



FORM 10-K

VISTAPRINT LTD - VPRT

Filed: August 29, 2008 (period: June 30, 2008)

Annual report which provides a comprehensive overview of the company for the past year

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008

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 000-51539

VistaPrint Limited

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Bermuda
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

98-0417483
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**Canon's Court
22 Victoria Street
Hamilton, HM 12
Bermuda**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (441) 295-2244
Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

| <u>Title of Each Class</u> | <u>Name of Exchange on Which Registered</u> |
|--|---|
| Common Shares, \$.001 par value | Nasdaq Global Select Market |

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

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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark 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 the 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.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2).

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated Filer
Smaller Reporting Company

Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the common shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$1.8 billion based on the last reported sale price of the registrant's common shares on the NASDAQ Global Market on December 31, 2007.

As of August 22, 2008, there were outstanding 44,405,794 of the registrant's common shares, par value \$0.001 per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The registrant intends to file a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Portions of such proxy statement are incorporated by reference into Items 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 of Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

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PART I

Item 1. Business

This annual report on Form 10-K and the documents that we incorporate by reference in this report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management and information currently available to our management. Use of words such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates,” “goal,” “should,” “likely” or similar expressions, indicate a forward-looking statement. While we may elect to update these forward-looking statements, we specifically disclaim any obligation to do so, even if our expectations change. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those set forth under the heading “Risk Factors.”

Overview

We are a leading on-line provider of coordinated portfolios of customized marketing products and services to small businesses worldwide. We offer a broad spectrum of complementary products and services ranging from printed business cards, brochures and post cards to apparel, invitations and announcements, holiday cards, calendars, creative design services, copywriting services, direct mail services, promotional gifts, signage and website design and hosting services. While we focus primarily on small business marketing products and services, consumers also purchase many of our products, such as invitations and announcements, greeting cards, and calendars.

We seek to offer compelling value to our customers through innovative technology, a broad selection of customized products and services, low pricing and personalized customer service. While we offer a broad selection of designs and formats, we seek to reduce manufacturing complexity and costs by using limited characteristics that can be reconfigured and combined. This reduces our costs versus comparable marketing products and services produced using traditional methods. This approach has allowed us to successfully penetrate the large, fragmented and geographically dispersed small business and consumer markets.

We have standardized, automated and integrated the design and production process, from design conceptualization to product shipment and service delivery. Customers can use our proprietary design software to easily create and order full-color, personalized, professional-looking marketing products and services, without any prior design training or experience. Customers have access to graphic designs, content suggestions, logo design services, design templates and over 70,000 photographs and illustrations. We are also able to automatically match and adapt graphic content from one product format to another, which allows us to generate and display complementary products and services.

Our proprietary Internet-based order processing systems receive and store tens of thousands of individual orders on a daily basis and, using complex algorithms, organize these orders for efficient production and delivery to our customers. Through our production technologies and highly automated manufacturing facilities, we are able to significantly reduce the costs and inefficiencies associated with traditional production and can provide customized finished products in as little as three days from design to delivery. In addition, our support staff is available to provide design and copy writing assistance to German and English-speaking customers. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, our customers placed an average of over 31,000 customized orders per day.

Our total revenues have grown from \$6.1 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 to \$400.7 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. All of our revenue growth has been organic.

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Market and Industry Background

The Marketplace for Small Business Marketing Products and Services

We focus on providing marketing products and services for the small business market, generally businesses or organizations with fewer than 10 employees, and often with fewer than 2 employees. We believe that there are approximately 50 million small businesses with fewer than 10 employees in the United States, Canada, and the European Union and that that these small businesses undergo frequent changes with many forming and dissolving each year, creating a large market for business identity products and services in addition to marketing products and services. We also believe that, in response to the growth of the Internet and the emergence of digital production technologies, small businesses are shifting from traditional small business suppliers of customized marketing products and media toward on-line alternatives.

In the past, a business seeking customized marketing products and services could either hire a designer to develop and coordinate the production of marketing materials or produce printed materials themselves using desktop software and an inkjet or laser printer. A designer can produce a professionally coordinated portfolio of marketing products and services, but this is a significantly more costly and time consuming alternative, whereas traditional self-service typically produces less sophisticated and lower quality output. We believe that neither alternative is convenient or cost-effective for small businesses, which typically lack the resources or skills to generate satisfactory results using either approach.

Online commerce provides significant advantages and opportunities to small business customers seeking customized marketing products and services at affordable prices. These customers do not typically require the large quantities that are traditionally required to achieve low per-unit pricing and do not maintain dedicated procurement departments to negotiate pricing effectively. We believe the high price, inconvenience and complexity of traditionally procuring customized marketing products and services have historically dissuaded small business customers from purchasing these products and services. We believe that the highly fragmented, geographically dispersed nature of the small business market makes it ideally suited for Internet-based procurement, as the Internet provides a standardized interface through web browsers, availability seven days a week, 24 hours a day, the ability to offer a wide selection of products and services, and the opportunity to efficiently aggregate individual orders into larger and more efficient production units.

We believe that the small business market has been underserved by expensive traditional marketing alternatives. Further, we believe that the sophistication of marketing efforts by larger businesses demonstrates to small business owners the attractiveness of multi-format coordinated marketing portfolios. We also believe there is a significant advantage to combining the Internet's ability to reach these highly fragmented markets with an integrated design and production process that can rapidly deliver sophisticated, high quality marketing products and services. In addition, we believe that coordinated portfolios of marketing products and services can help small businesses appear more competent and professional, which can enhance their customer relationships and prospects for success.

The Marketplace for Customized Consumer Products and Services

While we focus primarily on small business marketing products and services, many of our product formats are also purchased by consumers seeking custom-produced announcements, greeting cards, calendars, stationery, and personalized gifts. In the past, many such products were supplied by an industry comprised of print manufacturing wholesalers and local retailers, such as stationery stores. Compared with today's Internet-based alternatives, the traditional offer was relatively limited, prices were significantly higher, and delivery often required longer lead times. Graphic designs were limited and it was rarely possible to incorporate full color photography into the design.

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Online commerce combined with digital production technologies provides significant advantages and opportunities to consumers seeking high quality personalized announcements, greeting cards, calendars, stationery and personalized gifts at affordable prices.

The VistaPrint Solution

We have developed a direct-to-customer solution using proprietary Internet-based software technologies to standardize, automate and integrate the design and production process, from concept through finished product shipment and service delivery. Our software can match and adapt graphic elements from one product format to another, which allows us to offer a coordinated portfolio of products and services. Automation and integration allow us to provide high quality, custom design products and services at affordable prices for the small business or consumer.

Advanced Proprietary Technology

We rely on our advanced proprietary technology to market to, attract and retain our customers, enable customers to create graphic designs and place orders on our websites, and aggregate and simultaneously produce multiple orders from all over the world. Our design creation technologies enable customers, by themselves or together with the assistance of our design support staff, to design and create high quality marketing materials from their home or office. Our pre-production and production technologies efficiently process and aggregate customer orders, prepare orders for high quality production and manage production, addressing and shipment of these orders. We use our marketing technologies to test changes to our websites and new product offers so as to enhance our offerings and customer value proposition. In addition, we automatically generate and display additional products incorporating the customer's initial design, facilitating the sale of related products and services.

High-Volume, Standardized and Scalable Processes

Our high-volume, standardized, scalable design and production processes are driven by sophisticated proprietary software. Our Internet-based architecture makes our applications scalable and offers our customers fast system responsiveness when they are editing their designs.

