PFSWEB INC Form S-3 July 17, 2006

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 14, 2006

Registration Statement No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
Under
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933
PFSWEB, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

75-2837058

(State or other jurisdiction

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

of incorporation or organization)

500 North Central Expressway Plano, Texas 75074 (972) 881-2900

(Address, including zip code and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant s principal executive offices)

Mark C. Layton

President and Chief Executive Officer PFSweb, Inc. 500 North Central Expressway Plano, Texas 75074 (972) 881-2900

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service) copy to:

Morris Bienenfeld, Esq. Wolff & Samson PC One Boland Drive West Orange, New Jersey 07052 (973) 530-2013

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the only securities being registered on this form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box. o

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. b

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I. D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box. o

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

		Proposed	Proposed	Amount
		maximum	maximum	of
		offering	aggregate	registration
	Amount to be	price per	offering	fee
Title of each class of securities to be registered	registered (2)	unit (3)	price (3)	(3)
Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share (1)	5,000,000	\$ 1.01	\$ 5,050,000	\$ 540

- (1) Each share of common stock includes certain purchase rights pursuant to a Rights Agreement dated June 8, 2000.
- (2) Pursuant to Rule 416(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement also registers such additional shares of the registrant s common stock as may become issuable to prevent dilution as a result of stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.
- (3) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c)

under the
Securities Act
of 1933 and is
the average of
the high and low
sales prices of
the registrant s
common stock
as reported by
the Nasdaq
Capital Market
on July 11,
2006.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission acting pursuant to said section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling stockholders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated July 14, 2006 PROSPECTUS 5,000,000 Shares PFSweb, Inc. Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the sale or other disposition of up to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders, or their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors-in-interest, may, from time to time, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any or all of their shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These dispositions may be at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying price determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol PFSW.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See Risk Factors, beginning on page 4. Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is July , 2006.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u> The Company</u>	1
<u>The Offering</u>	3
Risk Factors	4
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	23
Selling Stockholders	23
Plan of Distribution	24
Legal Matters	26
<u>Experts</u>	26
Material Changes	26
Incorporation of Certain Information By Reference	33
Where You Can Find More Information	33
eCOST.com, Inc. Index to Financial Statements	F-1

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS

You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. Neither we nor the selling stockholders have authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. The selling stockholders are not making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date on the front of the document and that information incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date of the document incorporated by reference. In this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, unless otherwise indicated, PFSweb, the Company, we, us and ou refer to PFSweb, Inc. and its subsidiaries, and do not refer to the selling stockholders.

We own or have rights to use trademarks or trade names that we use in conjunction with the operation of our business. PFSweb and eCOST.com are trademarks of PFSweb and eCOST.com, Inc. respectively, in the United States and/or other countries worldwide. All other brand or product names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective owners.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made forward-looking statements in this prospectus and in documents that we incorporate by reference into this prospectus. Any statements about our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance are not historical facts and may be forward-looking. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases like anticipate, estimate, continuing, ongoing, plans, projects, target, management believes. we believe. we intend and similar words or phrases. We base these forward-looking statements on our expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about our business and the industry in which we operate as of the date of this prospectus. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that cannot be predicted, quantified or controlled and that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by, or underlying the forward-looking statements. Statements in this prospectus, and in documents incorporated into this prospectus, including those set forth below in Risk Factors, describe factors, among others, that could contribute to or cause these differences.

Because the factors discussed in this prospectus or incorporated by reference could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf, you should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

The following is only a summary. We urge you to read this entire prospectus, including the more detailed consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and other information incorporated by reference from our other filings with the SEC. Investing in our common stock involves risks. Therefore, please carefully consider the information provided under the heading Risk Factors beginning on page 4.

THE COMPANY

PFSweb is a leading provider of outsourcing and supply chain solutions. PFSweb is service breadth includes logistics and fulfillment, freight and transportation management, real-time order management, kitting and assembly, customer care, facility operations and management, turn-key web-commerce infrastructure, payment processing and financial services and more. Collectively, we define our offering as Business Process Outsourcing because we extend our clients infrastructure and technology capabilities, addressing an entire business transaction cycle from demand generation to product delivery. Our solutions support both business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C) sales channels.

PFSweb serves as the brand behind the brand for companies seeking to increase their operation s efficiencies. As a business process outsourcer, we offer scalable and cost-effective solutions for manufacturers, distributors, online retailers and direct marketing organizations across a wide range of industry segments, from consumer goods to aviation. We provide our clients with seamless and transparent solutions to support their business strategies, allowing them to focus on their core competencies. Leveraging PFSweb s technology, expertise and proven methodologies, we enable client organizations to develop and deploy new products and implement new business strategies or address new distribution channels rapidly and efficiently through our optimized solutions. Our clients engage us both as a consulting partner to assist them in the design of a business solution as well as a virtual and physical infrastructure partner providing the mission critical operations required to build and manage that business solution. Together, we not only help our clients define new ways of doing business, but also provide them the technology, physical infrastructure and professional resources necessary to quickly implement this new business model. We allow our clients to quickly and dramatically change how they go-to-market.

Each client has a unique business model and unique strategic objectives that require highly customized solutions. PFSweb supports clients in a wide array of industries including technology products, consumer goods, aviation, collectibles, luxury goods, food and beverage, apparel and home furnishings. These clients turn to PFSweb for help in addressing a variety of business issues that include customer satisfaction and retention, time-definite logistics, vendor managed inventory and integration, supply chain compression, cost model realignments, transportation management and international expansion, among others. We also act as a constructive agent of change, providing clients the ability to alter their current distribution model, establish direct relationships with end-customers, and reduce the overall time and costs associated with existing distribution channel strategies. Our clients are seeking solutions that will provide them with dynamic supply chain and multi-channel marketing efficiencies, while ultimately delivering a world-class customer service experience.

In order to further leverage our advanced product distribution, call center and technology infrastructure, we recently merged with eCOST.com, Inc., (eCOST or eCOST.com) an on-line discount retailer of technology, consumer electronic and other products.

We derive our revenues from three business segments.

