RMB45.5 million and the purchase of fixed assets of RMB21.1 million.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was RMB781.4 million (US\$94.4 million) for the year ended December 31, 2003, and cash used in financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 was RMB78.1 million and RMB22.3 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2003, the cash provided by financing activities mainly consisted of the proceeds from the issuance of convertible notes of RMB827.7 million (US\$100.0 million) and the proceeds from the issuance of ordinary shares upon the exercise of share options of RMB15.1 million (US\$1.8 million), which was offset in part by the use of cash for the repurchase of Series B preference shares issued in 2000 of RMB38.2 million (US\$4.6 million). For the year ended December 31, 2002, the cash used in financing activities mainly consisted of the repayment of bank loans of RMB84.0 million, which was offset in part by the partial collection of a subscription receivable for the Series B preference shares issued in 2000 of RMB2.0 million and the proceeds from the issuance of ordinary shares upon the exercise of share options of RMB3.9 million. For the year ended December 31, 2001, the cash used in financing activities mainly consisted of the repayment of bank loans of RMB152.4 million which was offset in part by proceeds from other bank loans totaling RMB123.8 million and the receipt in 2001 of additional net proceeds from our issuance of Series B preference shares in 2000 of RMB6.3 million.

Our net losses have been funded by our cash resources and positive operating cash flows. Although we have been profitable in the last two fiscal years, we cannot be certain that we can sustain or grow this level of profitability in future periods. In particular, our selling, general and administrative expenses have remained relatively high due primarily to staff costs, while our revenue from advertising services has been uneven in the last several years. Further, although our revenue from online games and wireless value-added services has grown significantly in the last two fiscal years, we have only a limited track record offering these services and cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain or grow such revenue. Nonetheless, given our positive cash flows in recent quarters and our issuance of US\$100 million aggregate principal amount of Zero Coupon Convertible Subordinated Notes in July 2003, we believe that such cash and revenue will be sufficient for us to meet our obligations for the foreseeable future.

Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2003, we had \$100 million aggregate principal amount of Zero Coupon Convertible Subordinated Notes due July 15, 2023 outstanding. Because we have not registered the notes and the ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of the notes with the SEC in accordance

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with the Registration Rights Agreement dated July 8, 2003 between our company and the initial purchaser of the notes, for the benefit of the holders of the notes and the ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of the notes, interest became payable on the notes from January 10, 2004 at a rate of 0.50% per annum. Interest will continue to accrue on the notes until such registration becomes effective with the SEC, which we expect will occur shortly after this annual report is filed with the SEC.

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C. Research and Development

We believe that an integral part of our future success will depend on our ability to develop and enhance our products and services. Our product development efforts and strategies consist of incorporating new technologies from third parties as well as continuing to develop our own proprietary technology.

We have utilized and will continue to utilize the products and services of third parties to enhance our platform of technologies and services to provide competitive and diverse Internet services to our users. We also have utilized and will continue to utilize third-party advertisement serving technologies. In addition, we plan to continue to expand our technologies, products and services and registered user base through diverse online community products and services developed internally. We will seek to continually improve and enhance our existing products and services to respond to rapidly evolving competitive and technological conditions. For the years 2001, 2002 and 2003, we spent RMB13.3 million, RMB14.2 million and RMB19.1 million (US\$2.3 million), respectively, on research and development activities.

D. Trend Information

Based on our observations, we believe that the following trends are likely to have a material effect on our business in the near term:

We believe that there has been increasing demand by online game users for new and unique online games and increasing competition in this area. We believe that these trends will force us to devote additional resources to developing and launching additional games, updating existing games at a faster rate than we have in the past and licensing games from third parties. Our revenue from online games could also be adversely affected if the Chinese government imposes additional restrictions or requirements on this market.

The rapid expansion of the wireless value-added services market in China in recent years is expected by China's Ministry of Information Industry and industry commentators to continue for the next several years. We expect that this expansion, if it occurs, will have two fundamental effects on our business. First, it will present an ongoing opportunity to increase our revenues from wireless value-added services. Second, we believe, on the other hand, that it will encourage additional competitors to enter the market which may adversely affect revenue growth in this area and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

In addition, the mobile operators in China have been implementing new policies that have limited the growth of our revenues from SMS-based services by, for example, making it more difficult for customers to order our services, enabling customers to more easily cancel our services or requiring us to automatically terminate subscription services for our inactive users. We may not be able to adequately respond to these developments or future changes in mobile operator policies, or changes in the manner in which such policies are enforced. Any non-compliance with the mobile operators' policies by us, whether inadvertent or not, could result in a material and adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

We expect that the wireless value-added services industry and customers tastes for these services will continue to evolve rapidly, particularly as a result of the transition from SMS-based services to new services which are compatible with, and take full advantage of the capabilities of, next generation mobile technologies such as 2.5G, which has recently begun in China. We believe that the rapid evolution of this industry will require us to continue to devote significant resources to developing and deploying new wireless valued-added services.

If wireless value-added services which are compatible with next generation mobile technologies become popular in China, we believe that users will demand increasingly engaging and content-rich services. We anticipate that this transition, if it occurs, may increase competition among wireless

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value-added service providers in China for content and strategic partnerships, and may increase the prices we may have to pay for content.

The pace of development of widely accepted online payment systems in China has remained slow thus far. In response, we have developed and deployed a prepaid point card as an alternative online payment system for our services.

The decrease in the rate of growth of Internet users in China in recent years may continue. In that case, we may have to increase our service offerings or increase our marketing and advertising efforts in order for us to continue to grow our business.

A general increase in competition for online services has elevated the importance of brand building and brand awareness. We believe that this trend may require us to increase our marketing and advertising efforts and budgets in order to keep our brand names and the NetEase Web sites visible and prominent. Specifically, we intend to launch a new marketing campaign later in 2004 which will focus on increasing brand awareness of our company and specific product driven advertisements, through television advertisements and off-line media, such as newspapers, outdoor billboards and advertisements on buses and bus stops.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any outstanding derivative financial instruments, off-balance sheet guarantees, interest rate swap transactions or foreign currency forward contracts. We do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

We have entered into leasing arrangements relating to our office premises. We also have commitments in respect of long-term payables related to installment payments for the purchase of servers, server custody fees and capital expenditures related to the purchase of servers. The following sets forth our commitments for long-term payables, operating leases, server custody fees and capital expenditures as of December 31, 2003 (in U.S. dollars):

	Long-term payable	Operating lease commitments	Server custody fee commitments	Capital commitments	Total
Less than one year		863,183	1,432,286	288,258	2,583,727
1 - 3 years	27,964	969,620	11,176		1,008,760
3 - 5 years					
More than 5 years					
Total	27,964	1,832,803	1,443,462	288,258	3,592,487

Other than the obligations set forth above, we do not have any long-term commitments.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the interest income generated by excess cash invested in short term money market accounts and certificates of deposit. We have not used derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. Interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed nor do we anticipate being exposed to material risks due to changes

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in interest rates. However, our future interest income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk

Substantially all our revenues and expenses are denominated in Renminbi, but as noted above, a substantial portion of our cash is kept in U.S. dollars. Although we believe that, in general, our exposure to foreign exchange risks should be limited, the value of our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, will be affected by the foreign exchange rate between U.S. dollars and Renminbi. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for our operational needs and the Renminbi appreciates against the U.S. dollar at that time, our financial position and the price of our ADSs may be adversely affected. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi (which amount has grown as a result of our improved cash flows in 2002 and 2003) into U.S. dollars for the purpose of declaring dividends on our ADSs or otherwise and the U.S. dollar appreciates against the Renminbi, the U.S. dollar equivalent of our earnings from our subsidiaries and controlled entities in China would be reduced.

