

ANNUAL REPORT
年 报 2000



 **华宝信托**
FORTUNE TRUST

目 录

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公司概况

华宝信托投资有限责任公司（以下简称公司）是1998年6月5日经中国人民银行总行批准，由宝山钢铁（集团）公司在购并原舟山市信托投资公司的基础上，经过增资扩股、迁址、更名发起设立的。公司于1998年10月19日正式开业，注册资本为人民币10亿元，其中宝山钢铁（集团）公司出资为9.8亿元，占注册资本98%；浙江省舟山市财政局出资0.2亿元，占注册资本2%。

公司地址为上海市浦东新区浦电路370号宝钢大厦7-8楼。

公司现有员工164人，其中公司总部74人，舟山分公司21人，证券营业部69人。公司员工的显著特点是：年轻化、知识化、专业化。公司主要管理人员年龄多在30-40岁之间，学历高且有丰富的金融从业和证券从业经验。高素质的管理层和员工队伍为公司开展各项业务提供了坚实的基础和保证。

公司下设八个部门：业务管理部、客户服务部、债券业务部、投资管理部、研究发展中心、行政管理部、稽核部和计划财务部。在内部机构的设置上，充分体现重视客户、方便客户、服务客户的原则和“客户第一”的指导思想。

除上海总部外，公司在浙江省舟山市设立了分公司，公司总部所属证券交易营业部四家，其中上海市1家，舟山市2家，杭州市1家。

公司的经营宗旨是：优质服务，讲求效率，以人为本，稳健经营。

为了实现经营宗旨，公司严格遵循“开拓、创新、诚信、求实”的经营方针。

公司主要从事资产管理、证券投资、债券发行与承销、证券经纪、创业投资、基金管理 & 企业兼并收购、财务顾问等业务。

Profile

Ratified by headquarter of People's Bank of China in documents No. 158 (1998), Fortune Trust and Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "FTIC") is a non-bank financial institution which was founded on June 5, 1998 through, on the base of acquiring the former Zhoushan Trust and Investment Co., Ltd., rename, remove, increasing capital and issuing additional shares. FTIC was inaugurated officially on Oct. 19th, 1998 with 1 billion yuan of registered capital: 0.98 billion yuan by Baoshan Iron & Steel (Group) Corp; 0.02 billion yuan by Zhoushan Treasury Bureau in Zhejiang province.

The address of FTIC is referred to 7-8 floor of Baosteel Tower, 370 Pudian Road, Pudong New District, Shanghai.

Currently FTIC has 164 people: 74 in the headquarters, 21 in Zhoushan Branch and 69 in Security Sub-branch. The employees of FTIC are very young and professionalized. Aging in 30-40, the major executives of FTIC are well educated and rich in the experience of finance and security practice. Therefore, the competence of management level and workforce lays a solid foundation and guarantee for FTIC to develop various businesses.

There are eight departments under FTIC: Business Management Department, Customer Service Department, Bond Department, Investment Management Department, R & D Center, Administration Department, Auditing Department and Finance and Planning Department. The design of in-house structure has shown fully the principle of making customer important and convenient and serving customer and the philosophy of customer-orientation.

In addition to its headquarter in Shanghai, FTIC has set up branches in Zhoushan, Zhejiang province. There are four stock exchanges affiliated to the headquarter: one in Shanghai, two in Zhoushan and one in Hangzhou.

FTIC's concepts are quality service, high efficiency, human-centered and prudent operation.

In order to realize its concepts, FTIC has been conforming to the policy of pursuing, innovation, sincerity and factualness.

FTIC has been mainly involved in assets management, security investment, bond issuing and underwriting, security brokerage, initiation investment, fund management, enterprise M & A and financial advisor and so on.

董事长致辞



董事长: 王忠宏
Chairman:

华宝信托投资有限责任公司是我国金融体制改革中诞生的一家大型非银行金融机构。面对我国迅速发展的资本市场和金融市场,根据国家对信托投资业的重新定位和分业管理要求,公司定位在“受人之托,代人理财”业务上,重点发展资产管理、基金管理、投资理财、代人理财及财务顾问等业务。公司将充分抓住我国加入WTO和整顿规范金融信托业给公司带来的历史机遇,开创新的信托市场空间。并利用加入世贸组织、金融市场进一步开放的机会,大力引进消化国外信托技术产品,开发适合中国国情和当前市场需要的信托新产品,开创新的发展局面。

在新的一年里,公司将依照《信托投资公司管理办法》等法律法规及其实施细则的有关规定和要求,重点发展信托投资基金、资金信托、证券信托、国有资产信托、养老金信托、投资银行业务、资产证券化业务等规范的信托业务。

随着中国加入WTO将给金融业发展带来的巨大机会和挑战,以及我国金融体制改革的不断深化,华宝信托投资公司将尝试在整合宝钢集团现有金融资产的基础上,通过持有综合类证券公司、基金管理公司、保险公司等金融机构的股权,并创办证券经纪公司、基金公司、风险投资公司,进一步壮大公司的经济实力,扩大其金融功能和业务范围,力图发展为实力强大的综合性金融控股公司。



副董事长: 陈彦俊
Vice-chairman:

Chairman's Message

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Fortune Trust and Investment Co., Ltd. is a large non-bank finance institution born in the reform of financial system in China. Facing the fast-growth capital and finance markets in China, in line with the requirement of reposition and management according to various business on trust and investment industry by the government, FTIC has been pinpointed in "agent asset management and investment service" and focusing on assets management, fund management, agent investment service and financial advisor and so on. FTIC will make full use of the historical opportunity brought about by China's accession to WTO and the regulation and standardization of financial, trust industry to create new market space. Trading on the further liberalization of financial market after WTO accession, FTIC will introduce tremendously technical products of trust from aboard and digest them to generate new trust products customized to Chinese market, unfolding the vista of future growth.

