

PFSWEB INC
Form 10-K
March 31, 2006

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005**

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number 000-28275

PFSWEB, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

500 North Central Expressway, Plano, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

75-2837058

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

75074

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

972-881-2900

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by a check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer" and "large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2005 (based on the closing price as reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System) was \$38,419,950.

As of March 21, 2006, there were 41,399,837 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.001 par value, outstanding, excluding 86,300 shares of common stock in treasury.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Annual Report, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated herein by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders, which definitive proxy statement shall be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Annual Report relates.

INDEX

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	1
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	31
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	31
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	31
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	32
<u>Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data</u>	33
<u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	34
<u>Item 7a. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk</u>	47
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	48
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	73
<u>Item 9a. Controls and Procedures</u>	73
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant</u>	73
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	73
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	73
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions</u>	74
<u>Item 14. Principal Accountant and Fees and Services</u>	74
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	74
<u>Signatures</u>	83
<u>Certificate of Amendment to Amended/Restated Certificate of Incorporation</u>	
<u>Amendment to Factoring Agreement</u>	
<u>Subsidiary Listing</u>	
<u>Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	
<u>Certification of CEO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>	
<u>Certification of CFO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>	
<u>Certification of CEO & CFO Pursuant to Section 906</u>	

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to PFSweb, the Company, we, us and our refer to PFSweb, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries other than eCOST.com, Inc.

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1. *Business*
General

PFSweb is a leading provider of outsourcing and supply chain solutions. PFSweb's 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 operations 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.

Our technology and business infrastructure offering is flexible, reliable and fully scalable. This flexibility allows us to design custom, variable cost solutions to fit the business requirements of our clients' strategies. We earn revenue from two distinct business segments, yet operationally similar business models:

First, we earn service fee revenues from charges to process individual business transactions on our clients' behalf through our technology and infrastructure capabilities. These business transactions may include the answering of a phone call or an e-mail, the design and hosting of a client web-site, the receipt and storage of a client's inventory, the kitting and assembly of products to meet a client's customer's specifications, the shipping of products to our client's customer base, the management of a complex set of electronic data transactions designed to keep our client's suppliers and customers accounting records in balance, or the processing of a returned package. In the service fee revenue business segment, we do not own the inventory or the resulting accounts receivable, but provide management services for these client-owned assets.

Secondly, we earn product revenue through our master distributor relationship with certain clients. In the product revenue business segment, we purchase inventory and upon sale of the product, own the accounts receivable. We have recently expanded our product revenue business segment in 2006 through our February 2006 merger with eCOST.com, Inc. (eCOST), a multi-category online discount retailer of new, close-out and refurbished brand-name merchandise and other products.

Table of Contents

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;

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.

We are headquartered in Plano, Texas where our executive and administrative offices are located as well as our primary technology laboratories and hosting facilities. We operate state-of-the-art call centers from our U.S. facilities located in Plano, Texas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and from our international facility located in Liege, Belgium. We have approximately 2.0 million square feet of warehouse space in our leased and managed facilities in Memphis, TN, Southaven, MS, Grapevine, TX, Toronto, Canada and Liege, Belgium allowing us to provide global distribution

solutions. The majority of these distribution facilities are highly automated and contain state of the art material handling and communications equipment. We provide solutions to clients that are often regarded as market leaders in a variety of different industries.

Table of Contents

Industry Overview

Business activities in the public and private sectors continue to operate in an environment of rapid technological advancement, increasing competition and continuous pressure to improve operating and supply chain efficiency while decreasing costs. We currently see the following trends within the industry:

Manufacturers strive to restructure their supply chains to maximize efficiency and reduce costs in both B2B and B2C markets and to create a variable-cost supply chain able to support the multiple, unique needs of each of their initiatives, including traditional and electronic commerce.

Companies in a variety of industries seek outsourcing as a method to address one or more business functions that are not within their core business competencies, to reduce operating costs or to improve the speed or cost of implementation.

Supply Chain Management Trend

As companies maintain focus on improving their businesses and balance sheet financial ratios, significant efforts and investments continue to be made identifying ways to maximize supply chain efficiency and extend supply chain processes. Working capital financing, vendor managed inventory, supply chain visibility software solutions, distribution channel skipping, direct to consumer e-commerce sales initiatives, and complex upstream supply chain collaborative technology are products that manufacturers seek to help them achieve greater supply chain efficiency.

A key business challenge facing many manufacturers and retailers as they evaluate their supply chain efficiency is in determining how the trend toward increased direct-to-customer business activity will impact their traditional B2B and B2C commerce business models. Order management and small package fulfillment and distribution capabilities are becoming increasingly important processes as this trend evolves. We believe manufacturers will look to outsource their non-core competency functions to support this modified business model. Forrester Research reports US online retail sales, which they define as B2C sales of goods including auctions and travel, will grow from \$172 billion in 2005 to \$329 billion in 2010. Without travel, online sales will grow to \$210 billion in 2010, accounting for 9% of total retail sales. They attribute this growth to the rapid pace of consumer adoption of eCommerce, cataloguers aggressive campaigns to introduce the benefits of eCommerce shopping, the higher earning/higher spending demographics of Web buyers and the convenience buyers find with online shopping. We believe that companies will continue to strategically plan for the impact that e-commerce and other new technology advancements will have on their traditional commerce business models and their existing technology and infrastructure capabilities.

Manufacturers, as buyers of materials, are also imposing new business practices and policies on their supplier partners in order to shift the normal supply chain costs and risks associated with inventory ownership away from their own balance sheets. Through techniques like Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) or Consigned Inventory Programs (CIP), manufacturers are asking their suppliers, as a part of the supplier selection process, to provide capabilities where the manufacturer need not own, or even possess, inventory prior to the exact moment that unit of inventory is required as a raw material component or for shipping to a customer. To be successful for all parties, business models such as these often require a sophisticated collection of technological capabilities that allow for complete integration and collaboration of the information technology environments of both the buyer and supplier. For example, for an inventory unit to arrive at the precise required moment in the manufacturing facility, it is necessary for the Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP) systems of the manufacturer to integrate with the CRM systems of the supplier. When hundreds of supplier partners are involved, this process can become quite complex and technologically challenging. Buyers and suppliers are seeking solutions that utilize XML based protocols like Biztalk, RosettaNet and other traditional EDI standards in order to ensure an open systems platform that promotes easier technology integration in these collaborative solutions.

Outsourcing Trend

In response to growing competitive pressures and technological innovations, we believe many companies, both large and small, are focusing their critical resources on the core competencies of their business and utilizing business process outsourcing to accelerate their business plans in a cost-effective manner and perform non-core business

Table of Contents

functions. Outsourcing provides many key benefits, including the ability to:

Enter new business markets or geographic areas rapidly;

Increase flexibility to meet changing business conditions and demand for products and services;

Enhance customer satisfaction and gain competitive advantage;

Reduce capital and personnel investments and convert fixed investments to variable costs;

Improve operating performance and efficiency; and

Capitalize on skills, expertise and technology infrastructure that would otherwise be unavailable or expensive given the scale of the business.

As a result, the market for business process outsourcing services continues to grow. International Data Corporation (IDC) predicts that the worldwide business process outsourcing (BPO) market will reach \$641.2 billion in 2009, an 11% annual increase from the estimated \$382.5 billion spent in 2004.

According to IDC's Worldwide and U.S. Business Process Outsourcing Forecast, the market has gone through profound changes in recent years that have forced companies to reevaluate their business operations. Many companies have begun to explore and evaluate the applicability of BPO to their business operations and its role in helping them achieve the new goals they are thinking about. This process is causing unprecedented demand for BPO services across an ever-expanding list of business functions.

Typically, outsourcing service providers are focused on a single function, such as information technology, call center management, credit card processing, warehousing or package delivery. This focus creates several challenges for companies looking to outsource more than one of these functions, including the need to manage multiple outsourcing service providers, to share information with service providers and to integrate that information into their internal systems. Additionally, the delivery of these multiple services must be transparent to the customer and enable the client to maintain brand recognition and customer loyalty. According to IDC, the ability to provide a total package of services continues to be one of the key buying trends of BPO services. Furthermore, traditional commerce outsourcers are frequently providers of domestic-only services versus international solutions. As a result, companies requiring global solutions must establish additional relationships with other outsourcing parties.

Another vital point for major brand name companies seeking to outsource is the protection of their brand. When looking for an outsourcing partner to provide infrastructure solutions, brand name companies must find a company that can ensure the same quality performance and superior experience that their customers expect from their brands. Working with an outsourcing partner requires finding a partner that can maintain the consistency of their brand image, which is one of the most valuable intangible assets that recognized brand name companies possess.

The PFSweb Solution

PFSweb serves as the brand behind the brand for companies seeking to increase the efficiencies of all aspects of their supply chain.

Our value proposition is to become an extension of our clients' businesses by delivering a superior experience that increases and enhances sales and market growth, customer satisfaction and customer retention. We act as both a virtual and a physical infrastructure for our clients' businesses. By utilizing our services, our clients are able to:

Quickly Capitalize on Market Opportunities. Our solutions empower clients to rapidly implement their supply chain and e-commerce strategies and to take advantage of opportunities without lengthy integration and implementation efforts. We have ready built technology and physical infrastructure that is flexible in its design, which facilitates quick integration and implementation. The PFSweb solution is designed to allow our clients to deliver consistent quality service as transaction volumes grow and also to handle daily and seasonal peak periods. Through our international locations, our clients can sell their products almost anywhere in the world.

Improve the Customer Experience. We enable our clients to provide their customers with a high-touch, positive buying experience thereby maintaining and promoting brand loyalty. Through our use of advanced technology, we can

respond directly to customer inquiries by e-mail, voice or data communication and assist them with on-line ordering and product information. We offer our clients a world-class level of service, including 24-hour, seven-

4

Table of Contents

day-a-week, Web-enabled customer care service centers, detailed CRM reporting and exceptional order accuracy. We have significant experience in the development of Internet web sites that allows us to recommend features and functions that are easily navigated and understood by our clients' customers. Our technology platform is designed to ensure high levels of reliability and fast response times for our clients' customers. Because our technology is world-class, our clients benefit from being able to offer the latest in customer communication and response conveniences to their customers.

Minimize Investment and Improve Operating Efficiencies. One of the most significant benefits that outsourcing to us provides is the ability to transform fixed costs into variable costs. By eliminating the need to invest in a fixed capital infrastructure, our clients' costs typically become directly correlated with volume increases or declines. Further, as volume increases drive the demand for greater infrastructure or capacity, we are able to quickly deploy additional resources. We provide services to multiple clients, which enables us to offer our clients economies of scale, and resulting cost efficiency, that they may not have been able to obtain on their own. Additionally, because of the large number of daily transactions we process, we have been able to justify investments in levels of automation, security surveillance, quality control processes and transportation carrier interfaces that are typically outside the scale of investment that our clients might be able to cost justify on their own. These additional capabilities can provide our clients the benefits of enhanced operating performance and efficiency, reduced inventory shrinkage, and expanded customer service options.

Access a Sophisticated Technology Infrastructure. We provide our clients with ready access to a sophisticated technology infrastructure through our Entente Suite, which is designed to interface seamlessly with their systems. We provide our clients with vital product and customer information that can be immediately available to them on their own systems or through web based graphic user interfaces for use in data mining, analyzing sales and marketing trends, monitoring inventory levels and performing other management functions.

The PFSweb Strategy

We continue to maintain our simple but effective strategy statement to drive our actions for the year, QGP. This acronym stands for Quality, Growth and Profit. We believe that if we can achieve outstanding performance on these three basic elements, they will provide for a stable foundation for our future. As the evolution of our business model continues, we will remain focused on these three fundamentals:

Quality: To exceed our clients' service level requirements and enhance the value of their brand while providing their customers a positive, memorable and efficient experience.

Growth: To increase our revenue and gross profit from its current levels. To aggressively market simplified product messages to drive new clients and revenue and profit growth. To become a larger company and create career and additional employment opportunities. Embrace strategic partnering to accentuate strengths and minimize weaknesses.

Profit: To generate positive cash flow and continue to strive for consistent profitable results. To increase the value of our company for all of its stakeholders while rewarding our team members with challenging, fun and memorable life experiences.

In alignment with these strategies, we completed a merger with eCOST on February 1, 2006. eCOST is a leading multi-category online discount retailer of high quality new, close-out and refurbished brand-name merchandise. eCOST currently offers over 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. Additionally, eCOST offers other categories of products and services, including pet supplies and flowers through various affiliate relationships. We believe the merger will provide substantial strategic benefits by combining eCOST's supplier relationships, growing customer base and expansive e-commerce platform with our advanced technology and operational infrastructure thereby providing our combined company with the enhanced ability to expand its market share in the fast growing web commerce market.

Table of Contents

See **Risk Factors** for a complete discussion of risk factors related to our ability to achieve our objectives and fulfill our business strategies.

PFSweb Services

We offer a comprehensive and integrated set of business infrastructure solutions that are tailored to our clients specific needs and enable them to quickly and efficiently implement their supply chain strategies. Our services include:

Technology Collaboration. We have created the Entente Suite, which illustrates the level of electronic cooperation that is possible when we construct solutions with our clients using this technology service offering. This set of technology services enables everything from order processing and inventory reporting to total e-commerce design and implementation. The Entente Suite comprises four key services EntenteWeb®, EntenteDirect®, EntenteMessage® and EntenteReport®.

EntenteWeb is a one-stop shop for the entire e-commerce process, particularly for companies with unusual needs or specific requests that are not easily met by the typical e-commerce development packages. EntenteWeb is a service utilizing our revolutionary GlobalMerchant Commerceware e-commerce software platform that is particularly focused to enable global commerce strategies with its extensive currency and language functionality. EntenteDirect provides clients with a real-time, user-friendly interface between their system and our order processing, warehouse management and related functions. Using real-time or batch processes, EntenteMessage is a file exchange service for clients using our warehousing and distribution facilities. EntenteReport is a reporting and inquiry service particularly suited to companies that need to put key e-commerce information into the hands of business users, but do not have the IT resources to facilitate the necessary data extraction, manipulation and presentation. EntenteReport consists of an industry-standard browser-based report writer and a client-customized data warehouse configuration.

The Entente Suite operates in an open systems environment and features the use of industry-standard XML, enabling customized e-commerce solutions with minimal changes to a client's systems or our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems. The result is a faster implementation process. Additionally, by using XML, the Entente Suite offers companies a more robust electronic information transfer option than text file FTP or EDI, although the text file FTP, EDI and other transfer methods are still supported.

EntenteWeb Managed Hosting and Internet Application Development. Our EntenteWeb service provides a complete e-commerce website solution for our clients. We engage collaboratively with our clients to design, build, host, and manage fully branded, fully customized and fully integrated e-commerce web applications for B2C and B2B channels. As with all major brand name companies, consistency within the brand image is vital; therefore, our web designers create online stores that seamlessly integrate and mirror the exact brand image of our clients.

We offer a broad range of hosting and support plans that can be tailored to fit the needs of each client. Utilizing IBM's eServer xSeries servers, Microsoft's .NET Technologies and our proprietary GlobalMerchant Commerceware platform, we maintain a robust hosting environment for our hosted client web site properties. Additionally, our EntenteWeb service includes state-of-the-art web analytics via Web Trends OnDemand Enterprise Edition. This highly advanced and flexible analytics tool delivers the critical e-business information that our clients need to maximize the effectiveness of their online store.

EntenteWeb is a complete front-to-back e-commerce service that incorporates components ranging from the look of the user interface to specific business purchasing, warehousing and shipping needs, enabling companies to define in exact terms their desired e-commerce site functionality.

Order Management. Our order management solutions provide clients with interfaces that allow for real-time information retrieval, including information on inventory, sales orders, shipments, delivery, purchase orders, warehouse receipts, customer history, accounts receivable and credit lines. These solutions are seamlessly integrated

Table of Contents

with our web-enabled customer contact centers, allowing for the processing of orders through shopping cart, phone, fax, mail, email, web chat, and other order receipt methods. As the information backbone for our total supply chain solution, order management services can be used on a stand alone basis or in conjunction with our other business infrastructure offerings, including customer contact, financial or distribution services. In addition, for the B2B market, our technology platform provides a variety of order receipt methods that facilitate commerce within various stages of the supply chain. Our systems provide the ability for both our clients and their customers to track the status of orders at any time. Our services are transparent to our clients' customers and are seamlessly integrated with our clients' internal systems platforms and web sites. By synchronizing these activities, we can capture and provide critical customer information, including:

Statistical measurements critical to creating a quality customer experience, containing real-time order status, order exceptions, back order tracking, allocation of product based on timing of online purchase and business rules, the ratio of customer inquiries to purchases, average order sizes and order response time;

B2B supply chain management information critical to evaluating inventory positioning, for the purpose of reducing inventory turns, and assessing product flow through and end-consumer demand;

Reverse logistics information including customer response and reason for the return or rotation of product and desired customer action;

Detailed marketing information about what was sold and to whom it was sold, by location and preference; and

Web traffic reporting showing the number of visits (hits) received, areas visited, and products and information requested.

Customer Relationship Management. We offer a completely customized CRM solution for clients. Our CRM solution encompasses a full-scale customer contact management service offering, as well as a fully integrated customer analysis program. All customer contacts are captured and customer purchases are documented. Full-scale reporting on all customer transactions is available for evaluation purposes. Through each of our customer touch-points, information can be analyzed and processed for current or future use in business evaluation, product effectiveness and positioning, and supply chain planning.

An important feature of evolving commerce remains the ability for the customer to speak with a live customer service representative. Our experience has been that a majority of consumers tell us they visited the web location for information, but not all of those consumers chose to place their order online. Our customer care services utilize features that integrate voice, e-mail, standard mail, data and Internet chat communications to respond to and handle customer inquiries. Our customer care representatives answer various questions, acting as virtual representatives of our client's organization, regarding order status, shipping, billing, returns and product information and availability as well as a variety of other questions. For certain clients, we handle Level I and Level II technical support. Level I technical support involves assisting clients' customers with basic technical issues, i.e. computer application issues. Level II support may involve a more in-depth question and answer session with the customer. These customer care representatives are certified in the appropriate applications and have the ability to evaluate hardware, compatibility and software installation issues. Our web-enabled customer care technology identifies each customer contact automatically and routes it to the available customer care representative who is individually certified in the client's business and products. Our web-enabled customer care centers are designed so that our customer care representatives can handle several different clients and products in a shared environment, thereby creating economy of scale benefits for our clients as well as highly customized dedicated support models that provide the ultimate customer experience and brand reinforcement. Our advanced technology also enables our representatives to up-sell, cross-sell and inform customers of other products and sales opportunities. The web-enabled customer care center is fully integrated into the data management and order processing system, allowing full visibility into customer history and customer trends. Through this fully integrated system, we are able to provide a complete CRM solution.

With the need for efficiency and cost optimization for many of our clients, we have integrated IVR as another option for customer contacts. IVR creates an electronic workforce with virtual agents that can assist customers with vital information at any time of the day or night. IVR allows for our clients customers to deal interactively with

Table of Contents

our system to handle basic customer inquiries, such as account balance, order status, shipment status, catalog requests, product and price inquiries, and routine order entry for established customers. The inclusion of IVR to our service offering allows us to offer a cost effective way to handle high volume, low complexity calls.

International Fulfillment and Distribution Services. An integral part of our business process outsourcing solutions is the warehousing and distribution of inventory either owned by our clients or owned by us through our master distributor relationships. We currently have more than 2.0 million square feet of leased or managed warehouse space domestically and internationally to store and process our and our clients' inventory. We receive client inventory in our distribution centers, verify shipment accuracy, unpack and audit packages (a process that includes spot-checking a small percentage of the clients inventory to validate piece counts and check for damages that may have occurred during shipping, loading and unloading). Upon request, we inspect for other damages or defects, which may include checking fabric, stitching and zippers for soft goods, or testing power-up capabilities for electronic items. We generally stock for sale within one business day of unloading. On behalf of our clients, we pick, pack and ship their customer orders and can provide customized packaging, inserts and promotional literature for distribution with customer orders.