We have not had any material foreign exchange gains or losses to date. However, we have not engaged in any hedging activities, and we may experience economic loss as a result of any foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2002, EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables. EITF Issue No. 00-21 provides guidance on how to account for arrangements that involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services and/or rights to use assets. The provisions of EITF Issue No. 00-21 will apply to revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. We believe that the adoption of this standard will have no material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2003, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting (SFAS) No.149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. This statement amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments and hedging activities under FASB Statement No.133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, by requiring contracts with similar characteristics to be accounted for comparably. This statement is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. We believe that the adoption of SFAS No.149 will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees****A. Directors and Senior Management**

The names of our current directors and executive officers, their ages as of May 31, 2003 and the principal positions with NetEase held by them are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
William Ding	32	Director and Chief Architect
Ted Sun ⁽¹⁾	36	Director and Acting Chief Executive Officer
Denny Lee	36	Director and Chief Financial Officer
Michael Tong	33	Executive Director
Donghua Ding ⁽²⁾	66	Director
Ronald Lee	40	Director
Michael Leung ⁽²⁾	50	Director
Joseph Tong ⁽²⁾	41	Director

⁽¹⁾ On April 14, 2004, we announced the temporary medical leave of absence by Mr. Sun. Michael Tong and Denny Lee have assumed the day-to-day responsibilities of Mr. Sun during his absence.

⁽²⁾ Member of the audit committee. Michael Tong was a member of our audit committee until June 25, 2003 at which time he became an executive director of our company and stepped down from the audit committee. On that same day, Donghua Ding was appointed to our board and the audit committee.

The foregoing directors will hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until such director's successor is elected and duly qualified, or until such director's earlier death, bankruptcy, insanity, resignation or removal. There are no family relationships among any of the directors or executive officers of our company.

The News Corporation Limited had the right to nominate one director to our board, and, upon nomination, certain of our shareholders holding a majority of our outstanding shares were obligated to vote their shares in favor of such nominated director. Two of our prior directors, Lawrence J. Smith and John Lau, were nominated and elected to our board in this manner. However, this right terminated in March 2003 when The News Corporation Limited sold a portion of its shares in our company. See Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions in this amendment no. 1.

Biographical Information

William Ding, our founder, has served as a director since July 1999 and as our Chief Architect since March 2001. From June 2001 until September 2001, Mr. Ding served as our acting Chief Executive Officer and acting Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Ding also stepped down as Chairman of the Board of Directors in September 2001 (the company currently has no permanently appointed Chairman). From July 1999 until March 2001, Mr. Ding served as Co-Chief Technology Officer, and from July 1999 until April 2000, he also served as our interim Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Ding established Guangzhou NetEase, our affiliate, in May 1997. Prior to establishing Guangzhou NetEase, Mr. Ding spent one year at Guangzhou Feijie Co. as a systems analyst, from June 1996 to April 1997, one year at Sybase (China) as a project manager, from May 1995 to May 1996, and two years at China Telecom Ningbo Branch as a technical engineer, from June 1993 to May 1995. Mr. Ding

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holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Communication Technology from the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China.

Ted Sun has served as a director since December 1999 and as our acting Chief Executive Officer from September 2001 following William Ding's resignation from that position. Mr. Sun also worked as our consultant from July 2001 until September 2001. From July 2000 until September 2001, he served as Chief Financial Officer of Infoserve Technology. Prior to that, Mr. Sun held various positions with Bear Stearns Asia Limited from November 1996 to May 2000, culminating in the position of Managing Director. Prior to

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November 1996, Mr. Sun was an assistant director with Peregrine Capital Limited. Mr. Sun received a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania in 1988.

Denny Lee has served as a director and as our Chief Financial Officer since April 2002. Previously, he was our Financial Controller from November 2001 until that time. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Lee worked in the Hong Kong office of KPMG for more than ten years, culminating in the position of Senior Manager in one of the audit departments where he specialized in auditing international clients. During his employment with KPMG, he also worked with a number of Chinese companies with respect to accounting and other aspects of their initial public offerings on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, due diligence work in relation to potential investments in Chinese companies and financial and operational reviews of Chinese companies in connection with proposed investments in such companies by foreign investors. Mr. Lee graduated from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University majoring in accounting and is a member of The Hong Kong Society of Accountants and The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.

Michael Tong became an executive director of our company on June 25, 2003 where he is involved with the overall management of our company with a particular focus on our online games business. He has also served as one of our directors since December 1999. Previously, he was an Executive Director with techpacific.com Venture Capital Limited. In that capacity, he was primarily responsible for portfolio management of the funds managed by techpacific.com and its subsidiaries. Prior to joining techpacific.com in December 2000, Mr. Tong worked at Softbank China Venture Investments Limited in Hong Kong, where he was responsible for the evaluation, financial modeling, due diligence review and structuring of Softbank's investments. He also worked at Nomura China Venture Investments Limited, Jardine Fleming Securities Limited and Ernst & Young, all in Hong Kong. Mr. Tong graduated with a Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Wisconsin, Madison with a major in Accounting and an extra concentration in Computer Science in 1993. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and is a Chartered Financial Analyst.

Donghua Ding joined our board on June 25, 2003. In 2002 and 2003, he served as an advisor to China Mobile (Shenzhen) Limited, a subsidiary of China Mobile (Hong Kong) Limited, the leading mobile operator in China and a listed company on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and the New York Stock Exchange. From 1997 until 2002, he served as a director and chief financial officer of China Mobile (Hong Kong) Limited where he was in charge of that company's financial management. Mr. Ding was also a director of China Mobile Hong Kong (BVI) Limited. Prior to joining China Mobile (Hong Kong) Limited, Mr. Ding was the Chief Economist, Chief Accountant, Deputy Chief Economist and Department Director of the Guangdong Posts and Telecommunications Administration. He graduated from the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications in 1961 and has 40 years of management experience in the telecommunications industry, as well as in economics and finance.

Ronald Lee was appointed to our board on June 5, 2002. He is the managing director and co-founder of BEENET, an Internet consulting and solutions services provider established in November 1999. Prior to that, he was a corporate finance senior manager at Cable & Wireless HKT, where he worked from 1995 to 1999. Mr. Lee also worked for Royal Trust in Toronto and Hong Kong and Peregrine Capital Limited and Peregrine Direct Investment Limited in Hong Kong. Mr. Lee is also a director of Kailey Enterprises Limited and Fong Fun Co., Ltd. Mr. Lee received his Master of Business Administration degree with specialization in accounting and finance from the University of Western Ontario in 1992 and his Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting and Finance from Georgetown University in 1987.

Michael Leung has been one of our directors since July 11, 2002. Since October 2003, he has been a director of Matrix Asset Ltd., an investment firm co-founded by Mr. Leung. Since April 2002, he has also provided periodic consultancy services to Koffman Securities, a brokerage firm in Hong Kong. From February 1999 to September 2001, he was a director at Emerging Markets Partnership (Hong Kong) Limited, which is the principal adviser to the AIG Asian Infrastructure Fund L.P. Prior to that, from November 1997 to October 1998, he was a Director of Warburg Dillon Read where he was involved in corporate finance activities in China. From January 1994 to August 1997, he was a Director of Crosby Securities heading the Corporate Finance Division covering the Hong Kong and China markets. He was also a Director of Peregrine Capital Limited from January 1992 to December 1993 where he was responsible for marketing Peregrine's corporate finance services in Hong

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Kong and China. Mr. Leung received a Bachelor's Degree in Social Sciences from the University of Hong Kong with a major in accounting, management and statistics.

Joseph Tong is a director and co-founder of TLM Apparel Co., Ltd., a garment trading company operating in Hong Kong and China which was established in December 2002. At TLM Apparel, Mr. Tong is engaged in establishing offices and operations in Hong Kong and China, setting up accounting and internal control policies and overseeing the company's overall operations. Prior to that, from September 2000 to September 2002, he was the e-Commerce Director of the Asia Region for Universal Music Limited where he was responsible for forming e-business development strategies and overseeing new promotional opportunities. He was also an Associate Director of Softbank China Venture Investments Limited from August 1999 to September 2000 and of Nomura China Investments Limited from October 1996 to July 1999. In those positions, he was primarily involved in identifying and evaluating potential venture capital investments, negotiating investment terms and structure and overseeing the businesses of portfolio companies. Mr. Tong has also worked at Prosberg Limited, a management consulting company, Wharf Cable Limited and Ernst & Young. Mr. Tong has a Bachelor of Science degree and Second Honour Degree in Accounting and Statistics from the University of Southampton, England. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and has served as a director since March 25, 2003.