In our first business segment, a service fee revenue model, we derive our revenues from a broad range of services, including professional consulting, technology collaboration, order management, managed web hosting and web development, customer relationship management, financial services including billing and collection services and working capital solutions, kitting and assembly services, information management and international fulfillment

1

Table of Contents

and distribution services and on-line retail sales. We offer our services as an integrated solution, which enables our clients to outsource their complete infrastructure needs to a single source and to focus on their core competencies. Our distribution services are conducted at warehouses that we lease or manage and include real-time inventory management and customized picking, packing and shipping of our clients—customer orders. We currently offer the ability to provide infrastructure and distribution solutions to clients that operate in a range of vertical markets, including technology manufacturing, computer products, printers, cosmetics, fragile goods, high security collectibles, pharmaceuticals, contemporary home furnishings, apparel, aviation, telecommunications and consumer electronics, among others.

In our service fee revenue segment, we do not own the underlying inventory or the resulting accounts receivable, but provide management services for these client-owned assets. We typically charge our service fee revenue on a cost-plus basis, a percent of shipped revenue basis or a per-transaction basis, such as a per-minute basis for web-enabled customer contact center services and a per-item basis for fulfillment services. Additional fees are billed for other services. We price our services based on a variety of factors, including the depth and complexity of the services provided, the amount of capital expenditures or systems customization required, the length of contract and other factors.

Our second business segment is a product revenue model. In this segment, we are primarily a master distributor of product for IBM and certain other clients. In this capacity, we purchase, and thus own, inventory and recognize the corresponding product revenue. As a result, upon the sale of inventory, we own the accounts receivable. Freight costs billed to customers are reflected as components of product revenue. This business segment requires significant working capital requirements, for which we had senior credit facilities to provide for more than \$86 million of available financing as of March 31, 2006.

With the acquisition of eCOST.com in February 2006, we introduced a third business segment which is a web-commerce product revenue model focused on the sale of products to a broad range of consumer and business customers. In this segment we operate as a multi-category online discount retailer of new, close-out and refurbished brand-name merchandise. Our web-commerce product line currently offers more than 100,000 products in twelve primary merchandise categories, including computer hardware and software, home electronics, digital imaging, watches and jewelry, housewares, DVD movies, video games, travel, bed and bath, apparel and accessories, licensed sports gear and cellular/wireless.

Our capabilities are expansive. To offer the most necessary and resourceful solutions to our clients, we are continually developing capabilities to meet the pressing business issues in the marketplace. Our business objective is to focus on Leading the Evolution of Outsourcing. As our tagline suggests, we will continue to evolve our service offering to meet the needs of the marketplace and the demands of unique client requirements. We are most successful when we develop a new capability to enable a client to pursue a new initiative and we are then able to leverage that revolutionary development across other client or prospect solutions, as it becomes best practice in the marketplace. Our team of experts design and build diverse solutions for Fortune 1000, Global 2000 and major brand name clients around a flexible core of technology and physical infrastructure that includes:

Technology collaboration provided by our suite of technology services, called the Entente Suite(SM), that are e-commerce and collaboration services that enable buyers and suppliers to fully automate their business transactions within their supply chain. Entente supports industry standard collaboration techniques including XML based protocols such as Biztalk and RosettaNet, real-time application interfaces, text file exchanges via secured FTP, and traditional electronic data interchange (EDI);

Managed hosting and Internet application development services, including web site design, creation, integration and ongoing maintenance, support and enhancement of web sites;

2

Table of Contents

Order management, including order processing from any source of entry, back order processing and future order processing, tracking and tracing, credit management, electronic payment processing, calculation and collection of sales tax and VAT, comprehensive freight calculation and email notification, all with multiple currency and language options;

Customer Relationship Management (CRM), including interactive voice response (IVR) technology and web-enabled customer contact services through world-class call centers utilizing voice, e-mail, voice over internet protocol (VOIP) and internet chat communications that are fully integrated with real-time systems and historical data archives to provide complete customer lifecycle management;

International fulfillment and distribution services, including warehouse management, inventory management, vendor managed inventory, inventory postponement, product warehousing, order picking and packing, freight and transportation management and reverse logistics;

Facility Operations and Management (FOM) that includes process reengineering, facility design and engineering and employee administration;

Kitting and assembly services, including light assembly, procurement services, Supplier Relationship Management, specialized kitting, and supplier consigned inventory hub in our distribution facilities or co-located in other facilities;

Information management, including real-time data interfaces, data exchange services and data mining;

Financial services, including secure on-line credit card processing related services, fraud protection, invoicing, credit management and collection, and working capital solutions; and

Professional consulting services, including a consultative team of experts that customize solutions to each client and continuously seek out ways to increase efficiencies and produce benefits for the client.

Our principal executive offices are located at 500 North Central Expressway Plano, Texas 75074, and our telephone number is (972) 881-2900. Our Internet address is www.pfsweb.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

THE OFFERING

On June 1, 2006, we sold an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of our common stock at \$1.00 per share to the selling stockholders, in a private placement transaction that was exempt from the registration requirements of federal and state securities laws. We are registering the 5,000,000 shares of our common stock that were issued by us in this transaction for resale or other disposition by the selling stockholders. We are also registering any additional shares of common stock which may become issuable by reason of any stock dividend, stock split, recapitalization or other similar transaction effected without receipt of consideration which results in an increase in the number of outstanding shares of common stock. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of shares by the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders, or their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors-in-interest, may, from time to time, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any or all of their shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These dispositions may be at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices, at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices.

3

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our shares being offered in this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. In deciding whether to purchase shares of our common stock, you should carefully consider the following risk factors. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected and the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Risks Related to PFSweb

We anticipate incurring significant expenses in the foreseeable future, which may reduce our ability to achieve or maintain profitability.

To reach our business growth objectives, we may increase our operating and marketing expenses, as well as capital expenditures. To offset these expenses, we will need to generate additional profitable business. If our revenue grows slower than either we anticipate or our clients projections indicate, or if our operating and marketing expenses exceed our expectations, we may not generate sufficient revenue to be profitable or be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or an annual basis in the future. Additionally, if our revenue grows slower than either we anticipate or our clients projections indicate, we may incur unnecessary or redundant costs and our operating results could be adversely affected.

Our operating results are materially impacted by our client mix and the seasonality of their business.

Our business is materially impacted by our client mix and the seasonality of their business. Based upon our current client mix and their current projected business volumes, we anticipate our service fee revenue business activity will be at its lowest in the first quarter of our fiscal year and that our product revenue business activity will be at its highest in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. We believe results of operations for a quarterly period may not be indicative of the results for any other quarter or for the full year. We are unable to predict how the seasonality of future clients business may affect our quarterly revenue and whether the seasonality may change due to modifications to a client s business. As such, we believe that results of operations for a quarterly period may not be indicative of the results for any other quarter or for the full year.