Our distribution facilities contain computerized sortation equipment, highly mobile pick-to-light carts, powered material handling equipment, scanning and bar-coding systems and automated conveyors, in-line scales and x-ray equipment used to inspect shipment contents for automatic accuracy checking. Our international distribution complexes include several advanced technology enhancements, such as radio frequency technology in product receiving processing to ensure accuracy, as well as an automated package routing and a pick-to-light paperless order fulfillment system. Our advanced distribution systems provide us with the capability to warehouse an extensive number of stock keeping units (SKUs) for our clients, ranging from large high-end laser printers to small cosmetic compacts. Our facilities are flexibly configured to process B2B and single pick B2C orders from the same central location.

In addition to our advanced distribution systems, our pick-to-light carts and conveyor system controls provide real time productivity reporting, thereby providing our management team with the tools to implement productivity standards. Our recently expanded fleet of pick-to-light carts also fully integrates with our Vertical Lift Module (VLM), which is capable of stocking over two thousand SKUs. This combination of computer-controlled equipment provides the seamless integration of our pick-to-light and mass storage capabilities. This unique combination of technologies ensures high order accuracy for each and every customer order.

During 2005, we warehoused, managed and fulfilled more than \$2.2 billion in client merchandise and transactions. Much of this does not represent our revenue, but rather the revenue of our clients' transactions for whom we provided business process outsourcing solutions. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

During 2005, we relocated our primary B2B facility from Memphis, Tennessee to Southaven, Mississippi. This move, which immediately increased our capacity, was into a newly constructed 300,000 square foot space with additional options for expansion. The new Southaven facility has more clear height added cubic space utilization, state-of-the-art lighting that increases the quality and volume of light while reducing energy costs, and certain long-term tax incentives offered by the State of Mississippi. Southaven maintains the same proximity to all modes of transportation compared with our Memphis facility.

Based upon our clients' needs, we are able to take advantage of a variety of shipping and delivery options, which range from next day service to zone skipping to optimize transportation costs. Our facilities and systems are equipped with multi-carrier functionality, allowing us to integrate with all leading package carriers and provide a comprehensive freight and transportation management offering. In addition, an increasingly important function that we provide for our clients is reverse logistics management. We offer a wide array of product return services for our clients, including issuing return authorizations, receipt of product, crediting customer accounts, and disposition of returned product.

Our domestic clients enjoy the benefits of having their inventory assets secured by a network of trained law enforcement professionals, who have developed and continue to operate a world-class security network from our security headquarters in Memphis, TN and Southaven, MS. As part of our services are for the United States

Table of Contents

Government, our security plans and procedures are under constant evaluation and evolution. Continual validation ensures that we employ the latest in security processes and procedures to further enhance our surveillance and detection capabilities.

Facility Operations and Management. Our FOM service offering includes distribution facility design and optimization, business process reengineering and ongoing staffing and management. Along with our high-volume fulfillment center in Mississippi and our automated fulfillment center in Tennessee, we also manage an aircraft parts distribution center in Grapevine, Texas on behalf of Raytheon Aircraft Company. Our expertise in supply chain management, logistics and customer-centric fulfillment operations extends through our management of client-owned facilities, resulting in cost reductions, process improvements and technology-driven efficiencies.

Kitting and Assembly Services. Our expanded kitting and assembly services enable our clients to reduce the time and costs associated with managing multiple suppliers, warehousing hubs, and light manufacturing partners. As a single source provider, we provide clients with the advantage of convenience, accountability and speed. Our comprehensive kitting and assembly services provide a quality one-stop resource for any international channel. Our kitting and assembly services include light assembly, specialized kitting and supplier-consigned inventory hub either in our distribution facilities or co-located elsewhere. We also offer customized light manufacturing and Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) for Fortune 1000 and Global 2000 manufacturers.

We will work with clients to re-sequence certain supply chain activities to aid in an inventory postponement strategy. We can provide kitting and assembly services and build-to-stock thousands of units daily to stock in a Just-in-Time (JIT) environment. This service, for example, can entail the procurement of packaging materials including retail boxes, foam inserts and anti-static bags. These raw material components would be shipped to us from domestic or overseas manufacturers, and we will build the finished SKU units to stock for the client. This strategy allows manufacturers to make a smaller investment in inventory while meeting changing customer demand.

Combining our assembly services with our supplier-owned inventory hub services allows our clients to reduce cycle times, to compress their supply chains and to consolidate their operations and supplier management functions. We have supplier inventory management, assembly and fulfillment services all in one place, providing greater flexibility in product line utilization, as well as rapid response to change orders or packaging development. Our standard capabilities include: build-to-order, build-to-stock, expedited orders, passive and active electrostatic discharge (ESD) controls, product labeling, serial number generation, marking and/or capture, lot number generation, asset tagging, bill of materials (BOM) or computer automated design (CAD) engineering change processing, SKU-level pricing and billing, manufacturing and metrics reporting, first article approval processes, and comprehensive quality controls.

Our kitting and assembly services also include procurement. We work directly with client suppliers to make JIT inventory orders for each component in client packages, thereby ensuring we receive the appropriate inventory quantities at just the right time and we then turn them around JIT to customers.

Kitting and inventory hub services enable clients to collapse supply chains into the minimal steps necessary to prepare product for distribution to any channel, including wholesale, mass merchant retail, or direct to consumer. Clients no longer have to employ multiple providers or require suppliers to consign multiple inventory caches for each channel. We offer our clients the opportunity to consolidate operations from a channel standpoint, as well as from a geographic perspective. Our integrated, global information systems and international locations support client business needs worldwide.

Information Management. We have the ability to communicate with and transfer information to and from our clients through a wide variety of technology services, including real-time data interfaces, file transfer methods and electronic data interchange. Our systems are designed to capture, store and electronically forward to our clients critical information regarding customer inquiries and orders, product shipments, inventory status (for example, levels of inventory on hand, on backorder, on purchase order and inventory due dates to our warehouse), product returns and other information. We maintain for our clients detailed product databases that can be seamlessly integrated with their web sites utilizing the capabilities of the Entente Suite. Our systems are capable of providing our clients with customer inventory and order information for use in analyzing sales and marketing trends and introducing new products. We also offer customized reports and data analyses based upon specific client needs to

Table of Contents

assist them in their budgeting and business decision process.

Financial Services. Our financial services are divided into two major areas: 1) billing, credit and collection services for B2B and B2C clients and 2) working capital solutions, where we act as a virtual and physical financial management department to fulfill our clients' needs.

We offer secure credit and collections services for both B2B and B2C businesses. Specifically, for B2C clients, we offer secure credit card processing related services for orders made via a client web site or through our customer contact center. We offer manual credit card order review as an additional level of fraud protection. We also calculate sales taxes, goods and services taxes or value added taxes, if applicable, for numerous taxing authorities and on a variety of products. Using third-party leading-edge fraud protection services and risk management systems, we can assure the highest level of security and the lowest level of risk for client transactions.

For B2B clients, we offer full-service accounts receivable management and collection capabilities, including the ability to generate customized computer-generated invoices in our clients' names. We assist clients in reducing accounts receivable and days sales outstanding, while minimizing costs associated with maintaining an in-house collections staff. We offer electronic credit services in the format of EDI X.12 and XML communications direct from our clients to their vendors, suppliers and retailers.

Our subsidiary, Supplies Distributors, Inc. provides working capital solutions, which enable manufacturers to remove inventory and receivables from their balance sheets through the use of third party financing. This service offering is available to clients operating in North America and Europe.

While the majority of our clients maintain ownership of their own inventory, through Supplies Distributors, we can create and implement client inventory solutions as well. We have years of experience in dealing with the issues related to inventory ownership, secure inventory management, replenishment and product distribution. We can offer prospective clients a management solution for the entire customer relationship, including ownership of inventory and receivables. Through CIP, we utilize technology resources to time the replenishment purchase of inventory with the simultaneous sale of product to the end user. All interfaces are done electronically and almost all processes regarding the financial transactions are automated, creating significant supply chain advantages.

We are experienced in the complex legal, accounting and governmental control issues that can be hurdles in the successful implementation of working capital financing programs. Our knowledge and experience help clients achieve supply chain benefits while reducing inventory-carrying costs. Substantial benefits and improvement to a company's balance sheet can be achieved through these working capital solutions.

Professional Consulting Services. As part of the tailored solution for our clients, we offer a full team of experts specifically designated to focus on our clients' businesses. Team members play a consultative role, providing constructive evaluation, analysis and recommendations for the client's business. This team creates customized solutions and devises plans that will increase efficiencies and produce benefits for the client when implemented.

Comprised of industry experts from top-tier consulting firms and industry market leaders, our team of professional consultants provides client service focus and logistics and distribution expertise. They have built solutions for Fortune 1000 and Global 2000 market leaders in a wide range of industries, including apparel, technology, telecommunications, cosmetics, aviation, housewares, high-value collectibles, sporting goods, pharmaceuticals and several more. Focusing on the evolving infrastructure needs of major corporations and their business initiatives, our team has a solid track record providing consulting services in the areas of supply chain management, distribution and fulfillment, technology interfacing, logistics and customer support.

Clients and Marketing

Our target clients include Fortune 1000 and major brand name technology and consumer goods companies looking to quickly and efficiently implement or enhance business initiatives, adapt their go-to-market strategies, or introduce new products or programs, without the burden of modifying or expanding their technology, customer care, supply chain and logistics infrastructure. We also provide FOM solutions that include Process Reengineering, Facility Design and Employee Administration services. Our solutions are applicable to a multitude of industries and

Table of Contents

company types and we have provided solutions for such companies as:

International Business Machines (IBM) (printer supplies in several geographic areas), Adaptec (computer accessories), the United States Government as a sub-contractor (high-value collectibles), Avaya Communication, Emtec Magnetics (a manufacturer of BASF-branded data media and audio visual products), CHiA SSO (a contemporary home furnishings and decor cataloger), Xerox (printers and printer supplies), Pfizer (pharmaceuticals), Lancôme (a cosmetic division of L Oreal), NokiaUSA.com (cell phone accessories), Roots Canada (apparel), Hewlett-Packard (printers and computer networking equipment), Flavia (a beverage division of Mars), Raytheon Aircraft Company (FOM and time-definite logistics supporting parts distribution) and The Smithsonian Business Ventures (a collectibles cataloger), amongst many others. We target potential clients through an extensive integrated marketing program that is comprised of a variety of direct marketing techniques, trade event participation, search engine marketing, public relations and a sophisticated outbound tele-sales lead generation model. We have also developed an intricate messaging matrix that defines our various business process outsourcing solutions and products, the vehicles we utilize to deliver marketing communication on these solutions/products and the target audience segments that display a demand for these solutions/products. This messaging matrix allows us to deploy highly targeted solution messages to selected key vertical industry segments where we feel that we are able to provide significant service differentiation and value. We also pursue strategic marketing alliances with consulting firms, software manufacturers and other logistics providers to increase market awareness and generate referrals and customer leads.

Because of the highly complex nature of the solutions we provide, our clients demand significant competence and experience from a variety of different business disciplines during the sales cycle. As such, we utilize a selected member of our senior executive team to lead the design and proposal development of each potential new client we choose to pursue. The senior executive is supported by a select group of highly experienced individuals from our professional services group with specific industry knowledge or experience to the solutions development process. We employ a team of highly trained implementation managers whose responsibilities include the oversight and supervision of client projects and maintaining high levels of client satisfaction during the transition process between the various stages of the sales cycle and steady state operations.

Technology

We maintain advanced management information systems and have automated key business functions using on-line, real-time systems. These systems enable us to provide our clients information concerning sales, inventory status, customer payments and other operations that are essential for our clients to efficiently manage their electronic commerce and supply chain business programs. Our systems are designed to scale rapidly in order to handle the transaction processing demands of our clients.

We employ technology from a selected group of partners, some of whom are also our clients. For example, we deploy IBM e-servers and network printers in appropriate models to run web site functions as well as order management and distribution functions. We utilize Avaya Communication for telephone switch and call center management functions and to interact with customers via voice, e-mail or chat. Avaya Communication technology also allows us to share web pages between customers and our service representatives. We have the ability to transmit and receive voice, data and video simultaneously on a single network connection to a customer to more effectively serve that customer for our client. Clients' interest in using this technology stems from its ability to allow shoppers to consult with known experts in a way that the customer chooses prior to purchasing. Our sophisticated computer-telephony integration has been accomplished by combining systems software from IBM and Avaya Communication together with our own application development. We use AT&T for our private enterprise network and long distance carrier. We use J.D. Edwards as the software provider for the primary ERP applications that we use in our operational areas and financial areas. We use Ecometry as the software provider for the primary multi-channel direct marketing application we deploy for our catalog and direct marketing clients. We use Siemens Dematic/Rapistan Materials Handling Automation for our automated order selection, automated conveyor and pick-to-light (inventory retrieval) systems, and Symbol Technologies/Telxon for our warehouse radio frequency applications. Our Warehouse Management System (WMS) and Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) system have been developed in-house to meet the varied unique requirements of our vertical markets. Both the WMS and

DRP are tightly integrated to both the North American and European deployments of our J.D. Edwards system.

Table of Contents

Many internal infrastructures are not sufficient to support the explosive growth in e-business, e-marketplaces, supply chain compression, distribution channel realignment and the corresponding demand for real-time information necessary for strategic decision-making and product fulfillment. To address this need, we have created the Entente Suite, which is a comprehensive suite of technology services, with supporting software and hardware infrastructure, that enables companies with little or no e-commerce infrastructure to speed their time to market and minimize resource investment and risk, and allows all companies involved to improve the efficiency of their supply chain. The Entente Suite is comprised of four distinct service offerings EntenteWeb, EntenteDirect, EntenteMessage, and EntenteReport that can stand alone or be combined for a fully customized e-commerce solution depending on the level of direct involvement a company wants to maintain in their e-commerce initiative.

The components of the Entente Suite provide the open platform service infrastructure that allows us to create complete e-commerce solutions with our customers. Using the various services of the Entente Suite, we can assist our clients in easily integrating their web sites or ERP systems to our systems for real-time transaction processing without regard for their hardware platform or operating system. This high-level of systems integration allows our clients to automatically process orders, customer data and other e-commerce information. We also can track information sent to us by the client as it moves through our systems in the same manner a carrier would track a package throughout the delivery process. Our systems enable us to track, at a detailed level, information received, transmission timing, any errors or special processing required and information sent back to the client. The transactional and management information contained within our systems is made available to the client quickly and easily through the Entente Suite.

The Entente Suite serves as a transparent interface to our back-office productivity applications including our customized J.D. Edwards order management and fulfillment application and our Ecometry multi-channel direct marketing application that runs on IBM's e-Server xSeries servers. It also is designed to integrate with marketplace technologies offered by major marketplace software companies. We utilize Gentran Integration Suite (GIS) as our technology platform for Enterprise Application Integration with our clients and client's trading partners. With GIS, we have greatly increased our ability to quickly design and deploy customized B2B e-commerce solutions for our clients by utilizing a robust business process modeling tool and a highly scalable operating infrastructure. This platform facilitates the efficient and secure exchange of electronic business transactions/documents in a wide variety of formats (i.e. XML, X.12 EDI, delimited text, IDOCS, RosettaNet) and communication protocols (i.e. FTP/SFTP, HTTP/HTTPS, SMTP).

To enhance our service offerings, we have invested in advanced telecommunications, computer telephony, electronic mail and messaging, automated fax technology, IVR technology, barcode scanning, wireless technology, fiber optic network communications and automated inventory management systems. We have also developed and utilize telecommunications technology that provides for automatic customer call recognition and customer profile recall for inbound customer service representatives.

The primary responsibility of our systems development team of IT professionals is directed at implementing custom solutions for new clients and maintaining existing client relationships. Our development team can also produce proprietary systems infrastructure to expand our capabilities in circumstances where we cannot purchase standard solutions from commercial providers. We also utilize temporary resources when needed for additional capacity.

Our information technology operations and infrastructure are built on the premise of reliability and scalability. We maintain diesel generators and un-interruptible power supply equipment to provide constant availability to computer rooms, call centers and warehouses. Multiple Internet service providers and redundant web servers provide for a high degree of availability to web sites that interface with our systems. Capacity planning and upgrading is performed regularly to allow for quick implementation of new clients and avoid time-consuming infrastructure upgrades that could slow growth rates. We also have a disaster recovery plan for our information systems and maintain a hot site under contract with a major provider.

Competition

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

Table of Contents

competitors include vertical outsourcers, which are companies that offer a single function solution, such as call centers, public warehouses or credit card processors. We compete against transportation logistics providers, known in the industry as 3PL s and 4PL s, 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 our potential clients themselves. The in-house operations departments 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.

Although many of our competitors can offer one or more of our services, we believe our primary competitive advantage is our ability to offer a wide array of customized services that cover a broad spectrum of business processes, including web-site design and hosting, kitting and assembly, order processing and shipment, credit card payment and customer service, thereby eliminating any need for our clients to coordinate these services from many different providers. We believe we are unique in offering our clients a very broad range of business process services that addresses, in many cases, the entire business transaction, from demand to delivery.

We also compete on the basis of many other important additional factors, including:

operating performance and reliability;

ease of implementation and integration;

experience of the people required to successfully and efficiently design and implement solutions;

leading edge technology capabilities;

global reach; and

price.

We believe that we compete favorably with respect to each of these factors. However, the market for our services is competitive and still evolving, and we may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors.

Employees

As of December 31, 2005, we had 934 employees, of which 870 were located in the United States. We have never suffered an interruption of business as a result of a labor dispute. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good. In the U.S. and Canada, we are not a party to any collective bargaining agreements and, while our European subsidiaries are not a party to a collective-bargaining agreement, they are required to comply with the rules mentioned in collective bargaining agreements agreed upon by representatives of their industry (logistics) and unions.

Our success in recruiting, hiring and training large numbers of skilled employees and obtaining large numbers of hourly employees during peak periods for distribution and call center operations is critical to our ability to provide high quality distribution and support services. Call center representatives and distribution personnel receive feedback on their performance on a regular basis and, as appropriate, are recognized for superior performance or given additional training. Generally, our clients provide specific product training for our customer service representatives and, in certain instances, on-site client personnel to provide specific technical support. To maintain good employee relations and to minimize employee turnover, we offer competitive pay, hire primarily full-time employees who are eligible to receive a full range of employee benefits, and provide employees with clear, visible career paths.

Internet Access to Reports

We maintain an Internet website, www.pfsweb.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K (and amendments, if any, to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are made available, free of charge, through the investor relations section of this website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material,

Table of Contents

or furnish it to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information on our website is not incorporated in this report.

Regulation

Our business may be affected by current and future governmental regulation, both foreign and domestic. For example, the internet Tax Freedom Act bars state and local governments from imposing taxes on internet access or that would subject buyers and sellers of electronic commerce to taxation in multiple states. This act is in effect until November 1, 2006. If legislation to extend this act or similar legislation is not enacted, internet access and sales across the Internet may be subject to additional taxation by state and local governments, thereby discouraging purchases over the Internet and adversely affecting the market for our services and sales of our newly acquired eCOST.com business.

RISK FACTORS

Our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected by any of the following factors, in which event the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently think are immaterial, may also impair our business operations.

Risks Related to PFSweb

Certain of our historical financial information may not be representative of our future results.

The financial information for the periods October 1, 1999 to October 1, 2002 included in this Form 10-K reflect our then agreements with IBM and master distributors of certain IBM products (until July 2001 a third party, and from July 2001 until September 2002, Supplies Distributors, our then 49% owned subsidiary). Under these agreements, the master distributors owned and distributed the IBM product and we provided transaction management and fulfillment services to the master distributors. Under these agreements, we did not own the IBM product and our revenue was service fee revenue (based on product sales volume or other transaction based pricing) and not product revenue.

In October 2002, we acquired the remaining 51% ownership interest in Supplies Distributors and we now consolidate 100% of Supplies Distributors' financial position and results of operations into our consolidated financial statements. Upon consolidation, effective October 1, 2002, we own the IBM product and record product revenue as the product is sold to IBM customers.

As a result of reflecting revenue earned under the master distributor agreements as product revenue in certain historical periods and as service fee revenue in others, our historical results of operations may not be indicative of our future operating or financial performance.

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. We also expect to incur additional expenses upon the adoption of Statement on Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, Accounting for Stock-based Compensation.