B. Compensation

Compensation to our Directors

In 2003, we paid each of Michael Leung, Ronald Lee and, until his appointment as an executive director, Michael Tong the amount of US\$1,000 per month for their services as non-executive directors for a total of US\$12,000, US\$12,000 and US\$4,318, respectively. In addition, in 2003 we paid Mr. Donghua Ding US\$3,000 per month for his services as a non-executive director and also paid US\$3,824 for Chinese individual income taxes on his behalf. Other than the foregoing payments, we did not pay any other compensation in any form to our non-executive directors in 2003. In 2003, we also granted stock options under our 2000 Stock Incentive Plan to our three executive directors, Ted Sun, Denny Lee and Michael Tong, as set forth in the table entitled "Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year" below.

All of our current directors have entered into indemnification agreements in which we agree to indemnify, to the fullest extent allowed by Cayman law, our charter documents or other applicable law, those directors from any liability or expenses, unless the liability or expense arises from the director's own willful negligence or willful default. The indemnification agreements also specify the procedures to be followed with respect to indemnification.

Directors and Officers Liability Insurance

We maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance on behalf of our directors and officers until June 15, 2003 when that policy expired. We do not plan to purchase a new policy at this time.

Executive Officer Compensation

The following table sets forth certain information concerning compensation paid during 2001, 2002 and 2003 to our executive officers:

Name and Principal Position	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation	
	Fiscal	Salary	Bonus	Securities	All Other
	Year	(US\$)	(US\$) ⁽¹⁾	Underlying Options (#)	Compensation (US\$)
Ted Sun ⁽²⁾ Acting Chief	2003	232,230 ⁽³⁾	220,000	10,000,000	65,326 ⁽⁴⁾
Executive Officer and a Director	2002	299,035 ⁽³⁾	200,000	15,000,000	297,972 ⁽⁵⁾
Denny Lee ⁽⁷⁾ Chief Financial Officer and a Director	2001	146,035 ⁽³⁾	165,000 ⁽⁶⁾	8,000,000	14,668 ⁽⁹⁾
Michael Tong ⁽¹³⁾ Executive Director	2003	206,750 ⁽⁸⁾	160,000	10,000,000	94,358 ⁽¹¹⁾
	2002	201,149 ⁽¹⁰⁾	80,000	10,000,000	
	2001	15,411 ⁽¹²⁾	3,800	10,000,000	
	2003	110,523 ⁽¹⁴⁾	75,000	10,000,000	
	2002				
	2001				

⁽¹⁾ Includes bonus amounts in the year earned, rather than in the year in which such bonus amount was paid or is to be paid.

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- (2) Mr. Sun became our acting Chief Executive Officer in September 2001.
- (3) Pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Sun received cash payments sufficient for him to purchase an aggregate of 25,000,000 of our ordinary shares from us at a price of US\$0.006492 per share (equivalent to US\$0.6492 per American Depositary Share) over an 18-month period. Our board of directors set the per share purchase price at the fair market value of the shares, which was deemed to be the last closing price on Nasdaq prior to the grant of these subscription rights. In 2001, 2002 and 2003, we paid Mr. Sun US\$73,035, US\$73,035 and US\$16,230 to purchase 11,250,000, 11,250,000 and 2,500,000, respectively, of such shares in accordance with his subscription schedule. These cash amounts are included as salary for the respective year in which they were paid in the table above. In addition, this column also includes Mr. Sun's base salary and a housing allowance of \$18,767, US\$35,100 and \$12,400 paid by our company on behalf of Mr. Sun in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.
- (4) Represents payments for Chinese individual income taxes, which are borne by our company on behalf of Mr. Sun.
- (5) Represents payments for Chinese individual income taxes, which accrued in the year 2002 with respect to Mr. Sun's compensation in that year and which our company paid in 2003 on his behalf.
- (6) This amount constituted a sign-on bonus which was paid in two installments: one of US\$75,000 upon Mr. Sun's commencement of employment and the second of US\$60,000 on January 2, 2002. It also included a year-end performance bonus of US\$30,000.
- (7) Mr. Lee joined our company as Financial Controller in November 2001 and became our Chief Financial Officer in April 2002.
- (8) Includes a housing allowance of US\$28,950 paid by our company on behalf of Mr. Lee and a cash living allowance of US\$19,800 paid to Mr. Lee.
- (9) Represents payments for Chinese individual income taxes, which were borne by our company on behalf of Mr. Lee.
- (10) Includes a housing allowance of US\$23,349 paid by our company on behalf of Mr. Lee and a cash living allowance of US\$19,800 paid to Mr. Lee.
- (11) Represents payments for Chinese individual income taxes which accrued in the year 2002 with respect to Mr. Lee's compensation in that year and which our company paid in 2003 on his behalf.
- (12) Includes a housing allowance of US\$1,166 paid by our company on behalf of Mr. Lee and a cash living allowance of US\$1,972 paid to Mr. Lee.
- (13) Mr. Tong joined our company as an executive officer in June 2003.
- (14) Includes a housing allowance of US\$6,159 paid by our company on behalf of Mr. Tong.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment and related agreements with Ted Sun, Denny Lee and Michael Tong, as described below.

Ted Sun. In September 2001, we entered into an employment agreement with Ted Sun which originally provided for an annual salary of US\$240,000. His annual salary was subsequently lowered to US\$216,000 in June 2002. In addition, Mr. Sun received a sign-on bonus of US\$135,000 which was paid in two installments in September 2001 and January 2002 and year-end performance bonuses of US\$30,000, US\$200,000 and US\$220,000 in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. Further, pursuant to his employment agreement, he received cash payments sufficient for him to purchase from us an aggregate of 25,000,000 of our ordinary shares at a price of US\$0.006492 per share over an 18-month period ending in March 2003. Mr. Sun is also entitled to receive a housing allowance.

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In addition, we also entered into a non-competition agreement with Mr. Sun which obligates Mr. Sun to keep all proprietary information regarding our company confidential, except in limited circumstances. This agreement also prohibits Mr. Sun from obtaining an ownership interest in (unless the total investment represents less than 5% of the total equity of the competitor and the competitor is a listed company), or employment with, any of our competitors during his employment with us and for one year thereafter. During that same period, he may not solicit or encourage any of our officers or employees to terminate their employment with us, except when done in the course of his job with NetEase.

Denny Lee. In April 2002, we entered into a new employment agreement with Denny Lee in connection with his promotion to the position of Chief Financial Officer. This agreement provides for an annual salary of US\$158,000, plus a discretionary bonus to be determined by our company. Mr. Lee's discretionary bonuses in 2002 and 2003 were US\$80,000 and US\$160,000 respectively. He is also entitled to receive a housing allowance and tax equalization benefits. If Mr. Lee's employment is terminated for any reason other than his death, disability or pursuant to one of the statutory bases for terminating employees without notice under Hong Kong law, he shall be entitled to severance pay in the amount of six months of his then current base salary.

This agreement also prohibits Mr. Lee, for the six month period following his termination of employment with us, from obtaining an ownership interest in (unless the total investment represents less than 5% of any single class of shares of the competitor and the competitor is a listed company), or employment with, any company which carries on a business in Hong Kong or China which competes with our company and in which Mr. Lee was involved at any time during the last two years of his employment or in relation to which he acquired any confidential information during the course of his employment. During that same period, he may not solicit, entice or hire any of our employees or customers. Mr. Lee has also entered into a proprietary information agreement which obligates him to keep all proprietary information regarding our company confidential, except in limited circumstances.

Michael Tong. Mr. Tong's employment agreement provides for an annual salary of US\$168,000, plus a discretionary bonus to be determined by our company. Mr. Tong's discretionary bonus in 2003 was US\$75,000. He is also entitled to receive a housing allowance and tax equalization benefits. If Mr. Tong's employment is terminated for any reason other than his death, disability or pursuant to one of the statutory bases for terminating employees without notice under Hong Kong law, he shall be entitled to severance pay in the amount of three months of his then current base salary.

This agreement also prohibits Mr. Tong, for the six month period following his termination of employment with us, from obtaining an ownership interest in (unless the total investment represents less than 5% of any single class of shares of the competitor and the competitor is a listed company), or employment with, any company which carries on a business in Hong Kong or China which competes with our company and in which Mr. Tong was involved at any time during the last two years of his employment or in relation to which he acquired any confidential information during the course of his employment. During that same period, he may not solicit, entice or hire any of our employees or customers. Mr. Tong has also entered into a proprietary information agreement which obligates him to keep all proprietary information regarding our company confidential, except in limited circumstances.