Advanced Print Technologies

Our pre-press and print production technologies for aggregating print jobs are designed to readily scale as the number of print orders received per day increases. As more individual print jobs are received, the similar jobs can be aggregated and moved to the printing system more efficiently, thereby optimizing the use of the printing equipment and increasing overall system throughput. Our proprietary workflow and production management software allows us to deliver final products to customers in as few as three days. We believe that our strategy of seeking to automate and systematize our service and product production systems enables us to reach and serve small-scale customers more effectively than our competitors.

Low Cost, High Quality Production

With the improvements we have made in automating the design and production process, we can produce and ship an order the same day we send it to production, which results in minimal inventory levels and reduced working capital requirements. We can also produce complementary custom products in a timely fashion, allowing us to produce and deliver multi-part orders quickly and efficiently. This allows us to produce high quality, low price products at high margins even though our average order values are low by traditional standards.

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Customer Service

We offer German and English-speaking customers telephone-based customer service to provide a service-rich experience founded on interaction with highly trained customer service representatives and design service providers. We expect to expand the number of languages in which we offer telephone-based customer service over the coming years. In addition, we offer e-mail support for customers on all of our websites.

Direct Marketing Expertise

We have developed expertise in direct marketing to target new customers across various channels and to drive more sessions on our websites, as well as to retain existing customers. We use the Internet, e-mail, catalogs, and other traditional direct marketing methods, and viral and word of mouth marketing. We maintain a global client database to market our new products and services. In addition, we have developed multiple marketing technologies designed to maximize the number of customers actively purchasing from us.

Strategic Partnerships

We have entered into a variety of strategic partnerships that facilitate access to key markets that we would not be able to reach through direct marketing channels. We focus on cultivating opportunities of strategic importance in the small business services and office supplies marketplaces.

International Reach

We have built our service to scale worldwide and serve customers in more than 120 countries. In the year ended June 30, 2008, we generated 38% of our revenues from websites that are targeted at countries other than the United States. We have a European headquarters and marketing office in Barcelona, Spain and European production facilities in Venlo, the Netherlands, which supplies marketing products to Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. We have 19 localized websites serving European countries. We operate localized websites for Japan, New Zealand, and Australia, which we manage from our Lexington, Massachusetts, office. Our localization and language map content management system software facilitates our entry into new markets and allows us to make changes to all of our localized websites with the same software and relatively simple, standardized and low-cost procedures.

Value for Customers

We provide our customers with the following benefits:

Low Prices and Small Quantities

We sell custom designed and manufactured products and services in quantities that are appropriate for small businesses, which can often be as few as a single unit. At the same time our high volume, highly automated production facilities produce small quantity orders at low cost, allowing us to sell at low prices.

Portfolios of Coordinated Marketing Products and Services

Our proprietary, web-based design software uses algorithms to easily and automatically create high quality, personalized, professional looking designs from over 70,000 high quality photographic and illustration stock images, thousands of layouts and templates, dozens of fonts and dozens of color schemes. Customers can also easily incorporate their own uploaded photographs, logos or complete

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designs. Once a design is complete, we offer our customers a range of matching products and related services, including signage, websites, business identity, direct mail services, apparel and promotional gifts.

Wide Range of Graphic Design Options

Most customers use our web browser-based design and editing software to create personalized materials. In addition, customers are able to upload their own designs to our system. Customers who want us to perform some or all of the design work can contact our design service representatives, who will provide custom designs.

Broad Range of Products and Services

We offer a broad spectrum of products and services for the business and consumer markets, including:

Paper based

- invitations and announcements
- brochures
- sticky notes
- note cards and note pads
- data sheets
- folded cards
- envelopes
- flyers
- letterhead
- return address labels
- mailing labels
- newsletters
- presentation folders
- standard and oversized postcards
- business cards
- post cards
- desk and wall calendars
- holiday cards

Non-paper based

- copy writing services
- pens
- custom printed hats
- rubber stamps
- t-shirts
- car door magnets
- decals
- graphic design services
- refrigerator magnets
- mailing services
- logo design
- website design and hosting
- caricature content
- lawn signs

High Quality Printing

We use one of the highest quality commercial printing processes in the market. For our longer run print jobs, we typically use 40-inch commercial offset presses that normally are used for conventional long run, high quality print jobs, such as high end consumer goods packaging, in which typical quantities run into the thousands or more. For our shorter run print jobs, we typically employ commercial digital printing equipment. For a number of our non-paper-based products, such as hats, t-shirts, self-inking stamps, and pens, we have acquired a wide range of advanced digital production equipment and configured these machines in dedicated production cells that are customized for the particular application. In addition, we have developed proprietary production methods to improve our efficiency and the quality of our products. Our quality assurance systems employ principles of world class manufacturing designed to ensure that we consistently deliver high quality products.

Fast Design to Delivery Turnaround

We design, produce, process and deliver multiple high quality customized orders in as little as three days.

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Do It Yourself Service and Assisted Service

Our easy to use on-line tools and design software allow customers to create their own marketing products. German and English speaking customers can also call our creative services hotline toll-free and purchase design and copyright services from our trained graphic designers and copywriters.

Lowest Price and Satisfaction Guarantees

We demonstrate our confidence in the quality and pricing of our products by offering an unconditional lowest price guarantee on many of our products and an unconditional guarantee of customer satisfaction.

Our Growth Strategy

Our goal is to continue to grow profitably and become the leading online provider of small business marketing solutions. We believe that the strength of our solution gives us the opportunity not only to capture an increasing share of the existing printing needs in our targeted markets, but also to address marketing services demand by making available to our customers cost-effective solutions to grow their businesses. In order to accomplish this objective, we intend to execute on the following:

Serve More Customers

We believe that there are approximately 50 million potential small business customers in the U.S., Canada and the European Union, in addition to hundreds of millions of potential consumer customers. By continuing to improve our customer acquisition and retention marketing programs, our customer support and design services, and our value proposition, we intend to increase the number of customers we serve.

Increase Revenue Per Customer

We believe our customers currently spend only a small portion of their annual budget for marketing products and services with us. By expanding the scope of our services and by improving the quality and selection of our products and services along with the customer experience, we intend to increase the amount of money our customers spend with us each year. During fiscal year 2008, we added websites, car door magnets, wall calendars, decals, and other offerings. In addition, for customers in German and English-speaking markets, we offer live, telephone based customer support. We plan to continue to expand and enhance our product and service offerings in order to provide a greater selection to our existing customers and to attract customers seeking different products and services.

Address Additional Markets

We intend to target the following additional business opportunities:

- *Expand Global Reach*—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, revenue generated from non-United States websites accounted for approximately 38% of our total revenue. We believe that we have significant opportunity to expand our revenue both in the countries we currently service and in additional countries worldwide. We opened an office in Barcelona, Spain in January 2007 to focus on the expansion of our European growth initiatives. In May 2008 we announced our plan to reorganize into North American and European business units, headquartered in Lexington, Massachusetts, and Barcelona, Spain, respectively to support our global growth opportunities. We intend to continue expansion of our global marketing efforts and customer service capabilities. In addition, we intend to further extend our geographic and international scope by continuing to introduce localized websites in different countries and languages and by offering graphic design content specific to local markets.