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

Table of Contents***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 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 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.

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.

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

Table of Contents

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.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2005, a U.S. government agency (via a subcontract agreement), a consumer products company and Xerox Corporation represented approximately 27%, 16% and 12%, respectively, of our total service fee revenue, net of pass-through revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2004, a U.S. government agency (via a subcontract agreement) and Xerox Corporation represented approximately 43% and 15%, 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 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 product revenue was generated by sales of product purchased under master distributor agreements with IBM and is dependent on IBM's business. Our 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 three customers accounted for approximately 14%, 12% and 11% of our total product revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005. Sales to two customers accounted for approximately 12% and 11% of our total product revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004. 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.

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 December 31, 2005, our total credit facilities outstanding, including debt, capital lease obligations and our vendor accounts payable related to financing of IBM product inventory, was approximately \$70.0 million. Certain of the credit facilities have maturity dates in calendar year 2007 or after, but are classified as current 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 \$7.0 million of subordinated indebtedness to Supplies Distributors, the minimum level required under certain credit facilities as of December 31, 2005. 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.

Table of Contents***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 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.

Table of Contents

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.

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. 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 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 December 31, 2005, an aggregate of approximately \$1.1 million of our invoices were in dispute. Although we believe it 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.

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.

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 experience. 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

Table of Contents

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's products 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. To date we have not suffered material losses due to fraud.

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 ourselves or our customers against alleged infringement of intellectual property rights. We could incur substantial costs to prosecute or defend any such litigation.

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 the Business Process Outsourcing Industry

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

Table of Contents

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 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 PFSweb's 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 Stock

Our stock price could decline if a significant number of shares become available for sale.

As of March 31, 2006, we had issued and outstanding 528,382 warrants to purchase common stock (having an exercise price of \$2.47 per share). In addition, as of December 31, 2005, we have an aggregate of 5,387,185 stock options outstanding to employees, directors and others with a weighted average exercise price of \$1.27 per share. The shares of common stock that may be issued upon exercise of these warrants and options may be resold into the public market. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock in the public market as a result of the exercise of these warrants or options, or the perception that future sales of these shares could occur, could reduce the market price of our common stock and make it more difficult to sell equity securities in the future.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile. You may not be able to sell your shares at or above the price at which you purchased such shares.

The trading price of our common stock may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to quarter-to-quarter fluctuations in operating results, announcements of material adverse events, general conditions in our industry or the public marketplace and other events or factors. In addition, stock markets have experienced extreme price and trading volume volatility in recent years. This volatility has had a substantial effect on the market prices of securities of many technology related companies for reasons frequently unrelated to the operating performance of the specific companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In addition, if our operating results differ from our announced guidance or the expectations of equity research analysts or investors, the price of our common stock could decrease significantly.

Our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws, our shareholder rights plan and Delaware law make it difficult for a third party to acquire us, despite the possible benefit to our stockholders.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws, our shareholder rights plan and Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. For example, our certificate of incorporation provides for a classified board of directors, meaning that only approximately one-third of our directors may be subject to re-election at each annual stockholder meeting. Our certificate of incorporation also permits our Board of Directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock which may have rights and preferences superior to those of the common stock. The ability to issue preferred stock could

Table of Contents

have the effect of delaying or preventing a third party from acquiring us. We have also adopted a shareholder rights plan. These provisions could discourage takeover attempts and could materially adversely affect the price of our stock. In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which may prohibit large stockholders from consummating a merger with, or acquisition of us. These provisions may prevent a merger or acquisition that would be attractive to stockholders and could limit the price that investors would be willing to pay in the future for our common stock.

There are limitations on the liabilities of our directors and executive officers.

Pursuant to our bylaws and under Delaware law, our directors are not liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, except for liability for breach of a director's duty of loyalty, acts or omissions by a director not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or any transaction in which a director has derived an improper personal benefit.

Risks Related our 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 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

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;

management of the eCOST fulfillment center;

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

economic conditions generally or economic conditions specific to the Internet, online commerce, the retail

Table of Contents

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.

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.

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, 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 28% of net sales in 2005, 27% in 2004 and 21% in 2003.

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

Table of Contents

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.

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.

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 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

Table of Contents

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!, 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

Table of Contents

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.

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.

eCOST may be liable for misappropriation of its customers' personal information.

Data security laws are becoming more stringent in the United States and abroad. Third parties are engaging in increased cyber attacks against companies doing business on the Internet and individuals are increasingly subjected to identity and credit card theft on the Internet. If third parties or unauthorized employees are able to penetrate eCOST's network security or otherwise misappropriate its customers' personal information or credit card information, or if eCOST gives third parties or its employees improper access to customers' personal information or credit card information, eCOST could be subject to liability. This liability could include claims for unauthorized purchases with credit card information, impersonation or other similar fraud claims. This liability could also include

Table of Contents

claims for other misuses of personal information, including unauthorized marketing purposes. Liability for misappropriation of this information could decrease eCOST's profitability. In such circumstances, eCOST also could be liable for failing to provide timely notice of a data security breach affecting certain types of personal information. In addition, the Federal Trade Commission and state agencies have brought numerous enforcement actions against Internet companies for alleged deficiencies in those companies' privacy and data security practices, and they may continue to bring such actions. eCOST could incur additional expenses if new regulations regarding the collection, use or storage of personal information are introduced or if government agencies investigate our privacy or security practices.

eCOST relies on encryption and authentication technology licensed from third parties to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure transmission of sensitive customer information such as customer credit card numbers. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments may result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms that eCOST uses to protect customer transaction data. If any such compromise of security were to occur, it could subject eCOST to liability, damage its reputation and diminish the value of its brand-name. A party who is able to circumvent the security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in operations. eCOST may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against such security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. eCOST's security measures are designed to prevent security breaches, but its failure to prevent such security breaches could subject eCOST to liability, damage its reputation and diminish the value of its brand-name.

Moreover, for the convenience of its customers, eCOST provides non-secured channels for customers to communicate. Despite the increased security risks, customers may use such channels to send personal information and other sensitive data. In addition, phishing incidents are on the rise. Phishing involves an online company's customers being tricked into providing their credit card numbers or account information to someone pretending to be the online company's representative. Such incidents have recently given rise to litigation against online companies for failing to take sufficient steps to police against such activities by third parties, and may discourage customers from using online services.

eCOST may be subject to product liability claims that could be costly and time consuming.

eCOST sells products manufactured and distributed by third parties, some of which may be defective. If any product that eCOST sells were to cause physical injury or damage to property, the injured party or parties could bring claims against eCOST as the retailer of the product. eCOST's insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover every claim that could be asserted. If a successful claim were brought against eCOST in excess of its insurance coverage, it could expose it to significant liability. Even unsuccessful claims could result in the expenditure of funds and management time and could decrease profitability.

Risks Related to eCOST's Industry

eCOST's success is tied to the continued use of the Internet and the adequacy of the Internet infrastructure.

eCOST's future revenues and profits, if any, substantially depend upon the continued widespread use of the Internet as an effective medium of business and communication. If use of the Internet declines or the Internet infrastructure becomes an ineffective medium for business transactions and communication, eCOST may not be able to effectively implement its growth strategy and it could lose customers. Widespread use of the Internet could decline as a result of disruptions, computer viruses or other damage to Internet servers or users' computers. Additionally, if the Internet's infrastructure does not expand fast enough to meet increasing levels of use, it may become a less effective medium of business transactions and communications.

The security risks of e-commerce may discourage customers from purchasing goods over the Internet.

In order for the e-commerce market to develop successfully, eCOST and other market participants must be able to transmit confidential information securely over public networks. Third parties may have the technology or know-how to breach the security of customer transaction data. Any breach could cause customers to lose confidence in the security of eCOST's website and choose not to purchase from the website. If someone is able to circumvent our security measures, he or she could destroy or steal valuable information or disrupt operations. Concerns about the

Table of Contents

security and privacy of transactions over the Internet could inhibit the growth of the Internet and e-commerce. Security measures may not effectively prohibit others from obtaining improper access to information. Any security breach could expose eCOST to risks of loss, litigation and liability and could seriously disrupt its operations.

Credit card fraud could decrease eCOST's revenues and profitability.

eCOST does not currently carry insurance against the risk of credit card fraud, so the failure to adequately control fraudulent credit card transactions could reduce its revenues and gross margin. eCOST may in the future suffer losses as a result of orders placed with fraudulent credit card data even though the associated financial institution approved payment of the orders. Under current credit card practices, eCOST may be liable for fraudulent credit card transactions because it did not obtain a cardholder's signature. If eCOST is unable to detect or control credit card fraud, or if credit card companies require more burdensome terms or refuse to accept credit card charges, eCOST's revenues and profitability could decrease.

Additional sales and use taxes could be imposed on past or future sales of eCOST's products or other products sold on eCOST's website, which could adversely affect eCOST's revenues and profitability.

In accordance with current industry practice and eCOST's interpretation of applicable law, eCOST collects and remits sales taxes only with respect to physical shipments of goods into states where eCOST has a physical presence. If any state or other jurisdiction successfully challenges this practice and imposes sales and use taxes on orders on which eCOST does not collect and remit sales taxes, eCOST could be exposed to substantial tax liabilities for past sales and could suffer decreased sales in that state or jurisdiction in the future. In addition, a number of states, as well as the U.S. Congress, have been considering various legislative initiatives that could result in the imposition of additional sales and use taxes on Internet sales. If any of these initiatives are enacted, eCOST could be required to collect sales and use taxes in states where eCOST does not have a physical presence. Future changes in the operation of eCOST's business also could result in the imposition of additional sales and use tax obligations. The imposition of additional sales and use taxes on past or future sales could adversely affect eCOST's revenues and profitability.

Existing or future government regulation could expose eCOST to liabilities and costly changes in its business operations, and could reduce customer demand for its products.

eCOST is subject to general business regulations and laws, as well as regulations and laws specifically governing the Internet and e-commerce. Such existing and future laws and regulations may impede the growth of the Internet or other online services. These regulations and laws may cover taxation, user privacy, marketing and promotional practices, database protection, pricing, content, copyrights, distribution, electronic contracts, email and other communications, consumer protection, product safety, the provision of online payment services, intellectual property rights, unauthorized access (including the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act), and the characteristics and quality of products and services. It is unclear how existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, sales and other taxes, libel, trespass, data mining and collection, and personal privacy apply to the Internet and e-commerce. Unfavorable resolution of these issues may expose eCOST to liabilities and costly changes in its business operations, and could reduce customer demand. The growth and demand for online commerce has and may continue to result in more stringent consumer protection laws that impose additional compliance burdens on online companies. For example, California law requires notice to California customers if certain personal information about them is obtained by an unauthorized person, such as a computer hacker. These consumer protection laws could result in substantial compliance costs and could decrease profitability.

Laws or regulations relating to privacy and data protection may adversely affect the growth of eCOST's Internet business or its marketing efforts.

eCOST is subject to increasing regulation relating to privacy and the use of personal user information. For example, eCOST is subject to various telemarketing and anti-spam laws that regulate the manner in which it may solicit future suppliers and customers. Such regulations, along with increased governmental or private enforcement, may increase the cost of growing the business. In addition, several jurisdictions, including California, have adopted legislation limiting the uses of personal user information gathered online or require online services to establish privacy policies. Pursuant to the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, the Federal Trade Commission has

Table of Contents

adopted regulations regarding the collection and use of personal identifying information obtained from children under 13 years of age. Increasingly, federal, state and foreign laws and regulations extend online privacy protection to adults. Moreover, in jurisdictions where eCOST does business, there is a trend toward requiring companies to establish procedures to notify users of privacy and security policies, to obtain prior consent from users for the collection, use and disclosure of personal information (even disclosure to affiliates), and to provide users with the ability to access, correct and delete personal information stored by companies. These data protection regulations and enforcement efforts may restrict eCOST's ability to collect, use or transfer demographic and personal information from users, which could be costly or harm marketing efforts. Further, any violation of privacy or data protection laws and regulations may subject eCOST to fines, penalties and damages, as well as harm to its reputation, which could decrease its revenues and profitability.

Table of Contents

Item 2. *Properties*

Our PFSweb business is headquartered in a central office facility located in Plano, Texas, a Dallas suburb.

In the U.S., we operate a distribution facility in Memphis, Tennessee, which includes floor and mezzanine space of approximately 600,000 square feet. We also operate 800,000 square feet of distribution facilities in Southaven, Mississippi. Both of these complexes are located approximately five miles from the Memphis International Airport, where both Federal Express and United Parcel Service operate large hub facilities. We also manage a 200,000 square foot distribution facility in Grapevine, Texas.

We operate a 150,000 square foot distribution center in Liege, Belgium, which contains advanced distribution systems and equipment. We also operate a 13,000 square foot distribution center in Richmond Hill, Canada, near Toronto. We operate customer service centers in Memphis, Tennessee; Plano, Texas; and Liege, Belgium. Our call center technology permits the automatic routing of calls to available customer service representatives in several of our call centers.

Except for the Grapevine, Texas facility, which we manage on our client's behalf, all of our facilities are leased and the material lease agreements contain one or more renewal options.

As a result of the merger with eCOST on February 1, 2006, we acquired a sublease of approximately 10,000 square feet of office space in Torrance, California for the eCOST corporate headquarters and customer service operations. We also acquired a lease for a 164,000 square foot distribution facility in Memphis, Tennessee. We are currently assessing our needs for these facilities in the future.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

On May 9, 2005, a lawsuit was filed in the District Court of Collin County, Texas, by J. Gregg Pritchard, as Trustee of the D.I.C. Creditors Trust, naming the former directors of Daisytek International Corporation and the Company as defendants. Daisytek filed for bankruptcy in May 2003 and the Trust was created pursuant to Daisytek's Plan of Liquidation. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the spin-off of the Company from Daisytek in December 1999 was a fraudulent conveyance and that Daisytek was damaged thereby in the amount of at least \$38 million. We believe the claim has no merit and intend to vigorously defend the action.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is listed and currently trades on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol PFSW. The following table sets forth for the period indicated the high and low sale price for the common stock as reported by NASDAQ:

	Price	
	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2005		
First Quarter	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.19
Second Quarter	\$ 2.67	\$ 1.66
Third Quarter	\$ 2.85	\$ 1.53
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.05
Year Ended December 31, 2004		
First Quarter	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.59
Second Quarter	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.30
Third Quarter	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.20
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.60	\$ 1.45

As of December 21, 2005, there were approximately 10,600 shareholders of which 165 were record holders of the common stock.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate the payment of cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We are also restricted from paying dividends under our debt agreements, without the prior approval of our lenders. We currently intend to retain all earnings to finance the further development of our business. The payment of any future cash dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon, among other things, future earnings, operations, capital requirements, the general financial condition of the Company and general business conditions and the approval of our lenders. See

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data**Historical Presentation**

In June 2001, we changed in our fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31.

The selected consolidated historical statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with those statements and notes, which are included in this Form 10-K. The selected consolidated statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2002 and the nine months ended December 31, 2001 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and 2001 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with those statements, which are not included in this Form 10-K.

The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Risks Related to Our Business—Our historical financial information may not be representative of our future results, and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto that are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Historical Selected Condensed Consolidated Financial Data
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended				Nine Months Ended
	December 31,				December
	2005	2004	2003	2002	31, 2001 (a)
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues:					
Product revenue, net	\$ 252,902	\$ 267,470	\$ 249,230	\$ 57,492	\$
Service fee revenue	60,783	42,076	33,771	35,825	27,953
Pass-through revenue	17,972	12,119	3,435	3,692	3,721
Other revenue					100
Total revenues	331,657	321,665	286,436	97,009	31,774
Costs of revenues:					
Cost of product revenue	235,584	251,968	235,317	54,343	
Cost of service fee revenue	45,597	28,067	23,159	22,660	18,209
Cost of pass-through revenue	17,972	12,119	3,435	3,692	3,721
Cost of other revenue					(627)
Total costs of revenues	299,153	292,154	261,911	80,695	21,303
Gross profit	32,504	29,511	24,525	16,314	10,471
<i>Percent of revenues</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>16.8%</i>	<i>33.0%</i>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	30,521	27,091	25,699	27,934	16,892
Severance and other termination costs				1,213	
Other					(5,141)
Income (loss) from operations	1,983	2,420	(1,174)	(12,833)	(1,280)
<i>Percent of revenues</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>(0.4)%</i>	<i>(13.2)%</i>	<i>(4.0)%</i>
Equity in earnings of affiliate				1,163	
Interest expense (income), net	1,729	1,460	2,000	(161)	(496)
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item	254	960	(3,174)	(11,509)	(784)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,001	734	572	94	(219)
Income (loss) before extraordinary item	(747)	226	(3,746)	(11,603)	(565)
Extraordinary item gain on purchase of 51% share of Supplies Distributors				203	

Net income (loss)	\$ (747)	\$ 226	\$ (3,746)	\$ (11,400)	\$ (565)
-------------------	----------	--------	------------	-------------	----------

Per share data:

Net income (loss) per share:

Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.03)
-------	-----------	---------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.03)
---------	-----------	---------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Weighted average number of shares outstanding:

Basic	22,394	21,332	19,011	18,229	18,036
-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Diluted	22,394	23,468	19,011	18,229	18,036
---------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

	As of December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 23,359	\$ 22,608	\$ 21,407	\$ 16,045	\$ 11,189
Total assets	131,726	130,327	108,359	107,222	51,611
Long-term obligations	8,102	8,749	3,760	4,514	5,873
Shareholders equity	29,934	29,926	28,417	26,470	36,605

(a) In June 2001,
we changed our
fiscal year end
from March 31
to December 31.

Table of Contents

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

We believe the following discussion and analysis provides information that is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. The discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K. This Management's Discussion and Analysis will help you understand:

The impact of forward looking statements;

Key transactions that we completed in 2005;

Our financial structure, including our historical financial presentation;

Our results of operations for the last three years;

Our relationship with our subsidiary Supplies Distributors;

Our liquidity and capital resources;

The impact of seasonality, inflation and recently issued accounting standards on our financial statements; and

Our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Forward-Looking Information

We have made forward-looking statements in this Report on Form 10-K. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, and there can be no guarantee that these statements will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements include assumptions as to how we may perform in the future. When we use words like seek, strive, believe, expect, anticipate, predict, potential, continue, will, may, could, intend, plan, target and estimate or similar words, we are making forward-looking statements. You should understand that the following important factors, in addition to those set forth above or elsewhere in this Report on Form 10-K, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. These factors include:

our ability to retain and expand relationships with existing clients and attract and implement new clients;

our reliance on the fees generated by the transaction volume or product sales of our clients;

our reliance on our clients' projections or transaction volume or product sales;

our dependence upon our agreements with IBM;

our dependence upon our agreements with our major clients;

our client mix, their business volumes and the seasonality of their business;

our ability to finalize pending contracts;

the impact of strategic alliances and acquisitions;

trends in the market for our services;

trends in e-commerce;

whether we can continue and manage growth;

changes in the trend toward outsourcing;

increased competition;

our ability to generate more revenue and achieve sustainable profitability;

effects of changes in profit margins;

the customer and supplier concentration of our business;

the unknown effects of possible system failures and rapid changes in technology;

trends in government regulation both foreign and domestic;

foreign currency risks and other risks of operating in foreign countries;

potential litigation;

our dependency on key personnel;

the impact of new accounting standards and rules regarding revenue recognition, stock options and other matters;

changes in accounting rules or the interpretations of those rules;

our ability to raise additional capital or obtain additional financing;

our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to borrow under current financing arrangements and maintain compliance with debt covenants;

our relationship with and our guarantees of certain of the liabilities and indebtedness of our subsidiaries;

whether outstanding warrants issued in a prior private placement will be exercised in the future;

the transition costs resulting from our merger with eCOST;

our ability to successfully integrate eCOST into our business to achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger;

eCOST's potential indemnification obligations to its former parent;

eCOST's ability to maintain existing and build new relationships with manufacturers and vendors and the success of its advertising and marketing efforts; and

eCOST's ability to increase its sales revenue and sales margin and improve operating efficiencies.