Table of Contents**Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year**

The following table sets forth information regarding stock options granted to our Acting Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director during 2003:

Name	Individual Grants				Potential Realizable	
	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year ⁽¹⁾	Exercise Price per Share ⁽²⁾	Expiration Date	Value at Assumed Annual Rate of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term ⁽³⁾	
					5%	10%
	Granted	Year ⁽¹⁾	Share ⁽²⁾	Date	5%	10%
Ted Sun	10,000,000	9.11%	US\$ 0.11	March 4, 2008	US\$ 303,910	US\$ 671,561
Denny Lee	8,000,000	7.29%	US\$ 0.11	March 4, 2008	US\$ 243,128	US\$ 537,249
Michael Tong	10,000,000	9.11%	US\$ 0.254	May 12, 2008	US\$ 303,910	US\$ 671,561

⁽¹⁾ Based on a total of 109,745,000 options granted to employees of NetEase in 2003, including options granted to the foregoing executive officers but excluding all options which were granted and terminated in that same year.

⁽²⁾ The exercise price per share of options granted represented the fair market value of the underlying shares of ordinary shares on the date the options were granted.

⁽³⁾ The potential realizable value is calculated based upon the term of the option at its time of grant. It is calculated assuming that the stock price on the date of grant appreciates at the indicated annual rate, compounded annually for the entire term of the option, and that the option is exercised and sold on the last day of its term for the appreciated stock price. The appreciated stock prices used in these calculations do not represent our projections or estimates of the price of our ordinary shares or ADSs. Tax consequences relating to stock option transactions have not been taken into account.

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option Values

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to stock options exercised by our Acting Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director during 2003. In addition, the table sets forth the number of shares covered by stock options as of December 31, 2003, and the value of in-the-money stock options, which represents the difference between the exercise price of a stock option and the market price of the shares subject to such option on December 31, 2003.

Shares Acquired on	Value Realized	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised	Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at
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Name	Exercise	(US\$) ⁽¹⁾	Options at		December 31, 2003 (US\$)	
			December 31, 2003 (#)			
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Ted Sun	9,600,000	1,691,800	6,600,000	10,000,000	2,334,720	2,592,000
Denny Lee	3,000,000	504,000		15,000,000		4,609,000
Michael Tong				10,000,000		1,152,000

⁽¹⁾ The value realized upon the exercise of stock options represents the positive spread between the exercise price of stock options and the fair market of the shares subject to such options on the exercise date.

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Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan

General

Our shareholders approved the NetEase.com, Inc. Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, or the Amended Plan, at our annual general meeting held on May 25, 2001. The Amended Plan replaced the 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, or the Prior Plan, in its entirety. Under the Prior Plan, a total of 223,715,000 of our ordinary shares were reserved for issuance. The Amended Plan increased the number of ordinary shares reserved for issuance to 323,715,000, which amount was automatically further increased to 504,756,924 ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of that plan. On March 25, 2002, our board suspended any further automatic increases in the number of authorized shares reserved for issuance under the Amended Plan.

The purpose of the Amended Plan is to attract and retain the best available personnel, to provide additional incentive to employees, directors and consultants and to promote the success of our business. Our board of directors believes that our company's long term success is dependent upon our ability to attract and retain superior individuals who, by virtue of their ability and qualifications, make important contributions to our business. The Amended Plan provides for the granting of incentive awards of our ordinary shares, options to purchase our ordinary shares and any other securities the value of which is derived from the value of our ordinary shares.

Grantees under the Amended Plan will not receive any account status reports. The Amended Plan is not subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, nor is the Amended Plan a qualified plan within the meaning of Section 401(a) of the Code.

The Amended Plan continues to be administered by our board, and it has delegated the power to award options under those plans for non-executive officers to NetEase's acting chief executive officer.

The Amended Plan provides that in the event of certain corporate transactions, including specified types of reorganizations and acquisition transactions, each outstanding award granted under the Amended Plan shall automatically become fully vested and exercisable and be released from any restrictions in transfer (other than transfer restrictions applicable to the award) and repurchase or forfeiture rights, immediately prior to the specified effective date of such corporate transaction, unless the award is assumed by the successor company or its parent company in connection with the corporate transaction. Upon consummation of such corporate transactions, each outstanding award shall be terminated unless the award is assumed by the successor company or its parent company in connection with the applicable corporate transaction. Our board of directors will determine whether an award was assumed in the manner contemplated by the Amended Plan.

Under the Amended Plan, awards can be issued to employees, directors or consultants of the company or our subsidiaries, although incentive stock options, referred to as ISOs, may only be issued to our employees or the employees of our subsidiaries.

Awards under the Amended Plan are evidenced by an award agreement which contains, among other things, provisions concerning exercisability and forfeiture upon termination of employment or consulting arrangement (by reason of death, disability, retirement or otherwise) as have been determined by our board. In addition, the award agreement also specifies whether the option constitutes an ISO or a non-incentive stock option, referred to as NQSOs, and may, but need not, include a provision whereby a grantee may at any time during his or her employment with us exercise any part or all of the award prior to full vesting of the award.

An option may be exercised by delivering written notice of such exercise to us. The option price to exercise the option for our ordinary shares must be paid at the time of exercise in full in cash or in check, by promissory note with such terms as the board deems appropriate or in whole ordinary shares with a fair market value at least equal to the option price (or in another appropriate manner approved by us, such as in a combination of cash and whole ordinary shares or by cashless exercise of options through a broker-dealer).

Under the Amended Plan, the exercise price for the options is specified in the award agreement for those options. In any event, the exercise price of ISOs cannot be less than the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant. However, in the case of an ISO granted to a grantee, who, at the time the ISO was granted, owned stock possessing more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of our share capital, the option price may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant of

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such ISO. To the extent that the aggregate fair market value of shares subject to options granted as ISOs under the Amended Plan which become exercisable for the first time by a recipient during any calendar year exceeds US\$100,000, then options represented by ordinary shares in excess of the US\$100,000 limitation shall be treated as NQSOs.

NQSOs granted pursuant to the Amended Plan can have an exercise price of no less than 85% of the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant.

In the event of any extraordinary dividend, share dividend, recapitalization, share split, rights issuance, or combination or exchange of such shares, or other similar transactions, our board may equitably adjust the option price of our outstanding options so as to reflect such event.

The term of all ISOs and NQSOs will be stated in the applicable award agreement. The term of an ISO granted to a person, who, at the time the ISO was granted, owned stock possessing more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of our share capital, may not be more than five (5) years from the date of the grant of the award.

Under the Amended Plan, if the employment, director or consultant relationship of a grantee with us terminates for cause, the grantee's right to exercise the option will expire upon the termination of such relationship. If the employment, director or consultant relationship of a grantee with us terminates without cause, all options then exercisable may be exercised within six months of the date of such termination or such shorter period as may be specified in the award agreement. Any ISO granted under the Amended Plan, if not exercised within the time period provided by law for the exercise of ISOs following the termination of a grantee's employment with us, shall automatically convert to a NQSO thereafter. If the termination of a grantee's employment, director or consultant relationship with us is (i) by reason of death or (ii) by reason of disability, all options then exercisable may be exercised by such grantee, such grantee's estate or by a person who acquired the right of exercise of such options by bequest or inheritance or otherwise by reason of death or disability of such grantee, at any time within a period not less than 12 months (but in no event later than the expiration date of the options) after the date of such termination.

Under the Amended Plan, our board may at any time terminate, suspend, or amend the Amended Plan in any respect, except that no termination, suspension or amendment will be effective without shareholder approval if such approval is required to comply with any law, regulation or stock exchange rule and no such change may adversely affect any award previously granted without the written consent of the recipient. The Amended Plan will expire in February 2010.

C. Board Practices

For information regarding the terms of our current directors and the period during which our officers and directors have served in their respective positions, please refer to Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management above.