Changes to financial accounting standards may affect our reported results of operations.

We prepare our financial statements to conform to generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. GAAP are subject to interpretation by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the SEC and various bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting policies. A change in those policies can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even affect our reporting of transactions which were completed before a change is announced. Accounting rules affecting many aspects of our business, including rules relating to accounting for asset impairments, revenue recognition, arrangements involving multiple deliverables, employee stock purchase plans and stock option grants, have recently been revised or are currently under review. Changes to those rules or current interpretation of those rules may have a material adverse effect on our reported financial results or on the way we conduct our business.

We operate with significant levels of indebtedness and are required to comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants; we are required to maintain a minimum level of subordinated loans to our subsidiary Supplies Distributors; and we have guaranteed certain indebtedness and obligations of our subsidiaries Supplies Distributors and eCOST.

As of March 31, 2006, our total credit facilities outstanding, including debt, capital lease obligations and our vendor accounts payable related to financing of IBM product inventory, was approximately \$86.0 million. Certain of the credit facilities have maturity dates in calendar year 2007 or after, but are classified as current

4

Table of Contents

liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. We cannot provide assurance that our credit facilities will be renewed by the lending parties. Additionally, these credit facilities include both financial and non-financial covenants, many of which also include cross default provisions applicable to other agreements. These covenants also restrict our ability to transfer funds among our various subsidiaries, which may adversely affect the ability of our subsidiaries to operate their businesses or comply with their respective loan covenants. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants. Any non-renewal or any default under any of our credit facilities would have a material adverse impact upon our business and financial condition. In addition we have provided \$6.5 million of subordinated indebtedness to Supplies Distributors, the minimum level required under certain credit facilities as of March 31, 2006. The maximum level of this subordinated indebtedness to Supplies Distributors that may be provided without approval from our lenders is \$8.0 million. The restrictions on increasing this amount without lender approval may limit our ability to comply with certain loan covenants or further grow and develop Supplies Distributors business. We have guaranteed most of the indebtedness of Supplies Distributors. Furthermore, we are obligated to repay any over-advance made to Supplies Distributors by its lenders to the extent Supplies Distributors is unable to do so. We have also guaranteed eCOST s \$15 million credit line with Wachovia, as well as certain of its vendor trade payables. We currently expect that it may be necessary to provide additional guarantees of certain eCOST vendor trade payables in the future.

We are dependent on our key personnel, and we need to hire and retain skilled personnel to sustain our business.

Our performance is highly dependent on the continued services of our executive officers and other key personnel, the loss of any of whom could materially adversely affect our business. In addition, we need to attract and retain other highly-skilled, technical and managerial personnel for whom there is intense competition. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract and retain the personnel necessary for the continuing growth of our business. Our inability to attract and retain qualified technical and managerial personnel would materially adversely affect our ability to maintain and grow our business.

We are subject to risks associated with our international operations.

We currently operate a 150,000 square foot distribution center in Liege, Belgium and a 13,000 square foot distribution center in Richmond Hill, Canada, near Toronto, both of which currently have excess capacity. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in expanding in these or any additional international markets. In addition to the uncertainty regarding our ability to generate revenue from foreign operations and expand our international presence, there are risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

changing regulatory requirements;

legal uncertainty regarding foreign laws, tariffs and other trade barriers;

political instability;

potentially adverse tax consequences;

foreign currency fluctuations; and

cultural differences.

Any one or more of these factors could materially adversely affect our business in a number of ways, such as increased costs, operational difficulties and reductions in revenue.

Table of Contents 12

4

We are uncertain about our need for and the availability of additional funds.

Our future capital needs are difficult to predict. We may require additional capital to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities, including strategic alliances and acquisitions and to fund capital expenditures, or to respond to changing business conditions and unanticipated competitive pressures. In addition, eCOST is now a wholly-owned subsidiary and is expected to need additional financing as well. We may also require additional funds to finance operating losses, including continuing operating losses currently anticipated to be incurred by eCOST. Should these circumstances arise, our existing cash balance and credit facilities may be insufficient and we may need to raise additional funds either by borrowing money or issuing additional equity. We cannot assure you that such resources will be adequate or available for all of our future financing needs. Our inability to finance our growth, either internally or externally, may limit our growth potential and our ability to execute our business strategy. If we are successful in completing an additional equity financing, this could result in further dilution to our stockholders or reduce the market value of our common stock.

We may engage in future strategic alliances or acquisitions that could dilute our existing stockholders, cause us to incur significant expenses or harm our business.

We may review strategic alliance or acquisition opportunities that would complement our current business or enhance our technological capabilities. Integrating any newly acquired businesses, technologies or services may be expensive and time-consuming. To finance any acquisitions, it may be necessary for us to raise additional funds through borrowing money or completing public or private financings. Additional funds may not be available on terms that are favorable to us and, in the case of equity financings, may result in dilution to our stockholders. We may not be able to operate any acquired businesses profitably or otherwise implement our growth strategy successfully. If we are unable to integrate any newly acquired entities or technologies effectively, our operating results could suffer. Future acquisitions could also result in incremental expenses and the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities, any of which could harm our operating results.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, current and potential stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could harm our business, and the trading price of our common stock.

We have begun a process to document and evaluate our internal controls over financial reporting to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and a report by our independent auditors addressing these assessments. Based on the current requirements, and our current public float, we are not required to comply with Section 404. However, in this regard, our management has been dedicating internal resources, has engaged outside consultants and has begun to develop a detailed work plan to (i) assess and document the adequacy of internal controls over financial reporting, (ii) take steps to improve control processes, where appropriate, and (iii) validate through testing that controls are functioning as documented. If we fail to correct any issues in the design or operating effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting or fail to prevent fraud, current and potential stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business Process Outsourcing Business

Our service fee revenue and gross margin is dependent upon our clients business and transaction volumes and our costs; many of our client service agreements are terminable by the client at will; we may incur financial penalties if we fail to meet contractual service levels under certain client service agreements.