Table of Contents

We have based these statements on our current expectations about future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee you that these expectations actually will be achieved. In addition, some forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions as to future events that may not prove to be accurate. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expected or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement for any reason, even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future. There may be additional risks that we do not currently view as material or that are not presently known. In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the risks set forth in the section entitled

Risk Factors.

Key Transactions in 2005

During 2005, we completed the following key transactions:

We completed the implementation of many new contracts signed in 2004. These newly implemented contracts contributed \$15.2 million in new service fee revenues during 2005.

We entered into new contracts with new and existing clients with estimated fully implemented full year annual service fees of approximately \$4 to \$5 million based on current client projections. Service fee revenues invoiced from these new contracts in 2005 were approximately \$1.3 million. We also recognized approximately \$2.3 million of service fee revenue in 2005 from special projects with new and existing clients.

We opened a new 602,000 square foot distribution facility in Southaven, Mississippi.

We entered into a letter of intent to merge with eCOST, which we subsequently completed in February 2006.

We relocated into another 300,000 square foot distribution center in Southaven, Mississippi and recorded approximately \$1.4 million of incremental relocation-related costs associated with this move.

Overview

We are an international provider of integrated business process outsourcing solutions to major brand name companies seeking to maximize their supply chain efficiencies and to extend their traditional business and e-commerce initiatives. 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 and distribution services. 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.

We provide these services, and earn our revenue, through two separate business segments, which have operationally similar business models. The first business segment is a service fee revenue model. In this 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.

Many of our service fee contracts involve third-party vendors who provide additional services such as package delivery. The costs we are charged by these third-party vendors for these services are often passed on to our clients. Our billings for reimbursements of these and other out-of-pocket expenses include travel, shipping and handling costs

and telecommunication charges are included in pass through revenue.

Our second business segment is a product revenue model. In this segment, we are a master distributor of product for IBM and certain other clients. In this capacity, we purchase, and thus own, inventory and recognize the

Table of Contents

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 have senior credit facilities to provide for more than \$86 million of available financing.

For the periods subsequent to October 1, 2002, our services include purchasing and reselling client product inventory within this product revenue segment. In these arrangements, our product revenue is recognized at the time product is shipped. During this time, product revenue includes freight costs billed to customers and is reduced for pass through customer marketing programs. For the period prior to September 30, 2002, these IBM and other agreements were structured such that we provided transaction management services only on a service fee basis based on a percentage of shipped revenue. See Historical Financial Presentation.

Growth is a key element to us achieving our future goals, including reaching and maintaining sustainable profitability. Growth in our service fee business is driven by two main elements: new client relationships and organic growth from existing clients. We have refocused our sales efforts on larger contracts with brand-name companies and we have seen the sales cycle lengthen and the number of new contract signings slow down in 2005. Our 2005 results include approximately 25%, or approximately \$1.3 million, of what we believe will ultimately be the fully operational annual fee revenue under new client relationships entered into in 2005, which is currently estimated to be approximately \$4 to \$5 million.

Growth within our product revenue business is anticipated to occur as the result of our merger with eCOST, which was completed in February 2006. The merger will provide a line of product revenue focused around the web-commerce market appealing to a broad range of consumer and small business customers. The 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.

We continue to monitor and control our costs to focus on profitability. While we expect our new service fee contracts to yield increased gross profit, we also expect to incur incremental investments to implement new contracts, investments in infrastructure and sales and marketing to support our targeted growth and increased public company professional fees.

Our expenses comprise primarily four categories: 1) cost of product revenue, 2) cost of service fee revenue, 3) cost of pass-through revenue and 4) selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses.

Cost of product revenue subsequent to October 1, 2002 cost of product revenue consists of the purchase price of product sold and freight costs, which are reduced by certain reimbursable expenses. These reimbursable expenses include pass-through customer marketing programs, direct costs incurred in passing on any price decreases offered by IBM to Supplies Distributors or its customers to cover price protection and certain special bids, the cost of products provided to replace defective product returned by customers and certain other expenses as defined under the master distributor agreements.

Cost of service fee revenue consists primarily of compensation and related expenses for our web-enabled customer contact center services, international fulfillment and distribution services and professional consulting services, and other fixed and variable expenses directly related to providing services under the terms of fee based contracts, including certain occupancy and information technology costs and depreciation and amortization expenses.

Cost of pass-through revenue the related reimbursable costs for pass-through expenditures are reflected as cost of pass-through revenue.

SG&A expenses consist primarily of compensation and related expenses for sales and marketing staff, executive, management and administrative personnel and other overhead costs, including certain occupancy and information technology costs and depreciation and amortization expenses.

Table of Contents

Monitoring and controlling our available cash balances continues to be a primary focus. Our cash and liquidity positions are important components of our financing of both current operations and our targeted growth. In recent years we have added to our available cash and liquidity positions through various transactions. First we have a working capital financing agreement with a bank that currently provides financing for up to \$7.5 million of eligible accounts receivable and has provided financing for \$2.5 million of eligible capital expenditures. Secondly, in 2003 we completed a private placement of approximately 1.6 million shares of our common stock to certain investors that provided net proceeds of approximately \$3.2 million. In January 2005, we issued an additional 0.4 million shares of common stock to certain of these investors who exercised warrants issued in the private placement. The warrants exercised provided \$1.3 million of additional proceeds. Thirdly, in 2004 we received proceeds of \$5.0 million of taxable revenue bonds to finance capital additions to our new facility in Southaven, MS which was supported by a \$5.0 million letter of credit facility with a bank.

Historical Financial Presentation

We believe our historical financial statements may not provide a meaningful comparison to our current and future financial performance for the reasons described below.

In 2001, we changed our year-end reporting date from March 31, 2001 to December 31, 2001. The audited financials for this nine-month period are presented as such and are considered to be a full-reporting period.

The financial information presented for the periods prior to October 1, 2002 reflect our agreements with IBM as master distributors of certain IBM products (until July 2001 a third party, and from July 2001 until September 2002, Supplies Distributors, our 49% owned subsidiary). Under these agreements, the master distributors owned and distributed the IBM product and we provided transaction management and fulfillment services to the master distributors. Under these agreements, we did not own the IBM product and our revenue was service fee revenue (based on product sales volume or other transaction based pricing) and not product revenue.

In October 2002, we acquired the remaining 51% ownership interest in Supplies Distributors and we now consolidate 100% of Supplies Distributors financial position and results of operations into our consolidated financial statements. Upon consolidation, effective October 1, 2002, we own the IBM product and record product revenue as the product is sold to IBM customers.

As a result of consolidating Supplies Distributors financial position and results of operations, our total revenues arising under our new IBM agreements have increased, as compared to the total revenues arising under the prior IBM agreements. However, our gross profit margin as a percent of product revenue under the new IBM agreements is lower as compared to our gross profit margin as a percent of net service fee revenue under the prior IBM service fee agreements.

As a result of reflecting revenue earned under the master distributor agreements as product revenue in certain periods and as service fee revenue in others, our historical results of operations may not be indicative of our future operating or financial performance.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain historical financial information from our consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percent of net revenues.

	Year Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Product revenue, net	76.3%	83.1%	87.0%
Service fee revenue	18.3	13.1	11.8
Pass-through revenue	5.4	3.8	1.2
Total revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of product revenue (as % of product revenue)	93.2	94.2	94.4
Cost of service fee revenue (as % of service fee revenue)	75.0	66.7	68.6

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Cost of pass-through revenue (as % of pass-through revenue)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total costs of revenues	90.2	90.8	91.4
Gross profit	9.8	9.2	8.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9.2	8.4	9.0
Income (loss) from operations	0.6	0.8	(0.4)
Interest expense, net	0.5	0.5	0.7
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary gain	0.1	0.3	(1.1)
Income tax expense	0.3	0.2	0.2
Net income (loss)	(0.2)%	0.1%	(1.3)%

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004

Product Revenue, Net. Product revenue was \$252.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$267.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, a decrease of \$14.6 million or 5.4%. The decrease in annual product revenue resulted primarily from a decrease in hardware sales volume and increased efficiency of certain products offset by certain product price increases.

Service Fee Revenue. Service fee revenue was \$60.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to \$42.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$18.7 million or 44.5%. Service fee revenue for the period included increased service fees generated from incremental projects with certain client relationships. The change in service fee revenue is shown below (\$ millions):

Year ended December 31, 2004	\$ 42.1
New service contract relationships, including projects	15.2
Increase in existing client service fees from organic growth net of reduction in client project activity	4.7
Terminated clients not included in 2005 revenue	(1.2)
Year ended December 31, 2005	\$ 60.8

Service fee revenue for the year ended December 31, 2005 included approximately \$2.4 million of fees earned from client contracts terminated during 2005.

Cost of Product Revenue. Cost of product revenue was \$235.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$252.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, a decrease of \$16.4 million or 6.5%. Cost of product revenue as a percent of product revenue was 93.2% during the year ended December 31, 2005 and 94.2% during the year ended December 31, 2004. The resulting gross profit margin was 6.8% and 5.8% for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in annual cost of product revenue from the prior year resulted primarily from certain incremental inventory cost reductions and the result of decreased sales volumes of certain products. In addition, 2004 included higher provisions for excess and obsolete inventory of \$1.2 million compared to 2005.

Cost of Service Fee Revenue. Cost of service fee revenue was \$45.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$28.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$17.5 million or 62.5%. The resulting service fee gross profit was \$15.2 million or 25.0% of service fee revenue, during the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to \$14.0 million, or 33.3% of service fee revenue for the year ended December 31,

2004. Our gross profit as a percent of service fee revenue decreased in the current period primarily due to lower gross margins on certain new contracts partially due to higher costs incurred during the implementation and initial operating periods of these new contracts. The 2004 results also reflects the higher gross margin benefit related to certain project revenue that did not occur at a similar level in 2005. As we add new service fee revenue in the future, we currently intend to target the underlying contracts to earn an average gross profit percentage of 25-

Table of Contents

35%, but we have and may continue to accept lower gross margin percentages on certain contracts depending on contract scope and other factors.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A expenses were \$30.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 or 9.2% of total net revenues, as compared to \$27.1 million, or 8.4% of total revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2004. SG&A expenses increased from the prior year primarily due to approximately \$1.4 million of incremental costs incurred in 2005 to relocate certain of our operations from Memphis, Tennessee to a new facility in Southaven, Mississippi, the legal fees related to the Daisytek lawsuit filed in May 2005 (see Part I. Item 3. Legal Proceedings), incremental sales and marketing expenses and certain personnel related costs.

Income Taxes. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we recorded a tax provision of \$1.0 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, primarily associated with Supplies Distributors Canadian and European operations. We did not record an income tax benefit for our PFSweb Canadian pre-tax losses in the current or prior periods. We anticipate that we will continue to record an income tax provision associated with Supplies Distributors Canadian and European results of operations. A valuation allowance has been provided for most of our net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2005, which are primarily related to our net operating loss carryforwards.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Product Revenue, Net. Product revenue was \$267.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$249.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$18.3 million or 7.3%. The increase in annual product revenue resulted primarily from the favorable impact of exchange rates on our European and Canadian operations, increased sales volumes of certain existing products and the addition of certain new products.

Service Fee Revenue. Service fee revenue was \$42.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$33.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$8.4 million or 24.6%. Service fee revenue for the period included increased service fees generated from incremental projects with certain client relationships. The change in service fee revenue is shown below (\$ millions):

Year ended December 31, 2003	\$ 33.7
New service contract relationships, including projects	5.3
Increase in existing client service fees from organic growth and certain incremental projects	4.7
Terminated clients not included in 2004 revenue	(1.6)
 Year ended December 31, 2004	 \$ 42.1

Service fee revenue for the year ended December 31, 2004 included approximately \$1.0 million of fees earned from client contracts terminated during 2004.

Cost of Product Revenue. Cost of product revenue was \$252.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$235.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$16.7 million or 7.1%. Cost of product revenue as a percent of product revenue was 94.2% during the year ended December 31, 2004 and 94.4% during the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in annual cost of product revenue from the prior year resulted primarily from the impact of exchange rates on our European and Canadian operations, increased sales volumes of certain existing products and the addition of certain new products partially offset by a reduction in our provision for excess and obsolete inventory. In both years, the cost of product revenue was also partially offset by other inventory cost reductions from a vendor. The resulting gross profit margin was 5.8% and 5.6% for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Cost of Service Fee Revenue. Cost of service fee revenue was \$28.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$23.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$4.9 million or 21.2%. The resulting service fee gross profit was \$14.0 million or 33.3% of service fee revenue, during the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$10.6 million, or 31.4% of service fee revenue for the year ended December 31,

Table of Contents

2003. Our gross profit as a percent of service fee revenue increased in the current period primarily due to incremental projects with certain client relationships partially offset by lower gross margins on certain new contracts, including certain start up costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A expenses were \$27.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 or 8.4% of total net revenues, as compared to \$25.7 million, or 9.0% of total revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2003. SG&A expenses increased from the prior year primarily due to additional expenses incurred in preparation of complying with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and incremental sales and marketing expenses.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease in interest expense is primarily due to lower average loan balances as a result of reduced inventory levels.

Income Taxes. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, we recorded a tax provision of \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, primarily associated with Supplies Distributors Canadian and European operations. We did not record an income tax benefit associated with our consolidated net loss in our U.S. operations. A valuation allowance has been provided for certain of our net deferred tax assets as of December 30, 2004, which are primarily related to our net operating loss carryforwards. We did not record an income tax benefit for our PFSweb European pre-tax losses in the current or prior periods.

Supplies Distributors and its Subsidiaries

Supplies Distributors and its subsidiaries act as master distributors of various IBM and other products and, pursuant to a transaction management services agreement between us and Supplies Distributors, we provide transaction management and fulfillment services to Supplies Distributors and its subsidiaries. Since October 2002, we have owned 100% of Supplies Distributors. In addition to our equity investment in Supplies Distributors, we have also provided Supplies Distributors with a subordinated loan that, as of December 31, 2005, had an outstanding balance of \$7.0 million.

In September 2003, Supplies Distributors paid us a \$0.6 million dividend. In September 2004 and December 2004, Supplies Distributors paid us a \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million dividend, respectively. In June 2005, Supplies Distributors paid us a \$1.0 million dividend. Pursuant to the terms of its amended credit agreements, Supplies Distributors is currently restricted from paying cash dividends without the prior approval of its lenders. In addition, no distribution may be made if, after giving effect thereto, the net worth of Supplies Distributors would be less than \$1.0 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and primarily resulted from increases in income, as adjusted for non-cash items, of \$5.4 million and accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$2.5 million partially offset by increases in accounts receivable of \$4.5 million, prepaid expenses, other receivables and other assets of \$1.8 million and an increase in inventories of \$0.8 million. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 and primarily resulted from income, as adjusted for non-cash items, of \$6.4 million and increases in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$15.1 million partially offset by increases in accounts receivable of \$9.8 million, prepaid expenses, other receivables and other assets of \$5.8 million. The December 31, 2004, accounts payable balance was higher than normal primarily due to the timing of invoice processing by one of our master distributor vendors.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$2.8 million, resulting from capital expenditures of \$3.9 million offset by a decrease in restricted cash of \$1.1 million. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2004 totaled \$8.8 million, resulting from capital expenditures of \$7.7 million and an increase in restricted cash of \$1.1 million. The fluctuations in restricted cash for both years related primarily to the timing of the Mississippi taxable bond proceeds and payments that were restricted specifically for payment on capital additions or as repayment on the outstanding bonds.

Table of Contents

Capital expenditures have historically consisted primarily of additions to upgrade our management information systems and general expansion of our facilities, both domestic and foreign. We expect to incur capital expenditures to support new contracts and anticipated future growth opportunities. Based on our current client business activity and our targeted growth plans, we anticipate that our total investment in upgrades and additions to facilities and information technology services for the upcoming twelve months will be approximately \$4 million to \$7 million, although additional capital expenditures may be necessary to support the infrastructure requirements of new clients as well as the eCOST infrastructure. To maintain our current operating cash position, a portion of these expenditures may be financed through debt, operating or capital leases or additional equity. We may elect to modify or defer a portion of such anticipated investments in the event that we do not achieve the revenue necessary to support such investments.

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, primarily representing \$1.2 million of proceeds from debt and \$2.1 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock pursuant to our employee stock purchase and stock option programs and warrant exercises partially offset by \$1.2 million of payments on our capital lease obligations. Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, primarily representing \$3.3 million of proceeds from debt and \$0.5 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock pursuant to our employee stock purchase and stock option programs partially offset by \$1.1 million of payments on our capital lease obligations.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, our working capital increased to \$23.4 million from \$22.6 million at December 31, 2004 primarily as a result of cash flow from operations plus incremental debt and issuance of common stock, partially offset by capital expenditures. To obtain additional financing in the future, in addition to our current cash position, we plan to evaluate various financing alternatives including the sale of equity, utilizing capital or operating leases, borrowing under our own credit facilities, expanding our current credit facilities, entering into new debt agreements or transferring to third-parties a portion of our subordinated loan balances due from Supplies Distributors. In conjunction with certain of these alternatives, we may be required to provide certain letters of credit to secure these arrangements. No assurances can be given that we will be successful in obtaining any additional financing or the terms thereof. We currently believe that our cash position, financing available under our credit facilities and funds generated from operations (including our anticipated revenue growth and/or cost reductions to offset lower than anticipated revenue growth) will satisfy our presently known operating cash needs, our working capital and capital expenditure requirements, our lease obligations, and additional subordinated loans to our subsidiaries, if necessary, for at least the next twelve months.

The following is a schedule of our total contractual cash obligations, which is comprised of operating leases, debt, vendor financing and capital leases (including interest), as of December 31, 2005 (in millions):

Table of Contents

	Total	Payments Due By Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Debt and vendor financing	\$ 67,960	\$ 61,822	\$ 2,122	\$ 2,008	\$ 2,008
Capital lease obligations	3,952	2,443	1,322	187	
Operating leases	21,312	7,485	10,259	2,787	781
Total	\$ 93,224	\$ 71,750	\$ 13,703	\$ 4,982	\$ 2,789

In support of certain debt instruments and leases, as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had \$0.7 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of cash restricted as collateral for letters of credit. These letters of credit expire at various dates through March 2007, the related debt and lease obligations termination dates. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had \$1.6 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, of cash restricted for payment of capital expenditures or repayment to lenders. We do not have any other material financial commitments, although future client contracts may require capital expenditures and lease commitments to support the services provided to such clients.

In the future, we may attempt to acquire other businesses or seek an equity or strategic partner to generate capital or expand our services or capabilities in connection with our efforts to grow our business. Acquisitions involve certain risks and uncertainties and may require additional financing. Therefore, we can give no assurance with respect to whether we will be successful in identifying businesses to acquire or an equity or strategic partner, whether we or they will be able to obtain financing to complete a transaction, or whether we or they will be successful in operating the acquired business.

Supplies Distributors has a short-term credit facility with IBM Credit LLC (IBM Credit) and its European subsidiaries have a short-term credit facility with IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A. (IBM Belgium) to finance their distribution of IBM products. We have provided a collateralized guaranty to secure the repayment of these credit facilities. The asset-based credit facilities provide financing for up to \$30.5 million and up to 12.5 million Euros (approximately \$14.8 million) with IBM Credit and IBM Belgium, respectively. These agreements expire in March 2007.

Supplies Distributors also has a loan and security agreement with Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest) (Congress) to provide financing for up to \$25 million of eligible accounts receivables in the United States and Canada. The Congress facility expires on the earlier of March 29, 2007 or the date on which the parties to the IBM master distributor agreement no longer operate under the terms of such agreement and/or IBM no longer supplies products pursuant to such agreement.

Supplies Distributors European subsidiary has a factoring agreement with Fortis Commercial Finance N.V. (Fortis) to provide factoring for up to 7.5 million Euros (approximately \$8.9 million) of eligible accounts receivables through March 2007.