During the year 2003, our board met in person or passed resolutions by unanimous written consent 15 times. No director attended fewer than 75% of all the meetings of our board and its committees on which he or she served after becoming a member of our board. We have no specific policy with respect to director attendance at our annual general meetings of shareholders, and three of our directors attended the annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 6, 2002.

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Our board has one active committee, the audit committee. Messrs. Donghua Ding, Michael Leung and Joseph Tong are currently the members of the audit committee. Our board has also maintained a compensation committee, but as discussed below, that committee currently does not have the requisite number of members as required by its charter and has, therefore, been inactive. Our board does not have a nominating committee or a committee performing the functions of a nominating committee.

In 2003, our audit committee met in person or passed resolutions by unanimous written consent ten times. Each member of our audit committee satisfies the independence and financial literacy requirements of

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the National Association of Securities Dealers' listing standards. Our board has also concluded that Mr. Joseph Tong meets the criteria for an audit committee financial expert as established by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Our board of directors has adopted a written audit committee charter pursuant to which the audit committee is responsible for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company, including the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of our independent auditors, monitoring compliance with our accounting and financial policies and evaluating management's procedures and policies relative to the adequacy of our internal accounting controls.

We have not entered into any service contracts or other arrangements providing for benefits upon termination with our non-executive directors.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Our compensation committee has been inactive and held no meetings in 2003. Prior to it becoming inactive, the compensation committee's functions were to review and make recommendations to our board regarding our compensation policies and all forms of compensation to be provided to our executive officers and directors. In addition, the compensation committee reviewed bonus and stock compensation arrangements for all of our other employees. These duties have been performed by our full board of directors since the compensation committee became inactive (with executive directors abstaining from any decision that would affect them personally).

No interlocking relationships have existed between our board of directors or compensation committee and the board of directors or compensation committee of any other company.

D. Employees

At December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, we had 327, 398 and 620 full-time employees, respectively.

The following table sets forth information regarding our staff as of December 31, 2003:

Content	130
Technology	41
Advertising sales department	61
Marketing	8
Business development	2
E-commerce	3
Customer service	36
Accounting department	21
Investor relations	2
Administration	12
Human resources	3
Product development	43
Wireless department	144
Online game department	107
Other	7

Total

—
620
—

In addition, at December 31, 2003, we had 224 part-time employees.

None of our employees are represented by a labor union.

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All employees of our company and of our affiliated companies are employed under employment contracts which specify, among other things, the employee's responsibilities, remuneration and grounds for termination of employment. Each employee signs a confidentiality agreement in respect of our intellectual property rights.

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth certain information known to us with respect to the beneficial ownership as of May 31, 2004 by:

all persons who are beneficial owners of five percent or more of our ordinary shares,

each of our directors,

our current Acting Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director (referred to below as the Named Executive Officers), and

all current directors and executive officers as a group.

As of May 31, 2004, 3,154,856,289 shares of our ordinary shares were outstanding. The amounts and percentages of ordinary shares beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed a beneficial owner of securities as to which such person has no economic interest. The shareholders listed below do not have different voting rights.

Name	Number of Shares	
	Number	Percentage
5% Shareholder		
Shining Globe International Limited/William Ding (1) c/o NetEase.com, Inc., 2/F, Tower B, Keeven International Research & Development Centre, No. 43 West Road North Third Ring Road, Haidian District, Beijing, People's Republic of China 100086	1,583,050,000	50.2%
Named Executive Officers and Directors (2)		
Ted Sun (3)	28,700,000	*
Denny Lee	1,056,800	*
Michael Tong (4)	2,500,000	*
Donghua Ding		
Ronald Lee		
Michael Leung		
Joseph Tong		
All current directors and executive officers as a group (8 persons) (5)	1,615,306,800	51.2%

* Less than 1%

(1) Shining Globe International Limited is 100% owned by William Ding, our founder, Chief Architect and a director.

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- (2) The address of our current Named Executive Officers and directors is c/o NetEase.com, Inc., 2/F, Tower B, Keeven International Research & Development Centre, No. 43 West Road North Third Ring Road, Haidian District, Beijing, People's Republic of China 100086.
- (3) Includes 8,500,000 shares subject to stock options exercisable within 60 days of May 31, 2004. These options have the following features:
(i) 6,000,000 of the options have an exercise price of US\$0.007 per ordinary share and an expiration date of July 6, 2005 and (ii) 2,500,000 of the options have an exercise price of US\$0.11 per ordinary share and an expiration date of March 4, 2008.
- (4) Represents shares subject to stock options exercisable within 60 days of May 31, 2004, which have an exercise price of US\$0.254 per ordinary share and an expiration date of May 12, 2008.
- (5) Shares owned by all of our current directors and executive officers as a group includes shares beneficially owned by William Ding. This amount also includes 11,000,000 shares subject to stock options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of May 31, 2004.

As of May 31, 2004, based on public filings with the SEC, there are no major shareholders holding 5% or more of our ordinary shares or ADSs representing ordinary shares, except as described above.

As of May 31, 2004, none of our ordinary shares were held by U.S. holders of record. On that date, a total of 16,286,562 ADSs were outstanding, of which approximately 11,300 ADSs were held by 11 U.S. holders of record.

To our knowledge, except as disclosed above, we are not owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by another corporation, by any foreign government or by any other natural or legal person or persons, severally or jointly.

To our knowledge, there are no arrangements the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in us undergoing a change in control.

Table of Contents**Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions****A. Major Shareholders**

Please refer to Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees-Share Ownership.

B. Related Party Transactions

Our business was founded in June 1997. In July 1999, we established a new holding company, NetEase.com, Inc., in the Cayman Islands. In September 1999, we restructured our operations in order to comply with increasing regulation of the Internet industry in China. As part of this restructuring, substantially all of Guangzhou NetEase's fixed and intangible assets and existing Internet applications, services and technologies were acquired by NetEase Beijing, a wholly owned subsidiary of NetEase formed in August 1999. Guangzhou NetEase, which is 90% owned by our founder, Chief Architect, majority shareholder and a director, William Ding, has received approval from the Guangzhou telecommunications administrative authorities to provide Internet content services, and its 80% owned subsidiary, Guangyitong Advertising, holds a license to operate an advertising business.

NetEase and NetEase Beijing entered into a series of agreements with Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and the shareholders of Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising under which we provide our Internet and e-commerce applications, services and technologies and advertising services to Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising, and Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising operate the NetEase Web sites and our online advertising business. We believe that the terms of each agreement are no less favorable than the terms that we could obtain from disinterested third parties. Through our agreements, we have the exclusive right to benefit from this approval. In addition, we have secured significant rights over Guangyitong Advertising and the ultimate shareholders of Guangyitong Advertising and have obtained the commitment of the ultimate shareholders of Guangyitong Advertising to allow it to direct the policies and management of the ongoing activities of Guangyitong Advertising. We believe that the shareholders of Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising will not receive material benefits from these agreements except as shareholders of NetEase. Because of the uncertain and changing legal and regulatory environment in China, most of these agreements have terms of one year, which are renewable for additional successive one-year terms, except for the Domain Names License Agreement between NetEase and Guangzhou NetEase which has a term of five years, the Operating Agreement among NetEase Beijing, Guangyitong Advertising and the ultimate shareholders of Guangyitong Advertising which has a term of twenty years, and the Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Guangyitong Advertising and the Online Advertising Agreement between Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising, each of which has a term of ten years. In addition, the Voting Rights Trust Agreement among NetEase Beijing and William Ding and Bo Ding (William Ding's brother), as ultimate shareholders of Guangyitong Advertising has a term of ten years. These agreements are described below.

Domain Name License Agreement between NetEase and Guangzhou NetEase. NetEase granted Guangzhou NetEase the right to use the domain names netease.com, 163.com, 126.com, yeah.net and nease.net on the NetEase Web sites in China for license fees of RMB10,000 per year. NetEase may waive this fee in the future. By a Supplemental Agreement entered into between the parties in May 2000, the term of this agreement has been extended from one year to five years.

Copyright License Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Guangzhou NetEase. NetEase Beijing granted Guangzhou NetEase the right to use NetEase Beijing's Web page layout in China for a royalty of RMB10,000 per year. NetEase Beijing may waive this fee in the future.