Within this year, in accordance with the *Management Method of Trust and Investment Company* and other related rules, FTIC will focus on the development normalized trust business such as trust and investment fund, capital trust, security trust, state-owned assets trust, pension fund trust, investment bank business and security-based assets.

In face of the great opportunity and challenge upon China's accession to WTO and the deepening reform of financial system in China, FTIC will try on the base of integrating financial assets of Baosteel Group to launch security broker Co., fund Co., venture capital Co. through holding shares of financial institutions including complex security company, fund management company and insurance company etc.. By this means, FTIC will improve and expand its financial function and line of business, striving to be a competitive financial shareholding company.

总裁报告书



总裁: 于明
President: 于明

一、 2000年度经营工作总结

2000年全体华宝员工在董事会的领导下,遵循“打基础,找市场,创信誉,求生存”的经营思路,克服了前进中的各种困难,完成和超额完成了董事会下达的经营指标。在消化收购成本基础上,实现利润5,733万元。

公司资产规模年末余额达51.80亿元,平均资产规模达41.14亿元。

证券经纪业务市场比重由1999年的5.16%上升为2000年的7.21%;交易量排名由1999年的第73名上升到2000年的第52名。交易量、保证金余额、营业收入、利润等均创历史新高。

公司按照董事会决议,完成了以资产管理业务为主线,“效率优先、资源集中和职责明晰”为原则的组织机构调整,突出了各归口业务资源集中和人员集中。根据“业务对口、工序服从”的准则,初步形成了客户线、产品线和控制线的组织系统框架,根据公司的经营发展目标,确定了各个业务部门和职能部门的业务(职能)界面,体现“权责明晰、管理科学”的理念。

根据信托业发展的态势,公司适时组织开展对宏观政策及公司发展战略的研究,积极开展行业研究和上市公司调研,对90余家上市公司进行调研,为证券投资提供了有力的支持。加强信托业务的系统开发,依托宝钢集团,积极发展集团外业务,使信托业务取得了较大发展,理财业务规模有了较大的增长,并与招商银行和宝钢集团财务公司开展了业务合作。

债券承销业务和财务顾问业务取得突破性进展。公司担任宝钢债券的主承销商,提前18个工作日圆满地完成了宝钢20亿元债券的销售工作,树立了良好的市场形象。同时,确立了多角度、全方位为上市公司及企业提供财务顾问服务的工作思路,先后与宝钢股份、长春高新、四川长虹、凌桥股份、宝钢益昌和新高潮集团等六家公司签订了财务顾问协议,为拓展今后的市场空间积累了经验。



二、 2001年度经营工作打算

2001年是新世纪的第一年，也是“十五”计划的第一年，机遇与挑战并存，困难和希望同在。我们的经营思路是“打基础，找市场，创信誉，谋发展”。

首先，公司将根据国家新出台的《信托投资公司管理办法》对信托业“受人之托，代人理财”的定位，重点发展代人理财、基金管理、资产管理、投资理财及财务顾问等业务，努力开发适合中国国情和当前市场需要的信托新产品，大力引进消化国外信托技术产品，发展信托投资基金、资金信托、证券信托、国有资产信托、养老金信托、投资银行业务、资产证券化业务等规范的信托业务，争取形成一定的信托品牌，开创公司新的发展局面。

其次，按照国家关于信托与证券分业经营、分业管理的要求，完成剥离下属4家证券营业部并联合其他单位组建“富成证券经纪公司”的筹建和开业工作。

再次，按照《信托投资公司管理办法》的要求，积极做好公司的重新登记工作，力争成为第一批获得登记的公司。并抓住重新登记的机会，积极争取证券投资咨询等中介业务资格的恢复；继续扩大债券承销业务的市场；力争尽早进入银行间债券市场等货币市场。

随着中国加入WTO的临近，我国金融业面临着挑战和机遇，公司将借助宝钢集团的无形资产，积极开展与国际大型金融机构的多种合作，尽快把华宝信托发展为我国金融市场上一家新型的极具竞争力的金融机构。

董 事 长 王世宏 (前排右二)	Chairman Wang Shihong (right two front row)
副董事长 蔡祥麟 (前排左二)	Vice Chairman Cai Xianglin (left two front row)
总 裁 于业明 (前排右一)	President Yu Yeming (right one front row)
党委副书记 王金旋 (前排左一)	Vice President Wang Jinxuan (left one front row)
副 总 裁 李学纲 (后排右二)	Vice President Li Xuegang (right two rear row)
副 总 裁 郑安国 (后排左一)	Vice President Zheng Anguo (left one rear row)
副 总 裁 王铁锋 (后排右一)	Vice President Wang Tiefeng (right one rear row)
总裁助理 韩国钧 (后排左二)	President Assistant Han Guojun (left two rear row)
总裁助理 陈玉鹏 (后排左三)	President Assistant Chen Yupeng (left three rear row)
总裁助理 张群力 (后排右三)	President Assistant Zhang Qunli (right three rear row)

President's Statement

1. Operation Summary of Year 2000

Under the leadership of board of directors, all employees of Fortune Trust & Investment Co., Ltd. have been conforming to the thoughts of "grounding, marketing, crediting and surviving" and overcome various difficulties to fulfill the operation target of the board in excess. After covering the cost of acquisition, FTIC has realized profit of 57.33 million yuan.

The year-end assets balance of FTIC amounts to 5.18 billion yuan and assets scale 4.114 billion yuan in average.

The market share of stock brokerage has been increased to 7.21‰ in 2000 from that of 5.16‰ in 1999. The rank of transaction volume has been raised to No. 52 in 2000 from No. 73 in 1999. FTIC has hit historical new highs in terms of transaction volume, margin balance, revenue and profit.