These credit facilities contain cross default provisions, various restrictions upon the ability of Supplies Distributors and its subsidiaries to, among other things, merge, consolidate, sell assets, incur indebtedness, make loans, investments and payments to subsidiaries, affiliates and related parties, provide guarantees, make investments and loans, pledge assets, make changes to capital stock ownership structure and pay dividends, as well as financial covenants, such as cash flow from operations, annualized revenue to working capital, net profit after tax to revenue, minimum net worth and total liabilities to tangible net worth, as defined, and are secured by all of the assets of Supplies Distributors, as well as a collateralized guaranty of PFSweb. Additionally, we are required to maintain a subordinated loan to Supplies Distributors of no less than \$6.5 million, maintain restricted cash of less than \$5.0 million and are restricted with

Table of Contents

regard to transactions with related parties, indebtedness and changes to capital stock ownership structure and a minimum shareholders' equity of at least \$18.0 million. Furthermore, we are obligated to repay any over-advance made to Supplies Distributors or its subsidiaries under these facilities if they are unable to do so. We have also provided a guarantee of the obligations of Supplies Distributors and its subsidiaries to IBM, excluding the trade payables that are financed by IBM credit.

Our subsidiary, Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. (PFS), has entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Comerica Bank (Comerica), which, as amended, provides for up to \$7.5 million of eligible accounts receivable financing through March 2007, and up to \$2.5 million of eligible equipment purchases through June 2008. We entered this Agreement to supplement our existing cash position, and provide funding for our future operations, including our targeted growth. The Agreement contains cross default provisions, various restrictions upon our ability to, among other things, merge, consolidate, sell assets, incur indebtedness, make loans, investments and payments to subsidiaries, affiliates and related parties, make investments and loans, pledge assets, make changes to capital stock ownership structure, as well as financial covenants of a minimum tangible net worth of \$20 million, as defined, and a minimum liquidity ratio, as defined. The agreement also limits our ability to increase the subordinated loan to Supplies Distributors to more than \$8.0 million without the lender's approval. The agreement is secured by all of the assets of PFS, as well as a guarantee of PFSweb.

In 2003, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain institutional investors in a private placement transaction pursuant to which we issued and sold an aggregate of 1.6 million shares of our common stock, par value \$.001 per share (the Common Stock), at \$2.16 per share, resulting in gross proceeds of \$3.4 million. After deducting expenses, the net proceeds were approximately \$3.2 million. In addition to the Common Stock, the investors received one-year warrants to purchase an aggregate 525,692 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$3.25 per share and four-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 395,486 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$3.30 per share. In January 2005, 394,865 of the one-year warrants were exercised prior to their expiration, generating net proceeds to us of \$1.3 million, and 131,277 of the one-year warrants expired unexercised. As the result of the merger with eCOST, the exercise price of the four-year warrants has been adjusted to \$2.47 per share and the number of warrants has been adjusted to 528,382.

In 2004, to fulfill our obligations under certain new client relationships, we entered into a three-year operating lease arrangement for a new distribution facility in Southaven, MS, near our existing distribution complex in Memphis, TN. We have incurred more than \$5 million in capital expenditures to support the incremental business in this new distribution center. We financed a significant portion of these expenditures through a Loan Agreement with the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation (the MBFC) pursuant to which the MBFC issued \$5 million MBFC Taxable Variable Rate Demand Limited Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2004 (Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. Project) (the Bonds). The MBFC loaned us the proceeds of the Bonds for the purpose of financing the acquisition and installation of equipment, machinery and related assets located in our new Southaven, Mississippi distribution facility. The primary source of repayment of the Bonds is a letter of credit (the Letter of Credit) in the initial face amount of \$5.1 million issued by Comerica pursuant to a Reimbursement Agreement between us and Comerica under which we are obligated to pay to Comerica all amounts drawn under the Letter of Credit. The Letter of Credit has a maturity date of January 2007 at which time, if not renewed or replaced, will result in a draw on the undrawn face amount thereof.

To the extent we fail to comply with the various debt covenants described above, and the lenders accelerate the repayment of the credit facility obligations, we would be required to repay all amounts outstanding thereunder. Any requirement to accelerate the repayment of the credit facility obligations would have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations. We can provide no assurance that we will have the financial ability to repay all of such obligations. As of December 31, 2005, we were in compliance with all debt covenants and we believe that we will maintain such compliance throughout calendar year 2006.

Through our merger with eCOST, we plan to align the core strengths of each company, in order to leverage our operational infrastructure and technology expertise with eCOST's customer base and supplier relationships. Specifically, we are targeting to achieve \$4 to \$5 million in annual cost savings in the first full year of operation following the integration. These savings are expected to result from, among other things, reductions in the following

costs:

Certain redundant administrative and public company activities;

Excess capacity and other related facility expenses;

Technology, telecommunications and operational costs; and

Overall outbound freight costs due to additional freight options.

We currently are targeting eCOST to be nearly fully incorporated into our infrastructure by the end of the third quarter of 2006 at which time we expect to begin realizing the full potential of the expected cost savings.

Additionally, we believe the combined companies can pursue a variety of incremental revenue and gross profit-related opportunities, such as:

Increase the number of virtual warehouse partnerships for both electronics and non-electronic goods;

Develop higher margin non-product and service categories;

Expand international sales, particularly in Europe and Canada, where we maintain a presence; and

Utilize our stronger financial platform to enhance eCOST's working capital resources to expand access to exclusive products and deals.

We can provide no assurance that such plans or the underlying financial benefits will be achieved. Additionally, even with such plans, we expect that eCOST will operate at a loss during 2006 and will require funding to support its operations.

eCOST currently has an asset-based line of credit facility of up to \$15.0 million with Wachovia, which is collateralized by substantially all of eCOST's assets. Borrowings under the facility are limited to a percentage of eligible accounts receivable and letter of credit availability is limited to a percentage of accounts receivable and inventory. As of March 27, 2006, eCOST had \$1.5 million of letters of credit outstanding, \$1.2 of outstanding advances and \$1.0 million of available credit under this facility. The credit facility restricts eCOST's ability to, among other things, merge, consolidate, sell assets, incur indebtedness, make loans, investments and payments to subsidiaries, affiliates and related parties, make investments and loans, pledge assets, make changes to capital stock ownership structure, as well as a minimum tangible net worth of \$1 million, as defined. As of March 31, 2006, PFSweb has guaranteed all current and future obligations of eCOST under this line of credit.

eCOST has historically incurred significant operating losses and used cash to fund its operations. As a result, we expect that we will be required to invest cash to fund eCOST's operations, which we cannot do without approval from our lenders. The amount of cash needed to support eCOST operations depends upon the financing available under its credit line as well as the length of time it takes to successfully transition and incorporate eCOST into our current infrastructure. As of March 31, 2006, we have received lender approval to use a maximum of \$3.5 million in cash to fund eCOST's cash flow requirements. We can provide no assurance that we will receive further approval from our lenders if additional financing needs are required by eCOST. In addition, PFSweb has provided a guaranty of certain eCOST vendor trade payables.

If eCOST is unable to meet its requirements under its debt obligations and bank facility, the guarantees referred to above could be called upon.

Inventory Management

We manage our inventories held for sale by maintaining sufficient quantities of product to achieve high order fill rates while at the same time maximizing inventory turnover rates. Inventory balances will fluctuate as we add new product lines. To reduce the risk of loss due to supplier price reductions, our master distributor agreement provides for price protection under which we receive credits if the supplier lowers prices on previously purchased inventory.

Seasonality

The seasonality of our business is dependent upon the seasonality of our clients' business and the sale of their products. Accordingly, our management must rely upon the projections of our clients in assessing quarterly variability. We believe that with our current client mix and their current business volumes our service fee business

activity will be at its lowest in the quarter ended March 31. We anticipate that our product revenue will be highest during the quarter ended December 31.

Table of Contents

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.

Inflation

Management believes that inflation has not had a material effect on our operations.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R), which replaces SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, (SFAS 123) and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, *Share-Based Payment*, which provides interpretive guidance related to SFAS 123R. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payment transactions to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. We will adopt SFAS 123R effective January 2006 and currently estimate the adoption to result in approximately \$0.8 million of compensation expense in 2006, without considering future stock-based awards.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. These accounting principles require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While we do not believe the reported amounts would be materially different, application of these policies involves the exercise of judgment and the use of assumptions as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results could differ from these estimates. If there is a significant unfavorable change to current conditions, it would likely result in a material adverse impact to our business, operating results and financial condition. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. All of our significant accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

We have defined a critical accounting estimate as one that is both important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and requires us to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates about matters that are uncertain. During the past three fiscal years, we have not made any material changes in accounting methodology used to establish the critical accounting estimates discussed below, unless otherwise noted. All of our significant accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. The following represent certain critical accounting policies that require us to exercise our business judgment or make significant estimates. In addition, there are other items within our consolidated financial statements that require estimation but are not deemed critical as defined above.

Cost of Service Fee Revenue

Our service fee revenues primarily relate to our distribution services and order management/customer care services. Distribution services relate primarily to inventory management, product receiving, warehousing and fulfillment (i.e., picking, packing and shipping). Order management/customer care services relate primarily to taking customer orders for our client's products via various channels such as telephone call-center, electronic or facsimile. These services also entail addressing customer questions related to orders, as well as cross-selling/up-selling activities.

Our cost of service fee revenue represents the cost to provide the services described above, primarily compensation and related expenses and other fixed and variable expenses directly related to providing the services. These include certain occupancy and information technology costs and depreciation and amortization expenses. Certain of these costs are allocated from general and administrative expenses. For these allocations, we estimate the amount of direct expenses based on a client-specific number of transactions processed. We believe our allocation

Table of Contents

methodology is reasonable, however a change in assumptions would result in a different gross profit in our statement of operations, yet no change to the resulting net income or loss.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The determination of the collectibility of amounts due from our customers requires us to use estimates and make judgments regarding future events and trends, including monitoring our customers' payment history and current credit worthiness to determine that collectibility is reasonably assured, as well as consideration of the overall business climate in which our customers operate. Inherently, these uncertainties require us to make frequent judgments and estimates regarding our customers' ability to pay amounts due us to determine the appropriate amount of valuation allowances required for doubtful accounts. Provisions for doubtful accounts are recorded when it becomes evident that the customer will not make the required payments at either contractual due dates or in the future. Reserves for doubtful accounts totaled \$0.5 million at both December 31, 2005 and 2004. We believe that our reserve for doubtful accounts is adequate to cover anticipated losses under current conditions; however, uncertainties regarding changes in the financial condition of our customers, either adverse or positive, could impact the amount and timing of any additional provisions for doubtful accounts that may be required.

Inventory Reserves

Inventories (merchandise, held for resale, all of which are finished goods) are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market. Supplies Distributors and its subsidiaries assume responsibility for slow-moving inventory under certain master distributor agreements, subject to certain termination rights, but have the right to return product rendered obsolete by engineering changes, as defined. We review inventory for impairment on a periodic basis, but at a minimum, annually. Recoverability of the inventory on hand is measured by comparison of the carrying value of the inventory to the fair value of the inventory. This requires us to record provisions and maintain reserves for excess or obsolete inventory. To determine these reserve amounts, we regularly review inventory quantities on hand and compare them to estimates of future product demand and market conditions. These estimates and forecasts inherently include uncertainties and require us to make judgments regarding potential outcomes. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, our allowance for slow moving inventory totaled \$1.5 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. We believe that our reserves are adequate to cover anticipated losses under current conditions. Significant or unanticipated changes to our estimates and forecasts, either adverse or positive, could impact the amount and timing of any additional provisions for excess or obsolete inventory that may be required.

Income Taxes

The liability method is used for determining our income taxes, under which current and deferred tax liabilities and assets are recorded in accordance with enacted tax laws and rates. Under this method, the amounts of deferred tax liabilities and assets at the end of each period are determined using the tax rate expected to be in effect when taxes are actually paid or recovered. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In determining the need for valuation allowances, we have considered and made judgments and estimates regarding estimated future taxable income. These estimates and judgments include some degree of uncertainty and changes in these estimates and assumptions could require us to adjust the valuation allowances for our deferred tax assets. The ultimate realization of the certain of our deferred tax assets depends on the generation of sufficient taxable income in the applicable taxing jurisdictions. Although we believe our estimates and judgments are reasonable, actual results may differ, which could be material.

As we operate in multiple countries, we are subject to the jurisdiction of multiple domestic and foreign tax authorities. Determination of taxable income in any jurisdiction requires the interpretation of the related tax laws and regulations and the use of estimates and assumptions regarding significant future events such as the amount, timing and character of deductions, permissible revenue recognition methods under the tax law and the sources and character of income and tax credits. Changes in tax laws, regulations, foreign currency exchange restrictions or our level of operations or profitability in each taxing jurisdiction could have an impact on the amount of income taxes that we provide during any given year.

Capitalized Software

Our capitalized software includes internal and external costs incurred in developing or obtaining computer

Table of Contents

software for internal use and to implement new or expanded client relationships. We make judgments to determine if each project will satisfy its intended use. Additionally, we estimate the average internal costs incurred for payroll related benefits for the employees who directly devote time relating to the design, development and testing phase of the project.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets include property, intangible assets and certain other assets. We make judgments and estimates in conjunction with the carrying value of these assets, including amounts to be capitalized, depreciation and amortization methods and useful lives. Additionally, we review long-lived assets for impairment periodically or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We record impairment losses in the period in which we determine that the carrying amount is not recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. This may require us to make judgments regarding long-term forecasts of our future revenues and costs related to the assets subject to review.

Self Insurance

We are self-insured for medical insurance benefits up to certain stop-loss limits. Each reporting period we record the costs, including paid claims, an estimate for the change in incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims and administrative fees as an expense in the consolidated statement of operations. We base the estimated IBNR claims upon both (i) a recent level of monthly paid claims; and (ii) historical lag information provided by claims administrators based on recent paid claims, to provide for those claims that have been incurred but not yet paid. We believe the use of recent claims activity is representative of incurred and paid trends during the reporting period. Using the historical lag information involves a significant level of judgment. Accordingly, an increase (or decrease) in the estimated IBNR liability would result in a corresponding decrease (or increase) to net income.

Table of Contents

Item 7a. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk*

We are exposed to various market risks including interest rates on our financial instruments and foreign exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest rate risk is limited to our outstanding balances on our inventory and working capital financing agreements, taxable revenue bonds, loan and security agreements, and factoring agreement for the financing of inventory, accounts receivable and certain other receivables and certain equipment, which amounted to \$66.3 million at December 31, 2005. A 100 basis point movement in interest rates would result in approximately \$0.3 million annualized increase or decrease in interest expense based on the outstanding balance of these agreements at December 31, 2005.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Currently, our foreign currency exchange rate risk is primarily limited to the Canadian Dollar and the Euro. In the future, our foreign currency exchange risk may also include other currencies applicable to certain of our international operations. We have and may continue, from time to time, to employ derivative financial instruments to manage our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency rates. To hedge our net investment and intercompany payable or receivable balances in foreign operations, we may enter into forward currency exchange contracts.

Table of Contents

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

**INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

	Page
PFSweb, Inc. and Subsidiaries	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	49
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	50
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	51
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	52
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	53
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	54
Supplementary Data	
<u>Schedule I - Condensed Financial Information of Registrant</u>	79
<u>Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	82

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
PFSweb, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PFSweb, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the accompanying financial statement schedules as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PFSweb, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

Dallas, Texas

February 24, 2006, except for Notes 3 and 4 as to which the date is March 31, 2006

Table of Contents

**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share data)**

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,683	\$ 13,592
Restricted cash	2,077	2,746
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$484 and \$504 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively	44,556	41,565
Inventories, net	43,654	44,947
Other receivables	9,866	8,061
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,213	3,349
Total current assets	117,049	114,260
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	13,040	14,264
RESTRICTED CASH	150	675
OTHER ASSETS	1,487	1,128
Total assets	\$ 131,726	\$ 130,327
 LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 21,626	\$ 19,098
Trade accounts payable	60,053	61,583
Accrued expenses	12,011	10,971
Total current liabilities	93,690	91,652
LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS, less current portion	6,289	7,232
OTHER LIABILITIES	1,813	1,517
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
 SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	¾	¾
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; 22,613,314 and 21,665,585 shares issued at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively; and 22,527,014 and 21,579,285 outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2004,	23	22

respectively

Additional paid-in capital	58,736	56,645
Accumulated deficit	(29,824)	(29,077)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,084	2,421
Treasury stock at cost, 86,300 shares	(85)	(85)
Total shareholders' equity	29,934	29,926
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 131,726	\$ 130,327

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

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(In thousands, except per share data)

	2005	2004	2003
REVENUES:			
Product revenue, net	\$ 252,902	\$ 267,470	\$ 249,230
Service fee revenue	60,783	42,076	33,771
Pass-through revenue	17,972	12,119	3,435
Total revenues	331,657	321,665	286,436
COSTS OF REVENUES:			
Cost of product revenue	235,584	251,968	235,317
Cost of service fee revenue	45,597	28,067	23,159
Cost of pass-through revenue	17,972	12,119	3,435
Total costs of revenues	299,153	292,154	261,911
Gross profit	32,504	29,511	24,525
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	30,521	27,091	25,699
Income (loss) from operations	1,983	2,420	(1,174)
INTEREST EXPENSE	1,824	1,590	2,124
INTEREST INCOME	(95)	(130)	(124)
Income (loss) before income taxes	254	960	(3,174)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	1,001	734	572
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (747)	\$ 226	\$ (3,746)
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.20)
Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.20)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	22,394	21,332	19,011
Diluted	22,394	23,468	19,011

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

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands, except share data)

	Additional		Accumulated		Treasury		Total Comprehensive		
	Common Stock	Paid-In	Accumulated	Other	Stock	Shareholders	Income		
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Shares	Amount	Equity	(Loss)
Balance, December 31, 2002	18,397,983	\$ 18	\$ 52,094	\$ (25,557)	\$	86,300	\$ (85)	\$ 26,470	
Net loss				(3,746)				(3,746)	\$ (3,746)
Stock based compensation expense			6					6	
Employee stock purchase plan Proceeds from exercised options	618,446	1	261					262	
Private placement of common stock	649,568	1	618					619	
Other comprehensive income foreign currency translation adjustment	1,581,944	1	3,177					3,178	
					1,628			1,628	1,628
Comprehensive loss									\$ (2,118)
Balance, December 31, 2003	21,247,941	\$ 21	\$ 56,156	\$ (29,303)	\$ 1,628	86,300	\$ (85)	\$ 28,417	
Net income				226				226	\$ 226
Stock based compensation expense			14					14	
Employee stock purchase plan Proceeds from exercised options	226,381	1	316					317	
	191,263		159					159	
					793			793	793

Other
comprehensive
income foreign
currency
translation
adjustment

Comprehensive
income

\$ 1,019

Balance,
December 31,
2004

21,665,585 \$ 22 \$ 56,645 \$ (29,077) \$ 2,421 86,300 \$ (85) \$ 29,926

Net loss

(747) (747) \$ (747)

Stock based
compensation
Expense

16 16

Employee stock
purchase plan

401,270 613 613

Proceeds from
exercised

options 151,774 181 181

Warrants
exercised

394,385 1 1,281 1,282

Other
comprehensive
loss foreign
currency
translation
adjustment

(1,337) (1,337) (1,337)

Comprehensive
loss

\$ (2,084)

Balance,
December 31,
2005

22,613,014 \$ 23 \$ 58,736 \$ (29,824) \$ 1,084 86,300 \$ (85) \$ 29,934

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

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(In thousands)

	2005	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (747)	\$ 226	\$ (3,746)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	6,112	4,643	4,497
Loss on disposition of assets			32
Asset and lease impairments			257
Provision for doubtful accounts	25	289	351
Provision for excess and obsolete inventory		1,204	1,984
Deferred income taxes	(8)	(81)	(134)
Non-cash compensation expense	16	14	6
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivables	(4,490)	(9,838)	173
Inventories, net	(825)	(318)	2,527
Prepaid expenses, other receivables and other assets	(1,837)	(5,825)	896
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,510	15,149	(5,565)
Net cash provided by operating activities	756	5,463	1,278
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,918)	(7,698)	(1,982)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	1,143	(1,071)	1,744
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,775)	(8,769)	(238)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,076	475	4,059
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	50	(359)	268
Payments on capital lease obligations	(1,199)	(1,134)	(954)
Proceeds from debt, net	1,188	3,266	1,816
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,115	2,248	5,189
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	(5)	(93)	(81)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	91	(1,151)	6,148

Edgar Filing: PFSWEB INC - Form 10-K

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	13,592	14,743	8,595
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 13,683	\$ 13,592	\$ 14,743
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Property and equipment acquired under capital leases	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,330	\$ 538

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

53

Table of Contents

**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1. Overview

PFSweb, Inc. Overview

PFSweb, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including Supplies Distributors, Inc, are collectively referred to as the Company; Supplies Distributors refers to Supplies Distributors, Inc. and its subsidiaries; and PFSweb refers to PFSweb, Inc. and its subsidiaries excluding Supplies Distributors.