Trademark License Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Guangzhou NetEase. NetEase Beijing granted Guangzhou NetEase a license to use NetEase Beijing's registered trademarks on the NetEase Web sites in China for license fees of RMB10,000 per year. NetEase Beijing may waive this fee in the future.

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Exclusive Technical Services Master Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Guangzhou NetEase. NetEase Beijing provides Guangzhou NetEase with technical services for the operation of the NetEase Web sites, including:

server maintenance;

server application software development;

Internet application software development;

training; and

e-commerce related services.

Guangzhou NetEase pays monthly service fees to NetEase Beijing based on the actual operating circumstances of the parties. NetEase Beijing may unilaterally adjust such fees. NetEase Beijing is Guangzhou NetEase's exclusive provider of these services.

NetEase Beijing has the right to transfer and sell its interests in this Exclusive Technical Services Master Agreement or any other agreements between it and Guangzhou NetEase.

Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Guangyitong Advertising. NetEase Beijing provides Guangyitong Advertising with technical consulting and related services for all advertisements published on the NetEase Web sites. Guangyitong Advertising submits designs of advertisements to be published on the NetEase Web sites, and NetEase Beijing completes the related technical work and delivers the completed advertisements to Guangyitong Advertising. Guangyitong Advertising pays fees to NetEase Beijing based on the actual operating circumstances of the parties, which consist of substantially all of Guangyitong Advertising's advertising revenue, net of the related business tax and cultural development fee. NetEase Beijing may unilaterally adjust such fees. NetEase Beijing will be Guangyitong Advertising's exclusive provider of these services. The initial term of this agreement is 10 years from February 3, 2000.

Exclusive Advertising Agency Agreement between NetEase and Guangzhou NetEase. Guangzhou NetEase appointed NetEase as its advertising agent to solicit advertising customers on behalf of Guangzhou NetEase in markets outside of China. NetEase pays Guangzhou NetEase 10% of the total advertising revenue under this agreement per month.

Online Advertising Agreement between Guangzhou NetEase and Guangyitong Advertising, as amended by a Supplemental Agreement entered into in May 2000. Guangzhou NetEase sells all of the banner space on the NetEase Web sites to Guangyitong Advertising and publishes the advertisements provided by Guangyitong Advertising on the banner space purchased by Guangyitong Advertising. Guangyitong Advertising pays Guangzhou NetEase RMB10,000 per year. Guangzhou NetEase may waive this fee in the future. The initial term of this agreement is 10 years from February 3, 2000.

Trademark Transfer Agreement between Guangzhou NetEase and NetEase Beijing. Guangzhou NetEase has agreed to transfer its registered trademarks to NetEase Beijing.

Supplemental Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Guangzhou NetEase. NetEase Beijing may not grant the license to use its domain name, copyright and trademark to any third party without Guangzhou NetEase's consent and may not provide technical service

to any third party.

Operating Agreement among NetEase Beijing, Guangyitong and the ultimate shareholders of Guangyitong Advertising. To ensure the successful performance of the various agreements between the parties, Guangyitong Advertising and its ultimate shareholders have agreed that they will not

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enter into any transaction, or fail to take any action, that would substantially affect the assets, liabilities, equity or operations of Guangyitong Advertising without the prior written consent of NetEase Beijing.

The parties have agreed that upon NetEase Beijing's determination and at any time when NetEase Beijing is able to obtain approval to invest in and operate all or any part of Guangyitong Advertising, NetEase Beijing may acquire all or any part of the assets or equity interests of Guangyitong Advertising, to the extent permitted by Chinese law. The consideration for such acquisitions will be based on the book value of Guangyitong Advertising at the time of acquisition.

NetEase Beijing has agreed that it will provide performance guarantees and guarantee loans for working capital purposes to the extent required by Guangyitong Advertising for its operations.

The ultimate shareholders of Guangyitong Advertising have agreed that upon instruction from NetEase Beijing, they will appoint or terminate Guangyitong Advertising's board members, General Manager, Chief Financial Officer and other senior officers.

NetEase Beijing has the right to transfer and sell its interests in the Operating Agreement or any other agreements between it and Guangyitong Advertising. The term of this agreement is 20 years from February 3, 2000.

Shareholder Voting Rights Trust Agreement among William Ding, Bo Ding and NetEase Beijing. Bo Ding irrevocably appoints NetEase Beijing to represent him to exercise all the voting rights to which he is entitled as a shareholder of Guangyitong Advertising and William Ding and Bo Ding agree to cause Guangzhou NetEase to irrevocably appoint NetEase Beijing to represent Guangzhou NetEase to exercise all the voting rights to which Guangzhou NetEase is entitled as a shareholder of Guangyitong Advertising. The term of this agreement is ten years from May 12, 2000.

Termination Agreements between NetEase Beijing and Guangzhou NetEase. NetEase Beijing and Guangzhou NetEase terminated previously existing contracts related to NetEase Beijing's rights with respect to the operation of Guangzhou NetEase, the lease of equipment from NetEase Beijing to Guangzhou NetEase and the sublease of leased lines from NetEase Beijing to Guangzhou NetEase. Under the Termination Agreements, NetEase Beijing agrees to provide without charge to Guangzhou NetEase equipment related to the operation of Internet information services.

Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Guangzhou NetEase. NetEase Beijing agrees to pay the operating costs of Guangzhou NetEase.

Letter of Agreement. Each of William Ding and Bo Ding have agreed that any amendments to be made to the Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement, the Shareholder Voting Rights Trust Agreement, and the Operating Agreement described above, as well as all other agreements to which Guangzhou NetEase, Guangyitong Advertising and/or William Ding and Bo Ding are parties, shall be subject to the approval by the vote of a majority of our board, excluding the vote of William Ding. Messrs. Ding have also agreed that, if any amendments to the above mentioned agreements require a vote of the shareholders of NetEase, Guangzhou NetEase or Guangyitong Advertising, as applicable, both of them will vote in their capacity as direct or indirect shareholders of these companies to act based upon the instructions of our board. This letter of agreement was supplemented on May 17, 2004 to extend to the Ling Yi agreements described below.

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In October 2003, we also established a new affiliated entity in China, Ling Yi, and we entered into a series of agreements with that entity on May 17, 2004, which are described below. Ling Yi has a license to provide Internet content, and it currently provides a small portion of our wireless value-added services, which constitutes an insignificant amount of our total revenue from wireless value-added services. We believe that the terms of each agreement with Ling Yi are no less favorable than the terms that we could obtain from disinterested third parties.

Domain Name License Agreement between NetEase and Ling Yi. Pursuant to this agreement, NetEase agreed to grant a non-exclusive license to Ling Yi to use the domain names netease.com, 163.com, 126.com, yeah.net and nease.net on the NetEase Web sites in China for a license fee of RMB10,000 per year, without the right to sub-license unless with the written consent of NetEase. This agreement has a term of five years, and will be automatically renewed for additional one year terms unless NetEase notifies Ling Yi that there will be no extension.

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Web Page Layout Copyright License Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Ling Yi. Pursuant to this agreement, NetEase Beijing agreed to grant a non-exclusive license to Ling Yi to use certain copyrights relating to the Web pages of the NetEase Web sites in China for a license fee of RMB10,000 per year, without the right to sub-license unless with the written consent of NetEase Beijing. This agreement has a term of one year, and will be automatically renewed for additional one year terms unless NetEase Beijing notifies Ling Yi that there will be no extension.

Exclusive Technical Services Master Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Ling Yi. Pursuant to this agreement, NetEase Beijing agreed to provide Ling Yi with technical services for the operation of the NetEase Web sites, including:

server maintenance;

server application software development;

Internet application software development;

training; and

e-commerce related services.

Ling Yi has agreed to pay a monthly service fee to NetEase Beijing in accordance with a formula based on minimum average daily page views. NetEase Beijing may unilaterally adjust such fees following a review of Ling Yi's operations. NetEase Beijing is Ling Yi's exclusive provider of these services. This agreement has a term of ten years, and will be automatically renewed for additional one year terms unless NetEase Beijing notifies Ling Yi that there will be no extension.

Trademark License Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Ling Yi. NetEase Beijing granted Ling Yi a non-exclusive license to use NetEase Beijing's registered trademarks on the NetEase Web sites in China for license fees of RMB10,000 per year. NetEase Beijing may waive this fee in the future. This agreement has a term of one year, and will be automatically renewed for additional one year terms unless NetEase Beijing notifies Ling Yi that there will be no extension.