Our service fee revenue is primarily transaction based and fluctuates with the volume of transactions or level of sales of the products by our clients for whom we provide transaction management services. If we are unable to retain existing clients or attract new clients or if we dedicate significant resources to clients whose business does not generate sufficient revenue or whose products do not generate substantial customer sales, our business may be materially adversely affected. Moreover, our ability to estimate service fee revenue for future periods is

Table of Contents

substantially dependent upon our clients—and our own projections, the accuracy of which has been, and will continue to be, unpredictable. Therefore, our planning for client activity and targeted goals for service fee revenue and gross margin may be materially adversely affected by incomplete, delayed or inaccurate projections. In addition, many of our service agreements with our clients are terminable by the client at will. Therefore, we cannot assure you that any of our clients will continue to use our services for any period of time. The loss of a significant amount of service fee revenue due to client terminations could have a material adverse effect on our ability to cover our costs and thus on our profitability. Certain of our client service agreements contain minimum service level requirements and impose financial penalties if we fail to meet such requirements. The imposition of a substantial amount of such penalties could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

Our business is subject to the risk of customer and supplier concentration.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006, the prime contractor to a U.S. government agency (for whom we are a subcontractor), a consumer products company and Xerox Corporation represented approximately 22%, 21% and 12%, respectively, of our total service fee revenue, net of pass-through revenue. The loss of, or non-payment of invoices by, any or all of such prime contractor to the U.S. agency, consumer products company or Xerox as clients would have a material adverse effect upon our business. In particular, the agreement under which we provide services to such clients are terminable at will upon notice by such clients.

Substantially all of our subsidiary Supplies Distributors product revenue is generated by sales of product purchased under master distributor agreements with IBM and is dependent on IBM s business. Our Supplies Distributor product revenue business is dependent upon our master distributor relationship with IBM and the continuing market for IBM products. A termination of the relationship with IBM or a decline in customer demand for such products could have a material adverse effect on our business. Sales to one customer accounted for approximately 12% of our total product revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The loss of any one or more of such customers, or non-payment of any material amount by these or any other customer, would have a material adverse effect upon our business.

Our systems may not accommodate significant growth in our number of clients.

Our success depends on our ability to handle a large number of transactions for many different clients in various product categories. We expect that the volume of transactions will increase significantly as we expand our operations. If this occurs, additional stress will be placed upon the network hardware and software that manages our operations. We cannot assure you of our ability to efficiently manage a large number of transactions. If we are not able to maintain an appropriate level of operating performance, we may develop a negative reputation, and impair existing and prospective client relationships and our business would be materially adversely affected.

We may not be able to recover all or a portion of our start-up costs associated with one or more of our clients.

We generally incur start-up costs in connection with the planning and implementation of business process solutions for our clients. Although we generally attempt to recover these costs from the client in the early stages of the client relationship, or upon contract termination if the client terminates without cause prior to full amortization of these costs, there is a risk that the client contract may not fully cover the start-up costs. To the extent start-up costs exceed the start-up fees received, excess costs will be expensed as incurred. Additionally, in connection with new client contracts we generally incur capital expenditures associated with assets whose primary use is related to the client solution. There is a risk that the contract may end before expected and we may not recover the full amount of our capital costs.

7

Table of Contents

Our revenue and margins may be materially impacted by client transaction volumes that differ from client projections and business assumptions.

Our pricing for client transaction services, such as call center and fulfillment, is often based upon volume projections and business assumptions provided by the client and our anticipated costs to perform such work. In the event the actual level of activity or cost is substantially different from the projections or assumptions, we may have insufficient or excess staffing, incremental costs or other assets dedicated for such client that may negatively impact our margins and business relationship with such client. In the event we are unable to meet the service levels expected by the client, our relationship with the client will suffer and may result in financial penalties and/or the termination of the client contract.

We face competition from many sources that could adversely affect our business.

Many companies offer, on an individual basis, one or more of the same services we do, and we face competition from many different sources depending upon the type and range of services requested by a potential client. Our competitors include vertical outsourcers, which are companies that offer a single function, such as call centers, public warehouses or credit card processors. We compete against transportation logistics providers who offer product management functions as an ancillary service to their primary transportation services. We also compete against other business process outsourcing providers, who perform many similar services as us. Many of these companies have greater capabilities than we do for the single or multiple functions they provide. In many instances, our competition is the in-house operations of its potential clients themselves. The in-house operations of potential clients often believe that they can perform the same services we do, while others are reluctant to outsource business functions that involve direct customer contact. We cannot be certain that we will be able to compete successfully against these or other competitors in the future.

Our sales and implementation cycles are highly variable and our ability to finalize pending contracts may cause our operating results to vary widely.

The sales cycle for our services is variable, typically ranging between several months to up to a year from initial contact with the potential client to the signing of a contract. Occasionally the sales cycle requires substantially more time. Delays in signing and executing client contracts may affect our revenue and cause our operating results to vary widely. We believe that a potential client s decision to purchase our services is discretionary, involves a significant commitment of the client s resources and is influenced by intense internal and external pricing and operating comparisons. To successfully sell our services, we generally must educate our potential clients regarding the use and benefit of our services, which can require significant time and resources. Consequently, the period between initial contact and the purchase of our services is often long and subject to delays associated with the lengthy approval and competitive evaluation processes that typically accompany significant operational decisions. Additionally, the time required to finalize pending contracts and to implement our systems and integrate a new client can range from several weeks to many months. Delays in signing and integrating new clients may affect our revenue and cause our operating results to vary widely.

We are subject to disputes with clients, customers and other authorities which, if not resolved in our favor, may materially adversely affect our results of operations.

In the ordinary course of our business, one or more of our clients or customers may dispute our invoices for services rendered or other charges. As of March 31, 2006, an aggregate of approximately \$1.1 million of our invoices were in dispute. Although we believe we will resolve these disputes in our favor, the failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. We also receive municipal tax abatements in certain locations. During 2004 we received notice from a municipality that we did not satisfy certain criteria necessary to maintain the abatements. We plan to dispute the notice, but if the dispute is not resolved favorably, additional taxes of approximately \$0.4 million to \$0.5 million could be assessed against us for each of the calendar years 2005 and 2004.

Our business could be adversely affected by a systems or equipment failure, whether that of us or our clients.

Our operations are dependent upon our ability to protect our distribution facilities, customer service centers, computer and telecommunications equipment and software systems against damage and failures. Damage or failures could result from fire, power loss, equipment malfunctions, system failures, natural disasters and other causes. If our business is interrupted either from accidents or the intentional acts of others, our business could be materially adversely affected. In addition, in the event of widespread damage or failures at our facilities, our short-term disaster recovery and contingency plans and insurance coverage may not be sufficient.