In accordance with determination of the board, centering the business of assets management, FTIC has followed the principle of "efficiency-orientation, resource concentration and responsibility identification" to adjust the structure, making the concentration of resource and people prominent. Organization framework has been formed preliminarily in line with customer-base, product mix and controlling chain. Aiming at operation target of the company, FTIC has defined the interface of business among various divisions and functions, reflecting the concept of "clear right and responsibility, scientific management".

As to the growth of trust industry, FTIC has conducted timely research on macro-policy and company strategy and positive investigation of industry and list companies. Case study of more than 90 list companies

championed materially security investment business. Through further development of trust business, basing on Baosteel Group, FTIC has expanded non-Baosteel business actively leading to great progress on trust & investment and agent assets management service. And FTIC has also collaborated with Merchant Bank and Baosteel Group Finance Company.

Bond underwriting and financial consulting business has made breakthrough in progress. As the main underwriter of Baosteel bond, FTIC consummated the selling of 2 billion yuan Baosteel Bond 18 working days ahead of schedule, shaping up a good image in the market. At the same time, the thought of serving list-co and enterprise with financial consulting in all-around has been identified. There are six companies with whom FTIC signed agreement for financial advisory: Baosteel Share, Changchun Gaoxin, Sichuan Changhong, Lingqiao Share, Baosteel Yichang and Xin Gaochao Group, from which FTIC will accumulate experience to tap market space in the future.

2. Operation Plan of Year 2001

Year 2001 is the first year of both new century and the fifteenth five-year plan with the co-existence of opportunity and challenge and that of difficulty and hope. Our operation thought is "grounding, marketing, crediting and developing".

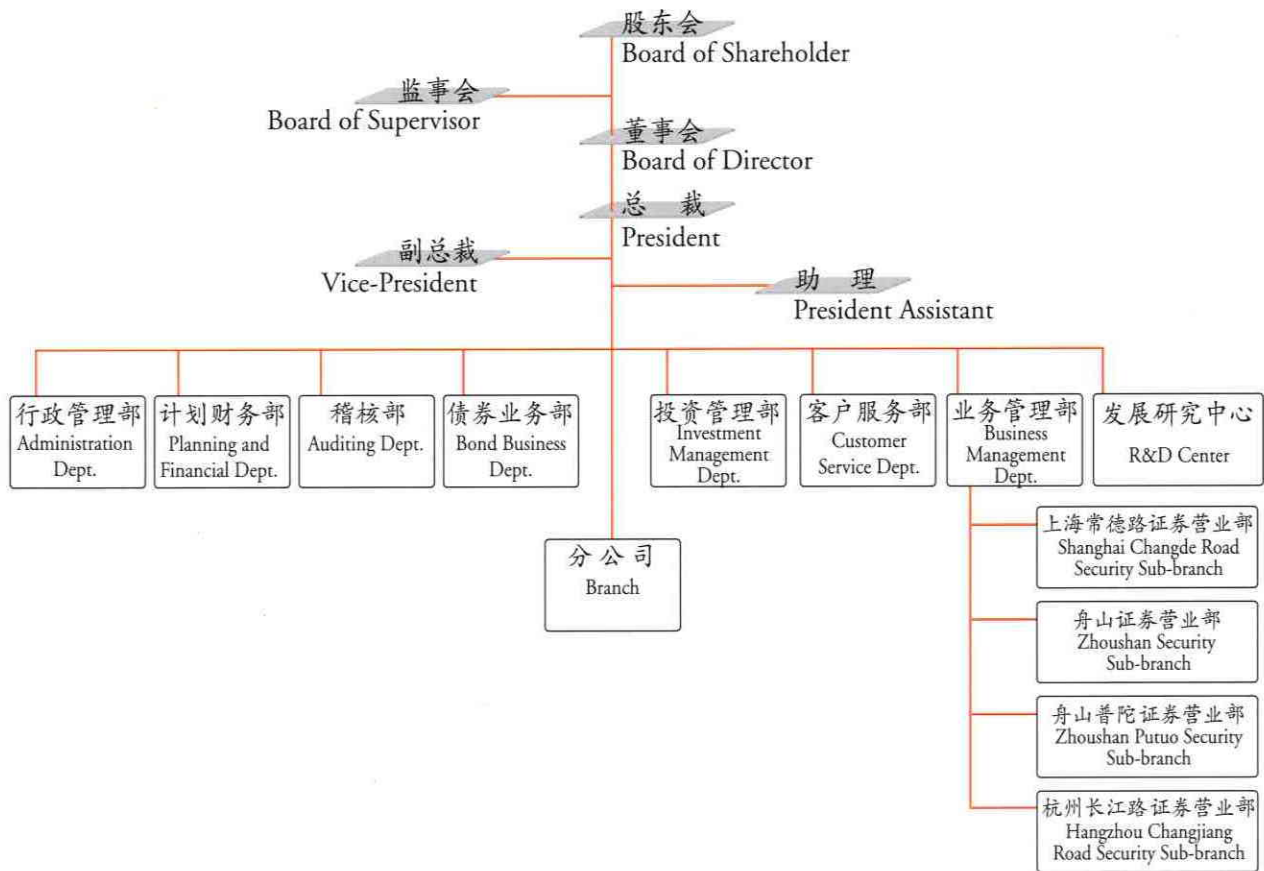
First of all, according to trust & investment service's position of "agent asset management and investment service" by the state new Management Methods of Trust & Investment Company, FTIC will be dedicated to progressing agent investment service, fund management, assets management and financial consulting, generate new trust products customized to Chinese situation and market demand, introduce technical products from abroad and develop standardized T&I business including trust & investment fund, capital trust, security trust, state-owned assets trust, pension fund trust, investment banking, security-based assets. Striving to shape up a famous brand name for T&I, FTIC will create a new landscape for its growth.