PFSweb is an international provider of integrated business process outsourcing services to major brand name companies seeking to maximize their supply chain efficiencies and to extend their traditional and e-commerce initiatives in the United States, Canada, and Europe. PFSweb offers such services as professional consulting, technology collaboration, managed web hosting and internet application development, order management, web-enabled customer contact centers, customer relationship management, financial services including billing and collection services and working capital solutions, information management, facilities and operations management, kitting and assembly services, and international fulfillment and distribution services.

Supplies Distributors Overview

Supplies Distributors, PFSweb and International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) entered into master distributor agreements whereby Supplies Distributors acts as a master distributor of various products, primarily IBM product. Pursuant to transaction management services agreements between PFSweb and Supplies Distributors, PFSweb provides transaction management and fulfillment services to Supplies Distributors.

Supplies Distributors has obtained certain financing (see Notes 3 and 4) that allows it to fund the working capital requirements for the sale of primarily IBM products. Pursuant to the transaction management services agreements, PFSweb provides to Supplies Distributors such services as managed web hosting and maintenance, procurement support, web-enabled customer contact center services, customer relationship management, financial services including billing and collection services, information management, and international distribution services. Additionally, IBM and Supplies Distributors have outsourced the product demand generation to a third party. Supplies Distributors sells its products in the United States, Canada and Europe.

All of the agreements between PFSweb and Supplies Distributors were made in the context of a related party relationship and were negotiated in the overall context of PFSweb's and Supplies Distributors' arrangement with IBM. Although management generally believes that the terms of these agreements are consistent with fair market values, there can be no assurance that the prices charged to or by each company under these arrangements are not higher or lower than the prices that may be charged by, or to, unaffiliated third parties for similar services.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investment in Affiliate

PFSweb has loaned Supplies Distributors monies in the form of a Subordinated Demand Note (the Subordinated Note). Under the terms of certain of the Company's debt facilities, the outstanding balance of the Subordinated Note cannot be increased to more than \$8.0 million or decreased to lower than \$6.5 million without prior approval of the Company's lenders (see Notes 3 and 4). As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the outstanding balance of the Subordinated Note, which is eliminated upon the consolidation of Supplies Distributors' financial position, was \$7.0 million in each year.

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The recognition and allocation of certain operating expenses in these consolidated financial statements also require management estimates and assumptions. The Company's estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated based on available information and experience. Because the use of estimates is inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from estimates.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

Depending on the terms of the customer arrangement, the Company recognizes product revenue and product cost either upon the shipment of product to customers or when the customer receives the product. The Company permits its customers to return product for credit against other purchases, which include returns for defective products (that the Company then returns to the manufacturer) and incorrect shipments. The Company provides a reserve for estimated returns and allowances. The Company offers terms to its customers that it believes are standard for its industry.

Freight costs billed to customers are reflected as components of product revenues. Freight costs incurred by Supplies Distributors are recorded as a component of cost of goods sold.

Under the master distributor agreements (see Note 6), the Company bills IBM for reimbursements of certain expenses, including: pass through customer marketing programs, including rebates and coop funds; certain freight costs; direct costs incurred in passing on any price decreases offered by IBM to Supplies Distributors or its customers to cover price protection and certain special bids; the cost of products provided to replace defective product returned by customers; and certain other expenses as defined. The Company records a receivable for these reimbursable amounts as they are incurred with a corresponding reduction in either inventory or cost of product revenue. The Company also reflects pass through customer marketing programs as a reduction of product revenue.

The Company's service fee revenues primarily relate to its (1) distribution services, (2) order management/customer care services and (3) the reimbursement of out-of-pocket and third-party expenses. The Company typically charges its service fee revenue on a cost-plus basis, a percent of shipped revenue basis or a per transaction basis, such as a per item basis for fulfillment services or a per minute basis for web-enabled customer contact center services. Additional fees are billed for other services.

Distribution services relate primarily to inventory management, product receiving, warehousing and fulfillment (i.e., picking, packing and shipping) and facilities and operations management. Service fee revenue for these activities is recognized as earned, which is either (i) on a per transaction basis or (ii) at the time of product fulfillment, which occurs at the completion of the distribution services.

Order management/customer care services relate primarily to taking customer orders for the Company's clients products via various channels such as telephone call-center, electronic or facsimile. These services also entail addressing customer questions related to orders, as well as cross-selling/up-selling activities. Service fee revenue for this activity is recognized as the services are rendered. Fees charged to the client are on a per transaction basis based on either (i) a pre-determined fee per order or fee per telephone minutes incurred, (ii) a per dedicated agent fee, or (iii) are included in the product fulfillment service fees that are recognized on product shipment.

The Company's billings for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, including travel and certain third-party vendor expenses such as shipping and handling costs and telecommunication charges are included in pass-through revenue. The related reimbursable costs are reflected as cost of pass-through revenue.

The Company's cost of service fee revenue, representing the cost to provide the services described above, is recognized as incurred. Cost of service fee revenue also includes certain costs associated with technology collaboration and ongoing technology support that include maintenance, web hosting and other ongoing programming activities. These activities are primarily performed to support the distribution and order

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

management/customer care services and are recognized as incurred.

The Company recognizes revenue and records trade accounts receivables, pursuant to the methods described above, when collectibility is reasonably assured. Collectibility is evaluated in the aggregate and on an individual customer basis taking into consideration payment due date, historical payment trends, current financial position, results of independent credit evaluations and payment terms.

The Company primarily performs its services under one to three-year contracts that can generally be terminated by either party. In conjunction with these long-term contracts, the Company sometimes receives start-up fees to cover its implementation costs, including certain technology infrastructure and development costs. The Company defers the fees received, and the related costs, and amortizes them over the life of the contract. The amortization of deferred revenue is included as a component of service fee revenue. The amortization of deferred implementation costs is included as a cost of service fee revenue. To the extent implementation costs for non-technology infrastructure and development exceed the fees received, the excess costs are expensed as incurred. The following summarizes the deferred implementation revenues and costs, excluding technology and development costs, which are included in property and equipment (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Deferred implementation revenues		
Current	\$ 1,547	\$ 898
Non-current	862	821
	\$ 2,409	\$ 1,719
Deferred implementation costs		
Current	\$ 950	\$ 507
Non-current	579	658
	\$ 1,529	\$ 1,165

Current and non-current deferred implementation costs, excluding technology and development costs, are a component of prepaid expenses and other assets, respectively. Current and non-current deferred implementation revenues, which may precede the timing of when the related implementation costs are incurred and thus deferred, are a component of accrued expenses and other liabilities, respectively.

Concentration of Business and Credit Risk

The Company's product revenue is primarily generated by sales to customers of product purchased under master distributor agreements with one supplier. The Company's service fee revenue is generated under contractual service fee relationships with multiple client relationships. A summary of the customer and client concentrations is as follows:

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
Product Revenue (as a percentage of Product Revenue):			
Customer 1	14%	9%	12%
Customer 2	12%	12%	13%
Customer 3	11%	11%	10%

Service Fee Revenue (as a percentage of Service Fee Revenue):

Client 1	27%	42%	40%
Client 2	12%	15%	16%
Client 3	16%		

Consolidated Revenue:

Customer/Client 1	10%	7%	10%
Customer/Client 2	7%	18%	16%
Accounts Receivable:			
2 Customers/Clients	22%	27%	37%

56

Table of Contents

In conjunction with Supplies Distributors' financings, PFSweb has provided certain collateralized guarantees on behalf of Supplies Distributors. Supplies Distributors' ability to obtain financing on similar terms would be significantly impacted without these guarantees. Additionally, since Supplies Distributors has limited personnel and physical resources, its ability to conduct business could be materially impacted by contract terminations by the third party performing product demand generation for the IBM products.

The Company has multiple arrangements with IBM and is dependent upon the continuation of such arrangements. These arrangements, which are critical to the Company's ongoing operations, include Supplies Distributors' master distributor agreements, certain of Supplies Distributors' working capital financing agreements, product sales to IBM business units, and a term master lease agreement.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash includes the following items (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Current:		
Letters of credit security	\$ 525	\$ 225
Customer remittances	1,139	1,190
Bond financing	413	1,331
Total current	2,077	2,746
Long term:		
Letters of credit security	150	675
Total restricted cash	\$ 2,227	\$ 3,421

The Company has cash restricted as collateral for letters of credit that secure certain debt and lease obligations (see Notes 4 and 9). The letters of credit currently expire at various dates through March 2007.

In conjunction with certain of its financing agreements, Supplies Distributors has granted to its lenders a security interest in certain customer remittances received in specified bank accounts (see Note 4). At December 31, 2005 and 2004, these bank accounts held \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, which was restricted for payment to the lenders against the outstanding debt.

Other Receivables and Liabilities

Other receivables include \$9.8 million and \$7.9 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, for amounts due from IBM for billings under the master distributor agreements (see Note 6).

During 2001, the Company received a governmental grant for investments made in fixed assets in its Belgium operations. At establishment, the total grant of approximately \$1.6 million was deferred and is being recognized as a reduction in depreciation expense during the same period during which the related fixed assets are being depreciated. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the current portion of the unamortized grant, which was \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, is included in accrued expenses and the long-term portion of the unamortized grant, which was \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, is included in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recognized approximately \$0.3 million as a reduction of depreciation expense related to the grant.

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Inventories

Inventories (all of which are finished goods) are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market. Supplies Distributors assumes responsibility for slow-moving inventory under certain master distributor agreements, subject to certain termination rights, but has the right to return product rendered obsolete by engineering changes, as defined (see Note 6). The Company reviews inventory for impairment on a periodic basis, but at a minimum, annually. Recoverability of the inventory on hand is measured by comparison of the carrying value of the inventory to the fair value of the inventory. During 2003, the Company agreed to certain modifications to a selected master distributor agreement. As a result of these modifications, the Company reevaluated its inventory for impairment during 2003, and increased its allowance for slow moving inventory. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the allowance for slow moving inventory was \$1.5 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

In the event PFSweb, Supplies Distributors and IBM terminate the master distributor agreements, the agreements provide for the parties to mutually agree on a plan of disposition of Supplies Distributors' then existing inventory.

Inventories include merchandise in-transit that has not been received by the Company but that has been shipped and invoiced by Supplies Distributors' vendors. The corresponding payable for inventories in-transit is included in accounts payable in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Property and Equipment

The components of property and equipment as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Depreciable Life
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 17,399	\$ 9,996	2-10 years
Purchased and capitalized software costs	10,473	9,356	1-7 years
Computer equipment	8,611	8,130	2-3 years
Leasehold improvements	5,879	6,044	2-9 years
Other, primarily construction-in-progress	150	3,982	3-7 years
	42,512	37,508	
Less-accumulated depreciation and amortization	(29,472)	(23,244)	
Property and equipment, net	\$ 13,040	\$ 14,264	

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the related asset or the remaining lease term.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Fair value would be determined using appraisals, discounted cash flow analysis or similar valuation techniques. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

The Company's property held under capital leases amount to approximately \$3.3 million and \$3.0 million, net of accumulated amortization of approximately \$8.3 million and \$5.4 million, at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

For the Company's Canadian and European operations, the local currency is the functional currency. All assets

58

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the end of the period, and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period.

The Company includes currency gains and losses on short-term intercompany advances in the determination of net income. Currency gains and losses, including transaction gains and losses and those on short-term intercompany advances, included in net income or loss were a net loss of approximately \$0.3 million and net gains of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The Company will continue to report gains or losses on intercompany foreign currency transactions that are of a long-term investment nature as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation plans using the intrinsic-value method as outlined under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB No. 25) and related interpretations. The following table shows the pro forma effect on the Company's net income (loss) and income (loss) per share as if compensation cost had been recognized for stock-based employee compensation plans based on their fair value at the date of the grant. The pro forma effect of stock-based employee compensation plans on the Company's net income (loss) for those years may not be representative of the pro forma effect for future years due to the impact of vesting and potential future awards.

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Net income (loss) as reported	\$ (747)	\$ 226	\$ (3,746)
Add: Stock-based non-employee compensation expense included in reported net loss	2	14	6
Deduct: total stock-based employee and non-employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method	(1,002)	(841)	(754)
Pro forma net loss, applicable to common stock for basic and diluted computations	\$ (1,747)	\$ (601)	\$ (4,494)
Income (loss) per common share as reported			
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.20)
Loss per common share pro forma			
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.24)

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R), which replaces SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, (SFAS 123) and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, *Share-Based Payment*, which provides interpretive guidance related to SFAS 123R. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payment transactions to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement

recognition. The Company will adopt SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective transition method of adoption and expects the adoption to result in approximately \$0.8 million of compensation expense in 2006, without considering future grants.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount more likely than

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

not to be realized.

Self Insurance

The Company is self-insured for medical insurance benefits up to certain stop-loss limits. Such costs are accrued based on known claims and an estimate of incurred, but not reported (IBNR) claims. IBNR claims are estimated using historical lag information and other data provided by claims administrators.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt and capital lease obligations, approximate their fair values based on short terms to maturity or current market prices and interest rates.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity (net assets) of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the reporting period. For the calculation of diluted net income per share for the year ended 2004, weighted average shares outstanding are increased by approximately 2.1 million shares, reflecting the dilutive effect of stock options. Stock options not included in the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, were 5.4 million, 0.7 million, and 4.4 million, respectively, as the effect would be anti-dilutive. Warrants not included in the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, were 0.4 million and 0.9 million, respectively, as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Cash Paid During Year

The Company made payments for interest of approximately \$1.9 million, \$1.7 million and \$1.9 million and income taxes of approximately \$0.7 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively (see Notes 3, 4 and 8).

3. Vendor Financing

Outstanding obligations under vendor financing arrangements consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Inventory and working capital financing agreements:		
United States	\$ 30,092	\$ 26,962
Europe	12,071	13,110
Total	\$ 42,163	\$ 40,072

Inventory and Working Capital Financing Agreement, United States

Supplies Distributors has a short-term credit facility with IBM Credit LLC to finance its distribution of IBM products in the United States, providing financing for eligible IBM inventory and for certain other receivables up to \$30.5 million through its expiration in March 2006. As of December 31, 2005, Supplies Distributors had \$0.4 million of available credit under this facility. The credit facility contains cross default provisions, various restrictions upon the ability of Supplies Distributors to, among others, merge, consolidate, sell assets, incur indebtedness, make loans and payments to related parties (including its parent company subsidiaries and PFSweb), provide guarantees, make investments and loans, pledge assets, make changes to capital stock ownership structure and pay dividends, as well as financial covenants, such as

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

annualized revenue to working capital, net profit after tax to revenue, and total liabilities to tangible net worth, as defined, and are secured by certain of the assets of Supplies Distributors, as well as a collateralized guaranty of PFSweb. Additionally, PFSweb is required to maintain a minimum Subordinated Note receivable balance from Supplies Distributors of \$7.0 million and a minimum shareholders' equity of \$18.0 million. Borrowings under the credit facility accrue interest, after a defined free financing period, at prime rate plus 1% (8.25% and 6% as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively). The facility also includes a monthly service fee.

On March 28, 2006, Supplies Distributors entered into an amended credit facility with IBM Credit LLC, which extends the termination date through March 2007, reduces the minimum Subordinated Note balance to \$6.5 million, and reduces the interest rate to prime plus 0.5%. The Company has classified the outstanding amounts under this facility as accounts payable in the consolidated balance sheets.

Inventory and Working Capital Financing Agreement, Europe

Supplies Distributors' European subsidiaries have a short-term credit facility with IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A. (IBM Belgium) to finance their distribution of IBM products in Europe. The asset based credit facility with IBM Belgium provides up to 12.5 million Euros (approximately \$14.8 million) in financing for purchasing IBM inventory and for certain other receivables through its expiration in March 2006. As of December 31, 2005, Supplies Distributors' European subsidiaries had 2.3 million euros (\$2.7 million) of available credit under this facility. The credit facility contains cross default provisions, various restrictions upon the ability of Supplies Distributors and its European subsidiaries to, among others, merge, consolidate, sell assets, incur indebtedness, make loans and payments to related parties (including its parent company, sister company and PFSweb), provide guarantees, make investments and loans, pledge assets, make changes to capital stock ownership structure and pay dividends, as well as financial covenants, such as annualized revenue to working capital, net profit after tax to revenue, and total liabilities to tangible net worth, as defined, and are secured by certain of the assets of Supplies Distributors' European subsidiaries, as well as collateralized guaranties of Supplies Distributors and PFSweb. Additionally, PFSweb is required to maintain a minimum Subordinated Note receivable balance from Supplies Distributors of \$7.0 million and a minimum shareholders' equity of \$18.0 million. Borrowings under the credit facility accrue interest, after a defined free financing period, at Euribor plus 2.0% and 2.5% as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively (4.1% and 4.7% as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively). Supplies Distributors' European subsidiaries pay a monthly service fee on the commitment. In addition, a security interest was granted to IBM Belgium for certain European customer remittances received in specified bank accounts.

On March 28, 2006, Supplies Distributors' European subsidiaries entered into an amended credit facility with IBM Belgium, which extends the termination date through March 2007, reduces the minimum Subordinated Note balance to \$6.5 million and reduces the interest rate to Euribor plus 1.5%. The Company has classified the outstanding amounts under this facility as accounts payable in the consolidated balance sheets.

4. Debt and Capital Lease Obligations:

Outstanding obligations under debt and capital lease obligations consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Loan and security agreements, United States:		
Supplies Distributors	\$ 11,673	\$ 8,328
PFSweb	6,640	4,853
Factoring agreement, Europe	576	3,848
Taxable revenue bonds	5,000	5,000
Master lease agreements	3,713	3,141
Inventory and working capital financing agreement		
Europe		682

Other	313	478
Total	27,915	26,330
Less current portion of long-term debt	21,626	19,098
Long-term debt, less current portion	\$ 6,289	\$ 7,232

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)*****Loan and Security Agreement Supplies Distributors***

Supplies Distributors has a loan and security agreement with Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest) (Congress) to provide financing for up to \$25 million of eligible accounts receivable in the United States and Canada. As of December 31, 2005, Supplies Distributors had \$4.6 million of available credit under this agreement. The Congress facility expires on the earlier of March 29, 2007 or the date on which the parties to the IBM master distributor agreement (see Note 6) no longer operate under the terms of such agreement and/or IBM no longer supplies products pursuant to such agreement. Borrowings under the Congress facility accrue interest at prime rate to prime rate plus 0.25% or Eurodollar rate plus 2.25% to 2.75%, dependent on excess availability, as defined. The interest rate as of December 31, 2005 was 7.25% for \$7.7 million of outstanding borrowings and 6.6% for \$4.0 million of outstanding borrowings. This agreement contains cross default provisions, various restrictions upon the ability of Supplies Distributors to, among other things, merge, consolidate, sell assets, incur indebtedness, make loans and payments to related parties (including its parent company, subsidiaries and PFSweb), provide guarantees, make investments and loans, pledge assets, make changes to capital stock ownership structure and pay dividends, as well as financial covenants, such as minimum net worth, as defined, and is secured by all of the assets of Supplies Distributors, as well as a collateralized guaranty of PFSweb. Additionally, PFSweb is required to maintain a Subordinated Note receivable balance from Supplies Distributors of no less than \$6.5 million and restricted cash of less than \$5.0 million, and is restricted with regard to transactions with related parties, indebtedness and changes to capital stock ownership structure. Supplies Distributors has entered into blocked account agreements with its banks and Congress pursuant to which a security interest was granted to Congress for all U.S. and Canadian customer remittances received in specified bank accounts. At December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, these bank accounts held \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, which was restricted for payment to Congress.