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- *Consumer*—Although we expect to maintain our primary focus on the small business market, we believe that our customer support, sales and design services, and low costs, are differentiating factors that make purchasing from us an attractive alternative for individual consumers. We intend to add new products and services targeted at the consumer market and we believe that the economies of scale provided by our large print order volumes and integrated design and production facilities will enable us to profitably grow our consumer business.
- *Strategic Partnerships*—We have entered into a variety of strategic partnerships that facilitate access to customers that we would not be able to reach through direct marketing channels. We focus on cultivating opportunities with strategic importance in the small business marketplace and seek to partner with companies that have large numbers of well established small business customer relationships. We have developed online and offline tools that allow our strategic partners to deliver our custom products and services in ways that complement their existing customer relationships and capabilities. We have also developed a scalable capability to address the market of customers who choose to order customized products and services through retail environments such as office superstores, or small print and copy storefronts.

Extend Technology Leadership

We believe that technological innovation and the investment we have made in our technology development efforts have been among the principal drivers of our success to date. We have developed extensive amounts of proprietary software and hold 17 United States patents, 3 patents in other countries and have more than 40 patent applications pending in the United States and other countries. We believe that the quality of our technology gives us an advantage over our competitors and we intend to continue developing our proprietary technology to maintain that advantage. We intend to continue to invest in enhancing and refining our existing technologies, creating new technologies, and protecting our proprietary rights. We believe that this investment in technology development will drive further expansion of our service and product offerings, improve the customer's experience in designing and ordering products and services from us, and improve efficiencies in our production of products and delivery of services.

Enhance Product Quality

By enhancing the quality of our products and manufacturing products faster and more efficiently, we believe that we can both increase customer satisfaction and retention and reduce our costs. We have designed our manufacturing operations for efficiency and integration with our automated systems. We have implemented rigorous quality controls for our products, and we intend to continue to improve the efficiency and quality of our manufacturing operations through employee training, technological developments and process improvements.

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Our Technology

We have standardized, automated and integrated the graphic design, automation and production process, from design conceptualization to product shipment, through a number of proprietary technologies, including:

Design and Document Creation Technologies

Our document model architecture and technology employs Internet-compatible data structures to define, process and store product designs as a set of separately searchable, combinable and modifiable component elements. In comparison to traditional document storage and presentation technologies, such as bitmap or PDFs, this architecture provides significant advantages in storing, manipulating and modifying design elements, allowing us to generate customized initial and later matching product design options automatically in real time.

Our auto-matching design software algorithmically generates customized product designs in real-time based on key-word searches, enabling professional-looking graphic layouts to be easily and quickly created by customers without graphic arts training.

VistaStudio is our product design and editing software suite that is downloaded to our customer's computer from our server and runs in the customer's browser. This browser-based software provides real-time client-side editing capabilities plus extensive system scalability. A wide variety of layouts, color schemes and fonts are provided and over 70,000 high quality photographs and illustrations are currently available for use by customers in product design. Customers can also upload their own images and logos for incorporation into their product designs.

Our Internet-based, remote, real-time, co-creativity and project management application and database enables customers and VistaPrint design agents to cooperatively design a product across the Internet in real-time, while simultaneously engaging in voice communication.

Our Internet-based website design and layout tool enables customers with no experience in creating websites to quickly design and publish a website. The interface provides customers with the ability to update their content in a simple editing environment that closely mimics what the website will look like when published. Some of the features that customers can add to their website using this tool include images, maps, credit-card payment processing, downloadable files and contact forms. Customers looking to improve their ranking among search engines can modify their content and search keywords through a simple interface. In addition, customers can change their website design on-the-fly and can choose from hundreds of different templates categorized by industry and style.

Pre-Press and Print Production Technologies

DrawDocs is our automated pre-printing press technology that prepares customer documents received over the Internet for high-resolution printing. DrawDocs ensures that the high-resolution press-ready version of the customer's design will produce a printed product that is exactly like the graphic design that was displayed in the customer's Internet browser.

Our *VistaBridge* technology allows us to efficiently store, process and aggregate thousands of Internet print orders every day. The system automates the workflow into our high-volume offset or digital presses by using complex algorithms to aggregate pending individual print jobs having similar printing parameters and combine the compatible orders into a single print job. The technology calculates the optimal allocation of print orders that will result in the lowest production cost but still ensure on-time delivery. In our fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 we averaged in excess of 31,000 orders per day and orders often contain multiple print jobs, which can result in more than 100,000 individual stored jobs

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awaiting printing. Our aggregation software regularly scans these pending jobs and analyzes a variety of production characteristics, including quantity, type of paper, size of paper, color versus black and white, single or double-sided print, delivery date, shipping location, type of printing system being used and type of product. The VistaBridge software then automatically aggregates orders with similar production characteristics from multiple customers into a single document image that is transferred to either a digital press or to an automated plating system that produces offset printing plates. For example, in the case of business cards being printed on large offset presses, up to 143 separate customer orders can be simultaneously printed as a single aggregated print file.

Viper is our workflow and production management software for tracking and managing our worldwide production facilities on a networked basis. *Viper* monitors and manages bar-code driven production batch and order management, pick and pack operations, and addressing and shipping of orders.

Marketing Technologies

Split Run Testing technology assigns our website visitors to test and control groups. Depending on the test group to which a visitor is assigned, he or she can be shown slightly different versions of our website. This technology permits us to evaluate any changes to our websites on a relatively small but still statistically significant test group prior to general release. We then use analytics software to correlate the changes on the site with the visitor's browsing and purchasing behavior and to compare our profitability for a given pair of test and control groups. Our testing engine allows us to run hundreds of these tests simultaneously on our websites, reducing the time to take an idea from concept to full deployment and allowing us to quickly identify and roll-out the most promising and profitable ideas and promotions to maximize our customer value proposition.

VistaMatch Software automatically generates and displays one or more additional customized product designs based upon a customer's existing design. Design elements and customer information are automatically transferred to the additional design so that customers do not spend additional time searching for other products or templates or re-entering data. For example, if a customer has designed a business card, *VistaMatch* can automatically generate corresponding letterhead, return address labels, and refrigerator magnets that the customer can add to its order with a single key stroke.

Automated Cross-Sell and Up-Sell technology permits us to show a customer, while the customer is in the process of purchasing a product, marketing offers for one or more additional or related products. We use this technology to dynamically determine the most effective products to offer to customers based on a number of variables including how the customer reached the website, the customer's purchase history, the contents of the customer's shopping basket and the various pages within the website that the customer has visited.

Localization/Language Map is our content management system that permits all of our localized websites, and the changes to those websites, to be managed by the same software engine. Text and image components of our web pages are separated, translated and stored in our managed content database. If a piece of content is reused, the desired content automatically appears in its correct language on all websites, enabling our localized websites, regardless of the language or country specific content, to share a single set of web pages that automatically use the appropriate content, significantly reducing our software installation, deployment and maintenance costs.

Customer Recognition/Segmentation technology allows us to identify an inbound caller by their phone number and match that information to that customer's history from our customer databases. We can then tailor the types of calls that are taken by our customer service and design service agents and appropriately adjust call flow, scripts, up-sell and cross-sell suggestions in an effort to maximize contribution margin per call.

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Technology Development

We intend to continue developing and enhancing our proprietary and licensed software programs and processes. As of June 30, 2008, more than 200 of our employees were engaged in technology development. Our technology and development expenses were \$44.8 million, \$27.2 million, and \$15.6 million in the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

We have designed our infrastructure and technologies to accommodate future growth. We have designed our website technologies to scale to accommodate future growth in the number of customer visits, orders, and product and service offerings. This Internet-based architecture makes our applications highly scalable and offers our customers fast system responsiveness when editing document designs. Our pre-press and print production technologies for aggregating print jobs in preparation for printing are designed to readily scale as we grow. The more individual jobs received in a time period, the more efficiently aggregations, or gangs, of similar jobs can be assembled and moved to the printing system, thereby maximizing the efficient use of the printing equipment and increasing overall system throughput.

