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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS INC  
Form 10-Q  
May 15, 2001

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2001

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 001-15713

ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

752506390  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4TH FLOOR, ZHONGDIAN INFORMATION TOWER  
6 ZHONGGUANCUN SOUTH STREET, HAIDIAN DISTRICT  
BEIJING 100086, CHINA  
(Address of principal executive office, including zip code)

+8610 6250 1658  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year,  
if Changed Since Last Report)

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

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock as of  
May 10, 2001 was 41,357,277

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.

FORM 10-Q  
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2001  
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SIGNATURE

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(IN US DOLLARS)

Three Months Ended March 31,  
-----  
2000                      2001

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	-----	-----
	(unaudited)	
Revenues:		
Network solutions	\$21,099,279	\$30,306,747
Software license	1,793,026	5,471,770
	-----	-----
Total revenues	22,892,305	35,778,517
	-----	-----
Cost of revenues:		
Network solutions	20,214,725	24,499,745
Software license	1,798	222
	-----	-----
Total cost of revenues	20,216,523	24,499,967
	-----	-----
Gross profit	2,675,782	11,278,550
	-----	-----
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing (excluding stock-based compensation: 2000: \$219,611; 2001: \$211,164)	3,450,672	5,626,809
General and administrative (excluding stock-based compensation: 2000: \$353,745; 2001: \$157,936)	2,371,444	3,606,297
Research and development (excluding stock-based compensation: 2000: \$125,735; 2001: \$68,035)	1,095,754	1,631,891
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	699,091	437,135
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	7,616,961	11,302,132
	-----	-----
Loss from operations	(4,941,179)	(23,582)
	-----	-----
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	533,741	2,385,797
Interest expense	(268,929)	(326,527)
Other income (expenses), net	81,582	(6,894)
	-----	-----
Total other income, net	346,394	2,052,376
	-----	-----
(Loss) income before income taxes and minority interests	(4,594,785)	2,028,794
Income tax expense	43,710	471,165
	-----	-----
(Loss) income before minority interests	(4,638,495)	1,557,629
Minority interests in profit of consolidated subsidiaries	--	(178,247)
	-----	-----
Net (loss) income	\$ (4,638,495)	\$ 1,379,382
	=====	=====
Net (loss) income per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.03
	=====	=====
Diluted	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.03
	=====	=====
Shares used in computation:		
Basic	28,821,413	40,967,627
	=====	=====
Diluted	28,821,413	45,148,897
	=====	=====

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See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(In US dollars)

	December 31, 2000	March 31, 2001
		(unaudited)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,833,956	\$ 27,964,354
Restricted cash	26,733,179	28,478,628
Short-term investments	110,400,000	129,900,507
Accounts receivable, trade (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$545,013 and \$445,851 at December 31, 2000 and March 31, 2001, respectively)	55,597,496	45,430,160
Inventories -- hardware and parts	8,876,010	260,553
Other receivables	3,078,851	4,194,911
Deferred income taxes	78,203	83,398
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	592,201	1,106,528
	-----	-----
Total current assets	254,189,896	237,419,039
Property and equipment -- net	6,339,751	6,657,291
Goodwill, at cost less accumulated amortization	3,245,310	2,980,979
Deferred income taxes	228,107	258,390
	-----	-----
Total Assets	\$264,003,064	\$247,315,699
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>		
Short-term bank loans	\$ 20,644,834	\$ 23,435,896
Accounts payable	42,037,151	31,738,876
Deferred revenue	12,501,524	4,138,510
Other payables	1,590,850	944,929
Accrued employee benefits	10,019,624	7,894,162
Accrued expenses	6,194,844	5,128,127
Income taxes payable	307,373	776,516
Other taxes payable	1,909,450	1,902,848
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	95,205,650	75,959,864
	-----	-----
Minority interest	188,044	366,291
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
<b>Stockholders' Equity:</b>		
Common stock, 100,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.01 par value, shares issued and outstanding: 2000: 40,822,940; 2001: 41,059,077	408,229	410,591
Additional paid-in capital	175,370,544	175,934,281
Deferred stock compensation	(1,655,821)	(1,218,686)
Accumulated deficit	(5,530,601)	(4,151,219)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	17,019	14,577

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Total stockholders' equity	168,609,370	170,989,544
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$264,003,064	\$247,315,699

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(IN US DOLLARS)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2000	2001
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (4,638,495)	\$ 1,379,382
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	243,923	556,001
Amortization of goodwill	264,331	264,331
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	699,091	437,135
Deferred income taxes	43,710	(35,478)
Minority interest in profit of consolidated subsidiaries	--	178,247
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	5,162	5,542
Bad debt expense	(76,470)	(99,162)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	(2,000,000)	(1,745,449)
Accounts receivable	(9,961,317)	10,256,788
Inventories	(2,979,329)	8,615,457
Other receivables	2,951	(1,116,060)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,115,653)	(514,327)
Accounts payable	4,689,254	(10,298,275)
Deferred revenue	2,027,987	(8,363,014)
Other payables	147,015	(645,921)
Accrued employee benefits	1,355,428	(2,125,462)
Accrued expenses	(155,687)	(1,066,717)
Other taxes payable	(806,082)	(6,602)
Income taxes payable	(15,951)	469,143
Net cash used in operating activities	(12,270,132)	(3,854,441)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Increase in short-term investments	--	(19,500,507)
Purchases of property and equipment	(298,164)	(874,836)
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	--	363
Net cash used in investing activities	(298,164)	(20,374,980)

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS-- (CONTINUED)  
(IN US DOLLARS)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2000	2001
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds on issuance of Common stock in initial public offering	\$127,851,874	\$ --
Increase in short-term bank loans	12,495,011	15,704,965
Repayment of short-term bank loans	(8,678,033)	(12,913,903)
Proceeds on exercise of stock options	746,313	566,099
Warrants exercised	200	--
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	132,415,365	3,357,161
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents:	119,847,069	(20,872,260)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	25,403,884	48,833,956
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4,487)	2,658
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$145,246,466	\$ 27,964,354
	=====	=====
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period:		
Interest	\$ 203,569	\$ 323,732
Income taxes	--	\$ 37,500
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 and 2001  
(In US dollars except shares)

1. GENERAL AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Texas, in the United States, on June 17, 1993 and was subsequently reincorporated in the State of Delaware in June 1998. The Company currently operates through the following subsidiaries: AsiaInfo Technologies (China), Inc. ("AI Technology") (100% owned), Zhejiang AsiaInfo Telecommunication Technology Co., Ltd. ("AI

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Zhejiang") (100% owned) and Guangdong Wangying Information Technology Co., Ltd. ("Wangying") (40% owned, but controlled by the Company), all incorporated in the People's Republic of China ("China" or the "PRC") and MarSec Holdings, Inc. ("MarSec") (75% owned), incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

On March 2, 2000, the Company completed an initial public offering of 5,750,000 shares of its common stock, raising net proceeds of \$126.6 million. The Company's common stock is traded on The Nasdaq National Market in the United States.

The Company acts as a holding company and sources computer related equipment in the U.S. for sale to customers in the PRC.

AI Technology was established as a wholly foreign owned enterprise with an initial operating term of 15 years commencing May 2, 1995 (date of establishment). Its principal activities are conducted in the PRC and comprise the provision of Internet-related information technology professional services and software products.

AI Zhejiang has an initial operating term of 20 years commencing April 5, 1995 (date of establishment). Its activities are performed in the PRC and comprise the development and sale of communication hardware and software, as well as providing related technology services. In connection with its acquisition in April 1999, the Company recorded goodwill of approximately \$4.7 million, which is being amortized over 5 years. AI Zhejiang's results of operations are included in the Company's financial statements from the date of acquisition. In March 2001, the Company commenced the process of merging AI Zhejiang into AI Technology.