Our clients businesses may also be harmed from any system or equipment failures we experiences. In that event, our relationship with these clients may be adversely affected, we may lose these clients, our ability to attract new clients may be adversely affected and we could be exposed to liability.

Interruptions could also result from the intentional acts of others, like hackers. If our systems are penetrated by computer hackers, or if computer viruses infect our systems, our computers could fail or proprietary information could be misappropriated.

If our clients suffer similar interruptions in their operations, for any of the reasons discussed above or for others, our business could also be adversely affected. Many of our clients computer systems interface with our systems. If our clients suffer interruptions in their systems, the link to our systems could be severed and sales of the client systems could be slowed or stopped.

A breach of our e-commerce security measures could reduce demand for its services. Credit card fraud and other fraud could adversely affect our business.

A requirement of the continued growth of e-commerce is the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks. A party who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or interrupt our operations. Any compromise or elimination of our security could reduce demand for our services.

We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against security breaches or to address any problem they may cause. Because our activities involve the storage and transmission of proprietary information, such as credit card numbers, security breaches could damage its reputation, cause us to lose clients, impact our ability to attract new clients and we could be exposed to litigation and possible liability. Our security measures may not prevent security breaches, and failure to prevent security breaches may disrupt our operations. In certain circumstances, we do not carry insurance against the risk of credit card fraud and other fraud, so the failure to adequately control fraudulent transactions on our client s behalf could increase our expenses.

We may be a party to litigation involving our e-commerce intellectual property rights.

In recent years, there has been significant litigation in the United States involving patent and other intellectual property rights. We may be a party to intellectual property litigation in the future to protect our trade secrets or know-how. United States patent applications are confidential until a patent is issued and most technologies are developed in secret. Accordingly, we are not, and cannot be, aware of all patents or other intellectual property rights of which our services may pose a risk of infringement. Others asserting rights against us could force us to defend ourself or our customers against alleged infringement of intellectual property rights. We could incur substantial costs to prosecute or defend any such litigation.

If the trend toward outsourcing does not continue, our business will be adversely affected.

Our business could be materially adversely affected if the trend toward outsourcing declines or reverses, or if corporations bring previously outsourced functions back in-house. Particularly during general economic downturns, businesses may bring in-house previously outsourced functions to avoid or delay layoffs. The continued threat of terrorism within the United States and abroad and the potential for sustained military action may cause

Table of Contents

disruption to commerce and economic conditions, both domestic and foreign, which could have a material adverse effect upon our business and new client prospects.

Our market is subject to rapid technological change and to compete we must continually enhance our systems to comply with evolving standards.

To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the responsiveness, functionality and features of our services and the underlying network infrastructure. If we are unable to adapt to changing market conditions, client requirements or emerging industry standards, our business could be adversely affected. The internet and e-commerce environments are characterized by rapid technological change, changes in user requirements and preferences, frequent new product and service introductions embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices that could render our technology and systems obsolete. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to both internally develop and license leading technologies to enhance our existing services and develop new services. We must continue to address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our clients and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis. The development of proprietary technology involves significant technical and business risks. We may fail to develop new technologies effectively or to adapt our proprietary technology and systems to client requirements or emerging industry standards.

Risks Related to our Recent Merger with eCOST

We may fail to realize the anticipated synergies, cost savings, growth opportunities and other benefits expected from the merger, which could adversely affect the value of our common stock.

We entered into a merger with eCOST with the expectation that the merger will result in synergies, cost savings, growth opportunities and other benefits to the combined company. However, the ability to realize these anticipated benefits of the merger will depend, in part, on our ability to integrate the business of eCOST with our business. The integration of two independent companies is a complex, costly and time-consuming process. It is possible that these integration efforts will not be completed as smoothly as planned or that these efforts will divert management attention for an extended period of time. Delays or operational issues encountered in the integration process could have a material adverse effect on the revenues, expenses, operating results and financial condition for us. Although we expect significant benefits, such as increased cost savings, to result from the merger, there can be no assurance that we will realize any of these anticipated benefits.

Stockholders may receive a lower return on their investment after the merger.

Although we believe that the merger will create financial, operational and strategic benefits for the combined company and its stockholders, these benefits may not be achieved. The combination of our businesses, even if conducted in an efficient, effective and timely manner, may not result in combined financial performance that is better than what our company would have achieved independently if the merger had not occurred.

Uncertainty regarding the merger may cause clients, customers, suppliers and others to delay or defer decisions concerning us and eCOST, which may harm the results of operations of either or both companies.

In response to our completion of the merger, clients, customers and suppliers may delay or defer outsourcing, purchasing or supply decisions or otherwise alter existing relationships with us and eCOST. Prospective clients and customers could be reluctant to contract for the combined company s services or purchase the combined company s products due to uncertainty about the combined company s ability to efficiently provide products and services. In addition, clients, customers, suppliers and others may also seek to terminate or change existing agreements with us or eCOST as a result of the merger. These and other actions by clients, customers, suppliers and others could negatively affect the business of the combined company.

10

Table of Contents

Uncertainties associated with the merger may cause us and eCOST to lose key personnel.

Our current and prospective employees and eCOST employees may experience uncertainty about their future roles with the combined company until or after strategies with regard to the combined company are announced or executed. In addition, eCOST does not have employment agreements with any of its key employees other than with its Chief Executive Officer, Adam Shaffer. These uncertainties may adversely affect PFSweb s and eCOST s ability to attract and retain key management, sales, marketing and technical personnel. If a substantial number of key employees leave as a result of the merger, or the combined company fails to attract key personnel, the combined company s business could be adversely affected.

eCOST may be required to indemnify PC Mall for taxes arising as a result of the merger.

In connection with the consummation of the merger, eCOST received a written opinion from its legal counsel to the effect that the merger should not cause Section 355(e) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply to the April 2005 spin-off of eCOST from its former parent, PC Mall. Such opinion was based on certain factual representations made by PC Mall and eCOST and certain factual and legal assumptions made by eCOST s legal counsel. Such opinion represented such legal counsel s best judgment regarding the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws, but is not binding on the IRS or the courts. No assurance can be given that the IRS will not assert a contrary position or that any such contrary position would not be sustained by a court. If the Merger does cause Section 355(e) to apply to the April 2005 spin-off of eCOST from PC Mall, eCOST must indemnify PC Mall for any resulting tax-related liabilities.