Our systems infrastructure, web and database servers are hosted in Bermuda. Our hosting vendor provides communication links, 24-hour monitoring and engineering support. Our hosting vendor has its own generators and dual network access points. Our site systems are operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We believe this solution is highly scalable, requiring only the addition of relatively inexpensive servers and processors. We are in the process of establishing additional server infrastructure in our Dutch and Canadian production facilities.

Security is provided at multiple levels in both our hardware and software. We use 128-bit encryption technology for secure transmission of confidential personal information between customers and our web servers. All customer data is held behind firewalls. In addition, customer credit card information is encrypted. We use fraud prevention technology to identify potentially fraudulent transactions.

The Customer Design and Purchase Experience

We recognize that our customers have differing needs, skills, and expertise, and we offer a corresponding range of customer service options. Our websites offer a full complement of tools and features allowing customers to create a product design or upload their own complete design, and place an order on a completely self-service basis. Those customers in German and English-speaking markets who have started the design process but find that they require some guidance or design help can, with the assistance of our customer sales and support personnel, obtain real time design or ordering assistance. Those customers who would like us to prepare designs can call our creative services group and after an initial conversation, quickly receive custom design and copy options.

Designing Online

Customers visiting our websites can select the type of product they wish to design from our broad range of available products. When a product type has been selected, the customer can initiate the design process by using our predefined industry styles and theme categories, by entering one or more keywords in our image search tool, or by uploading the customer's own design. If the customer chooses to do a keyword search, our automated design logic will, in real time, create and display to the customer a variety of product templates containing images related to the customer's keyword. When the customer chooses a particular template for personalization, our user-friendly, browser-based product design and editing tools are downloaded from our servers to the customer's browser program. We enable the customer to quickly and easily perform a wide range of design and editing functions on the selected design, such as:

- entering and editing text;
- cropping images or entirely replacing images with other images;

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- repositioning product elements using conventional drag-and-drop functionality;
- changing fonts or font characteristics;
- uploading customer images or logos;
- changing color schemes; and
- zooming in and out.

Design, Sales and Service Customer Experience

We provide high levels of customer service and support. We offer e-mail support for customers on all of our localized websites. We augment our e-mail support and our online tools with knowledgeable, English and German speaking, trained service, sales and design support staff.

Our English-language customer support, sales and design center is located in Montego Bay, Jamaica and our German-language support is in Venlo, the Netherlands. These were staffed by over 375 customer service and design employees as of June 30, 2008. Using our proprietary design software applications, combined with voice over internet protocol telephone transmission technology and call center management tools, we believe our agents and designers provide a high quality customer service experience.

Customers that do not want to design themselves or to design online in real-time cooperation with our sales and design personnel can instead call our design services hotline toll-free and purchase design services. Our agents are trained to be proficient in the use of our design software tools. Thanks to our proprietary design tools and low-cost, high-volume service operations, our cost, design time and revision turn around are significantly less than typically available from traditional graphic designers.

We conduct a short interview process with customers during which we gather information regarding the customer's design and copy needs and ideas, the business or social image the customer desires to convey, and other information relevant to the design and copy process. Our designers and copywriters then create customized and professional marketing materials for the customer to review and approve.

Post-Design Check-Out Process

Customers purchasing products check out either via a standard e-commerce self-service shopping basket or by providing their order and payment information via telephone to one of our service agents. We offer a variety of secure payment methods, with the payment options varying to meet the customs and practices of each of our localized sites. All of our orders require pre-payment, whether by credit or debit card, check, money order or wire transfer. During the check-out process, customers are also typically presented with offers for additional products and services from us and our marketing partners. Using our automated VistaMatch product design capabilities, customers who designed products using our content can be shown images of automatically generated matching products. For example, a customer purchasing business cards can automatically be shown matching return address labels, magnets, calendars, T-Shirts, pens, websites and similar products. Each of these automatically generated product offers can be quickly and simply added to the customer's order.

The Manufacturing and Delivery Process

As orders are received, we automatically route printing jobs, aggregated by our VistaBridge technology, to the type and location of production system that is most appropriate and cost efficient for the type of product ordered. Products ordered in larger quantities, such as business cards, postcards, letterhead and the like, are typically produced using a single pass on state of the art automated, high-

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volume, offset, professional quality printing presses. Products produced in smaller quantities or using special materials, such as holiday cards, invitations, return address labels, and magnets, are typically produced on digital equipment, although we may print as few as 50 of a given product on offset presses. In most cases, individual orders from multiple customers are aggregated to create larger jobs, allowing multiple orders to be simultaneously produced.

Our proprietary Viper software and sophisticated automation and software from our suppliers combine to integrate and automate the printing process. This includes:

- the pre-press process, during which digital files are transferred directly from our computer servers to the print plate creation system at the appropriate printing facility, or, in the case of digital production, directly to the printing press;
- automatic plate loading systems that eliminate all manual steps other than a quick 'toaster like' insertion and removal of plates;
- automatic ink key setting whereby ink fountain keys, which control color application, are set automatically from an analysis of the pixelized data used to image plates; and
- automated color management, which adjusts digital images prior to printing, assuring that colors match when processed across different printing presses and substrates.

Once printed, individual paper product orders are separated using computerized cutting systems, assembled, packaged, addressed using VistaPrint's proprietary Viper software, and shipped to the customer. Viper processes then communicate electronically with shipping carriers, assuring smooth tracking and information flow to the customer until final confirmation of delivery.

Requiring as little as 60 seconds of pre-press, printing and cutting labor for a typical order of 250 business cards, versus an hour or more for traditional printers, this process enables us to print many high quality customized orders using a fraction of the labor of typical traditional printers. Our quality control systems are designed around the principles of world class manufacturing to ensure that we consistently deliver premium, high quality products.

We utilize raw materials in the manufacturing process for certain of our products. These raw materials consist primarily of various types of paper stock, printing plates, T-shirts, hats, pens, rubber stamp casings and packing boxes.

Sales and Marketing

We employ sophisticated direct marketing technologies and management practices to acquire our customers using the Internet, e-mail, and traditional direct marketing mailings. Through channels such as our own permission-based outbound emails and direct URL type-in, we are able to secure orders at low costs. In addition, many of the products that we offer our customers contain the VistaPrint logo and reference our website. Our products, by their nature, are purchased by our customers for the purpose of being further distributed to business or personal contacts. As such, the appearance of our brand on the products yields broad and ongoing distribution and visibility of our brand and presents the opportunity for beneficial viral and word-of-mouth advertising.

We have developed tools and techniques for measuring the result of each provider of direct marketing services and of each marketing message or product or service offer. In addition, our customer split-run testing technology allows us to divide prospective or returning customers visiting our websites into sub-groups that are presented with different product and service selections, prices and/or marketing messages. This allows us to test or introduce new products and services on a limited basis, test various price points on products and services or test different marketing messages related to product or service offerings.

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We place advertisements on the websites of companies such as eBay and Amazon, contract for targeted e-mail marketing services from vendors such as IntegraClick and MyPoints, and contract for placement on leading search engines such as Google and Yahoo!. We maintain affiliate programs with companies such as UPromise under which we permit program members to include hyperlinks to our websites on their sites and in promotional materials and we pay program members for sales generated through those links.

We have entered into a variety of strategic partnerships that facilitate access to customers that would be difficult to reach through direct marketing channels. We focus on cultivating opportunities with strategic importance in the small business marketplace and seek to partner with companies that have large numbers of well established small business customer relationships.