Wangying was established on September 6, 2000 with an initial operating term of 4 years for a particular customer project in the PRC.

MarSec, through its wholly owned subsidiary, provides internet security consulting and services in the PRC.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Investments in 50% or less owned affiliates over which the Company exercises significant influence, but not control, are accounted for using the equity method. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

In the Company's opinion, all adjustment necessary for a fair presentation of the unaudited results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 2001 are included. All such adjustments are accruals of a normal and recurring nature. The results of operations for the periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year. The financial statements are unaudited.

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 and 2001  
(In US dollars)

Revenue from network solutions contracts, which includes the procurement of hardware on behalf of customers, systems design, planning, consulting, system integration and software implementation services is recognized based on the percentage of completion method. Labor hours are used to determine the stage of completion except for revenues associated with the procurement of hardware. Such hardware-related revenues are recognized upon delivery.

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Software license revenues represent license fees which allow customers to use the Company's software products in perpetuity up to a maximum number of users. Revenue from software license fees is recognized in conjunction with the revenues of the related solutions project over the installation and customization period based on the percentage of completion of the project as measured by labor hours. Revenues from software license fees include the benefit of the rebate of value added taxes on sales of software received from the tax authorities as part of the PRC government's policy of encouragement of software development in the PRC. The rebate was approximately \$672,000 and \$137,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at December 31, 2000 and March 31, 2001 and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 2001. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Revenue in excess of billings on service contracts is recorded as unbilled receivables and included in trade accounts receivable, and amounted to \$33,241,532 at December 31, 2000 and \$29,504,843 at March 31, 2001. Billings in excess of revenues recognized on service contracts are recorded as deferred income until revenue recognition criteria are met. At December 31, 2000 and March 31, 2001, the balance of trade account receivables of \$22,355,964 and \$15,925,317, respectively, represented amounts billed but not yet collected. All billed and unbilled amounts are expected to be collected within 1 year.

The financial records of the Company's PRC subsidiaries are maintained in Renminbi. The Renminbi is not fully convertible into United States dollars or other foreign currencies. The rate of exchange quoted by the People's Bank of China on March 31, 2001 was US\$1.00 = RMB8.2779. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts could have been, or could be, converted into United States dollars at that rate or at any other rate.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", which was amended by SFAS137 and SFAS138. This statement requires companies to record all derivatives on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities measured at fair value. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair market values of those derivative instruments are accounted for depending on the use of the instrument and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. SFAS No. 133 was adopted by the Company on January 1, 2001. Adoption of SFAS No. 133 did not have a significant effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 and 2001  
(In US dollars)

Information concerning the organization and business of the Company, accounting policies followed by the Company and other information is contained in the notes to the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2000 prepared as part of the Company's Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2001. This report should be read in conjunction with such financial statements.

### 2. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments are classified as available for sale and consist principally of certificates of deposit issued by major financial institutions



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which have maturities of between 6 and 12 months and money market funds. As there are no significant market price movements, such investments are held at cost and accrued interest. There were no realized or unrealized gains or losses. At December 31, 2000 and March 31, 2001, included in short-term investments are holdings of money market funds of \$90,800,000 and \$42,500,000, respectively.

### 3. COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

The components of comprehensive (loss) income for the periods presented are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2000	2001
	(unaudited)	
Net (loss) income	\$(4,638,495)	\$1,379,382
Change in cumulative translation adjustment	27,480	(2,442)
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$(4,611,015)	\$1,376,940

### 4. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

As of March 31, 2001, the Company had total short-term credit facilities totaling \$23.3 million expiring in May, 2001 for working capital purposes of which unused short-term credit facilities were \$10 million at that date. At March 31, 2001, borrowings under these facilities totaled \$13.3 million. Additional borrowings of approximately \$10.1 million were secured by bank deposits of \$11.1 million. All the borrowings were in RMB, the currency of the PRC. The loans carry interest of 5.58% per annum and are repayable within one year. Bank deposits pledged as security for the bank loans and short-term credit facilities totaled \$26.7 million and \$28.5 million as of December 31, 2000 and March 31, 2001, respectively, and are presented as restricted cash in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 and 2001  
(In US dollars)

### 5. INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to US federal and state income taxes. The Company's subsidiaries incorporated in the PRC are subject to PRC income taxes.

The provision for income tax consists of the following:

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2000	2001
	(unaudited)	
Current	\$ --	506,643
Deferred	43,710	(35,478)
	\$43,710	471,165
	=====	=====

A reconciliation between the provision for income taxes computed by applying the US federal tax rate to (loss) income before income taxes and the actual provision for income taxes is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2000	2001
	(unaudited)	
US federal rate	(35)%	35%
State tax rate (net of federal benefit)	(5)	5
Tax exempt foreign income	35	(22)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose -- deferred stock compensation expense	6	5
	1%	23%
	=====	=====

6. CAPITAL STOCK

Option activity in the Company's stock option plans is summarized as follows:

	Number of shares	Outstanding opt weighted aver exercise price pe
	(unaudited)	
Outstanding, January 1, 2001:	8,781,865	\$9.43
Granted	2,022,560	9.34
Cancelled	(644,320)	15.51
Exercised	(236,137)	2.40
Outstanding, March 31, 2001	9,923,968	\$9.18
	=====	=====

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)  
 Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 and 2001  
 (In US dollars except shares)

7. NET (LOSS) INCOME PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted net (loss) income per share computations:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2000	2001
	(unaudited)	
Net (loss) income (numerator):		
Net (loss) income		
Basic and diluted	\$ (4,638,495)	\$ 1,379,382
	=====	=====
Shares (denominator):		
Weighted average		
Common Stock Outstanding	28,821,413	40,967,627
	-----	-----
Basic	28,821,413	40,967,627
	-----	-----
Options (Treasury Method)	--	4,181,270
	-----	-----
Diluted	28,821,413	45,148,897
	=====	=====
Net (loss) income per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.03

During the first quarter of 2000, the Company had securities outstanding which could potentially diluted basic EPS in the future, but were excluded in the computation of diluted EPS in the period, as their effect would have been antidilutive due to the net loss reported in the period. Such outstanding securities consist of the following:

	Three Months Ended
	March 31, 2000
	(unaudited)
Outstanding Options	10,018,015
Warrants	20,000
	-----
	10,038,015
	=====

8. COMMITMENTS

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As of March 31, 2001, the Company was committed under certain operating leases, requiring annual minimum rentals as follows (unaudited):

2001	\$1,444,927
2002	1,792,760
2003	276,522
	-----
	\$3,514,209
	=====

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ASIAINFO HOLDINGS, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 and 2001  
(In US dollars)

### 9. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC OPERATING INFORMATION

Information on the Company's operating segments is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2000	2001
	----- (unaudited)	
Revenues net of hardware cost:		
Network solutions net of hardware cost	\$ 3,678,184	\$ 8,734,276
Software license	1,793,026	5,471,770
	-----	-----
Consolidated revenues net of hardware cost	5,471,210	14,206,046
Consolidated cost of sales net of hardware cost	2,795,428	2,927,496
	-----	-----
Consolidated gross profit	\$ 2,675,782	\$11,278,550
	=====	=====
Gross profit:		
Network Solutions	\$ 884,554	\$ 5,807,002
Software license	1,791,228	5,471,548
	-----	-----
Consolidated gross profit	\$ 2,675,782	\$11,278,550
	=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization:		
Network Solutions	\$ 341,689	\$ 504,363
Software license	166,565	315,969
	-----	-----
	\$ 508,254	\$ 820,332
	=====	=====
Loss from operations:		
Network Solutions	\$ (3,615,875)	\$ (138,534)
Software license	(1,325,304)	114,952
	-----	-----

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Consolidated loss from operations	\$ (4,941,179) =====	\$ (23,582) =====
-----------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------

For the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 2001, all of the Company's revenues have been derived from sales to customers in the People's Republic of China. Revenues are attributed to the country based on the installation of hardware and performance of system integration work. Also, as of December 31, 2000 and March 31, 2001, 99% of the Company's long-lived assets are located in the People's Republic of China.