Loan and Security Agreement PFSweb

Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. (PFS), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PFSweb, has a Loan and Security Agreement (Comerica Agreement) with Comerica Bank (Comerica). The Comerica Agreement provides for up to \$7.5 million of eligible accounts receivable financing (Working Capital Advances) through March 2007 and \$2.5 million of equipment financing (Equipment Advances) through June 15, 2008. Outstanding Working Capital Advances, \$5.4 million as of December 31, 2005, accrue interest at prime rate plus 1% (8.25% as of December 31, 2005). Outstanding Equipment Advances, \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2005, accrue interest at prime rate plus 1.5% (8.75% as of December 31, 2005). As of December 31, 2005, PFS had \$1.7 million of available credit under the Working Capital Advance portion of this facility and no funds available under the Equipment Advance portion of this facility. In January 2006, the Company repaid the \$5.4 million of Working Capital Advances outstanding as of December 31, 2005. The Comerica Agreement contains cross default provisions, various restrictions upon ability to, among other things, merge, consolidate, sell assets, incur indebtedness, make loans and payments to related parties (including its subsidiaries and sister companies), make investments and loans, pledge assets, make changes to capital stock ownership structure, as well as financial covenants of a minimum tangible net worth of \$20 million, as defined, a minimum earnings before interest and taxes, plus depreciation, amortization and non-cash compensation accruals, if any, as defined, and a minimum liquidity ratio, as defined. The Comerica Agreement restricts the amount of the Subordinated Note to a maximum of \$8 million. As of March 31, 2006, Comerica has provided approval for PFS to use \$3.5 million in cash to fund the cash flow requirements of eCOST.com (see Note 13), a portion of which is subject to certain restrictions. The Comerica Agreement is secured by all of the assets of PFS, as well as a guarantee of PFSweb, Inc. The Comerica Agreement requires PFS to maintain a minimum cash balance of \$1.3 million at Comerica.

Factoring Agreement

Supplies Distributors European subsidiary has a factoring agreement with Fortis Commercial Finance N.V. (Fortis) to provide factoring for up to 7.5 million euros (approximately \$8.9 million) of eligible accounts receivables through March 2007. As of December 31, 2005, Supplies Distributors European subsidiary had approximately 3.2 million euros (\$3.8 million) of available credit under this agreement. Borrowings accrue interest at Euribor plus 0.6% (3.0% at

December 31, 2005). This agreement contains various restrictions upon the ability of Supplies Distributors European subsidiary to, among other things, merge, consolidate and incur indebtedness, as well as financial covenants, such as minimum net worth. This agreement is secured by a guarantee of Supplies

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

Distributors, up to a maximum of 200,000 euros.

Taxable Revenue Bonds

PFSweb has a Loan Agreement with the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation (the MBFC) in connection with the issuance by the MBFC of \$5 million MBFC Taxable Variable Rate Demand Limited Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2004 (Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. Project) (the Bonds). The MBFC loaned the proceeds of the Bonds to PFSweb for the purpose of financing the acquisition and installation of equipment, machinery and related assets located in the Company's Southaven, Mississippi distribution facility. The Bonds bear interest at a variable rate (4.35% as of December 31, 2005), as determined by Comerica Securities, as Remarketing Agent. PFSweb, at its option, may convert the Bonds to a fixed rate, to be determined by the Remarketing Agent at the time of conversion.

The primary source of repayment of the Bonds is a letter of credit (the Letter of Credit) in the initial face amount of \$5.1 million issued by Comerica pursuant to a Reimbursement Agreement between PFSweb and Comerica under which PFSweb is obligated to pay to Comerica all amounts drawn under the Letter of Credit. The Letter of Credit has a maturity date of January 2007 at which time, if not renewed or replaced, will result in a draw on the undrawn face amount thereof. If the Letter of Credit is renewed or replaced, the Bonds require future principal repayments at \$500,000 in January 2007 and \$800,000 in cash of January 2008 through 2012. PFSweb has established a sinking fund account with Comerica, which at December 31, 2005 includes \$0.4 million restricted for payments on the Bonds.

Debt Covenants

To the extent the Company fails to comply with its covenants applicable to its debt or vendor financing obligations, including the monthly financial covenant requirements and required level of stockholders' equity (\$20.0 million), and one or all of the lenders accelerate the repayment of the credit facility obligations, the Company would be required to repay all amounts outstanding thereunder. Any acceleration of the repayment of the credit facilities would have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations and no assurance can be given that the Company would have the financial ability to repay all of such obligations.

PFSweb has also provided a guarantee of the obligations of Supplies Distributors to IBM, excluding the trade payables that are financed by IBM credit.

Master Lease Agreements

The Company has a Term Lease Master Agreement with IBM Credit Corporation (Master Lease Agreement) that provides for leasing or financing transactions of equipment and other assets, which generally have terms of 3 to 5 years. The outstanding leasing transactions (\$0.7 million and \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively) are secured by the related equipment and letters of credit (see Note 2). The outstanding financing transactions (\$0.2 million and \$0.5 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively) are secured by a letter of credit (see Note 2).

The Company has a master agreement with a leasing company that provided for leasing transactions of certain equipment. The amounts outstanding under this agreement as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 were \$1.9 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, and are secured by the related equipment.

The Company has other leasing and financing agreements and will continue to enter into those arrangements as needed to finance the purchasing or leasing of certain equipment or other assets. Borrowings under these agreements are generally secured by the related equipment.

Debt and Capital Lease Maturities

The Company's aggregate maturities of debt subsequent to December 31, 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Fiscal year ended December 31,	
2006	\$ 19,403
2007	900
2008	800
2009	800
2010	800
Thereafter	1,600
 Total	 \$ 24,303

The following is a schedule of the Company's future minimum lease payments under the capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2005 (in thousands):

Fiscal year ended December 31,	
2006	\$ 2,443
2007	938
2008	384
2009	132
Thereafter	55
 Total minimum lease payments	 \$ 3,952
Less amount representing interest at rates ranging from 5.5% to 15.4%	(340)
 Present value of net minimum lease payments	 3,612
Less: Current portion	(2,223)
 Long-term capital lease obligations	 \$ 1,389

5. Stock and Stock Options***Preferred Stock Purchase Rights***

On June 8, 2000, the Company's Board of Directors declared a dividend distribution of one preferred stock purchase right (a "Right") for each share of the Company's common stock outstanding on July 6, 2000 and each share of common stock issued thereafter. Each Right entitles the registered shareholders to purchase from the Company one one-thousandth of a share of preferred stock at an exercise price of \$67, subject to adjustment. The Rights are not currently exercisable, but would become exercisable if certain events occurred relating to a person or group acquiring or attempting to acquire 15 percent or more of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock. The Rights expire on July 6, 2010, unless redeemed or exchanged by the Company earlier.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In 2000, the Company's shareholders approved the PFSweb Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Stock Purchase Plan") that is qualified under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to provide employees of the Company an opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company. The Stock Purchase Plan provided for acquisition of the Company's common stock at a 15% discount to the lower of the beginning or end of a calendar quarter's market value. The Stock Purchase Plan permits each U.S. employee who has completed ninety days of service to elect to participate in the plan. Eligible employees may elect to contribute with after-tax dollars up to a maximum annual contribution of \$25,000. In 2005, the Company's shareholders approved amendments to the Stock Purchase Plan that increased the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the Stock Purchase Plan and effective

January 1, 2006 reduced the acquisition price discount to 5% of the market value on the date of purchase. The Company has reserved 4.0 million shares of its common stock under the Stock Purchase Plan. During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company issued 401,270, 226,381 and 618,446 shares under the Stock Purchase Plan, respectively. As of December 31, 2005, there were 2,225,920 shares available for further issuance under the Stock Purchase Plan, of which 14,691 were issued in January 2006.

Private Placement Transaction

In November 2003, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain institutional investors in a private placement transaction pursuant to which the Company issued and sold an aggregate of

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

1,581,944 shares of its common stock, par value \$.001 per share (the Common Stock), at \$2.16 per share, resulting in gross proceeds of \$3.4 million. After deducting expenses, the net proceeds were approximately \$3.2 million. In addition to the Common Stock, the investors received one-year warrants to purchase an aggregate 525,692 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$3.25 per share and four-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 395,486 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$3.30 per share. In January 2005, 394,685 of the one-year warrants were exercised prior to their expiration, generating net proceeds to the Company of \$1.3 million, and 131,277 of the one-year warrants expired unexercised. As a result of the merger with eCOST (see Note 13), the four-year warrants have been adjusted such that there are now 528,382 warrants outstanding with an exercise price of \$2.47 per share.

Stock Options and Stock Option Plans*PFSweb Plan Options*

The Company has authorized 8,500,000 shares of common stock for issuance under two 1999 stock option plans and 35,000 shares for issuance under a stock option agreement (the Stock Option Plans). The Stock Option Plans provide for the granting of incentive awards in the form of stock options to directors, executive management, key employees, and outside consultants of the Company. The right to purchase shares under the employee stock option agreements typically vest over a three-year period, one-twelfth each quarter. Stock options must be exercised within 10 years from the date of grant. Stock options are generally issued at fair market value. The Company recorded stock based compensation expense of \$16,000, \$14,000 and \$6,000 in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, in connection with stock options to purchase an aggregate of 31,000 shares issued under the Stock Option Plans to non-employees.

As of December 31, 2005, there were 2,942,447 shares available for future options under the Stock Option Plans.

The following table summarizes stock option activity under the Stock Option Plans:

		Price Per		Weighted
	Shares	Share		Average
				Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	3,605,669	\$ 0.44	\$16.00	\$ 1.12
Granted	835,000	\$0.39	\$2.26	\$ 0.42
Exercised	(328,730)	\$0.39	\$1.92	\$ 0.81
Canceled	(256,208)	\$0.39	\$1.92	\$ 1.10
Outstanding, December 31, 2003	3,855,731	\$0.39	\$16.00	\$ 1.00
Granted	808,000	\$1.48	\$2.96	\$ 1.64
Exercised	(160,133)	\$0.39	\$1.92	\$ 0.85
Canceled	(61,491)	\$0.39	\$10.45	\$ 1.65
Outstanding, December 31, 2004	4,442,107	\$0.39	\$16.00	\$ 1.11
Granted	767,000	\$1.76	\$2.57	\$ 2.51
Exercised	(120,740)	\$0.39	\$1.92	\$ 1.21
Canceled	(140,417)	\$0.39	\$2.57	\$ 1.96
Outstanding, December 31, 2005	4,947,950	\$0.39	\$16.00	\$ 1.30

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, 4,033,136 and 3,395,120 options were exercisable, respectively. The weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$2.07, \$1.40 and \$0.35, respectively.

The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding and exercisable stock options issued under the Stock Option Plans as of December 31, 2005:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Outstanding as of December 31, 2005	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercisable as of December 31, 2005	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.39-\$0.91	2,912,845	6.3	\$ 0.78	2,799,052	\$ 0.79
\$1.16-\$1.92	1,340,355	6.7	\$ 1.74	1,022,584	\$ 1.77
\$2.05-\$2.96	687,000	9.0	\$ 2.58	203,750	\$ 2.59
\$10.45-\$16.00	7,750	3.6	\$11.17	7,750	\$11.17
	4,947,950	6.8	\$ 1.30	4,033,136	\$ 1.15

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

PFSweb Non-plan Options

Prior to the Company's initial public offering, certain of the Company's employees were holders of stock options of the Company's former parent company, Daisytek International Corporation (Daisytek), issued under Daisytek's stock option plans.

In connection with the completion of the Company's spin-off from Daisytek on July 6, 2000 (the Spin-off), all outstanding Daisytek stock options were replaced with substitute stock options. Daisytek options held by PFSweb employees were replaced (at the option holder's election made prior to the Spin-off) with either options to acquire shares of PFSweb common stock or options to acquire shares of both Daisytek common stock and PFSweb common stock (which may be exercised separately) (the Unstapled Options). Options held by Daisytek employees were replaced (at the option holder's election made prior to the Spin-off) with either options to acquire shares of Daisytek common stock or Unstapled Options.

As a result of the stock option replacement process described above, in conjunction with the Spin-off, PFSweb stock options (the Non-plan Options) were issued to PFSweb and Daisytek officers, directors and employees. These options were issued as one-time grants and were not issued under the Stock Option Plans. The terms and provisions of the Non-plan Options are substantially the same as options issued under the Stock Option Plans.

As of December 31, 2005, 439,235 Non-plan Options were outstanding, all of which were held by PFSweb officers, directors and employees.

The following table summarizes stock option activity under the Non-plan Options:

	Shares	Price Per Share		Weighted Average Exercise Price	
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	1,184,807	\$ 0.91	\$10.58	\$	1.05
Granted		\$		\$	
Exercised	(320,838)	\$ 0.91	\$1.17	\$	1.10
Canceled	(359,001)	\$ 0.91	\$1.17	\$	1.16
Outstanding, December 31, 2003	504,968	\$ 0.91	\$10.58	\$	0.95
Granted		\$		\$	
Exercised	(31,130)	\$ 0.91		\$	0.91
Canceled	(569)	\$ 5.78	\$ 10.58	\$	6.47
Outstanding, December 31, 2004	473,269	\$ 0.91	\$10.58	\$	0.95
Granted		\$		\$	
Exercised	(31,034)	\$ 0.91		\$	0.91
Canceled	(3,000)	\$ 0.91		\$	0.91
Outstanding, December 31, 2005	439,235	\$ 0.91	\$10.58	\$	0.95

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, 439,235 and 473,269 of Non-plan Options outstanding were exercisable, respectively.

The following table summarizes information concerning Non-plan Options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2005:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	
Weighted Average	Weighted	Weighted

Range of	Outstanding as of December 31,	Remaining Contractual	Average Exercise Price	Exercisable as of December 31,	Average Exercise Price
Exercise Prices	2005	Life	Price	2005	Price
\$ 0.91	437,005	5.9	\$0.91	437,005	\$0.91
\$ 5.78-\$10.58	2,230	2.0	\$8.83	2,230	\$8.83
	439,235	5.9	\$0.95	439,235	\$0.95

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Fair Value

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions used for grants of options under the Stock Option Plans:

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Expected dividend yield			
Expected stock price volatility	104% - 105%	107% - 118%	115% - 118%
Risk-free interest rate	3.6% - 4.6%	3.9% - 4.8%	3.4% - 4.3%
Expected life of options (years)	5-6	5	5

The fair value of each share of common stock granted under the Stock Purchase Plan is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Expected dividend yield			
Expected stock price volatility	102% - 107%	107% - 115%	115% - 119%
Risk-free interest rate	2.3% - 4.0%	0.9% - 2.2%	0.9% - 1.2%
Expected life of options (months)	3	3	3

The weighted average fair value per share of common stock granted under the Stock Purchase Plan granted during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$0.98, \$0.74 and \$0.51, respectively.

6. Master Distributor Agreements

Supplies Distributors, PFSweb and IBM have entered into master distributor agreements whereby Supplies Distributors acts as a master distributor of various IBM products and PFSweb provides transaction management and fulfillment services to Supplies Distributors. The master distributor agreements expire in March 2007 and can be extended for additional one-year terms upon mutual agreement by all parties. Under the master distributor agreements, IBM sells product to Supplies Distributors and reimburses Supplies Distributors for certain freight costs, direct costs incurred in passing on any price decreases offered by IBM to Supplies Distributors or its customers to cover price protection and certain special bids, the cost of products provided to replace defective product returned by customers and other certain expenses as defined. Supplies Distributors can return to IBM product rendered obsolete by IBM engineering changes after customer demand ends. IBM determines when a product is obsolete. IBM and Supplies Distributors also have verbal agreements under which IBM reimburses or collects from Supplies Distributors amounts calculated in certain inventory cost adjustments.

Supplies Distributors passes through to customers marketing programs specified by IBM and administers, along with a party performing product demand generation for the IBM products, such programs according to IBM guidelines.

7. Supplies Distributors

Pursuant to an operating agreement, Supplies Distributors is restricted from making any distributions to PFSweb if, after giving effect thereto, Supplies Distributors net worth would be less than \$1.0 million. At December 31, 2005, Supplies Distributors net worth was \$8.8 million. Under the terms of its amended credit agreements, Supplies Distributors is currently restricted from paying annual cash dividends without the prior approval of its lenders (see Notes 3 and 4). In June 2005, Supplies Distributors paid a \$1.0 million dividend to PFSweb. In 2004, Supplies Distributors paid a \$0.8 million dividend to PFSweb. In September 2003, Supplies Distributors paid a \$0.6 million dividend to PFSweb.

8. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the difference between the expected income tax expense at the U.S. federal statutory corporate tax rate of 34%, and the Company's effective tax rate is as follows (in thousands):

67

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Income tax provision (benefit) computed at statutory rate	\$ 86	\$ 326	\$ (1,079)
Impact of foreign taxation	(16)	(9)	(48)
Items not deductible for tax purposes	337	60	623
Change in valuation reserve	706	478	1,197
Other	(112)	(121)	(121)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 1,001	\$ 734	\$ 572

The consolidated income (loss) before income taxes, by domestic and foreign entities, is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Domestic	\$ (1,211)	\$ (549)	\$ (2,745)
Foreign	1,465	1,509	(429)
Total	\$ 254	\$ 960	\$ (3,174)

Current and deferred income tax expense (benefit) is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Current			
Domestic	\$ 151	\$ 74	\$ 79
State	80	49	64
Foreign	778	692	563
Total current	1,009	815	706
Deferred			
Domestic			
State			(31)
Foreign	(8)	(81)	(103)
Total deferred	(8)	(81)	(134)
Total	\$ 1,001	\$ 734	\$ 572

The components of the deferred tax asset (liability) are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Deferred tax asset:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 164	\$ 171
Inventory reserve	641	761
Property and equipment	1,140	74
Net operating loss carryforwards	10,129	10,812
Other	670	612
	12,744	12,430
Less Valuation reserve	12,422	12,225
Total deferred tax asset	322	205
Deferred tax liability	(108)	(166)
Deferred tax asset, net	\$ 214	\$ 39

Management believes that PFSweb has not established a sufficient history of earnings, on a stand-alone basis, to support the more likely than not realization of certain deferred tax assets in excess of existing taxable temporary differences. A valuation allowance has been provided for these net deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004. At December 31, 2005, net operating loss carryforwards relate to taxable losses of PFSweb's Europe subsidiary totaling approximately \$10.3 million, PFSweb's Canada subsidiary totaling approximately \$3.6 million

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

and PFSweb's U.S. subsidiary totaling approximately \$15.7 million that expire at various dates through 2020. The U.S. net operating loss carryforward includes \$4.6 million relating to tax benefits of stock option exercises and, if utilized, will be recorded against additional paid-in-capital upon utilization rather than as an adjustment to income tax expense from continuing operations.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases facilities, warehouse, office, transportation and other equipment under operating leases expiring in various years through December 31, 2012. In most cases, management expects that, in the normal course of business, leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases. The Company also subleases a certain Canadian facility under a sublease agreement through December 31, 2006 as well one of our distribution facilities in Memphis, TN through December 31, 2008. Minimum future annual rental payments and sublease receipts under non-cancelable operating leases having original terms in excess of one year are as follows (in thousands):

	Operating Lease Payments	Sub-Lease Income
Fiscal year ended December 31,		
2006	\$ 7,485	\$ 711
2007	6,319	572
2008	3,940	572
2009	1,863	
2010	924	
Thereafter	781	
Total	\$ 21,312	\$ 1,855

During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2003, the Company relocated certain of its operations and entered into sublease agreements on the former facilities, which resulted in a charge of \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expense.

Total rental expense under operating leases approximated \$7.3 million, \$5.4 million and \$6.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Certain landlord required deposits are secured by letters of credit (see Note 2).

The Company receives municipal tax abatements in certain locations. During 2004 the Company received notice from a municipality that it did not satisfy certain criteria necessary to maintain the abatements. The Company plans to dispute the notice. If the dispute is not resolved favorably, the Company could be assessed additional taxes for calendar years 2005 and 2004. The Company has not accrued for the additional taxes, which for 2005 and 2004 could be \$0.4 million to \$0.5 million each year, as the Company does not believe that it is probable that an additional assessment will be incurred.