Risks Related to eCOST

eCOST may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability.

eCOST has incurred continuing operating losses and may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. eCOST s ability to achieve or maintain profitability depends on a number of factors, including its ability to:

increase sales;

maintain and expand vendor relationships;

obtain additional and increase existing trade credit with key suppliers;

generate sufficient gross profit; and

control costs and generate the expected synergies applicable to the merger.

eCOST needs additional financing and may not be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms or at all, which could increase its costs and limit its ability to grow.

eCOST needs to obtain additional financing and there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain additional financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all. eCOST s failure to obtain additional financing or its inability to obtain financing on acceptable terms could materially adversely affect its ability to achieve profitability and grow its business.

11

Table of Contents

eCOST s operating results are difficult to predict.

eCOST s operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to vary significantly in the future based upon a number of factors, many of which it cannot control. eCOST operates in a highly dynamic industry and future results could be subject to significant fluctuations. Revenue and expenses in future periods may be greater or less than revenue and expenses in the immediately preceding period or in the comparable period of the prior year. Therefore, period-to-period comparisons of eCOST operating results are not necessarily a good indication of its future performance. Some of the factors that could cause eCOST s operating results to fluctuate include:

price competition that results in lower sales volumes, lower profit margins, or net losses;

fluctuations in coupon redemption rates;

the amount, timing and impact of advertising and marketing costs;

eCOST s ability to successfully implement new technologies or software systems;

eCOST s ability to obtain sufficient financing;

changes in the number of visitors to the eCOST website or eCOST s inability to convert those visitors into customers;

technical difficulties, including system or Internet failures;

fluctuations in the demand for eCOST products or overstocking or understocking of products;

fluctuations in revenues and shipping costs, particularly during the holiday season;

economic conditions generally or economic conditions specific to the Internet, online commerce, the retail industry or the mail order industry;

changes in the mix of products that eCOST sells; and

fluctuations in levels of inventory theft, damage or obsolescence.

The failure of eCOST to improve its financial and operating performance may result in a failure of eCOST to comply with its financial covenants

In the event eCOST is unable to increase its revenue and/or gross profit from its present levels and does not achieve the operating efficiencies targeted to occur upon completion of its integration into PFSweb s infrastructure, it may fail to comply with one or more of the financial covenants required under its working capital line of credit. In such event, absent a waiver, the working capital lender would be entitled to accelerate all amounts outstanding thereunder and exercise all other rights and remedies, including sale of collateral and payment under the PFSweb parent guaranty.

If eCOST fails to accurately predict its inventory risk, its margins may decline as a result of write-downs of its inventory due to lower prices obtained from older or obsolete products.

Some of the products eCOST sells on its website are characterized by rapid technological change, obsolescence and price erosion (for example, computer hardware, software and consumer electronics), and because eCOST may sometimes stock large quantities of particular types of inventory, inventory reserves may be required or may subsequently prove insufficient, and additional inventory write-downs may be required.

12

Increased product returns or a failure to accurately predict product returns could decrease eCOST s revenues and impact profitability.

eCOST makes allowances for product returns in its financial statements based on historical return rates. eCOST is responsible for returns of certain products ordered through its website from its distribution center as well as products that are shipped to its customers directly from its vendors. If eCOST s actual product returns significantly exceed its allowances for returns, especially as eCOST expands into new product categories, its revenues and profitability could decrease. In addition, because eCOST s allowances are based on historical return rates, the introduction of new merchandise categories, new products, changes in its product mix, or other factors may cause actual returns to exceed return allowances, perhaps significantly. In addition, any policies intended to reduce the number of product returns may result in customer dissatisfaction and fewer repeat customers.

eCOST s ability to offer a broad selection of products at competitive prices is dependent on its ability to maintain existing and build new relationships with manufacturers and vendors. eCOST does not have long-term agreements with its manufacturers or vendors and some of its manufacturers and vendors compete directly with eCOST.

eCOST purchases products for resale both directly from manufacturers and indirectly through distributors and other sources, all of whom eCOST considers its vendors. During 2005 and 2004, eCOST offered products on its website from over 1,000 third-party manufacturers. eCOST does not have any long-term agreements with any of these vendors. Any agreements with vendors governing eCOST s purchase of products are generally terminable by either party upon 30 days notice or less. In general, eCOST agrees to offer products on its website and the vendors agree to provide eCOST with information about their products and honor eCOST customer service policies. If eCOST does not maintain relationships with vendors on acceptable terms, including favorable product pricing and vendor consideration, it may not be able to offer a broad selection of products or continue to offer products at competitive prices, and customers may choose not to shop at the eCOST website. In addition, some vendors may decide not to offer particular products for sale on the Internet, and others may avoid offering their new products to retailers such as eCOST who offer a mix of close-out and refurbished products in addition to new products. From time to time, vendors may terminate eCOST s right to sell some or all of their products, change the applicable terms and conditions of sale or reduce or discontinue the incentives or vendor consideration that they offer. Any such termination or the implementation of such changes could have a negative impact on eCOST s operating results. Additionally, some products are subject to manufacturer or distributor allocation, which limits the number of units of those products that are available to eCOST and other resellers.

eCOST s revenue is dependent in part on sales of HP and HP-related products, which represented 31% of eCOST s net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

eCOST is dependent on the success of its advertising and marketing efforts, which are costly and may not achieve desired results, and on its ability to attract customers on cost-effective terms.

eCOST s revenues depend on its ability to advertise and market its products effectively. Increases in the costs of advertising and marketing, including costs of online advertising, paper and postage costs, costs and fees of third-party service providers and the costs of complying with applicable regulations, may limit eCOST s ability to advertise and market its business without impacting its profitability. If eCOST s advertising and marketing efforts prove ineffective or do not produce a sufficient level of sales to cover their costs, or if eCOST decreases its advertising or marketing activities due to increased costs, restrictions enacted by regulatory agencies or for any other reason, eCOST s revenues and profit margins may decrease. eCOST s success depends on its ability to attract customers on cost-effective terms. eCOST has relationships with online services, search engines, shopping engines, directories and other websites and e-commerce businesses through which it provide advertising banners and other links that direct customers to the eCOST website. eCOST expects to rely on these relationships as significant sources of traffic to the eCOST website and to generate new customers. If eCOST is unable to develop or maintain these relationships on acceptable terms, its ability to attract new customers on a cost-effective basis could be harmed. In addition, certain of eCOST s existing online marketing agreements require it to pay fixed placement fees or fees for directing visits to the eCOST website, neither of which may convert into sales.