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### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Except for historical information, the statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are 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. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Reform Act") contains certain safe harbors regarding forward-looking statements. Certain of the forward-looking statements include management's expectations, intentions and beliefs with respect to our growth, our operating results, the nature of the industry in which we are engaged, our business strategies and plans for future operations, our needs for capital expenditures, capital resources and liquidity; and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. These cautionary statements are being made pursuant to the provisions of the Reform Act with the intention of obtaining the benefits of the safe harbor provisions of the Reform Act. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the factors discussed below under the heading "Factors Affecting our Operating Results and our Common Stock."

#### OVERVIEW

We are a leading China-based company providing world class software products and network solutions. Our software products and network solutions enable our customers to build, maintain, operate and continuously improve their Internet and communications infrastructure.

We commenced our operations in Texas in 1993 and moved our operations from Texas to China in 1995. We began generating significant network solutions revenues in 1996 and significant software license revenues in 1998. While we source hardware for our customers through our U.S. parent company, AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc., we conduct the bulk of our business through our wholly-owned operating subsidiary, AsiaInfo Technologies (China) Inc., which is a Chinese company.

Sales to China Telecom and its provincial subsidiaries accounted for approximately 98%, 84% and 34% of our gross revenues in 1998, 1999 and 2000, respectively. Our customer base is continuing to diversify and, at March 31, 2001, approximately 45% of our backlog net of hardware costs was attributable to China Telecom, while 33% was attributable to China Unicom, 6% was attributable to China Netcom and 11% was attributable to China Mobile.

We expect our business to continue to evolve as the Internet and telecommunications markets in China change and expand. Recently, sales of software products have been an increasingly significant contributor to our business, accounting for 39% of revenues net of hardware costs in the three-month period ended March 31, 2001. We expect this trend to continue and

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intend to establish arrangements with foreign companies to distribute our software products outside of China.

We believe that there are opportunities for us to expand into new business areas. As of March 31, 2001, we had invested a total of \$2 million in our majority-owned network security business, MarSec, which focuses on high-end security services for our customers. MarSec generated sales orders of approximately \$175,000 in the fourth quarter of 2000, and we anticipate that it will generate sales orders of approximately \$3 million in 2001. In view of the recent and potential future changes to our business, our historical financial data may not be a meaningful basis upon which to evaluate us and our prospects.

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### REVENUES

Our total revenues have grown from \$44.2 million in 1998 to \$60.3 million in 1999 and \$176.1 in 2000. We generate our revenues from our two principal business lines: network solutions and software products. Although we account for our network solutions revenues on a gross basis, inclusive of hardware acquisition costs that are passed through to our customers, we manage our business internally based on revenues net of hardware costs, which is consistent with our strategy to focus increasingly on providing our customers with high value IT professional services while gradually outsourcing lower-end services such as hardware acquisition and installation. This strategy may result in lower growth rates for total revenues as against prior periods, but will not adversely impact revenues net of hardware costs. The following table shows our revenue breakdown by business line on this basis:

BUSINESS LINE	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	2000	1999	1998
Network solutions net of hardware costs	61%	67%	63%	74%	88%
Software license	39%	33%	37%	26%	12%
Total revenues net of hardware costs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

As demonstrated by the foregoing table, software products have accounted for an increasing portion of our total revenues net of hardware costs over the past several years, increasing from 11% in 1996 to 39% in the first quarter of 2001. We expect that software products will account for a growing portion of our future net revenues.

**BACKLOG.** Most of our revenues are derived from customers' orders under separate binding contracts for hardware, network solutions and software products. These contracts constitute our backlog at any given time. Revenues for hardware, network solutions and software products are recognized during the course of the relevant project, as described in more detail below. At March 31, 2001, our backlog net of hardware costs was \$44 million, approximately 66% of which related to network solutions and 34% of which related to software orders.

**NETWORK SOLUTIONS REVENUES.** Network solutions revenues consist of hardware sales for equipment procured by us on behalf of our customers from hardware vendors,

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as well as services for planning, design, systems integration, training and customization of our proprietary and third party software. We procure for and sell hardware to our customers as part of our total solutions strategy. We minimize our exposure to hardware risks by sourcing equipment from hardware vendors against back-to-back orders and letters of credit from our customers. We believe that, as the Internet-related market in China develops, our customers will increasingly purchase hardware directly from hardware vendors and pay us separately for the full value of our professional services.

We generally charge a fixed price for our network solutions projects and recognize revenue based on the percentage of completion of the project. Labor hours are used to determine the stage of completion, except for revenues associated with the procurement of hardware on behalf of the customer. Such hardware-related revenues are recognized upon delivery. Since a large part of the cost of a network solutions project often relates to hardware, the timing of hardware delivery can cause our quarterly gross revenues to fluctuate significantly. However, this does not significantly affect our gross profit, as hardware revenues generally approximate the related costs. Our quarterly results are also subject to fluctuations because a significant part of our network solutions revenues are derived from a limited number of large contracts.

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There are three key milestones in the life of a network solutions project. The first milestone occurs when the hardware is delivered, which is usually between three and four months after signing the contract. The second milestone in a network solutions project is at primary acceptance, which usually occurs around five months after hardware delivery. The third milestone is project acceptance, which occurs when the customer agrees that we have satisfactorily completed all our work for the project.

**SOFTWARE LICENSE REVENUES.** Software license revenues consist of fees received from customers for licenses to use our software products in perpetuity, up to a specified maximum number of users. The customer must purchase additional user licenses from us when the number of users exceeds the specified maximum. Beginning with the year 2000, our software license revenues also include the benefit of value added tax rebates on software license sales, which are part of the Chinese government's policy of encouraging China's software industry. Substantially all our software license revenues are derived from our customer management and billing, and messaging software products. We recognize substantially all software license revenues in conjunction with the revenues of the related solutions project over the installation and customization period based on the percentage of completion of the project as measured by labor hours.

The foregoing revenue recognition policies result in our recognizing certain revenues even though we are not due to receive the corresponding cash payment under the contract. In the case of hardware sales, the customer typically holds back around 10% of the hardware contract amount at the time of delivery. In the case of services, while there may be some down payment, most of the revenues becomes billable at the time of primary acceptance. The unpaid amounts for hardware and services become payable at the time of final project acceptance, when payment of all unpaid contract amounts is due. When we recognize revenues for which payments are not yet due, we book unbilled accounts receivable until the corresponding amounts become payable.

### COST OF REVENUES

**NETWORK SOLUTIONS COSTS.** Network solutions costs consist primarily of third party hardware costs, compensation and travel expenses for the professionals involved in designing and implementing projects, and hardware warranty costs. We recognize hardware costs in full upon delivery of the hardware to our customers.