Agreement between NetEase Beijing and Ling Yi. NetEase Beijing agrees to pay the operating costs of Ling Yi.

Share Transfers to Certain Senior Management Personnel and Key Employees. In 1999, Shining Globe International Limited, which is 100% owned by William Ding, our founder, Chief Architect, majority shareholder and a director, agreed to transfer an aggregate of 109,694,200 ordinary shares to certain senior management personnel and key employees. These share transfers were effected in January 2000. The share transfer commitments were made to provide incentives to senior management personnel and key employees to join our company. The fair market value of these shares as of the date of such agreement (RMB45.4 million or US\$5.5 million) was charged to our earnings in 1999 as share compensation costs in accordance with U.S. GAAP, with a corresponding increase in additional paid-in capital. Furthermore, in March 2000, January 2001, January 2002 and January 2003, William Ding transferred 1,945,200, 8,757,100, 4,609,000 and 4,609,000 shares, respectively, to certain employees. The total estimated fair value of these shares, valued at US\$0.05 per share at the date of grant, is recognized as deferred compensation, which are amortized over the related vesting periods.

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Our major shareholders do not have different voting rights than any of our other shareholders.

Loans and Advances. We have entered into loan agreements in 2000 with four related parties, Shi Qixiang, Lu Yong, Dong Peizhen and Li Ye who were business acquaintances of certain members of our company's former management (including William Lei Ding with respect to Shi Qixiang and Lu Yong), for the purpose of purchasing our ordinary shares. These loans were in the aggregate principal amount of approximately US\$777,000, and were made in a single lump sum payment to each borrower. The loans bear an interest rate of five percent and became due one year from the date of disbursement of the loan proceeds. As of December 31, 2003, the principal amounts originally lent to Shi Qixiang and Lu Yong of approximately US\$691,000 had been repaid. Although we have attempted to recover the remaining unpaid balances due from Dong Peizhen and Li Ye, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to recover such amounts because we are unable to locate these borrowers at this time.

Transactions with BEENET. Mr. Ronald Lee, who was appointed to our board of directors on June 5, 2002, is the managing director and co-founder of BEENET, an Internet consulting and solutions services provider. In 2000, 2001 and 2002, BEENET entered into a series of transactions with our company whereby BEENET provided Internet consulting services for our main Web site and our corporate Web site and assisted in the design and production of a television commercial for us, in exchange for an aggregate amount of approximately US\$550,000. These fees were based on arms-length negotiations. Although we believe that BEENET has provided similar types of services to other companies, the projects BEENET performed for our company were of a highly customized nature to address our specific business needs. Accordingly, we have no basis to determine whether the fees we paid to BEENET were consistent with the fees it has received from other customers. In addition, BEENET entered into advertising contracts with us pursuant to which BEENET paid to us an aggregate of US\$200,000. The fees paid by BEENET for these advertising services were based on arms-length negotiations.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 18. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements for NetEase.com, Inc. and its subsidiaries are included at the end of this amendment no. 1.

Item 19. Exhibits

Exhibit

Number

Document

1.1*	Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association of NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
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- 1.2* Amended and Restated Articles of Association of NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 1.3* Amendment to Amended and Restated Articles of Association of NetEase.com, Inc. dated as of June 5, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 from the company's annual

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- report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2003)
- 2.1* Specimen American Depositary Receipt of NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 2.2* Specimen Stock Certificate of NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 3.1* Shareholder Voting Rights Trust Agreement dated May 12, 2000 among William Lei Ding, Bo Ding and NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.1* 1999 Stock Incentive Plan and Form of Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.2* Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan and Form of Stock Option Agreement (including standard and non-standard form) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2001)
- 4.3* Employment Agreement dated August 13, 1999 between NetEase.com, Inc. and William Lei Ding (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.4* Addendum to Employment Agreement between NetEase.com, Inc. and William Ding dated May 1, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 from the company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2003)
- 4.5* Employment Agreement dated April 1, 2002 between NetEase.com, Inc. and Denny Lee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 from the company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2003)
- 4.6* Employment Agreement dated September 11, 2001 between NetEase.com, Inc. and Ted Sun (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2001 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 21, 2002)
- 4.7* Employment Agreement dated June 25, 2003 between NetEase.com, Inc. and Michael Tong (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 from the company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2003)
- 4.8* Asset Purchase Agreement dated September 1, 1999 between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.9* Supplemental Agreement to Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of September 24, 1999 between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)

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- 4.10* Domain Name License Agreement dated February 3, 2000 between NetEase.com, Inc. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.11* Copyright License Agreement dated February 3, 2000 between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.12* Trademark License Agreement dated February 3, 2000 between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.13* Supplemental Agreement (to Copyright License Agreement, Domain Name License Agreement and Exclusive Technical Services Master Agreement) dated April 27, 2000 between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.14* Exclusive Technical Services Master Agreement dated February 3, 2000 between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.15* Notice of Renewal dated April 2, 2001 relating to the Copyright License Agreement, the Trademark License Agreement and the Exclusive Technical Services Master Agreement, each dated February 3, 2000 and made between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2001)
- 4.16* Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement dated February 3, 2000 between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.17* Notice of Renewal dated April 2, 2001 relating to the Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement dated February 3, 2000 and made between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2001)
- 4.18* Exclusive Advertising Agency Agreement dated February 3, 2000 between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.19* Notice of Renewal dated April 2, 2001 relating to the Exclusive Advertising Agency Agreement dated February 3, 2000 between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2001)

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- 4.20* Trademark Transfer Agreement dated March 29, 2000 between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.21* Online Advertising Agreement dated February 15, 2000 between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2000)
- 4.22* Notice of Renewal dated April 2, 2001 relating to the Online Advertising Agreement dated February 15, 2000 and made between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.21 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2001)
- 4.23* Tenancy Agreement dated October 31, 2002 between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Beijing Oriental Plaza Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.24 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2003)
- 4.24* Supplemental Agreement dated May 10, 2000 (amending the Domain Name License Agreement) between NetEase.com, Inc. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.25* Agreement dated May 11, 2000 between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.26* Operating Agreement dated May 10, 2000 among NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd., Bo Ding and William Lei Ding (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.27* Supplemental Agreement dated May 12, 2000 (supplementing the Online Advertising Agreement dated February 15, 2000) between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.28* Supplemental Agreement dated May 15, 2000 (supplementing the Domain Name License Agreement dated February 3, 2000) between NetEase.com, Inc. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 from Amendment No. 1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2000)
- 4.29* Letter of Agreement, dated June 6, 2000, among William Lei Ding, Bo Ding and NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 from Amendment No. 2 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 15, 2000)
- 4.30* Supplemental Agreement dated June 15, 2000 (supplementing the Online Advertising Agreement dated February 15, 2000), between Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 from Amendment No. 2 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 15, 2000)

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- 4.31* Supplemental Agreement dated June 15, 2000 (supplementing the Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement dated February 3, 2000), between NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. and Beijing Guangyitong Advertising Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.51 from Amendment No. 2 to the company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-11724) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 15, 2000)
- 4.32* Trademark Assignment Agreement dated August 17, 2001 between Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. and NetEase Information Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd and its Supplemental Agreement dated August 27, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.53 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2001)
- 4.33* Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of July 8, 2003, between NetEase.com, Inc. and Credit Suisse First Boston LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-3 (file no. 333-109628) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2003)
- 4.34* Indenture, dated as of July 14, 2003, by and between NetEase.com, Inc. and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-3 (file no. 333-109628) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2003)
- 4.35* Lease Contract dated November 25, 2003 between Beijing Qingyun International Research and Development Center (with supplemental agreement dated November 25, 2003) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.35 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2004)
- 8.1* Subsidiaries of NetEase.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 8.1 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2004)
- 10.1* Translation of Monternet SMS Cooperation Agreement effective as of May 1, 2003 between Beijing China Mobile Communications Company Limited and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2004)
- 10.2* Translation of Cooperation Agreement dated April 22, 2003 between China Unicom Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2004)
- 10.3* Translation of Supplemental Agreement on Mobile Data Service dated as of July 29, 2003 between China Unicom Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou NetEase Computer System Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2004)
- 10.4* Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 8, 2003, between NetEase.com, Inc. and Credit Suisse First Boston LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the company's Registration Statement on Form F-3 (file no. 333-109628) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2003)
- 11.1* Code of Business Conduct (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 11.1 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2004)

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12.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Required by Rule 13a-14(a)
12.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Required by Rule 13a-14(a)
13.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Required by Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
13.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Required by Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
15.1*	Charter of Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 15.1 from the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2004)
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian CPAs Limited Company, Independent Public Accountants
23.2*	Consent of Maples and Calder Asia
23.3*	Consent of Commerce & Finance Law Office

* previously filed

filed herewith

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F/A and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this amendment no. 1 to the annual report on its behalf.