Second, as per the requirement on the separated operation and management of T&I and security businesses by the government, the separation of four security branches and the preparation and opening of Fucheng Security Brokerage House shall be completed.

Then, as required by Management Method of Trust & Investment Company, FTIC will perform well on re-registration with the purpose of being registered in the first lot. Taking the opportunity of re-registration, FTIC will make efforts to recover its qualification of intermedia service like security investment consulting, to improve the presence in bond underwriting market and to access to inter-bank bond and other currency markets.

Upon the forthcoming WTO accession, Chinese financial sector will be on the front of challenge and opportunity. FTIC will utilize the intangible asset of Baosteel Group and cooperate with international large financial institutions so as to build itself into a strong competitor in Chinese financial market.

组织机构图 Organization Structure



部门业务 Department Functions



行政管理部 Administration Department

公司文秘档案、人事工资、教育培训、党务宣传、安全保卫、总务后勤业务。

Secretary archiving, human resource, education training, party affairs, safeguard, general affairs and logistic.



计划财务部 Planning and Financial Department

公司预算计划、会计核算、数据统计、资金调度、证券交易资金清算、财务管理业务。

Budget plan, accounting, data statistic, fund distribution, stock exchange settlement, financial management.



稽核部 Auditing Department

公司各项内部控制制度、管理制度检查、督促、完善的归口责任机构。

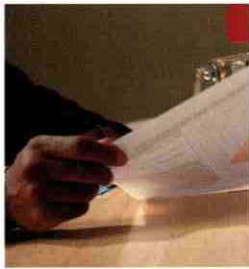
Company internal controlling system, inspection, supervision and perfection of management system.



债券业务部 Bond Business Department

债券的发行、承销业务，投向为各类债券和基金的委托理财业务。

Issuing and underwriting of bond, agent asset management and investment service (focus on various funds and bonds).



投资管理部 Investment Management Department

公司证券自营业务、投向以股票和基金为主的委托理财业务。

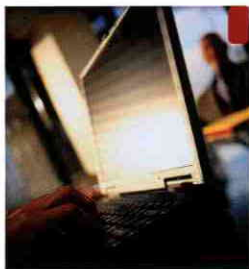
Security business operated by company itself, agent asset management and investment service (focus on share and fund)



客户服务部 Customer Service Department

公司信托产品的设计和营销、信托存贷款及融资业务，财务顾问、经济咨询等中介业务。

Designing and marketing of trust and investment products, T&I deposits and loans, financing, financial adviser and economic consultation and other intermedia service.



业务管理部 Business Management Department

公司业务和制度的建立和审核，股权管理及购并资产清理，证券营业部归口管理部门，计算机系统管理业务，法律事务。

Establishment and inspection of company business and system, equity management, clearance of acquired assets, taking charge of security branches, management of computer system and legal affairs.



发展研究中心 Research & Development Center

宏观经济和政策研究，证券市场及证券投资研究，公司发展战略研究，信托业务和信托产品研究。

Study of macro economy and policy, research of security market and security investment, company strategy, research of T&I business and product.

审计报告

沪众会字(2001)第 YA0005 号

华宝信托投资有限责任公司董事会：

我们接受委托，审计了 贵公司 2000 年 12 月 31 日的资产负债表及 2000 年度损益表和现金流量表。这些会计报表由 贵公司负责，我们的责任是对这些会计报表发表审计意见。我们的审计是依据《中国注册会计师独立审计准则》进行的。在审计过程中，我们结合 贵公司的实际情况，实施了包括抽查会计记录等我们认为必要的审计程序。

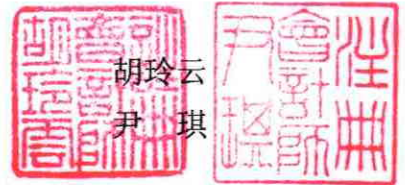
我们认为，上述会计报表符合《企业会计准则》和《金融企业会计制度》的有关规定，在所有重大方面公允地反映了 贵公司 2000 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况及 2000 年度经营成果和资金变动情况，会计处理方法的选用遵循了一贯性原则。

上海众华沪银会计师事务所有限公司



中国·上海

中国注册会计师



2001 年 1 月 16 日

AUDITOR'S REPORT

HZKZ(2001)No.YA0005

To the Board of Directors of Fortune Trust and Investment Co., Ltd.

We, Shanghai Zhonghua Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd., have audited the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2000, the Income Statement and Cash Flow statement for the year then ended of Fortune Trust and Investment Co., Ltd.(hereinafter referred to as "the Company"). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with "Independent Auditing Standard for the C.P.A of China". An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, and other procedures, which we considered to be necessary with reference to the specific conditions of the Company.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2000 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Chinese Enterprises and Accounting System for Chinese Financial Enterprises. The adoption of accounting policies conforms with the principle of consistency.

Shanghai Zhonghua Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

C.P.A

Shanghai. China.