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In order to minimize our working capital requirements, we generally obtain from our hardware vendors payment terms that are timed to permit us to receive payment from our customers for the hardware before our payments to hardware vendors are due. However, in certain recent large projects, we obtained less favorable payment terms from our customers, thereby increasing our working capital requirements. We recognize compensation and travel costs for project professionals as incurred. We accrue hardware warranty costs when hardware revenue is recognized upon final acceptance. We obtain manufacturers' warranties for hardware we sell, which cover a portion of the warranties that we give to our customers. We currently accrue 0.8% of hardware sales to cover potential warranty expenses. This estimate of warranty cost is based on our current experience with contracts for which the warranty period has expired. See "Factors Affecting our Operating Results and our Common Stock -- We extend warranties to our network solutions customers that expose us to potential liabilities."

SOFTWARE LICENSE COSTS. Software license costs consist primarily of packaging and written manual expenses. Software license costs are negligible, since most of the costs associated with creating and enhancing software are classified as research and development expenses as incurred.

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### OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses are comprised of sales and marketing expenses, research and development expenses, general and administrative expenses, and amortization expenses for goodwill and deferred stock compensation.

Operating expenses consist for the most part of compensation expenses, which have risen as we have expanded and hired new personnel. In 1998, we undertook a comprehensive review of human resource policies, including salaries paid by leading multinational IT companies operating in China. This review resulted in a special increase in salaries for most of our employees to bring their compensation to market levels. Although we review salaries on an annual basis in order to ensure that we remain competitive with the market, we do not foresee the need to make material increases in the near term. However, we may be required to do so from time to time in the future.

Research and development expenses relate almost entirely to the development of new software and the enhancement and upgrading of existing software. We expense these costs as they are incurred. As we expand our software business, we expect these expenses to continue to increase.

We provide most of our officers and employees, and some of our directors, with stock options. In the past, we granted a number of options with exercise prices below the fair market value of the related shares at the time of grant, most of which were issued prior to 1997. We do not, however, intend to issue options below fair market value in the future. Therefore, our deferred compensation expenses have been significantly higher historically than we expect them to be in future years. The difference between the exercise price and the fair market value of the related shares is amortized over the vesting period of the options and reflected on our income statement as amortization of deferred stock compensation. See note 13 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2000, included in our annual report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2001.

We make bad debt provisions for accounts receivable balances based on management's assessment of the recoverability of revenues on a project-by-project basis. Because of the generally high credit-worthiness of the leading Chinese telecommunications service providers, who are our major customers, we do not believe that we are exposed to significant bad debt risk.



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Generally, a majority of our accounts receivable are paid within 90 days of billing.

### TAXES

Except for hardware procurement and resale, we conduct substantially all of our business through our Chinese operating subsidiaries. Our Chinese subsidiaries are generally subject to a 30% state corporate income tax and a 3% local income tax. AsiaInfo Technologies, our principal operating subsidiary, is classified as a "high technology" company and, as such, is entitled to preferential treatment under Chinese tax law. AsiaInfo Technologies operated free of Chinese state corporate income tax for three years, beginning with its first year of operation, and was entitled to a 50% tax reduction for the subsequent three years. The tax holiday for AsiaInfo Technologies expired on December 31, 1997 and the 50% tax reduction expired on December 31, 2000. However, AsiaInfo Technologies recently received a continuation of its preferential tax treatment from the local government for an additional three years, which will reduce its effective income tax rate to not less than 10%. In 2001, we anticipate that the effective corporate income tax rate applicable to AsiaInfo Technologies will be 10%. Changes in Chinese tax laws may adversely affect our future operations.

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We are also subject to U.S. income taxes on our procurement activities in the U.S.

Sales of hardware in China are subject to a 17% value added tax. Most of our hardware sales are made through our U.S. parent company and thus are not subject to the value added tax. We effectively pass these taxes through to our customers and do not include them in revenues reported in our financial statements. In respect of revenue on software license, if the net amount of value added tax payable exceeds 3% of software sales, the excess portion of value added tax can be refunded immediately. The Company therefore enjoys an effective net value added tax burden of 3% on software license revenues. This policy is effective until 2010.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Substantially all of our revenues and expenses relating to hardware sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, and substantially all of our revenues and expenses relating to the service component of our network solutions business and software business are denominated in Renminbi. Although, in general, our exposure to foreign exchange risks should be limited, the value of our shares will be affected by the foreign exchange rate between the U.S. dollars and Renminbi because the value of our business is effectively denominated in Renminbi, while our shares are traded in U.S. dollars. Furthermore, a decline in the value of Renminbi could reduce the U.S. dollar equivalent of the value of the earnings from, and our investment in, our subsidiaries in China.

### CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

REVENUES. Our gross revenues increased 56% to \$35.8 million in the first quarter of 2001, as compared to \$22.9 million in the first quarter of 2000. Although gross revenue for the quarter increased as compared to the quarterly period ended March 31, 2000, it decreased sequentially due to high hardware pass-through costs in the fourth quarter of 2000. Revenues net of hardware costs increased approximately 160%, from \$5.5 million in the comparable quarter of 2000 to \$14.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2001. Software license revenues were \$5.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2001,

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representing 39% of revenues net of hardware costs and a 205% increase over software license revenues of \$1.8 million in the comparable period of 2000. Our revenue growth in the three months ended March 31, 2001 is particularly significant in view of the first quarter being a seasonally slow period due to the long Chinese New Year holiday. Our strong growth in software revenue resulted from continued user capacity expansion in China's telecom services market and our strategy of leveraging our established network solutions customer base to grow our software business. In addition, approximately \$500,000 of the increase in software license revenues was attributable to the value added tax rebates discussed above under the heading "Taxes."

**COST OF REVENUES.** Our cost of revenues increased 21% to \$24.5 million in the first quarter of 2001, from \$20.2 million in the first quarter of 2000, primarily due to our having several large network solutions projects in progress during the first quarter of 2001.

**GROSS PROFIT.** Our gross profit increased 322% in the first quarter of 2001 to \$11.3 million, as compared to \$2.7 million for the first quarter of 2000. Gross profit as a percentage of gross revenues, or gross margin, increased to 32% in the first quarter of 2001, as compared to 12% in the first quarter of 2000. The increases in gross profit and gross margin are attributable to the continued growth in our higher-margin software revenues and the increased contribution of high-end services (as opposed to hardware acquisition and installation) in our network solutions projects.

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**OPERATING EXPENSES.** Total operating expenses increased 48% to \$11.3 million in the first quarter of 2001, from \$7.6 million in the first quarter of 2000. However, total operating expenses decreased 6% sequentially, as we controlled our general and administrative spending and realized lower costs across the board due to the long Chinese New Year holiday.

Sales and marketing expenses increased 63% to \$5.6 million in the first quarter of 2001, from \$3.5 million in the first quarter of 2000, primarily as a result of our aggressive marketing of our software products and expansion of our network solutions sales department.

Research and development expenses increased 49% to \$1.6 million in the first quarter of 2001 from \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2000. While we expect our research and development expenses for the full year 2001 to increase by 50-60% in dollar terms, we expect these expenses to remain constant as a percentage of net revenues, at approximately 13%.

General and administrative expenses increased 52% to \$3.6 million in the first quarter of 2001, from \$2.4 million in the first quarter of 2000. For the full year 2001, we expect general and administrative expenses to remain relatively constant in dollar terms as compared to the full year 2000.

Amortization of deferred stock compensation decreased 37%, from approximately \$699,000 in the first quarter of 2000 to approximately \$437,000 in the first quarter of 2001, because deferred stock compensation arising from awards in 1996 had been completely amortized and no new deferred stock compensation has arisen since October of 1999.

**INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS.** Our operating loss for the quarter decreased substantially, from \$4.9 million in the comparable period of 2000 to approximately \$24,000 in the first quarter of 2001, nearly breakeven.

**OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES.** Other income and expenses, consisting primarily of net interest income and expense, increased from income of approximately \$346,000 in the first quarter of 2000 to income of \$2.1 million in the first quarter of

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2001, primarily due to interest income on the proceeds of our initial public offering in March of 2000. We anticipate that interest income will decrease sequentially in the second quarter of 2001 due to lower interest rates.

MINORITY INTEREST. In the first quarter of 2001, minority interest of approximately (\$178,000) represented the portion of our income before minority interests attributable to the other shareholders of our subsidiaries MarSec and Guangdong Wangying.

NET (LOSS) INCOME. Net income was \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2001, or \$0.03 basic earnings per share, as compared to a loss of \$4.6 million in the comparable period of 2000. The increase in net income is attributable to interest income earned on the proceeds of our initial public offering and our continued progress towards operating profitability, which we expect to achieve in the second quarter of 2001.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

In March 2000, we completed an initial public offering of our common stock, from which we derived net proceeds of approximately \$126.6 million. Total contributed shareholder equity at March 31, 2001 was \$176.3 million.

Our capital requirements are primarily working capital requirements related to hardware sales and costs associated with the expansion of our business, such as research and development and sales and marketing

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expenses. We recognize hardware costs in full upon delivery of the hardware to our customers. In order to minimize our working capital requirements, we generally obtain from our hardware vendors payment terms that are timed to permit us to receive payment from our customers for the hardware before our payments to hardware vendors are due. However, in certain recent large projects, we obtained less favorable payment terms from our customers, thereby increasing our working capital requirements. We have historically financed our working capital and other financing requirements through careful management of our network solutions billing cycle, private placements of equity securities, our initial public offering in March of 2000 and, to a limited extent, bank loans.

Our accounts receivable balance at March 31, 2001 was \$45 million, consisting of \$16 million in billed receivables and \$29 million in unbilled receivables. Our unbilled receivables are based on revenue we have booked through the percentage completion method, but for which we have not yet billed the customer. Our billed receivables are based on revenue we have booked and billed. The process of billing receivables in China is somewhat different than in the United States, as customers typically do not make full payment until complete satisfaction of the project. Despite these longer receivable cycles, since our inception we have only made bad debt provisions for approximately 1% of our accounts receivable. At the end of the first quarter, our accounts receivable were 115 days sales outstanding, significantly down from 127 days at the end of the same period last year. Our inventory position at the end of the quarter was approximately \$261,000. We were able to keep our accounts receivable and inventory positions low as a result of lower hardware pass-through costs and an increase in the high-end services proportion of our network solutions projects.

As of March 31, 2001, we had total short-term credit facilities totaling \$23.3 million expiring in May 2001, for working capital purposes, of which unused short-term credit facilities were \$10 million at that date. At March 31, 2001, borrowings under these facilities totaled \$13.3 million. Additional borrowings of approximately \$10.1 million were secured by bank deposits of \$11.1 million. All the borrowings were in Renminbi, the currency of China. The loans carry

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interest of 5.58% per annum and are repayable within one year. Bank deposits pledged as security for these bank loans and short-term credit facilities totaled \$28.5 million and \$26.7 million as of March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively, and are presented as restricted cash in our consolidated balance sheets.

We ended the quarter with a strong cash position of \$186 million, of which \$130 million was in short term investments, \$28 million was in restricted cash for the purpose of securing local currency loans, and the remainder of which was in cash and cash equivalents.

We anticipate that the net proceeds of our initial public offering in March 2000, together with available funds and cash flows generated from operations, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated needs for working capital, capital expenditures and business expansion through 2001. We may need to raise additional funds in the future, however, in order to fund acquisitions, develop new or enhanced services or products, respond to competitive pressures to compete successfully for larger projects involving higher levels of hardware purchases, or if our business otherwise grows more rapidly than we currently predict. We plan to raise additional funds, if necessary, through new issuances of shares of our equity securities in one or more public offerings or private placements, or through credit facilities extended by lending institutions.

In the event that we decide to pay dividends to our shareholders, our ability to pay dividends will depend in part on our ability to receive dividends from our operating subsidiaries in China. Foreign exchange

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and other regulations in China may restrict our ability to distribute retained earnings from our operating subsidiaries in China or convert those payments from Renminbi into foreign currencies.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Boards issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". This statement requires companies to record all derivatives on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities measured at fair value. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair market values of those derivative instruments would be accounted for depending on the use of the instrument and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. We adopted SFAS No. 133 on January 1, 2001 and it did not have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

### FACTORS AFFECTING OUR OPERATING RESULTS AND OUR COMMON STOCK

In addition to the other information in this report, the following factors should be considered in evaluating our business and our future prospects:

THE GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS IS DEPENDENT ON GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY POLICY, PARTICULARLY THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO SUSTAIN THE GROWTH OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY AND THE INTERNET IN CHINA.

Virtually all of our large customers are directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the government of China. Accordingly, their business strategies, capital expenditure budgets and spending plans are largely decided in accordance with government policies, which, in turn, are determined on a centralized basis at the highest level by the State Planning Commission of the PRC. As a result, the growth of our business is heavily dependent on government policies for

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telecommunications and Internet infrastructure. Despite the high priority currently accorded by the government to the development of telecommunications industry and Internet infrastructure, and a high level of funding allocated by the government to these sectors, insufficient government allocation of funds to sustain the growth of the telecommunications and Internet industries in the future could reduce the demand for our products and services and have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow our business.

Furthermore, if demand for Internet and telecommunications service from Chinese enterprises and households is not as strong as projected, our customers' investment in Internet and telecommunications infrastructure is likely to decrease. Although China's Internet population has increased dramatically in recent years and is expected to grow at a 77.3% compound annual growth rate from 1999 to 2002, the average annual household income level in China is low relative to other industrialized nations. This may dampen the overall commercial impact of the Internet's growth in China relative to other countries.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE INTERNET IN CHINA REMAIN UNSETTLED AND COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE INTERNET'S GROWTH AND THEREBY HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS.

Growth of the Internet in China could be materially adversely affected by governmental regulation of the industry. Due to the increasing popularity and use of the Internet and other online services, new regulations have been and may continue to be adopted with respect to the Internet or other online services. The Ministry of Information Industry has recently promulgated the Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services and related implementing regulations. Among other things, the "Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services":

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-- require Internet content providers to obtain approval from the Ministry of Information Industry before they can list securities overseas or obtain foreign investment;

-- require Internet content providers to obtain licenses from various ministries, depending on the nature of the content they provide; and

-- require Internet content providers to police their content in order to prevent restricted material from appearing on their websites.

Because we are engaged in Internet infrastructure development and Internet-related software development and licensing, we do not expect these new regulations to have a direct impact on us. However, we cannot guarantee that the adoption of these regulations or other regulations will not slow the growth of the Internet or other online services in China. In particular, the prohibitions against a broad but vague range of information on the Internet (such as information that is damaging to national security, national interest, and social order), the relevant monitoring, record-keeping, reporting and other administrative burdens imposed on Internet access and content providers, and the severe penalties for violations of these regulations could have a chilling effect on Internet content providers and Internet users and could lead to increased compliance costs for Internet content providers. Any slow-down in the growth of the Internet in China could in turn lead to reduced Internet traffic, and a decrease in the demand for our network solutions and Internet-related software products.

OUR CUSTOMER BASE IS CONCENTRATED AND THE LOSS OF ONE OR MORE OF OUR CUSTOMERS COULD CAUSE OUR BUSINESS TO SUFFER SIGNIFICANTLY.