For example, we have developed a scalable capability to address the market of customers who choose to order customized products and services through retail environments such as office superstores, retailers and copy storefronts, through strategic partnerships with third parties, including OfficeMax. We have also entered into strategic partnerships with online and software vendors to small businesses, such as Intuit. We believe we are positioned to develop even broader and deeper relationships in these markets.

In addition, we create co-branded versions of our websites and web landing or splash pages for companies in a variety of industries, such as franchised organizations seeking brand consistency. In general, these arrangements involve payment of a commission or revenue share to these companies for sales of our products and services generated through these websites and web pages.

Intellectual Property

We seek to protect our proprietary rights through a combination of patent, copyright, trade secret, and trademark law and contractual restrictions, such as confidentiality agreements and proprietary rights agreements. We enter into confidentiality and proprietary rights agreements with our employees, consultants and business partners, and control access to and distribution of our proprietary information.

We currently hold 17 issued United States patents and 3 patents in other countries. Subject to our continued payment of required patent maintenance fees, our currently issued patents will expire between December 2016 and May 2025. In addition, we currently have more than 40 patent applications pending in the United States and other countries and we intend to pursue corresponding patent coverage in additional countries to the extent we believe such coverage is justified, appropriate, and cost efficient. Our issued patents relate generally to our automated process for receiving, processing, aggregating and producing multiple individual print jobs and to automated processes for facilitating document creation at a client system.

From time to time, third parties may allege that we have violated their intellectual property rights. In addition, a third party may claim that we have improperly obtained or used its confidential or proprietary information. We have in the past received letters from third parties that state that these third parties have patent rights that cover aspects of the technology that we use in our business and that the third parties believe we are obligated to license in order to continue to use such technology. Any claims that our products or processes infringe the intellectual property rights of others, regardless of the merit or resolution of such claims, could cause us to incur significant costs in responding to, defending, and resolving such claims, and may divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel away from our business. As a result of such intellectual property infringement claims, we could be required or otherwise decide it is appropriate to:

- pay damages;
- discontinue manufacturing, using, or selling particular products subject to infringement claims;

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- discontinue using or providing the technology or processes subject to infringement claims;
- develop other technology not subject to infringement claims, which could be time-consuming and costly or may not be possible; and/or
- license technology from the third party claiming infringement, which license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms.

Similarly, companies or individuals with whom we currently have a business relationship, or have had a past business relationship, may commence an action seeking rights in one or more of our patents or pending patent applications. If such companies or individuals were to be successful in obtaining such rights, the company or individual may be able to use that patented technology, or license it to others, without paying compensation to us.

The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in unexpected expenses or require us to recognize an impairment of our assets, which would reduce the value of our assets and increase expenses. In addition, if we alter or discontinue our production of affected items, our revenue could be negatively impacted.

We have commenced in the past, and we expect to commence again in the future, litigation against third parties to enforce patents issued to us or to determine the scope and validity of third-party proprietary rights. For instance, in May 2007, we filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Minnesota alleging infringement by 123Print, Inc. and Drawing Board (US), Inc. of certain U.S. patents owned by us, and since that time have expanded the lawsuit to include Taylor Strategic Accounts, Inc., a related party to 123Print, Inc. and Drawing Board (US), Inc., as an additional defendant. Similarly, in July 2006 we brought litigation in the Dusseldorf Germany District Court alleging infringement by print24 GmbH and unitedprint.com AG of a German patent owned by us.

Our ability to enforce our patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other intellectual property is subject to general litigation risks, as well as uncertainty as to the enforceability of our intellectual property rights in various countries. When we seek to enforce our rights, we may be subject to claims that the intellectual property right is invalid, is otherwise not enforceable, or is licensed to the party against whom we are asserting a claim. In addition, our assertion of intellectual property rights could result in the other party seeking to assert alleged intellectual property rights of its own against us, which may adversely impact our business in the manner discussed above. If we are not ultimately successful in defending ourselves against these claims in litigation, we may not be able to use or provide a particular service or technology or sell a particular product or family of products, due to an injunction, or we may have to pay material amounts of damages, which could in turn negatively affect our results of operations. Even if we are successful in our initial litigation efforts, rulings in our favor may be overturned in the future in a court of appeals. Our inability to enforce our intellectual property rights under these circumstances may negatively impact our competitive position and our business.

Our primary brand is "VistaPrint." We hold trademark registrations for the VistaPrint trademark in 16 jurisdictions, including registrations in our major markets of the United States, the European Union, Canada and Japan. Additional applications for the VistaPrint mark are pending.

The content of our websites and our downloadable software tools are copyrighted materials protected under international copyright laws and conventions. These materials are further protected by the Terms of Use posted on each of our websites, which customers acknowledge and accept during the purchase process. We currently own or control a number of Internet domain names used in connection with our various websites, including VistaPrint.com and related names. Most of our localized sites use local country code domain names, such as VistaPrint.it for our Italian site.

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Competition

The markets both for small business marketing products and for custom consumer products are large, evolving and highly competitive. We compete on the basis of breadth of product offerings, price, convenience, print quality, design content, design options and tools, customer and design services, ease of use, and production and delivery speed. It is our intention to offer high quality design, print and marketing services at low price points and in doing so, offer our customers an attractive value proposition. Our current competition includes one or a combination of the following:

- self-service desktop design and publishing using personal computer software such as Broderbund PrintShop, together with a laser or inkjet printer and specialty paper;
- traditional printing and graphic design companies;
- office supplies and photocopy retailers such as Office Depot, FedEx Office and Staples;
- wholesale printers such as Taylor Corporation and Business Cards Tomorrow;
- other online printing and graphic design companies. We are aware of scores of online print shops that provide printing products and services similar to ours. Further, we are aware of many online businesses that offer some limited custom printing services;
- other website design and hosting companies such as United Internet, Web.com and GoDaddy; and
- other suppliers of custom apparel, promotional products and customized gifts, such as Zazzle, Café Press and Customization Mall.

The level of competition is likely to increase as current competitors improve their offerings and as new participants enter the market or as industry consolidation develops. Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition and significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do and may enter into strategic alliances to provide graphic design and printing services with larger, more established and well-financed companies. Some of our competitors may be able to enter into these alliances on more favorable terms than we could obtain. Additionally, these competitors have research and development capabilities that may allow them to develop new or improved products and services that may compete with the products and services that we market. New technologies and the expansion of existing technologies, such as local search, e-mails and electronic files, which may serve as substitutes for our products and services, may increase competitive pressures on us. Increased competition may result in reduced operating margins as well as loss of market share and brand recognition. We may be unable to compete successfully against current and future competitors, and competitive pressures facing us could harm our business and prospects.

Business Segment and Geographic Information

We operate in one business segment: offering small businesses the ability to market their business with a broad range of brand identity and promotional products, marketing services and electronic solutions. For the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, approximately 38%, 32% and 29%, respectively, of our total revenues was derived from our non-United States websites. No single country other than the United States accounted for 10% or more of revenues in any of the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006. For more segment and geographic information, see our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K, including Note 11 thereto.

Government Regulation

We are not currently subject to direct national, federal, state, provincial or local regulation other than regulations applicable to businesses generally or directly applicable to online commerce. The

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adoption or modification of laws or regulations relating to the Internet or other areas of our business could limit or otherwise adversely affect the manner in which we currently conduct our business. In addition, the growth and development of the market for online commerce may lead to more stringent consumer protection laws, which may impose additional burdens on us. If we are required to comply with new regulations or legislation or new interpretations of existing regulations or legislation, this compliance could cause us to incur additional expenses or alter our business model. We do not currently provide individual personal information regarding our users to third parties without the user's permission.