January 16, 2001

损益表

Income Statement

2000年1月1日至2000年12月31日 From Jan. 1, 2000 to Dec. 31, 2000

单位: 人民币元

Unit: RMB yuan

项 目 Items	上年实际数 BB	本年累计数 EB
一、营业收入 Operation Revenue	147,571,291.03	222,245,959.07
利息收入 Interest Income	34,250,761.12	36,422,518.06
金融企业往来收入 Inter-Financial Institutions Income	14,236,759.47	18,431,132.78
手续费收入 Commission Income	23,529,141.08	68,159,156.93
证券销售差价收入 Income From Proprietary Trading	68,063,134.38	92,629,543.48
证券发行差价收入 Income From Security Issuing	-	-
租赁收益 Income from Leases	77,102.55	24,055.50
汇兑收益 Income from Exchange	-	-
其他营业收入 Other Operating Income	7,414,392.43	6,579,552.32
二、营业支出 Operation Expense	58,995,788.31	91,851,108.46
利息支出 Interest Expense	20,766,221.20	22,601,490.23
金融企业往来支出 Inter-Financial Institutions Expense	-185,720.00	462,932.29
手续费支出 Commission Expenses	836,255.01	11,599,994.18
营业费用 Operating Expenditure	37,240,198.05	54,563,602.65
汇兑损失 Exchange Losses	-	-
其他营业支出 Other Expenditure	338,834.05	2,623,089.11
三、营业税金及附加 Operation Tax And Additional	11,914,084.96	17,784,770.26
四、营业利润 Operating Profit	76,661,417.76	112,610,080.35
加: 投资收益 Income from Investment	7,384,921.09	12,533,860.16
加: 营业外收入 Income from Ordinary Activities	431,883.01	67,931.73
减: 营业外支出 Expenditures of Ordinary Activities	4,202,598.06	67,878,599.36
加: 以前年度损益调整 Adjustment of Prior Year's Income (Losses)	880,137.29	162,743.51
五、利润总额 Total Profit	81,155,761.09	57,496,016.39

资产负债表

Balance Sheet

2000年12月31日 Dec. 31, 2000

单位: 人民币元

Unit: RMB yuan

资 产 Assets	期 初 数 BB	期 末 数 EB
流动资产 Current Assets		
现金及银行存款 Bank Deposit and Cash in hand	437,877,099.21	1,082,391,140.43
其中: 现金 Cash	1,891,703.10	452,470.58
贵金属 Precious Metal	-	-
存放中央银行款项 Deposit at Central Bank	39,328,854.46	51,940,823.83
其中: 存款准备金 Deposit Reserve	38,799,000.00	50,928,000.00
备付金存款 Reserve	529,854.46	1,012,823.83
存放同业款项 Inter-trader Deposit	-	-
拆出资金 Lending	-	-
短期贷款 Short Term Loan	568,500,000.00	658,650,000.00
应收帐款 Receivables	1,460,854.30	791,495.73
减: 坏帐准备 Provision of Bad Debt	4,387.02	2,374.49
其他应收款 Other Receivables	126,502,506.57	351,676,601.42
贴现 Discount	27,102,558.39	800,000.00
短期投资 Short Term Investment	30,590.00	-
委托贷款及委托投资 Entrusted Loan and Investment	563,672,494.15	2,469,654,053.76
自营证券 Proprietary Trading Security	246,640,348.18	390,346,694.72
代理证券 Entrusted Trading Security	14,465,000.00	-
买入返售证券 Buy-back Security	412,800,000.00	73,300,000.00
待处理流动资产净损失 Net Loss of Current Assets to Be Settled	34,802,714.67	-
其他流动资产 Other Current Assets	-	-
一年内到期的长期投资 Investment Falling Due within One Year	-	-
内部往来 Internal Current Account	-	-
流动资产合计 Total Current Assets	2,473,178,632.91	5,079,548,435.40

单位: 人民币元

Unit: RMB yuan

资 产 Assets	期 初 数 BB	期 末 数 EB
长期资产 Long Term Assets		
中长期贷款 Medium and Long Term Assets	-	-
逾期贷款 Overdue Loans	10,697,069.00	930,000.00
其中: 呆滞贷款 Doubtful Debts	930,000.00	930,000.00
其中: 呆帐贷款 Bad Debts	9,767,000.00	-
减: 贷款呆帐准备 Provisions for Doubtful Debts	9,767,000.00	6,594,500.00
应收租赁款 Receivables from Leases	2,150,000.00	-
减: 未收租赁收益 Uncollected Lease Income	-	-
应收转租赁款 Trans-lease Receivables	-	-
租赁资产 Leased Assets	12,800,000.00	-
减: 待转租赁资产 Assets for Trans-lease	12,800,000.00	-
经营租赁资产 Leased Operating Assets	-	-
减: 经营租赁资产折旧 Depreciation on Leased Operating Assets	-	-
长期投资 Long Term Investment	95,331,024.68	33,939,499.79
减: 投资风险准备 Provision of Investment Risk	169,298.69	454,904.94
固定资产原值 Fixed Assets	51,843,017.98	65,917,641.62
减: 固定资产折旧 Depreciation	8,299,826.51	11,372,522.40
固定资产净值 Net Value of Fixed Assets	43,543,191.47	54,545,119.22
固定资产清理 Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-
在建工程 Project In Construction	-	-
待处理固定资产净损失 Losses of Properties to be Settled	-	-
拨付下属运营资金 Operating Fund Appropriated to Subsidiary	-	-
长期资产合计 Total Long Term Assets	141,784,986.46	82,365,214.07
无形、递延及其他资产 Intangible, Deferred and Other Assets		
无形资产 Intangibles	9,571,967.18	7,444,542.91
递延资产 Deferred Assets	5,649,776.92	10,842,946.72
其他长期资产 Other Long Term Assets	-	-
其他资产合计 Total Other Assets	15,221,744.10	18,287,489.63
资产总计 Total Assets	2,630,185,363.47	5,180,201,139.10