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We have derived and believe that we will continue to derive a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of large customers, such as China Telecom, China Unicom, China Mobile and China Netcom. China Telecom accounted for almost all of our revenues in 1997 and 1998. In 1999, China Telecom, together with China Unicom, accounted for almost all of our revenues. At March 31, 2001, China Telecom and China Unicom accounted for approximately 78% of our backlog net of hardware costs. In the future, we expect to derive an increasing portion of our revenues from China Unicom, China Mobile and China Netcom. The loss, cancellation or deferral of any large contract by any of our large customers would have a material adverse effect on our revenues, and consequently our profits.

THE LONG AND VARIABLE SALES CYCLES FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES CAN CAUSE OUR REVENUES AND OPERATING RESULTS TO VARY SIGNIFICANTLY FROM PERIOD TO PERIOD AND MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Our revenues and operating results will vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control and any of which may cause our stock price to fluctuate. A customer's decision to purchase our services and products involves a significant commitment of its resources and an extended evaluation. As a result, our sales cycle tends to be lengthy. We spend considerable time and expense educating and providing information to prospective customers about features and applications of our services and products. Because our major customers operate large and complex networks, they usually expand their networks in large increments on a sporadic basis. The combination of these factors can cause our revenues and results of operations to vary significantly and unexpectedly. Other factors that may affect us include the following:

-- fluctuation in demand for our products and services as a result of budgetary cycles of our large customers, particularly state-owned enterprises;

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-- the reduction, delay, interruption or termination of one or more infrastructure projects; and

-- our ability to introduce, develop and deliver new software products that meet customer requirements in a timely manner.

A large part of the contract amount of a network solutions project usually relates to hardware procurement. Since we recognize most of the revenues relating to hardware plus a portion of contract services revenues at the time of hardware delivery, the timing of hardware delivery can cause our quarterly revenues to fluctuate significantly.

Due to the foregoing factors, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not a good indication of our future performance and should not be relied upon. It is likely that our operating results in some periods may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. In this event, the price of our common stock will probably decline, perhaps significantly more in percentage terms than the decline in operating results.

OUR WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS MAY INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY.

We typically purchase hardware for our customers as part of our turn-key total solutions services. We generally require our customers to pay 90% of the invoice value of the hardware upon delivery. We typically place orders for hardware against back-to-back orders from customers and seek favorable payment terms from

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hardware vendors. This policy has historically minimized our working capital requirements. However, for certain large and strategically important projects, we have agreed to payment of less than 90% of the invoice value of the hardware upon delivery in order to maintain competitiveness. Wider adoption of less favorable payment terms or delays in hardware deliveries would require us to increase our working capital needs.

Our working capital requirements may also increase significantly in order to fund more rapid expansion and acquisitions, to develop new or enhanced services or products, to respond to competitive pressure to compete successfully for larger projects involving higher levels of hardware purchases or otherwise if our business grows more rapidly than we currently predict. An increase in our working capital needs may require that we raise additional funding sooner than we presently expect.

WE HAVE SUSTAINED LOSSES IN PRIOR YEARS AND MAY INCUR SLOWER EARNINGS GROWTH, EARNINGS DECLINES OR NET LOSSES IN THE FUTURE.

Although we made a net profit in 1996 and 1998, we have sustained losses in 1997, 1999, 2000 and prior years. There are no assurances that we can regain or sustain profitability or avoid net losses in the future. We continue to expect that certain of our operating expenses will increase as our business grows. The level of these expenses will be largely based on anticipated organizational growth and revenue trends and a high percentage will be fixed. As a result, any delays in expanding sales volume and generating revenue could result in substantial operating losses. Any such developments could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

MANAGEMENT'S ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT ADEQUATE CONTROL SYSTEMS WILL BE CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF OUR FUTURE GROWTH.

In recent years, we have been expanding our operations rapidly, both in size and scope. Our growth places a significant strain on our management systems and resources. Our ability to market our products successfully and implement our business plan in a rapidly evolving market requires an effective planning and management process. We will need to continue to improve our financial, managerial and operational

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controls and reporting systems, and to expand, train and manage our work force. We may not be able to implement adequate control systems in an efficient and timely manner.

WE FACE A COMPETITIVE LABOR MARKET IN CHINA FOR SKILLED PERSONNEL AND THEREFORE ARE HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON THE SKILLS AND SERVICES OF OUR EXISTING KEY SKILLED PERSONNEL AND OUR ABILITY TO HIRE ADDITIONAL SKILLED EMPLOYEES.

Competition for highly skilled software design, engineering and sales and marketing personnel is intense in China. Failure to attract, assimilate or retain qualified personnel to fulfill our current or future needs could impair our growth. Competition for skilled personnel comes primarily from a wide range of foreign companies active in China, many of which have substantially greater resources than we have. Limitations on our ability to hire and train a sufficient number of personnel at all levels would limit our ability to undertake projects in the future and could cause us to lose market share.

SINCE OUR BUSINESS HAS BEEN EVOLVING, OUR HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION MAY

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NOT BE AN APPROPRIATE BASIS ON WHICH TO EVALUATE US OR OUR PROSPECTS.

We moved our operations from Texas to China in 1995 and began generating significant network solutions revenue in 1996 and significant software license revenues in 1998. We expect our business to continue to evolve as the Internet and telecommunications markets in China change and expand. In particular, we are currently investing substantial personnel and financial resources in expanding our software business, which we expect to account for a significantly greater portion of our operating expenses and revenues than in the past. As a result, our historical financial data may not provide a meaningful basis upon which investors may evaluate us and our prospects. You should consider the risks and difficulties encountered by companies like ours in a new and rapidly evolving market. Our ability to sell products and our level of success depend, among other things, on the level of demand for Internet-related, professional IT services and software products in China.

WE EXTEND WARRANTIES TO OUR NETWORK SOLUTIONS CUSTOMERS THAT EXPOSE US TO POTENTIAL LIABILITIES.

We customarily provide our customers with one to three year warranties, under which we agree to maintain the installed systems at no additional cost to our customers. The maintenance services cover both hardware and our proprietary and third party software products. Although we seek to arrange back-to-back warranties with hardware and software vendors, we have the primary responsibility to maintain the installed hardware and software. Our contracts do not have disclaimers or limitations on liability for special, consequential and incidental damages, nor do we cap the amounts recoverable for damages. In addition, we do not currently maintain any insurance policy with respect to our exposure to warranty claims. Although to date we have not incurred any liability for special, consequential or incidental damages, failure of our installed projects to operate properly could give rise to substantial claims against us that in turn could materially and adversely affect us.

WE SELL OUR LARGE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION PROJECTS ON A FIXED PRICE, FIXED-TIME BASIS WHICH EXPOSES US TO RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH COST OVERRUNS AND DELAYS.

We sell substantially all of our systems integration projects on a fixed-price, fixed-time basis. Failure to complete a fixed-price, fixed-time project within budget and the required time frame would expose us to cost overruns and penalties that could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In contracts with our customers, we typically agree to pay

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late completion fines up to 5% of the total contract value. In large scale Internet infrastructure projects, there are many factors beyond our control which could cause delays or cost overruns. In this event, we would be exposed to cost overruns and liable for late completion fines. A part of our network solutions business is installing Internet network hardware. If we are unable to obtain access to such equipment in a timely manner or on acceptable commercial terms, our business, particularly our relationships with our customers, may be materially and adversely affected.

WE MAY BECOME LESS COMPETITIVE IF WE ARE UNABLE TO DEVELOP OR ACQUIRE NEW PRODUCTS OR ENHANCEMENTS TO OUR SOFTWARE PRODUCTS THAT ARE MARKETABLE ON A TIMELY AND COST-EFFECTIVE BASIS.

We continually develop new services and proprietary software products.



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Unexpected technical, operational, distribution or other problems could delay or prevent the introduction of one or more of these products or services or any products or services that we may plan to introduce in the future. Moreover, we cannot be sure that any of these products and services will achieve widespread market acceptance or generate incremental revenues.