Employees

As of June 30, 2008, we had 1,466 full-time employees, of which 463 were employed in Lexington, Massachusetts, United States; 209 in Venlo, the Netherlands; 327 in our facility located near Windsor, Ontario, Canada; 81 in Barcelona, Spain, 7 in Winterthur, Switzerland, and 379 in Montego Bay, Jamaica. In addition, as of June 30, 2008, we also employed approximately 145 temporary employees at our manufacturing facilities, most of whom were employed full time by us for at least six months. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement; however, we are required to provide 203 of our employees in our Venlo facility with compensation and benefits equal to or greater than those provided in a collective bargaining agreement covering employees in the Dutch printing trade, and employees in our Barcelona office compensation and benefits equal to or greater than those of the Catalonian collective bargaining agreement for office businesses. We have not experienced any work stoppages and believe that relations with our employees are good.

Our Corporate Information

VistaPrint Limited is incorporated under the laws of Bermuda. We maintain a registered office in Bermuda at Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM12, Bermuda. Our telephone number in Bermuda is (441) 295-2244. VistaPrint Corporation, the immediate predecessor to VistaPrint Limited, was incorporated in Delaware in January 2000 and was amalgamated with VistaPrint Limited on April 29, 2002. VistaPrint.com S.A., the predecessor to VistaPrint Corporation, was incorporated in France in 1995 and was merged into VistaPrint Corporation in January 2002.

Available Information

We are registered as a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act. Accordingly, we file or furnish with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K as required by the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission. We refer to these reports as Periodic Reports. The public may read and copy any Periodic Reports or other materials we file with the Commission at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room is available by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the Commission maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers, such as VistaPrint Limited, that file electronically with the Commission. The address of this website is <http://www.sec.gov>. We make available, free of charge through our United States website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission. The address of our United States' website is www.vistaprint.com. We are not including the information contained on our website, or information that can be accessed by links contained on our website, as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We caution you that the following important factors, among others, could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases, communications with investors and oral statements. Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in any other public statements we make may turn out to be wrong. These statements can be affected by, among other things, inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties or risks we currently deem immaterial. Many factors mentioned in the discussion below will be important in determining future results and performance. Consequently, no forward looking statement can be guaranteed. Actual future results may vary materially from those contained in forward looking statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our public statements. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Risks Related to Our Business

If we are unable to attract customers in a cost-effective manner, our business and results of operations could be harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to attract customers in a cost-effective manner. We rely on a variety of methods to draw visitors to our websites and promote our products and services, including purchased search results from online search engines, e-mail, telesales, and direct mail. We pay providers of online services, search engines, directories and other websites and e-commerce businesses to provide content, advertising banners and other links that direct customers to our websites. We also promote our products and special offers through e-mail, telesales and direct mail, targeted to repeat and potential customers. In addition, we rely heavily upon word of mouth customer referrals. If we are unable to develop or maintain an effective means of reaching small businesses and consumers, the costs of attracting customers using these methods significantly increase, or we are unable to develop new cost-effective means to obtain customers, our ability to attract new and repeat customers would be harmed, traffic to our websites would be reduced and our business and results of operations would be harmed.

Purchasers of small business marketing products and services, including graphic design and customized printing, may not choose to shop online, which would prevent us from acquiring new customers which are necessary to the success of our business.

The online market for small business marketing products and services is less developed than the online market for other business and consumer products. If this market does not gain widespread acceptance, our business may suffer. Our success will depend in part on our ability to attract customers who have historically purchased printed products and graphic design services through traditional printing operations and graphic design businesses or who have produced graphic design and printed products using self-service alternatives. Furthermore, we may have to incur significantly higher and more sustained advertising and promotional expenditures or price our services and products more competitively than we currently anticipate in order to attract additional online consumers to our websites and convert them into purchasing customers. Specific factors that could prevent prospective customers from purchasing from us include:

- concerns about buying graphic design services and printed products without face-to-face interaction with sales personnel;
- the inability to physically handle and examine product samples;
- delivery time associated with Internet orders;

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- concerns about the security of online transactions and the privacy of personal information;
- delayed shipments or shipments of incorrect or damaged products; and
- inconvenience associated with returning or exchanging purchased items.

We may not succeed in promoting, strengthening and continuing to establish the VistaPrint brand, which would prevent us from acquiring new customers and increasing revenues.

Since our products and services are sold primarily through our websites, the success of our business depends upon our ability to attract new and repeat customers to our websites in order to increase business and grow our revenues. For this reason, a primary component of our business strategy is the continued promotion and strengthening of the VistaPrint brand. In addition to the challenges posed by establishing and promoting our brand among the many businesses that promote products and services on the Internet, we face significant competition from graphic design and printing companies marketing to small businesses who also seek to establish strong brands. If we are unable to successfully promote the VistaPrint brand, we may fail to increase our revenues. Customer awareness of, and the perceived value of, our brand will depend largely on the success of our marketing efforts and our ability to provide a consistent, high-quality customer experience. To promote our brand, we have incurred and will continue to incur substantial expense related to advertising and other marketing efforts. We may choose to increase our branding expense materially, but we cannot be sure that this investment will be profitable. Underperformance of significant future branding efforts could materially damage our financial results.

A component of our brand promotion strategy is establishing a relationship of trust with our customers, which we believe can be achieved by providing a high-quality customer experience. In order to provide a high-quality customer experience, we have invested and will continue to invest substantial amounts of resources in our website development and technology, graphic design operations, production operations, and customer service operations. We also redesign our websites from time to time to seek to attract customers to our websites. Our ability to provide a high-quality customer experience is also dependent, in large part, on external factors over which we may have little or no control, including the reliability and performance of our suppliers, third-party carriers and communication infrastructure providers. If we are unable to provide customers with a high-quality customer experience for any reason, our reputation would be harmed and our efforts to develop VistaPrint as a trusted brand would be adversely impacted. The failure of our brand promotion activities could adversely affect our ability to attract new customers and maintain customer relationships, and, as a result, substantially harm our business and results of operations.

We are dependent upon our own printing facilities for the production of printed products sold to our customers and any significant interruption in the operations of these facilities or any inability to increase capacity at these facilities would have an adverse impact on our business.

We produce all of our printed products internally at our facilities in Windsor, Ontario, Canada and Venlo, the Netherlands. We seek to ensure that we can satisfy all of our production demand from our facilities, including at periods of peak demand, while maintaining the level of product quality and timeliness of delivery that customers require. If we are unable to meet demand from our own facilities or to successfully expand those facilities on a timely basis to meet customer demand, we would likely turn to an alternative supplier in an effort to supplement our production capacity. However, an alternative supplier may not be able to meet our production requirements on a timely basis or on commercially acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to fulfill orders in a timely fashion at a high level of product quality through our facilities and are unable to find a satisfactory supply replacement, our business and results of operations would be substantially harmed.

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Our quarterly financial results may fluctuate which may lead to volatility in our share price.

Our future revenues and operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter due to a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control. Factors that could cause our quarterly revenue and operating results to fluctuate include, among others:

- seasonality-driven or other variations in the demand for our services and products;
- our ability to attract visitors to our websites and convert those visitors into customers;
- our ability to retain customers and encourage repeat purchases;
- business and consumer preferences for our products and services;
- shifts in product mix toward lower gross margin products;
- investment decisions by management made in relation to our performance against targeted earnings per share levels;
- our ability to manage our production and fulfillment operations;
- currency fluctuations, which affect not only our revenues but also our costs;
- the costs to produce our products and to provide our services;
- our pricing and marketing strategies and those of our competitors;
- improvements to the quality, cost and convenience of desktop printing;
- costs of expanding or enhancing our technology or websites;
- compensation expense and charges related to our awarding of share-based compensation; and
- a significant increase in credits, beyond our estimated allowances, for customers who are not satisfied with our products.