2000年12月31日 Dec. 31, 2000

单位: 人民币元

Unit: RMB yuan

负债及所有者权益 Liabilities and Owner's Equity	期初数 BB	期末数 EB
流动负债 Current Liabilities		
短期存款 Short Term Deposit	11,200,000.00	244,836,974.35
短期储蓄存款 Short Term Saving Account	-	-
财政性存款 Financial Deposit	-	-
向中央银行借款 Loan From Central Bank	-	-
同业存放款项 Inter-trader Deposits	-	-
拆入资金 Borrowing	-	-
应解汇款 Remittance Payable	-	-
汇出汇款 Remitted Remittance (In Transit)	-	-
委托存款 Entrusted Deposit	772,355,343.16	2,495,646,997.63
应付代理证券款项 Agent Security Payables	335,345,298.25	858,215,838.00
卖出回购证券款 Brokerage Deposits	-	-
应付帐款 Payables	45,421,293.85	95,256,598.93
其他应付款 Other Payables	7,845,134.91	38,428,928.48
存入短期保证金 Short Term Guarantee Deposit	-	-
应付工资 Wage Payable	1,095,932.44	3,587,455.56
应付福利费 Welfare Payable	833,538.00	1,419,161.63
应交税金 Tax Payable	4,625,288.30	17,047,325.52
应付利润 Profit Payable	-	28,031,918.62
预提费用 Accrued Expenses	2,091,186.14	2,094,386.14
发行短期债券 Short Term Bond	-	-
其他流动资产 Other Current Liabilities	-	-
一年内到期的长期负债 Liabilities Falling Due within One Year	-	-
流动负债合计 Total Current Liabilities	1,180,741,015.05	3,784,565,584.86

单位: 人民币元

Unit: RMB yuan

负债及所有者权益 Liabilities and Owner's Equity	期初数 BB	期末数 EB
长期负债 Long Term Liabilities		
中长期存款 Medium and Long Term Liabilities	448,000,000.00	388,000,000.00
长期储蓄存款 Long Term Deposit	-	-
存入长期保证金 Long Term Margin Deposit	-	-
应付转租赁租金 Leases Payables	-	-
发行长期债券 Issuing Long Term Bond	-	-
长期借款 Long Term Loan	-	-
长期应付款 Long Term Payables	144,228.55	169,298.67
其他长期负债 Other Long Term Liabilities	-	-
上级拨入运营资金 Operating Fund Appropriated From Higher-Ups	-	-
长期负债合计 Total Long Term Liabilities	448,144,228.55	388,169,298.67
所有者权益 Owner's Equity	-	-
实收资本 Paid-In Capital	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
资本公积 Capital Surplus	-	-
盈余公积 Surplus Reserve	458,275.91	7,466,255.57
未分配利润 Undistributed Profit	841,843.96	-
其中: 本年利润 Retained Profit For The Year	80,275,623.80	57,333,272.88
所有者权益合计 Total Owner's Equity	1,001,300,119.87	1,007,466,255.57
负债及所有者权益合计 Total Liability And Owner's Equity	2,630,185,363.47	5,180,201,139.10

利润分配表

Statement of Retained Income

2000年12月31日 Dec. 31, 2000

单位: 人民币元

Unit: RMB yuan

项 目 Items	上年实际 BB	本年实际 EB
一、利润总额 Total Profit	81,155,761.09	57,496,016.39
减: 应交所得税 Income Tax	3,026,873.90	23,297,962.07
二、税后利润 Profit After Tax	78,128,887.19	34,198,054.32
减: 应交特种基金 Special Fund	-	-
加: 年初未分配利润 Undistributed Profit (BOY)	-127,440,309.94	841,843.96
上年利润调整 Adjustment of Prior Year's Income (Losses)	50,153,266.71	-
减: 上年所得税调整 Adjustment of Prior Year's Income Tax	-	-
三、可供分配利润 Distributive Profit	841,843.96	35,039,898.28
加: 盈余公积金补亏 Supplement of Surplus Reserve	-	-
减: 提取盈余公积金 Drawing of Surplus Reserve	-	7,007,979.66
应付利润 Payable Profit	-	28,031,918.62
四、期末未分配利润 Term End Undistributed Profit	841,843.96	-

会计报表附注

一、华宝信托投资有限责任公司的基本情况

1. 华宝信托投资有限责任公司(以下简称“本公司”)于1998年6月5日经中国人民银行总行以银复(1998)158号文批准,在购并原舟山市信托投资公司基础上经过更名、迁址、增资扩股设立的非银行金融机构,1998年9月10日由上海市工商行政管理局颁发企业法人营业执照,工商营业注册号3100001005527,领取中国人民银行上海市分行颁发的《中华人民共和国金融机构法人许可证》,证号k11613420014,法定代表人王世宏,注册资本为人民币10亿元,业经上海沪银会计师事务所出具“沪银会师报字(98)第1034号”验资报告,验证注册资本金到位。

本公司经济性质为有限责任公司,所属行业为金融业。

2. 经营范围:信托存款、贷款和投资业务;委托存款、贷款和投资业务;自有资金的贷款和投资、融资性租赁、有价证券业务、代理业务;担保与见证、经济咨询和资信调查,经中国人民银行批准的其他业务。

二、会计报表编制的基准:

本公司作为编制报表的会计主体,于1998年10月19日已正式成立,当时对原舟山市信托投资公司的会计报表未作汇总,仅以其他资产列示,1999年以来,本公司开始汇总各分支机构的会计报表,形成现时架构并在报告期内未发生重大变化。

三、公司采用的主要会计政策

1. 会计年度:公历1月1日至12月31日。
2. 记帐本位币:人民币。
3. 会计制度:执行金融企业会计制度。
4. 记帐基础:权责发生制;计价原则:历史成本。
5. 汇总分支机构会计报表的编制方法:以本公司和本公司分支机构报告期的会计报表以及其他有关资料为依据,合并各项目数额编制而成,合并时,公司的内部往来均相互抵消。

本公司分支机构情况:

分支机构名称	营运资金	本公司实际下拨营运额资金	是否汇总
1. 舟山分公司	50,000	50,000	是
2. 上海常德路证券营业部	10,000	37,128	是
3. 舟山证券营业部	5,000	22,040	是
4. 舟山普陀证券营业部	8,000	8,000	是
5. 杭州长江路证券营业部(2000.12.26开业)	5,000	7,680	是