OUR PROPRIETARY RIGHTS MAY BE INADEQUATELY PROTECTED AND THERE IS A RISK OF POOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Our success and ability to compete depend substantially upon our intellectual property rights, which we protect through a combination of copyright, trade secret law and trademark law. We have filed trademark applications with the United States Trademark Office, the Trademark Bureau of the State Administration of Industry and Commerce in China and the Trade Marks Registry in Hong Kong. We have also been granted copyrights by the State Copyright Bureau in China with respect to Internet-related software products, although we have not applied for copyright protection elsewhere (including the United States). Despite these precautions, the legal regime protecting intellectual property rights in China is weak. Because the Chinese legal system in general, and the intellectual property regime in particular, are relatively weak, it is often difficult to enforce intellectual property rights in China. In addition, there are other countries where effective copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited, and the global nature of the Internet makes it virtually impossible to control the ultimate destination of our products.

We do not own any patents and have not filed any patent applications, as we do not believe that the benefits of patent protection outweigh the costs of filing and updating patents for our software products. We enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and consultants, and control access to, and distribution of, our documentation and other licensed information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our licensed services or technology without authorization, or to develop similar technology independently. Policing unauthorized use of our licensed technology is difficult and there can be no assurance that the steps taken by us will prevent misappropriation or infringement of our proprietary technology. In addition, litigation may be necessary in the future in order to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources.

WE ARE EXPOSED TO CERTAIN BUSINESS AND LITIGATION RISKS WITH RESPECT TO TECHNOLOGY RIGHTS HELD BY THIRD PARTIES.

We currently license technology from third parties and intend to do so increasingly in the future. As we introduce services that require new technology, we will probably need to license additional third party

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technology. We cannot assure you that these technology licenses will be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Our inability to obtain any of these licenses could delay or compromise our ability to introduce new services. In addition, we may or may allegedly breach the technology rights of others and incur legal expenses and damages, which, in the aggregate, could be substantial.

INVESTORS MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ENFORCE JUDGMENTS BY UNITED STATES COURTS AGAINST US.

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We are incorporated in the State of Delaware. However, a majority of our directors, executive officers and shareholders live outside the United States, principally in Beijing, China and Hong Kong. Also, all or most of our assets are located outside the United States. As a result, you may not be able to:

-- effect service of process upon us or these persons within the United States, or

-- enforce against us or these persons judgments obtained in United States courts, including judgments relating to the federal securities laws of the United States.

WE DO NOT INTEND TO PAY AND MAY BE RESTRICTED FROM PAYING DIVIDENDS ON OUR COMMON STOCK.

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our capital stock and we do not intend to declare any dividends. We currently intend to retain future earnings to fund growth. Furthermore, if we decide to pay dividends, foreign exchange and other regulations in China may restrict our ability to distribute retained earnings from China or convert these payments from Renminbi into foreign currencies. In addition, loan agreements and contractual arrangements we enter into in the future may also restrict our ability to pay dividends.

THE FACT THAT OUR BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED IN BOTH U.S. DOLLARS AND RENMINBI MAY SUBJECT US TO CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK DUE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN THE EXCHANGE RATE BETWEEN THESE TWO CURRENCIES.

Substantially all of our revenues, expenses and liabilities are denominated in either U.S. dollars or Renminbi. As a result, we are subject to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations between these currencies. Most contracts we enter into with our customers provide for price adjustments reflecting foreign exchange fluctuations; however, we cannot guarantee that future contracts will contain such provisions. As a result of the unitary exchange rate system introduced in China on January 1, 1994, the official bank exchange rate for conversion of Renminbi to U.S. dollars experienced a devaluation of approximately 50%. We report our financial results in U.S. dollars, therefore, any future devaluation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar may have an adverse effect upon our reported net income.

Substantially all our revenues and expenses relating to hardware sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, and substantially all our revenues and expenses relating to the service component of our network solutions business and software business are denominated in Renminbi. Although, in general, our exposure to foreign exchange risks should be limited, the value in our shares may be affected by the foreign exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Renminbi because the value of our business is effectively denominated in Renminbi, while our shares are traded in U.S. dollars. Furthermore, a decline in the value of the Renminbi could reduce the U.S. dollar value of earnings from, and our investment in, our subsidiaries in China.

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THE MARKETS IN WHICH WE SELL OUR SERVICES AND PRODUCTS ARE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE EFFECTIVELY.

The network solutions market for Internet infrastructure in China is new and rapidly changing. Our competitors in the market mainly include domestic systems integrators such as Ztec and Autian. Although we are a leading player in this market, there are many large multinational companies with substantial, existing information technology operations in other markets in China, that have

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significantly greater financial, technological, marketing and human resources. Should they decide to enter the network solutions market for Internet infrastructure, this could hurt our profitability and erode our market share.

In the customer management and billing software market, we compete with both international and local software providers. In the online billing segment, we compete primarily with Portal Software, MIND and Ztec, and in the wireless billing segment, we compete with more than ten local competitors. The messaging software sector is highly competitive. Our principal competitors in this sector are Open Wave (formerly known as Software.com) and Netease. Currently, due in part to a stringent approval system for providers of wireless billing software in China and competitive pricing offered by domestic companies, some multinational information technology companies have been deterred from entering this market. In view of the gradual deregulation of the Chinese telecommunications industry and China's pending entry into the WTO, we anticipate the entrance of new competitors into the customer management and billing software market.

Our competitors, some of whom have greater financial, technical and human resources than us, may be able to respond more quickly to new and emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements or devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of new products or services. It is possible that competition in the form of new competitors or alliances, joint ventures or consolidation among existing competitors may decrease our market share. Increased competition could result in lower personnel utilization rates, billing rate reductions, fewer customer engagements, reduced gross margins and loss of market share, any one of which could materially and adversely affect our profits and overall financial condition.

### POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT COULD AFFECT OUR INDUSTRY IN GENERAL AND OUR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN PARTICULAR.

Since the establishment of the PRC in 1949, the Communist Party has been the governing political party in China. The highest bodies of leadership are the Politburo of the Communist Party, the Central Committee and the National People's Congress. The State Council, which is the highest institution of government administration, reports to the National People's Congress and has under its supervision various commissions, agencies and ministries, including The Ministry of Information Industry, the telecommunications regulatory body of the Chinese government. Since the late 1970s, the Chinese government has been reforming the Chinese economic system. Although we believe that economic reform and the macroeconomic measures adopted by the Chinese government have had and will continue to have a positive effect on the economic development in China, there can be no assurance that the economic reform strategy will not from time to time be modified or revised. Such modifications or revisions, if any, could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China and investment in the Internet and the telecommunications industry in China. Such developments could reduce, perhaps significantly, the demand for our products and services. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not impose other economic or regulatory controls that would have a material adverse effect on our business. Furthermore, changes in political, economic and social conditions in China, adjustments in policies of the Chinese government or changes in laws and

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regulations could adversely affect our industry in general and our competitive position in particular.

THE FAILURE OF CHINA TO GAIN ENTRY INTO THE WTO COULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT THE

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CHINESE ECONOMY AND OUR GROWTH.

Failure by China to join the World Trade Organization, as expected, could slow down China's economic growth and could result in lower than forecasted spending in the telecommunications sector in China, which in turn could adversely affect the demand for our products and services from our large customers.

UNCERTAINTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT US.