NETEASE.COM, INC.

By: /s/ Ted Sun
Ted Sun
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Date: January 24, 2005

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NETEASE.COM, INC.

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<u>Consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated statements of shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003</u>	F-6 - F-7
<u>Consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003</u>	F-8 - F-9
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Reports of Independent Public Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of NetEase.com, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, of shareholders' equity and of cash flows expressed in Chinese Renminbi (RMB) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NetEase.com, Inc. as of December 31, 2002 and 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the related Financial Statement Schedule I as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 and for each of the two years then ended presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements and Financial Statement Schedule I are the responsibility of NetEase.com, Inc.'s management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and Financial Statement Schedule I based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), which require that we plan and perform the audits 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. The consolidated financial statements of NetEase.com, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2001 were audited by other independent accountants who have ceased operations. Those independent accountants expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated April 2, 2002. The Financial Statement Schedule I for the year ended December 31, 2001 has not been audited by us or any other independent accountants.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian CPAs Limited Company

Beijing, People's Republic of China

June 2, 2004

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The following report is a copy of a report previously issued by Arthur Andersen Hua Qiang and has not been reissued by Arthur Andersen Hua Qiang

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of NetEase.com, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NetEase.com, Inc. (a Cayman Islands corporation) as of December 31, 2000 and 2001* and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000* and 2001 expressed in Chinese Renminbi (RMB). These financial statements are the responsibility of NetEase.com, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NetEase.com, Inc. as of December 31, 2000 and 2001* and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000* and 2001 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors are defendants of four substantially identical purported class action complaints alleging violations of the federal securities laws and committing securities fraud in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. At the present time, the Company cannot estimate what damages, if any, may be payable in connection with this litigation. The ultimate resolution of this matter may have a material adverse impact on the results of operations in the period in which it is resolved.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN HUA QIANG

Beijing, People's Republic of China

April 2, 2002

* The Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2000 and 2001, consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000 are not included in this report as they are not required.

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	Note	December 31, 2002	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2003
		RMB	RMB	US\$
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash		560,069,711	1,356,069,544	163,841,814
Restricted cash	4	1,208,305		
Held-to-maturity investments	5		332,093,546	40,123,908
Prepayments and other current assets	6	6,110,689	19,749,369	2,386,140
Due from related parties, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of RMB8,703,307 and RMB10,157,789 (US\$1,227,275) at December 31, 2002 and 2003, respectively	7,8	22,448,509	15,182,589	1,834,377
Deferred tax assets	11		9,669,543	1,168,284
Total current assets		589,837,214	1,732,764,591	209,354,523
Non-current assets:				
Rental deposit		1,065,912	1,430,544	172,840
Property, equipment and software, net	9	26,379,182	40,410,264	4,882,413
Deferred tax assets	11	2,395,888		
Deferred assets	2(o)		12,086,693	1,460,328
Total non-current assets		29,840,982	53,927,501	6,515,581
Total assets		619,678,196	1,786,692,092	215,870,104
Liabilities & Shareholders Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable		3,814,614	10,738,090	1,297,388
Salary and welfare payable	10	16,023,380	17,405,624	2,102,967
Taxes payable	12	8,252,950	15,976,342	1,930,279
Deferred revenue		165,115		
Accrued liabilities	13	10,398,385	11,698,761	1,413,457
Due to a related party, net	7		21,947,411	2,651,710
Total current liabilities		38,654,444	77,766,228	9,395,801
Long-term payable:				
Zero Coupon Convertible Subordinated Notes due July 15, 2023	14		827,670,000	100,000,000
Other long-term payable			231,449	27,964
Total long-term payable			827,901,449	100,027,964
Total liabilities		38,654,444	905,667,677	109,423,765
Commitments and contingencies	19			
Shareholders equity:				
Ordinary shares, US\$0.0001 par value: 1,000,300,000,000 shares authorized, 3,100,162,537 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2002, and 3,128,958,189 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2003	16	2,566,543	2,589,756	312,897
Additional paid-in capital	16	1,049,651,354	993,254,740	120,006,130

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Less: Subscriptions receivable	15	(33,113,848)		
Statutory reserves	2(n)		33,699,834	4,071,651
Deferred compensation	17	(474,739)	(69,175)	(8,358)
Translation adjustments		228,910	210,838	25,474
Accumulated deficit		(437,834,468)	(148,661,578)	(17,961,455)
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total shareholders' equity		581,023,752	881,024,415	106,446,339
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		619,678,196	1,786,692,092	215,870,104
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

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Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

	Note	For the year ended December 31,			
		2001	2002	2003	2003
		RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Revenues:					
Online game services (including revenues of RMB nil, RMB37,053,414 and RMB203,246,114 (US\$24,556,419) from a related party in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively)			37,053,414	203,246,114	24,556,419
Wireless value-added and other fee-based premium services (including revenues of RMB14,103,151, RMB160,303,653 and RMB279,659,170 (US\$33,788,729) from a related party in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively)	20	14,136,369	161,305,678	279,659,170	33,788,729
Advertising services from a related party		14,163,952	34,209,376	86,183,733	10,412,813
		28,300,321	232,568,468	569,089,017	68,757,961
Business tax	11(b)	(2,274,784)	(11,627,216)	(26,954,502)	(3,256,673)
Net revenues	20	26,025,537	220,941,252	542,134,515	65,501,288
Cost of revenues (including cost reimbursements to a related party of RMB796,454, RMB22,737,436 and RMB14,188,073 (US\$1,714,219) in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively)					
	20	(60,058,488)	(71,677,574)	(85,462,717)	(10,325,699)
Gross profit (Loss on revenues)		(34,032,951)	149,263,678	456,671,798	55,175,589
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative expenses (including cost reimbursements to a related party of RMB1,884,823, RMB5,542,383 and RMB23,305,257 (US\$2,815,767) in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively)		(181,765,047)	(94,307,613)	(110,770,403)	(13,383,402)
Research and development expenses (including cost reimbursements to a related party of RMB nil, RMB1,346,824 and RMB2,833,341 (US\$342,327) in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively)		(13,322,789)	(14,184,724)	(19,120,827)	(2,310,199)
Asset impairment loss		(2,766,543)	(746,857)		
Class action settlement	19(c)		(36,005,385)		
Total operating expenses		(197,854,379)	(145,244,579)	(129,891,230)	(15,693,601)
Operating profit (loss)		(231,887,330)	4,019,099	326,780,568	39,481,988
Other income (expenses):					
Investments impairment loss	2(h)	(8,924,381)			
Investment income				538,278	65,035
Interest income		17,571,187	7,562,322	11,273,685	1,362,099
Interest expenses		(9,882,874)	(1,401,041)		
Other, net		(40,516)	3,725,370	5,410,171	653,663
Profit (Loss) before tax		(233,163,914)	13,905,750	344,002,702	41,562,785
Income tax benefit (expense)	11		2,395,888	(21,129,978)	(2,552,947)
Net profit (loss)		(233,163,914)	16,301,638	322,872,724	39,009,838

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Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Currency translation adjustments		565,913	11,583	(18,072)	(2,183)
Comprehensive income (loss)		(232,598,001)	16,313,221	322,854,652	39,007,655
Net earnings (loss) per share, basic	18	(0.08)	0.01	0.10	0.01
Net earnings (loss) per ADS, basic		(7.74)	0.53	10.34	1.25
Net earnings (loss) per share, diluted	18	(0.08)	0.01	0.10	