13

Because eCOST experiences seasonal fluctuations in its revenues, its quarterly results may fluctuate.

eCOST s business is moderately seasonal, reflecting the general pattern of peak sales for the retail industry during the holiday shopping season. Typically, a larger portion of its revenues occur during the first and fourth fiscal quarters. eCOST believes that its historical revenue growth makes it difficult to predict the effect of seasonality on its future revenues and results of operations. In anticipation of increased sales activity during the first and fourth quarter, eCOST incurs additional expenses, including higher inventory and staffing costs. If sales for the first and fourth quarter do not meet anticipated levels, then increased expenses may not be offset which could decrease eCOST s profitability. If eCOST were to experience lower than expected sales during its first or fourth quarter, for any reason, it would decrease eCOST s profitability.

eCOST s business may be harmed by fraudulent activities on its website.

eCOST has received in the past, and anticipates that it will receive in the future, communications from customers due to purported fraudulent activities on the eCOST website. Negative publicity generated as a result of fraudulent conduct by third parties could damage eCOST s reputation and diminish the value of its brand name. Fraudulent activities on eCOST s website could also subject it to losses. eCOST expects to continue to receive requests from customers for reimbursement due to purportedly fraudulent activities or threats of legal action if no reimbursement is made.

eCOST s business could be subject to political, economic and other risks associated with the Philippines.

To reduce costs, eCOST is evaluating shifting certain of its operations to the Philippines, which would subject eCOST to political, economic and other uncertainties, including expropriation, nationalization, renegotiation, or nullification of existing contracts, currency exchange restrictions and international monetary fluctuations. Furthermore, the Philippines has experienced violence related to guerrilla activity.

Delivery of eCOST s products could be delayed or disrupted by factors beyond its control, and it could lose customers as a result.

eCOST relies upon third party carriers for timely delivery of its product shipments. As a result, eCOST is subject to carrier disruptions and increased costs due to factors that are beyond its control, including employee strikes, inclement weather and increased fuel costs. Any failure to deliver products to customers in a timely and accurate manner may damage eCOST s reputation and brand and could cause it to lose customers. eCOST does not have a written long-term agreement with any of these third party carriers, and it cannot be sure that these relationships will continue on terms favorable to eCOST, if at all. If eCOST s relationship with any of these third party carriers is terminated or impaired or if any of these third parties is unable to deliver products, eCOST would be required to use alternative carriers for the shipment of products to customers. eCOST may be unable to engage alternative carriers on a timely basis or on favorable terms, if at all. Potential adverse consequences include:

reduced visibility of order status and package tracking;

delays in order processing and product delivery;

increased cost of delivery, resulting in reduced margins; and

reduced shipment quality, which may result in damaged products and customer dissatisfaction.

14

Table of Contents

If eCOST does not successfully expand its website and processing systems to accommodate higher levels of traffic and changing customer demands, it could lose customers and its revenues could decline.

To remain competitive, eCOST must continue to enhance and improve the functionality and features of its website. If eCOST fails to upgrade its website in a timely manner to accommodate higher volumes of traffic, its website performance could suffer and eCOST may lose customers. The Internet and the e-commerce industry are subject to rapid technological change. If competitors introduce new features and website enhancements embodying new technologies, or if new industry standards and practices emerge, eCOST s existing website and systems may become obsolete or unattractive. Developing the eCOST website and other systems entails significant technical and business risks. eCOST may face material delays in introducing new services, products and enhancements. If this happens, customers may forgo the use of eCOST s website and use those of its competitors. eCOST may use new technologies ineffectively, or it may fail to adapt its website, transaction processing systems and computer network to meet customer requirements or emerging industry standards.

If eCOST fails to successfully expand its merchandise categories and product offerings in a cost-effective and timely manner, its reputation and the value of its new and existing brands could be harmed, customer demand for its products could decline and its profit margins could decrease.

eCOST has generated the substantial majority of its revenues during the past five years from the sale of computer hardware, software and accessories and consumer electronics products. In the past 18 months eCOST launched several new product categories, including digital imaging, watches and jewelry, housewares, DVD movies, video games, travel, bed and bath, apparel and accessories, licensed sports gear and cellular/wireless. While its merchandising platform has been incorporated into and tested in the online computer and consumer electronics retail markets, eCOST cannot predict with certainty whether it can be successfully applied to other product categories. In addition, expansion of its business strategy into new product categories may require eCOST to incur significant marketing expenses, develop relationships with new vendors and comply with new regulations. eCOST may lack the necessary expertise in a new product category to realize the expected benefits of that new category. These requirements could strain managerial, financial and operational resources. Additional challenges that may affect eCOST s ability to expand into new product categories include its ability to:

establish or increase awareness of new brands and product categories;

acquire, attract and retain customers at a reasonable cost;

achieve and maintain a critical mass of customers and orders across all product categories;

attract a sufficient number of new customers to whom new product categories are targeted;

successfully market new product offerings to existing customers;

maintain or improve gross margins and fulfillment costs;

attract and retain vendors to provide an expanded line of products to customers on terms that are acceptable; and

manage inventory in new product categories.

eCOST cannot be certain that it will be able to successfully address any or all of these challenges in a manner that will enable it to expand its business into new product categories in a cost-effective or timely manner. If eCOST s new categories of products or services are not received favorably, or if its suppliers fail to meet eCOST s customers expectations, eCOST s results of operations would suffer and its reputation and the value of the applicable new brand and other brands could be damaged. The lack of market acceptance of eCOST new product

15

Table of Contents

categories or inability to generate satisfactory revenues from any expanded product categories to offset their cost could harm eCOST s business.

If eCOST is unable to provide satisfactory customer service, it could lose customers.

eCOST s ability to provide satisfactory levels of customer service depends, to a large degree, on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of its customer service operations. Any material disruption or slowdown in its order processing systems resulting from labor disputes, telephone or Internet failures, power or service outages, natural disasters or other events could make it difficult or impossible to provide adequate customer service and support. If eCOST is unable to continually provide adequate staffing and training for its customer service operations, its reputation could be seriously harmed and eCOST could lose customers. Because eCOST s success depends in large part on keeping its customers satisfied, any failure to provide high levels of customer service would likely impair its reputation and decrease its revenues.

eCOST may not be able to compete successfully against existing or future competitors.