Our principal operating subsidiary, AsiaInfo Technologies, is a wholly foreign owned enterprise for Chinese legal purposes, which means that it is incorporated in China and wholly-owned by foreign investors. AsiaInfo Technologies, along with our indirect majority-owned subsidiary, MarSec Systems Inc., are subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China in general and laws applicable to wholly foreign owned enterprises in particular. The legislation and regulations over the past 20 years have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investment in China. However, since the Chinese legal system is still evolving, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties, which may limit remedies available to us.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND EMERGING MARKET SHARES HAVE HISTORICALLY EXPERIENCED EXTREME VOLATILITY AND MAY SUBJECT YOU TO LOSSES.

The trading price of our shares may be subject to significant market volatility due to:

- investor perceptions of us and investments relating to China and Asia;
- developments in the Internet and telecommunications industries;
- variations in our operating results from period to period due to project timing; and
- announcements of new products or services by us or by our competitors.

In addition, the high technology sector of the stock market frequently experiences extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have particularly affected the market prices of many Internet and computer software companies and which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies.

FUTURE SALES OF SHARES BY OUR COMPANY OR EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS COULD CAUSE THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK TO FALL.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, including shares issued upon the exercise of outstanding options, the market price of our common stock could fall. Such sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

A SMALL NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS CONTROLS US.

Our six largest shareholders, Warburg-Pincus Ventures, ChinaVest Group, and Intel Pacific, Inc., and their affiliates, as well as Edward Tian,

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one of our directors, James Ding, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Louis Lau, our Chairman, in the aggregate, control over 70% of our voting stock. As a result, these shareholders are able to control all matters requiring shareholder approval, including election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as a sale of our assets and the terms of future equity financings. The combined voting power of our large shareholders could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS THAT COULD PREVENT A CHANGE OF CONTROL OF ASIAINFO AND PREVENT OUR SHAREHOLDERS FROM REALIZING A PREMIUM ON THEIR COMMON STOCK.

Our board of directors has the authority to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of our preferred stock. Without any further vote or action on the part of our stockholders, the board of directors has the authority to determine the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the preferred stock. This preferred stock, if it is ever issued, may have preference over and harm the rights of the holders of common stock. Although the issuance of this preferred stock will provide us with flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, this issuance may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding voting stock.

We currently have authorized the size of our board of directors to be not less than three nor more than nine directors. The terms of the office of the seven-member board of directors have been divided into three classes: Class I, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held in 2003; Class II, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2004; and Class III, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2002. This classification of the board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or management.

We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. In general, the statute prohibits a publicly-held Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with an "interested stockholder" for a period of three years after the date when the person became an interested stockholder unless, subject to exceptions, the business combination or the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder is approved in a prescribed manner. Generally, a "business combination" includes a merger, asset or stock sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the stockholder.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to interest-rate risk primarily associated with our underlying liabilities. To date, we have not entered into any types of derivatives to hedge against interest-rate changes, nor do we speculate in foreign currency. However, we do maintain a significant portion of our cash deposits in U.S. dollars to avoid currency risk related to Renminbi. A portion of these U.S. dollar deposits are used to collateralize Renminbi-denominated loans from Chinese banks.

Because substantially all of our revenues and expenses relating to hardware sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, and substantially all of our revenues and expenses relating to the service component of our network solutions business and software business are denominated in Renminbi, we do not have significant exposure to either the U.S. dollar or Renminbi. Thus, we do not believe that it is necessary to enter into derivatives contracts to hedge our exposures to either currency.

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## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On March 2, 2000, our Registration Statement on Form S-1 covering the offering of 5,000,000 shares of our common stock (No. 333-93199) was declared effective. The underwriters in the offering exercised an over-allotment option to purchase an additional 750,000 shares of our common stock. The total price to the public for the shares offered and sold was \$138,000,000. The net proceeds of the offering (after deducting expenses) was approximately \$126,608,884. As of March 31, 2001, \$5.96 million of the net proceeds had been used for purchases and installation of machinery and equipment, \$2.14 million had been invested in our subsidiaries, Marsec Holdings, Inc., and Guangdong Wanying Information Technology Co., Ltd., and \$11.82 million had been applied to research and development and sales and marketing expenses. The remainder of the net proceeds were held in temporary investments.

The net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital, and expenses such as research and development and sales and marketing. A portion of the net proceeds may also be used to acquire or invest in complementary businesses or products. None of the net proceeds of the offering have been paid directly or indirectly to our directors, officers or their associates, to persons owning ten percent or more of our common stock, or to our affiliates.

### ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

We held our Annual Meeting of Shareholders on April 17, 2001. For more information on the following proposals, please refer to our definitive proxy statement dated March 16, 2001, the relevant portions of which are incorporated herein by reference. The results of the shareholder votes taken at our Annual Meeting are as follows:

(1) Our shareholders elected each of the two nominees to our Board of Directors for a three-year term:

DIRECTOR	FOR	WITHHELD
Louis Lau	33,409,265	190,004
Patrick L. Keen	33,421,522	177,747

(2) Our shareholders ratified the appointment of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as our independent auditors:

For	33,540,073
Against	51,969
Abstain	7,227
	-----
Total	33,599,269

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On April 27, 2001, we invested \$6,157,376 to acquire 244,447 preferred shares of Intrinsic Technology (Holdings) Ltd. ("Intrinsic"), representing 14.25% of the outstanding share capital of Intrinsic, on a fully-diluted basis, as of that date. Intrinsic is a leading provider of wireless Internet infrastructure products and solutions in China. In connection with this investment, we also received warrants from Intrinsic that will entitle our co-investors (which are various investment funds sponsored by Fidelity Ventures) and us to acquire a controlling interest in Intrinsic.

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### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

#### (a) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as a part of this Report.

Exhibit Number -----	Description Exhibits -----
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc., dated June 8 1998/*/
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc., dated August 27, 1999/*/
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc., dated November 15, 2000/***/
3.4	Certificate of Correction to Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc., dated January 18, 2001/***/
3.5	By-Laws of AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc., dated December 19, 2000/***/
4.1	Specimen Share Certificate representing AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc. share common stock/*/
10.1	2000 Stock Option Plan, approved and adopted as of October 18, 2000/*/
10.2	Certificate of Merger of HTC Investments, Inc., a Delaware Corporation and into AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation, dated October 1999/*/
10.3	Shareholders' Agreement of MarSec Holdings, Inc., dated as of September 2000, by and among AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc. and the Founders (as defined therein) of MarSec Holdings, Inc./**/
10.4	Warrant to purchase Series A Preferred Shares of MarSec Holdings, Inc. issued to AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc. as of September 15, 2000/**/
10.5	Lease of AsiaInfo's headquarters at 6 Zhongguancun South Street, Beijing China, dated August 31, 1999/*/
10.6	Agreement for the Merger of AsiaInfo Technologies (China) Inc. and Zhongguo AsiaInfo Telecommunications Technology Co. Ltd. /***/
10.7	Agreement for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Guangdong Wangying Communications Technology Company Limited) and Capital Contribution/***/
11.1	Statement regarding computation of per share earnings (included in non condensed consolidated financial statements)]

/\*/ Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-93199).

/\*\*/ Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended September 30, 2000.

/\*\*\*/ Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal

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year ended December 31, 2000.

(b) Reports on form 8-K

None.

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Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc. has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AsiaInfo Holdings, Inc.

Date: March 14, 2001

By: /s/ Ying Han

-----  
Name: Ying Han  
Title: Chief Financial Officer  
(duly authorized officer  
and principal financial officer)

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AsiaInfo Telecommunications Technology Co. Ltd./\*\*\*/
- 10.7 Agreement for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Guang  
Wangying Communications Technology Company Limited) and Capital  
Contribution/\*\*\*/
- 11.1 Statement regarding computation of per share earnings (included in no  
the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this repo