In addition, management investment decisions may lead to fluctuations in our quarterly financial results. We base our operating expense budgets in part on expected revenue trends. A portion of our expenses, such as office leases and various personnel costs, are relatively fixed. We may be unable to adjust spending quickly enough to offset any revenue shortfall. Accordingly, any shortfall in revenue may cause significant variation in operating results in any quarter.

Based on the factors cited above, among others, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results may not be a good indication of our future performance. It is possible that in one or more future quarters, our operating results may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. In that event, the trading price of our common shares may fall.

The markets for small business marketing products and services and consumer custom products are intensely competitive and we may be unsuccessful in competing against current and future competitors, which could result in price reductions and/or decreased demand for our products.

The markets for small business marketing products and services and consumer custom products, including the printing and graphic design market, are intensely competitive, with many existing and potential competitors, and we expect competition for online small business marketing and consumer custom products and services to increase in the future. Competition may result in price pressure, reduced profit margins and loss of market share, any of which could substantially harm our business and results of operations. The markets for small business marketing products and services and for consumer custom products traditionally are highly fragmented and geographically dispersed. The

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increased use of the Internet for commerce and other technical advances have allowed traditional providers of these products and services to improve the quality of their offerings, produce those products and deliver those services more efficiently and reach a broader purchasing public. Current and potential competitors include:

- self-service desktop design and publishing using a combination of (1) software such as Microsoft Publisher, Microsoft Word and Broderbund PrintShop; (2) desktop printers or copiers and (3) specialty paper supplies;
- traditional printing and graphic design companies;
- providers of technologies, such as websites, e-mail and electronic files, which may act as a substitute for printed materials;
- office supplies and photocopy companies such as Office Depot, FedEx Office, and Staples;
- wholesale printers such as Taylor Corporation and Business Cards Tomorrow International;
- online apparel suppliers such as CaféPress, Lids, and Zazzle;
- website design and hosting companies such as United Internet, Microsoft, Yahoo!, Godaddy, Intuit, Web.com, and 1&1; and
- other online printing and graphic design companies.

Many of our current and potential competitors have advantages over us, including longer operating histories, greater brand recognition, existing customer and supplier relationships, and significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources. Many of our competitors work together. For example, Taylor Corporation sells printed products through office superstores such as Staples and Office Depot.

Some of our competitors who either already have an online presence or are seeking to establish an online presence may be able to devote substantially more resources to website and systems development than we can. In addition, larger, more established and better capitalized entities may acquire, invest or partner with traditional and online competitors as use of the Internet and other online services increases. Competitors may also seek to develop new products, technologies or capabilities that could render many of the products, services and content we offer obsolete or less competitive, which could harm our business and results of operations.

In addition, we have in the past and may in the future choose to collaborate with certain of our existing and potential competitors in strategic partnerships that we believe will improve our competitive position and results of operations, such as through a retail in-store or web-based collaborative offering. It is possible, however, that such ventures will be unsuccessful and our competitive position and results of operations will be adversely affected as a result of such collaboration.

Our failure to meet our customers' price expectations would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Demand for our products and services has been sensitive to price. Changes in our pricing strategies have had, and may continue to have, a significant impact on our revenues and net income. We offer certain free products and services as a means of attracting customers and we offer substantial pricing discounts as a means of encouraging repeat purchases. Such free offers and discounts may not result in an increase in revenues or the optimization of profits. In addition, many factors, including our production and personnel costs and our competitors' pricing and marketing strategies, can significantly impact our pricing strategies. If we fail to meet our customers' price expectations in any given period, our business and results of operations will suffer.

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We depend on search engines to attract a substantial portion of the customers who visit our websites, and losing these customers would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Many customers access our websites by clicking through on search results displayed by search engines such as Google and Yahoo! Search engines typically provide two types of search results, algorithmic and purchased listings. Algorithmic listings cannot be purchased, and instead are determined and displayed solely by a set of formulas designed by the search engine. Purchased listings can be purchased by companies and other entities in order to attract users to their websites. We rely on both algorithmic and purchased listings to attract and direct a substantial portion of the customers we serve. Search engines revise their algorithms from time to time in an attempt to optimize their search result listings. If search engines on which we rely for algorithmic listings modify their algorithms, this could result in fewer customers clicking through to our websites, requiring us to resort to other more costly resources to replace this traffic, which, in turn, could reduce our operating and net income or our revenues, prevent us from maintaining or increasing profitability and harm our business. If one or more search engines on which we rely for purchased listings modifies or terminates its relationship with us, our expenses could rise, our revenues could decline and our business may suffer. The cost of purchased search listing advertising is rapidly increasing as demand for these channels continues to grow quickly, and further increases could have negative effects on our ability to maintain or increase profitability. In addition, many of our competitors purchase the term "VistaPrint" and other terms incorporating our proprietary trademarks from Google and other search engines as part of their search listing advertising. European courts have, in certain cases, upheld the rights of trademark owners to prevent such practices in certain European jurisdictions. However, U.S. courts have not sided with the trademark owners in cases involving U.S. search engines, and Google has refused to prevent companies from purchasing trademarked terms belonging to other parties. As a result, we may not be able to prevent our competitors from advertising to, and directly competing for, customers who search on the term "VistaPrint" on U.S. search engines.

Various private 'spam' blacklisting or similar entities have in the past, and may in the future, interfere with our e-mail solicitation, the operation of our websites and our ability to conduct business.

We depend primarily on e-mail to market to and communicate with our customers. Various private entities attempt to regulate the use of e-mail for commercial solicitation. These entities often advocate standards of conduct or practice that significantly exceed current legal requirements and classify certain e-mail solicitations that comply with current legal requirements as unsolicited bulk e-mails, or "spam." Some of these entities maintain "blacklists" of companies and individuals, and the websites, Internet service providers and Internet protocol addresses associated with those companies and individuals, that do not adhere to what the blacklisting entity believes are appropriate standards of conduct or practices for commercial e-mail solicitations. If a company's Internet protocol addresses are listed by a blacklisting entity, e-mails sent from those addresses may be blocked if they are sent to any Internet domain or Internet address that subscribes to the blacklisting entity's service or purchases its blacklist.

Some of our Internet protocol addresses currently are listed with one or more blacklisting entities despite our belief that our commercial e-mail solicitations comply with all applicable laws. In the future, our other Internet protocol addresses may also be listed with one or more blacklisting entities. We may not be successful in convincing the blacklisting entities to remove us from their lists. Although the blacklisting we have experienced in the past has not had a significant impact on our ability to operate our websites or to send commercial e-mail solicitations, it has, from time to time, interfered with our ability to send operational e-mails—such as password reminders, invoices and electronically delivered products—to customers and others. In addition, as a result of being blacklisted, we have had disputes with, or concerns raised by, various service providers who perform services for us, including co-location and hosting services, Internet service providers and electronic mail distribution services.

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There can be no guarantee that we will not continue to be blacklisted or that we will be able to successfully remove ourselves from those lists. Blacklisting of this type could interfere with our ability to market our products and services, communicate with our customers and otherwise operate our websites, all of which could have a material negative impact on our business and results of operations.

We may not succeed in cross selling additional products and services to our customers.