6. 贷款的分类方法:

(1) 短期及中长期贷款的分类依据:

按贷款发放期限的长短确定。凡期限在1年以内(含1年)的贷款作短期贷款,期限在1年以上的贷款作中长期贷款。

(2) 逾期贷款的划分依据:

因借款人原因贷款到期(含展期后到期)不能归还贷款;或贴现业务因汇票承兑人不能按期支付,并且贴现申请人帐户存款不足;或银行承兑汇票到期日申请人存款不足等被动垫款,于到期日即转为逾期贷款,逾期满1年即转为呆滞贷款。

7. 呆帐核算方法:

(1) 符合下列条件之一,造成本公司不能按期收回的贷款可以列作呆帐:

A: 借款人依法宣告破产,经法定清偿程序后仍难以收回的贷款;

B: 借款人死亡或经法院宣告债务人失踪或死亡,以其财产或遗产清偿后仍不能还清的贷款;

C: 借款人虽未正式宣告破产,但因其早已关停或名存实亡,工商行政管理部门已注销其工商登记,或未通过工商年检,借款人实际已失去继续经营能力和资格,在采取所有可能的措施和一切必要的法律程序(包括执行担保)之后,仍然无法收回的贷款;

D: 由于体制转化等原因造成债务人主体已消亡而被悬空的贷款;

E: 经主管财税部门批准核销的贷款;

(2) 贷款呆帐损失的核算方法: 备抵法

根据国家财政部财商字[1998]302号文,贷款呆帐准备金按年末贷款余额的1%差额提取。对本公司实际呆帐比例超过1%部分,当年全额补提呆帐准备金。

8. 坏帐损失的核算方法:

(1) 坏帐的确认标准:

符合下列条件之一,造成本公司不能按其收回的应收帐款可列作坏帐:

A: 债务人破产或者死亡,以其破产财产或遗产清偿后,仍然不能收回的应收帐款;

B: 债务人逾期未履行偿债义务超过3年仍然不能收回的应收帐款;

C: 根据国家财政部财债字[1999]217号文,对已计入损益的应收利息连续3年不能收回的部分,可以作坏帐核销。

(2) 坏帐损失的具体核算方法: 备抵法,按年末应收帐款余额的0.3%差额提取。

9. 短期投资核算方法: 短期投资按取得的实际成交价,在转让或到期兑付时才确认投资收益。

10. 长期投资核算方法:

(1) 长期债权投资的核算方法: 按投资时实际支付的价款记帐,并按年计算应计利息;

(2) 长期股权投资的核算方法: 对比例超过25%的投资按权益法核算;

(3) 长期投资风险准备的计提方法: 按年初长期投资余额的0.3%全额提取。

11. 固定资产核算方法:

资产类别	使用年限	净残值率	年折扣率
房屋建筑物	35年	4%	2.74%
运输设备	6年	4%	16%
办公设备	5年	4%	19.20%
电子设备	5年	4%	19.20%
其中: 电脑	3年	4%	32%

0.78

12. 自营证券核算方法:

自营证券投资按历史成本法计价,按全月一次加权平均法结转售出证券成本。

13. 在建工程核算方法:

在建工程按实际发生的支出入帐,并在工程完工交付使用时,按工程的实际成本确认为固定资产。

14. 无形资产计价和核销方法:

(1) 无形资产按取得时的实际成本计价:

A: 作为抵偿资产取得的无形资产,按评估认或合同协议约定的价格计价;

B: 购入的无形资产按实际支付的价格价;

(2) 无形资产(席位费)自开始使用之日起按10年平均摊销。

(3) 土地使用权按35年摊销。

15. 递延资产计价和摊销方法:

本公司开办费按实际金额入帐,自营业之月份起按5年平均摊销。

本公司装修费按实际金额入帐,自使用之月起按5年平均摊销。

16. 收入确认原则:

(1) 利息收入

各类贷款按权责发生制计息,按国家财政部财债字[1999]217号文,逾期半年以上的贷款应收利息不再计入损益,在表外核算,实际收回时再计入损益;

(2) 手续费收入,证券买卖按实际收款确认收入;委托贷款和投资按权责发生制确认收入;

(3) 证券买卖收入:按交易完成实际收款确认收入;

(4) 其他营业收入:均按实际收款确认收入。

17. 支出确认原则:

(1) 利息支出:按权责发生制按季计提应付利息;

(2) 手续费支出:按实际发生额入帐;

(3) 其他费用支出:按权责发生制入帐。

18. 所得税的会计处理方法:应付税款法。

Notes to Financial Statements

I. Backgrounds of Fortune Trust and Investment Co., Ltd.

1. Ratified by headquarter of People's Bank of China in documents No.158 (1998), Fortune Trust and Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is a non-bank financial institution which was founded on June 5, 1998 through, on the base of acquiring the former Zhoushan Trust and Investment Co., Ltd., rename, remove, increasing capital and issuing additional shares. The Company's operation certificate, with registration No. 3100001005527, was issued by Shanghai Commercial and Industrial Administration Bureau. The Company has obtained "People's Republic of China Financial Institution Legal Entity License", No.K11613420014, from Shanghai Branch of People's Bank of China. Legal representative of the Company is Wang Shihong, and the registered capital is RMB 1 billion. As per the capital inspection report No.(98)1034 issued by Shanghai Zhonghua Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd., the registered capital is already on the right place.

2. The Company's business line covers trust deposits, loans and investment; entrusted deposits, loans and investment; loan and investment of its own capital, financing lease, securities, agency; guarantee and warrant, economic consultation and crediting investigation and other business approved by People's Bank of China.