On May 9, 2005, a lawsuit was filed in the District Court of Collin County, Texas, by J. Gregg Pritchard, as Trustee of the D.I.C. Creditors Trust, naming the former directors of Daisytek International Corporation and the Company as defendants. Daisytek filed for bankruptcy in May 2003 and the Trust was created pursuant to Daisytek's Plan of Liquidation. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the spin-off of the Company from Daisytek in December 1999 was a fraudulent conveyance and that Daisytek was damaged thereby in the amount of at least \$38 million. The Company believes the claim has no merit and intends to vigorously defend the action.

In the ordinary course of business, one or more of the Company's clients may dispute Company invoices for services rendered or other charges. As of December 31, 2005, an aggregate of approximately \$1.1 million of client invoices were in dispute. The Company believes it will resolve these disputes in its favor and has not recorded any

reserve for such disputes.

10. Segment and Geographic Information

The Company is organized into two operating segments: PFSweb is an international provider of integrated

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

business process outsourcing solutions and operates as a service fee business; Supplies Distributors is a master distributor of primarily IBM products.

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Revenues (in thousands):			
PFSweb	\$ 87,883	\$ 62,621	\$ 44,824
Supplies Distributors	252,902	267,470	249,230
Eliminations	(9,128)	(8,426)	(7,618)
	\$ 331,657	\$ 321,665	\$ 286,436
Income (loss) from operations (in thousands):			
PFSweb	\$ (5,292)	\$ (3,495)	\$ (6,317)
Supplies Distributors	7,275	5,908	5,114
Eliminations		7	29
	\$ 1,983	\$ 2,420	\$ (1,174)
Depreciation and amortization (in thousands):			
PFSweb	\$ 6,112	\$ 4,636	\$ 4,469
Supplies Distributors		14	58
Eliminations		(7)	(30)
	\$ 6,112	\$ 4,643	\$ 4,497
Capital expenditures (in thousands):			
PFSweb	\$ 3,918	\$ 7,698	\$ 1,982
Supplies Distributors			
Eliminations			
	\$ 3,918	\$ 7,698	\$ 1,982
Assets (in thousands):		December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
PFSweb		\$ 60,337	\$ 56,610
Supplies Distributors		87,542	88,548
Eliminations		(16,153)	(14,831)
		\$ 131,726	\$ 130,327

Geographic areas in which the Company operates include the United States, Europe (primarily Belgium), and Canada. The following is geographic information by area. Revenues are attributed based on the Company's domicile.

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Revenues (in thousands):			
United States	\$ 249,461	\$ 225,300	\$ 199,309
Europe	89,603	99,979	89,781
Canada	8,090	9,834	12,730
Inter-segment eliminations	(15,497)	(13,448)	(15,384)
	\$ 331,657	\$ 321,665	\$ 286,436
		December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Long-lived assets (in thousands):			
United States		\$ 11,874	\$ 12,288
Europe		2,280	3,641
Canada		76	138
		\$ 14,230	\$ 16,067

Table of Contents**PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****11. Employee Savings Plan**

The Company has a defined contribution employee savings plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Substantially all full-time and part-time U.S. employees are eligible to participate in the plan. The Company, at its discretion, may match employee contributions to the plan and also make an additional matching contribution in the form of profit sharing in recognition of the Company's performance. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company matched 20% of employee contributions totaling approximately \$116,000 and \$60,000, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2003 the Company matched 10% of employee contributions totaling approximately \$30,000.

12. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

Unaudited quarterly results of operations for years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows (amounts in thousands except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2005			
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Total revenues	\$81,865	\$84,870	\$81,492	\$83,430
Total cost of revenues	74,555	76,849	72,708	75,041
Gross profit	7,310	8,021	8,784	8,389
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,966	7,952	8,441	7,162
Income from operations	344	69	343	1,227
Net income (loss)	(214)	(546)	(453)	466
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.02

	Year Ended December 31, 2004			
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Total revenues	\$77,485	\$80,020	\$77,017	\$87,143
Total cost of revenues	71,490	72,119	69,630	78,915
Gross profit	5,995	7,901	7,387	8,228
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7,132	6,910	6,451	6,598
Income (loss) from operations	(1,137)	991	936	1,630
Net income (loss)	(1,767)	479	420	1,094
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	(0.08)	0.02	0.02	0.05

The seasonality of the Company's business is dependent upon the seasonality of its clients' business and their sale of products. Management believes that with the Company's current client mix and their clients' business volumes, the Company's service fee revenue business activity is expected to be at its lowest in the quarter ended March 31. The Company's product revenue business activity is expected to be at its highest in the quarter ended December 31.

13. Subsequent Event

On February 1, 2006, the Company, Red Dog Acquisition Corp., a newly-formed wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (Merger Sub), and eCOST.com, Inc. (eCOST), a multi-category online discount retailer of new, close-out and refurbished brand-name merchandise for consumers and small business buyers, consummated the transactions contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of November 29, 2005 (the Merger Agreement), pursuant to which, among other things, effective as of February 1, 2006, Merger Sub was merged (the Merger) with and into eCOST, with eCOST remaining as the surviving corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. As of February 1, 2006, each of the 18,858,132 issued and outstanding shares of common stock of eCOST have been converted into the right to receive one share of common stock of the Company. In conjunction with the merger, we issued 30,000 warrants to a former eCOST shareholder with an exercise price of \$2.00 per share.

The Company is in the process of identifying the intangible assets acquired through the merger process. Upon the completion of this identification, the Company will assign values to the assets acquired including the intangible

Table of Contents

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

assets and goodwill. Using the average of the PFSweb closing stock price for the three days prior to the merger of \$1.42, and the estimated transaction costs of \$1.4 million, the estimated purchase price is approximately \$28 million.

The Company has provided guarantees of certain obligations of eCOST to its bank and a vendor and the company may provide additional guarantees in the future. eCOST has historically incurred significant operating losses and used cash to fund its operations. Through the merger, the Company plans to increase revenues, improve gross margins and reduce costs for this eCOST business.

The Company can provide no assurance that such plans or the underlying financial benefits will be achieved. Additionally, even with such plans, the Company expects that eCOST will operate at a loss during 2006 and will require funding to support its operations.

The Company may be required to invest cash to fund eCOST's operations, which they can not do without approval from its lenders. As of March 31, 2006, the Company has received lender approval to use \$3.5 million in cash to fund eCOST's cash flow requirements. The Company can provide no assurance that they will receive further approval from its lenders if additional financing needs are required by eCOST.

If eCOST is unable to meet its requirements under its debt obligations and bank facility, the guarantees referred to above could be called upon.

Table of Contents**Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure**

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

The term disclosure controls and procedures is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act. This term refers to the controls and procedures of a company that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in all material respects as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART III**Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant**

Reference is made to the information to be set forth in the section entitled Board of Directors and Committees of the Board in the definitive proxy statement in connection with our Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the Proxy Statement), which section is incorporated herein by reference. Our Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the last day of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required by Part III, Item 11, will be included in the section entitled Election of Directors of our Proxy Statement relating to our annual meeting of stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information required by Part III, Item 12, will be included in the Sections entitled Election of Directors and Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of our Proxy Statement relating to our annual meeting of stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

The following table summarizes information with respect to equity compensation plans under which equity securities of the registrant are authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2005:

Plan category (1)	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options and warrants	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,947,950	\$ 1.30	2,942,447
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	439,235	\$ 0.95	
Total	5,387,185		2,942,447

(1) See Note 5 to the

Consolidated
Financial
Statements for
more detailed
information
regarding the
registrant's
equity
compensation
plans.

Table of Contents

Item 13. *Certain Relationship and Related Transactions*

Information regarding certain of our relationships and related transactions will be included in the section entitled Certain Relationship and Related Transactions of our Proxy Statement relating to our annual meeting of stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant and Fees and Services*

Information required by Part III, Item 14, will be included in the section entitled Ratification of Appointment of Independent Auditors of our Proxy Statement relating to our annual meeting of stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*

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

1. *Financial Statements*

PFSweb, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule I Condensed Financial Information of Registrant

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted because the required information is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or because the information required is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

2. *Exhibits*

**Exhibit
Number**

Description of Exhibits

2.1 (19)	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 29, 2005, by and among PFSweb, Inc., Red Dog Acquisition Corp and eCOST.com, Inc.
3.1 (1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of PFSweb, Inc.
3.1.1 (20)	Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of PFSweb, Inc.
3.2 (1)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of PFSweb, Inc.
10.1 (17)	PFSweb, Inc. 2005 Employee Stock and Incentive Plan
	PFSweb, Inc. 2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

10.2
(17)

10.3 Amendment 3 to Loan and Security Agreement.
(18)

10.4 Amendment 6 to Agreement for Inventory Financing.
(18)

10.5 Amendment 1 to First Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement.
(18)

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
10.6 (16)	Amendment 5 to Amended and Restated Platinum Plan Agreement.
10.7 (16)	Agreement for IBM Global Financing Platinum Plan Invoice Discounting Schedule.
10.8 (16)	Amendment No. 5 to Agreement for Inventory Financing.
10.9 (1)	Industrial Lease Agreement between Shelby Drive Corporation and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
10.10 (1)	Lease Contract between Transports Weerts and Priority Fulfillment Services Europe B.V.
10.11 (2)	Form of Change of Control Agreement between PFSweb, Inc. and each of its executive officers
10.12 (4)	Ninth Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between AGBRI ATRIUM. L.P., and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
10.13 (5)	Agreement for Inventory Financing by and among Business Supplies Distributors Holdings, LLC, Supplies Distributors, Inc., Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., PFSweb, Inc., Inventory Financing Partners, LLC and IBM Credit Corporation
10.14 (5)	Amended and Restated Collateralized Guaranty by and between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. and IBM Credit Corporation
10.15 (5)	Amended and Restated Guaranty to IBM Credit Corporation by PFSweb, Inc.
10.16 (5)	Amended and Restated Notes Payable Subordination Agreement by and between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., Supplies Distributors, Inc. and IBM Credit Corporation
10.17 (5)	Amended and Restated Platinum Plan Agreement (with Invoice Discounting) by and among Supplies Distributors, S.A., Business Supplies Distributors Europe B.V., PFSweb B.V., and IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A.
10.18 (5)	Amended and Restated Collateralized Guaranty between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. and IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A.
10.19 (5)	Amended and Restated Guaranty to IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A. by PFSweb, Inc.
10.20 (5)	Subordinated Demand Note by and between Supplies Distributors, Inc. and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.

- 10.21 Notes Payable Subordination Agreement between Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest) and
(5) Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
- 10.22 Guarantee in favor of Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest) by Business Supplies Distributors
(5) Holdings, LLC, Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. and PFSweb, Inc.
- 10.23 General Security Agreement by Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. in favor of Congress Financial
(5) Corporation (Southwest).
- 10.24 Inducement Letter by Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. and PFSweb, Inc. in favor of Congress
(5) Financial Corporation (Southwest).
- 10.25 Form of Executive Severance Agreement between the Company and each of its executive officers.
(6)
- 10.26 Amendment to Agreement for Inventory Financing by and among Business Supplies Distributors
(7) Holdings, LLC, Supplies Distributors, Inc., Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., PFSweb, Inc., Inventory
Financing Partners, LLC and IBM Credit Corporation
- 10.27 Amendment to Amended and Restated Platinum Plan Agreement (with Invoice Discounting) by and
(7) among Supplies Distributors, S.A., Business Supplies Distributors Europe B.V., PFSweb B.V., and
IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A.
- 10.28 Amended and Restated Notes Payable Subordination Agreement by and between Priority Fulfillment
(7) Services, Inc., Supplies Distributors, Inc. and IBM Credit Corporation
- 10.29 Amendment to Factoring agreement dated March 29, 2002 between Supplies Distributors S.A. and
(7) Fortis Commercial Finance N.V.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
10.30 (8)	Loan and Security Agreement by and between Comerica Bank California (Bank) and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. (Priority) and Priority Fulfillment Services of Canada, Inc. (Priority Canada)
10.31 (8)	Unconditional Guaranty of PFSweb, Inc. to Comerica Bank California
10.32 (8)	Security Agreement of PFSweb, Inc. to Comerica Bank California
10.33 (8)	Intellectual Property Security Agreement between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. and Comerica Bank California
10.34 (8)	Amendment 2 to Amended and Restated Platinum Plan Agreement (with Invoice Discounting) by and among Supplies Distributors, S.A., Business Supplies Distributors B.V., PFSweb B.V., and IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A.
10.35 (8)	Amendment to Agreement for Inventory Financing by and among Business Supplies Distributors Holdings, LLC, Supplies Distributors, Inc., Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., PFSweb, Inc., and IBM Credit LLC
10.36 (9)	Amendment to factoring agreement dated April 30, 2003 between Supplies Distributors S.A. and Fortis Commercial Finance N.V.
10.37 (9)	Loan and Security Agreement by and between Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest), as Lender and Supplies Distributors, Inc., as Borrower dated March 29, 2002.
10.38 (9)	General Security Agreement Business Supplies Distributors Holdings, LLC in favor of Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest)
10.39 (9)	Stock Pledge Agreement between Supplies Distributors, Inc. and Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest)
10.40 (9)	First Amendment to General Security Agreement by Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. in favor of Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest)
10.41 (10)	First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement made as of September 11, 2003 by and between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., Priority Fulfillment Services of Canada, Inc. and Comerica Bank.
10.42 (11)	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of November 7, 2003 between PFSweb, Inc. and the Purchasers named therein.
10.43 (11)	Form of Four Year Warrant dated as of November 7, 2003 issued to each of the Purchasers pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement.
10.44 (12)	Industrial Lease Agreement between New York Life Insurance Company and Daisytex, Inc.
10.45 (12)	

Edgar Filing: PFSWEB INC - Form 10-K

First Amendment to Industrial Lease Agreement between New York Life Insurance Company, Daisytek, Inc. and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.

- 10.46 (12) Second Amendment to Industrial Lease Agreement between ProLogis North Carolina Limited Partnership and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
- 10.47 (12) Modification, Ratification and Extension of Lease between Shelby Drive Corporation and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
- 10.48 (13) Amendment to Agreement for Inventory Financing by and among Business Supplies Distributors Holdings, LLC, Supplies Distributors, Inc., Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., PFSweb, Inc., and IBM Credit LLC
- 10.49 (13) Amendment 4 to Amended and Restated Platinum Plan Agreement (with Invoice Discounting) by and among Supplies Distributors, S.A., Business Supplies Distributors B.V., PFSweb B.V., and IBM Belgium Financial Services S.A.
- 10.50 (13) Third Amended and Restated Notes Payable Subordination Agreement by and between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., Supplies Distributors, Inc. and IBM Credit Corporation.
- 10.51 (13) First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement by and between Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest), as Lender and Supplies Distributors, Inc., as Borrower.
- 10.52 (13) Form of Modification to Executive Severance Agreement.
- 10.53 (14) Industrial Lease Agreement by and between Industrial Developments International, Inc. and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
10.54 (14)	Guaranty by PFSweb, Inc. in favor of Industrial Developments International, Inc.
10.55 (14)	Lease between Fleet National Bank and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
10.56 (14)	Guaranty by PFSweb, Inc. in favor of Fleet National Bank
10.57 (14)	Amendment No. 3 to Lease dated as of March 3, 1999 between Fleet National Bank and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
10.58 (15)	Loan Agreement between Mississippi Business Finance Corporation and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. dated as of November 1, 2004
10.59 (15)	Placement Agreement between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc., Comerica Securities and Mississippi Business Finance Corporation
10.60 (15)	Reimbursement Agreement between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. and Comerica Bank
10.61 (15)	First Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement by and between Comerica Bank and Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.
10.62 (15)	Remarketing Agreement between Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc. and Comerica Securities
10.63 (20)	Amendment to factoring agreement dated December 12, 2005 between Supplies Distributors S.A. and Fortis Commercial Finance N.V.
21 (20)	Subsidiary Listing
23.1 (20)	Consent of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1 (20)	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
31.2 (20)	Certifications of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
32.1 (20)	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(1)	Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Commission File No. 333-87657).

- (2) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001
- (3) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-Q/A for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2001
- (4) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-K for the transition period ended December 31, 2001
- (5) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2002
- (6) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2002
- (7) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002
- (8)

Incorporated by
reference from
PFSweb, Inc.
Form 10-Q for
the quarterly
period ended
March 31, 2003

(9) Incorporated by
reference from
PFSweb, Inc.
Form 10-Q for
the quarterly
period ended
June 30, 2003

(10) Incorporated by
reference from
PFSweb, Inc.
Form 10-Q for
the quarterly
period ended
September 30,
2003

(11) Incorporated by
reference from
PFSweb, Inc.
Report on Form
8-K filed on
November 10,
2003

(12) Incorporated by
reference from
PFSweb, Inc.
Form 10-K for
the year ended
December 31,
2003

(13) Incorporated by
reference from
PFSweb, Inc.
Form 10-Q for
the quarterly
period ended
March 31, 2004

(14) Incorporated by
reference from

PFSweb, Inc.
Form 10-Q for
the quarterly
period ended
September 30,
2004

Table of Contents

- (15) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
- (16) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005.
- (17) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Report on Form 8-K filed on June 14, 2005.
- (18) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005.
- (19) Incorporated by reference from PFSweb, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 30, 2005.
- (20) Filed herewith

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE I**

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
BALANCE SHEETS PARENT COMPANY ONLY
(In thousands)

	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3/4	\$ 3/4
Receivable from Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.	3/4	4,771
Investment in subsidiaries	36,535	25,155
Total assets	\$ 36,535	\$ 29,926
LIABILITIES:		
Payable due to Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.	\$ 6,601	\$ 3/4
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock	3/4	3/4
Common stock	23	22
Additional paid-in capital	58,736	56,645
Accumulated deficit	(29,824)	(29,077)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,084	2,421
Treasury stock	(85)	(85)
Total shareholders equity	29,934	29,926
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 36,535	\$ 29,926

The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE I**

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS PARENT COMPANY ONLY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(In thousands)

	2005	2004	2003
EQUITY IN NET INCOME (LOSS) OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	\$ (747)	\$ 226	\$ (3,746)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (747)	\$ 226	\$ (3,746)

The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE I**

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS PARENT COMPANY ONLY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(In thousands)

	2005	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (747)	\$ 226	\$ (3,746)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in net (income) loss of consolidated subsidiaries	747	(226)	3,746
Change in operating asset-investment in subsidiaries	(13,447)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	(13,447)		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,075	475	4,059
Net increase/(decrease) in balance with Priority Fulfillment Services, Inc.	11,372	(475)	(4,081)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	13,447		(22)
NET DECREASE IN CASH			(22)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period			22
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$	\$	\$

The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes.

Table of Contents

SCHEDULE II

PFSWEB, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Amounts in thousands)

	Balance at	Additions			Balance at
	Beginning	Charges	Charges		End of
	of Period	to	to	Deductions	Period
		Cost	Other		
		and	Accounts		
		Expenses			
Year Ended December 31, 2003:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 411	351		(423)	\$ 339
Allowance for slow moving inventory	\$ 142	1,984		(812)	\$ 1,314
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 10,207	1,197			\$ 11,404
Year Ended December 31, 2004:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 339	289		(124)	\$ 504
Allowance for slow moving inventory	\$ 1,314	1,204		(45)	\$ 2,473
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 11,404	346	475		\$ 12,225
Year Ended December 31, 2005:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 504	40		(60)	\$ 484
Allowance for slow moving inventory	\$ 2,473	(230)		(704)	\$ 1,539
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 12,225	107	90		\$ 12,422

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

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

By: /s/ THOMAS J. MADDEN

Thomas J. Madden,
*Executive Vice President and Chief Financial and
Accounting Officer*

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ MARK C. LAYTON	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer	March 31, 2006
Mark C. Layton	(Principal Executive Officer)	
/s/ THOMAS J. MADDEN	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial and Accounting	March 31, 2006
Thomas J. Madden	Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	
/s/ DR. NEIL JACOBS	Director	March 31, 2006
Dr. Neil Jacobs		
/s/ TIMOTHY M. MURRAY	Director	March 31, 2006
Timothy M. Murray		
/s/ JAMES F. REILLY	Director	March 31, 2006
James F. Reilly		
/s/ DAVID I. BEATSON	Director	March 31, 2006
David I. Beatson		