The market for online sales of the products eCOST offers is intensely competitive and rapidly evolving. eCOST principally competes with a variety of online retailers, specialty retailers and other businesses that offer products similar to or the same as eCOST s products. Increased competition is likely to result in price reductions, reduced revenue and gross margins and loss of market share. eCOST expects competition to intensify in the future because current and new competitors can enter the market with little difficulty and can launch new websites at a relatively low cost. In addition, some of eCOST s product vendors have sold, and continue to intensify their efforts to sell, their products directly to customers. eCOST currently or potentially competes with a variety of businesses, including: other multi-category online retailers such as Amazon.com and Buy.com;

online discount retailers of computer and consumer electronics merchandise such as Computers4Sure, NewEgg and TigerDirect;

liquidation e-tailers such as Overstock.com and SmartBargains.com;

consumer electronics and office supply superstores such as Best Buy, Circuit City, CompUSA, Office Depot, OfficeMax and Staples; and

manufacturers such as Apple, Dell, Gateway, Hewlett-Packard and IBM, that sell directly to customers. Many of the current and potential competitors described above have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition and significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than eCOST. In addition, online retailers may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other commercial relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed companies. Some of eCOST s competitors may be able to secure products from manufacturers or vendors on more favorable terms, devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing or inventory availability policies and devote substantially more resources to website and systems development than eCOST is able to.

If the protection of eCOST s trademarks and proprietary rights is inadequate, its brand and reputation could be impaired and it could lose customers.

eCOST has six trademarks that it considers to be material to the successful operation of business: eCOST(R), eCOST.com(R), eCOST.com Bargain Countdown , eCOST.com Your Online Discount Superstore! ,

16

Table of Contents

Bargain Countdown and Bargain Countdown Platinum Club . eCOST currently uses all of these marks in connection with telephone, mail order, catalog and online retail services. eCOST also has several additional pending trademark applications. eCOST relies on trademark and copyright law, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements with its employees, consultants, suppliers and others to protect its proprietary rights. eCOST s applications may not be granted, and eCOST may not be able to secure significant protection for its service marks or trademarks. eCOST s competitors or others could adopt trademarks or service marks similar to its marks, or try to prevent eCOST from using its marks, thereby impeding its ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to customer confusion. Any claim by another party against eCOST for customer confusion caused by use of eCOST s trademarks or service marks, or eCOST s failure to obtain registrations for its marks, could negatively affect its competitive position and could cause it to lose customers.

eCOST has also filed an application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for patent protection for its proprietary Bargain Countdown technology. eCOST may not be granted a patent for this technology and may not be able to enforce its patent rights if its competitors or others use infringing technology. If this occurs, eCOST s competitive position, revenues and profitability could be negatively affected.

Effective trademark, service mark, patent, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which eCOST will sell its products and offer its services. In addition, the relationship between regulations governing domain names and laws protecting trademarks and similar proprietary rights is unclear. Therefore, eCOST may be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that are similar to, infringe upon or otherwise decrease the value of its trademarks and other proprietary rights. If eCOST is unable to protect or preserve the value of its trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets or other proprietary rights for any reason, eCOST s competitive position could be negatively affected and it could lose customers.

eCOST also relies on technologies that it licenses from related and third parties. These licenses may not continue to be available to eCOST on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, in the future. As a result, eCOST may be required to develop or obtain substitute technology of lower quality or at greater cost, which could negatively affect its competitive position, cause it to lose customers and decrease its profitability.

If third parties claim eCOST is infringing their intellectual property rights, eCOST could incur significant litigation costs, be required to pay damages, or change its business or incur licensing expenses.

Third parties have asserted, and may in the future assert, that eCOST s business or the technologies it uses infringe on their intellectual property rights. As a result, eCOST may be subject to intellectual property legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. eCOST cannot predict whether third parties will assert additional claims of infringement in the future or whether any future claims will prevent it from offering popular products or services.

On July 12, 2004, eCOST received correspondence from MercExchange LLC alleging infringement of its U.S. patents relating to e-commerce and offering to license its patent portfolio to eCOST. On July 15, 2004, eCOST received a follow-up letter from MercExchange specifying which of eCOST s technologies it believes infringe certain of its patents, alone or in combination with technologies provided by third parties. Some of those patents are currently being litigated by third parties, and eCOST is not involved in those proceedings. In addition, three of the four patents identified by MercExchange are under reexamination at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, which may or may not result in the modification of the claims. In the July 15(th) letter, MercExchange also advised that it has a number of applications pending for additional patents. MercExchange has filed lawsuits alleging infringement of some or all of its patents against third parties, resulting in settlements or verdicts in favor of MercExchange. At least one such verdict was appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and was affirmed in part. The defendant in that case filed a petition for certiorari before the United States Supreme Court, which was granted in November 2005. A decision is expected before June 2006.

17

Table of Contents

If eCOST is forced to defend against these or any other third-party infringement claims, whether they are with or without merit or are determined in its favor, eCOST could face expensive and time-consuming litigation, which could result in the imposition of a preliminary injunction preventing it from continuing to operate its business as currently conducted throughout the duration of the litigation or distract eCOST s technical and management personnel. If eCOST is found to infringe, it may be required to pay monetary damages, which could include treble damages and attorneys fees for any infringement that is found to be willful, and either be enjoined or required to pay ongoing royalties with respect to any technologies found to infringe. Further, as a result of infringement claims either against eCOST or against those who license technology to eCOST, eCOST may be required, or deem it advisable, to develop non-infringing technology, which could be costly and time consuming, or enter into costly royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may be unavailable on terms that are acceptable, or at all. eCOST expects that participants in its market will be increasingly subject to infringement claims as the number of competitors in the industry grows. If a third party successfully asserts an infringement claim against eCOST and it is enjoined or required to pay monetary damages or royalties or eCOST is unable to develop suitable non-infringing alternatives or license the infringed or similar technology on reasonable terms on a timely basis, eCOST s business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially harmed.

 $e COST\ may\ be\ liable\ for\ mis appropriation\ of\ its\ customers\quad personal\ information.$

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