II. Benchmark for Compiling Financial Statement

The Company, the object of accounting, was inaugurated officially on Oct.19, 1998. At that time, the financial statement of the former Zhoushan Trust and Investment Company was not consolidated, thus only other assets listed. Since 1999, the Company has started to consolidate financial statements of all subsidiaries and branches to form the current framework, and there is no any material change occurred in the reporting period.

III. Principal Accounting Policies

1. Accounting period: The accounting period of the Company is the calendar year.
2. Reporting Currency: RMB
3. Accounting standard: Accounting System of Financial Enterprise
4. Bookkeeping and cost principle: The Company takes accrual-basis and historical cost as bookkeeping and cost principle.
5. Compiling methods for consolidating: On the base of financial statements of the Company and its branches and other related data, to consolidate the numbers of all items and offset their internal current account.

Overview of the Company's Branches

Name	Working Capital	Unit: thousand RMB	
		Actual Working Capital Appropriated by the Company	Consolidation or not
1. Zhoushan Branch	50,000	50,000	yes
2. Security Branch in Changde Road, Shanghai	10,000	37,128	yes
3. Zhoushan Security Branch	5,000	22,040	yes
4. Zhoushan Putuo Security Branch	8,000	8,000	yes
5. Security Branch in Changjiang Road Hangzhou (open on Dec.26,2000)	5,000	7,680	yes

6. Classification of loan:

(1) Classification reference of short-term and media-and-long-term loans:

It is defined according to the expiry period of loan. Short-term loan is referred to that with one or less than one year's period and media-and-long-term loan more than one year.

(2) Classification reference of overdue loans:

Loan not repaid upon expiration (including expiration of extended period) at debtor's reason; debts arise because the draft is not paid after discounting and the applicant of the discounting business has no enough deposit in his account; money advanced for the applicant of the draft accepted by bank due to insufficient deposit. These debts will be taken as overdue loan upon expiration, dead loan after maturing one year from the date of expiration.

7. Accounting for doubtful debts

(1) Debt unpaid upon expiration, conforming to the following conditions, can be taken as doubtful debts:

A. Debt hard to be retrieved through lawful liquidation after debtor goes bankruptcy legally.

B. Debt unable to be fully retrieved by its remaining assets after debtor's death or disappearance announced by the court.

C. Debt unable to be retrieved through all possible measures and necessary legal procedures in case of debtor is disqualified and incapable of operation continuity because of cancellation of its registration by Commercial and Industrial Administration Department or failure in passing annual commercial and industrial inspection, though the debtor has not declared bankruptcy officially.

D. Debt unsecured due to the elimination of debtor resulted from the transformation of system and other similar reasons.

E. Debt cancelled with the approval of the department in charge of finance and tax.

(2) Accounting for the loss of doubtful debt: Provisions

In accordance with the documents No.(1998)302 of Ministry of Finance, provisions of doubtful debts is to be 1% out of year-end debt balance. Once doubtful debt exceeds 1%, provisions of doubtful debt shall be supplemented in full amount within the year.

8. Bad Debts

(1) Criteria

Receivables that complies to the following conditions will be taken as bad debts.

A. Receivables that cannot be retrieved through liquidation of its bankruptcy assets or remaining assets after debtor's bankruptcy or death.

B. Receivables that cannot be retrieved three years after debtor's default in due time.

C. In accordance with the documents No.(1999)217 of Ministry of Finance, receivable interests that cannot be collected for three years successively can be cancelled as bad debts.

(2) Accounting for bad debts: provisions, 0.3% out of the year-end receivable balance.

9. Accounting for short-term investment

Revenue of short-term investment can only be identified upon transfer or acceptance after maturity on the base of cost incurred.

10. Accounting for long-term investment

(1) Long-term bond investment: be recorded at cost, and calculate interest on the year run.

(2) Long-term equity investment: investment exceeding 25% of the total capital investment is recorded using equity method.

(3) Provisions for long-term investment risk: 0.3% out of the long-term investment balance at beginning of the year in full amount.

11. Accounting for fixed assets

Assets Items	Expected Life Span (year)	Net Residual Value Ratio (%)	Annual Depreciation Rate (%)
Building & Structures	35	4	2.74
Transportation Equipment	6	4	16
Office Facilities	5	4	19.20
Electronic Equipment	5	4	19.20
Of them: Computer	3	4	32

12. Accounting for self-operated security

It is to be recorded at historical cost. Cost of security sold out is carried forward using weighted average method monthly.

13. Accounting for construction in progress

Construction in progress is stated as expenditure incurred and identified as fixed assets at cost upon the completion of the construction.

14. Intangible assets

(1) Intangible asset is stated at cost:

A. Intangible asset acquired as debt paid is to be recorded at the cost assessed or agreed by the contract.

B. Intangible assets procured are to be recorded at the actual cost paid.

(2) Intangible asset is to be amortized over 10 years from the date of its utilization.

(3) The use right of land is to be amortized over 35 years.

15. Deferred assets

Initiation expenditure of the Company is recorded at paid-up amount, and amortized over 5 years from the month of operation.

Furnishing expenditure of the Company is recorded at paid-up amount, and amortized over 5 years from the month of utilization.

16. Revenue recognition

(1) Interest income

The interest of various loans is calculated using equity method. In accordance with the documents No.(1999)217 of Ministry of Finance, receivable interest of loan overdue more than half year shall not be accounted into the Income Statement but calculated out of the Income Statement. It is allowed to recorded again upon actual collection.

(2) Income from procedure fee is to be identified at paid-in value; income from entrusted loan and investment is recorded using equity method.

(3) Income from stock exchange is recorded at amount paid in after the conclusion of trade.

(4) Other revenues: stated at the paid-up.

17. Expenditure recognition

(1) Interest expense: payable interest is charged quarterly using equity method.

(2) Expense of procedure fee: be recorded as incurred.

(3) Other expenditures: be recorded using equity method.

18. Income tax: Tax payable method.



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