We seek to acquire customers based on their interest in one or more of our products and then offer additional related products to those customers. If our customers are not interested in our additional products or have an adverse experience with the products they were initially interested in, the sale of additional products and services to those customers and our ability to increase our revenue and to improve our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Interruptions to our website operations, information technology systems, production processes or customer service operations as a result of natural disasters, errors in our technology, capacity constraints, security breaches or other causes could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our websites, transaction processing systems, network infrastructure, printing production facilities and customer service operations are critical to our reputation, and our ability to attract and retain customers and to maintain adequate customer service levels. Any future interruptions that result in the unavailability of our websites, reduced order fulfillment performance or interfere with customer service operations could result in negative publicity, damage our reputation and brand and cause our business and results of operations to suffer. We may experience temporary interruptions in our operations for a variety of reasons in the future, including human error, software errors, power loss, telecommunication failures, fire, flood, extreme weather, political instability, acts of terrorism, war, break-ins and security breaches, and other events beyond our control. In particular, both Bermuda, where substantially all of the computer hardware necessary to operate our websites is located in a single facility, and Jamaica, the location of most of our customer service and design service operations, are subject to a high degree of hurricane risk and extreme weather conditions that could have a devastating impact on our facilities and operations.

Our technology, infrastructure and processes may contain undetected errors or design faults. These errors or design faults may cause our websites to fail and result in loss of, or delay in, market acceptance of our products and services. In the past, we have experienced delays in website releases and customer dissatisfaction during the period required to correct errors and design faults in our websites that caused us to lose revenue. In the future, we may encounter additional issues, such as scalability limitations, in current or future technology releases. A delay in the commercial release of any future version of our technology or implementing improvements in our infrastructure and processes could seriously harm our business. In addition, our systems could suffer computer viruses and similar disruptions, which could lead to loss of critical data or the unauthorized disclosure of confidential customer data.

Our business requires that we have adequate capacity in our computer systems to cope with the high volume of visits to our websites, particularly during promotional campaign periods. As our operations grow in size and scope, we will need to improve and upgrade our computer systems and network infrastructure to offer customers enhanced and new products, services, capacity, features and functionality. The expansion of our systems and infrastructure may require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources before the volume of our business increases, with no assurance that our revenues will increase.

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Any failure of our printing production equipment may prevent the production of orders and interfere with our ability to fulfill orders. Substantially all of our production operations are performed in two facilities: our Dutch printing facility serving European and Asia-Pacific markets and our Windsor, Ontario facility serving North American markets.

We do not presently have redundant systems operational in multiple locations. In addition, we are dependent in part on third parties for the implementation and maintenance of certain aspects of our communications and printing systems, and because many of the causes of system interruptions or interruptions of the production process may be outside of our control, we may not be able to remedy such interruptions in a timely manner, or at all. We do carry business interruption insurance to compensate us for losses that may occur in the event operations at facilities are interrupted, but these policies do not address all potential causes of business interruptions we may experience and any proceeds we may receive may not fully compensate us for all of the revenue we may lose.

The occurrence of any of the foregoing could substantially harm our business and results of operations.

Our customers create products that incorporate images, illustrations and fonts which we license from third parties, and any loss of the right to use these licensed materials may substantially harm our business and results of operations.

Many of the images, illustrations, and fonts incorporated in the design products and services we offer are the copyrighted property of other parties used by us under license agreements. If one or more of these licenses were to be terminated, the amount and variety of content available on our websites would be significantly reduced. In such event, we could experience delays in obtaining and introducing substitute materials and substitute materials might be available only under less favorable terms or at a higher cost, or may not be available at all.

If we are unable to market and sell products and services beyond our existing target markets and develop new products and services to attract new customers, our results of operations may suffer.

We have developed products and services and implemented marketing strategies designed to attract small business owners and consumers to our websites and encourage them to purchase our products and services. We believe we will need to address additional markets and attract new customers to further grow our business. To access new markets and customers we expect that we will need to develop, market and sell new products and additional services that address their needs. To access new markets, we also intend to continue expansion of our marketing efforts and customer service outside of North America and to continue to introduce localized websites in different countries and languages. In addition, we intend to focus on developing new strategic relationships to expand our marketing and sales channels, such as co-branded or strategic partner-branded websites and retail in-store offerings. Any failure to develop new products and services, expand our business beyond our existing target markets and customers, and address additional market opportunities could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The development of our business since the launch of the VistaPrint.com website in April 2000 has been attributable to organic growth, but in the future we may choose to undertake acquisitions to further expand our business, which may pose risks to our business and dilute the ownership of our existing shareholders.

Our business and our customer base have been built through organic growth. Key components of our business strategy include, among others, expanding our customer base, targeting additional markets and business opportunities, and expanding our product and service offerings. To execute our

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expansion strategy, we expect that we will selectively pursue acquisitions of businesses, technologies or services in order to expand our capabilities, enter new markets, or increase our market share. We do not have any experience making acquisitions. Integrating any newly acquired businesses, technologies or services is likely to be expensive and time consuming. To finance any acquisitions, it may be necessary for us to raise additional funds through public or private financings. Additional funds may not be available on terms that are favorable to us, or at all, and, in the case of equity financings, would result in dilution to our shareholders and, in the case of debt financings, may subject us to covenants restricting the activities we may undertake in the future. If we do complete any acquisitions, we may be unable to operate the acquired businesses profitably or otherwise implement our strategy successfully. If we are unable to integrate any newly acquired businesses, technologies or services effectively, our business and results of operations could suffer. The time and expense associated with finding suitable and compatible businesses, technologies or services to acquire could also disrupt our ongoing business and divert our management's attention. Future acquisitions by us could also result in large and immediate write-offs or assumptions of debt and contingent liabilities, any of which could substantially harm our business and results of operations.

The loss of key personnel or an inability to attract and retain additional personnel could affect our ability to successfully grow our business.

We are highly dependent upon the continued service and performance of our senior management team and key technical, marketing and production personnel including, in particular, Robert S. Keane, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Janet Holian, our President of VistaPrint Europe, Wendy Cebula, our President of VistaPrint North America and Michael Giannetto, Senior Vice President of Finance who will be Chief Financial Officer effective September 2, 2008. None of these executives are a party to an employment agreement with VistaPrint, and therefore may cease their employment with us at any time with no advance notice. The loss of one or more of these or other key employees may significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives. We face intense competition for qualified individuals from numerous technology, marketing, financial services, manufacturing and e-commerce companies. We may be unable to attract and retain suitably qualified individuals, and our failure to do so could have an adverse effect on our ability to implement our business plan.

If we are unable to manage our expected growth and expand our operations successfully, our reputation would be damaged and our business and results of operations would be harmed.

We have rapidly grown to over 1,450 permanent employees and over 140 temporary employees as of June 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, we have website operations, offices, marketing, manufacturing research and development and production facilities and customer support centers in Bermuda, the United States, the Netherlands, Spain, Jamaica, Switzerland, and Canada. Our growth, combined with the geographical separation of our operations, has placed, and will continue to place, a strain on our administrative and operational infrastructure. Our ability to manage our operations and anticipated growth will require us to continue to refine our operational, financial and management controls, human resource policies, reporting systems and procedures in the locations in which we operate. We expect the number of countries and offices from which we operate to continue to increase in the future.

We may not be able to implement improvements to our management information and control systems in an efficient or timely manner and may discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls. If we are unable to manage expected future expansion, our ability to provide a high-quality customer experience could be harmed, which would damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

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If we are unable to manage the challenges associated with our international operations, the growth of our business could be negatively impacted.

We have a limited history of managing operations in multiple countries. From 2001 to 2004, all of our business was conducted from one facility located in the United States and from our website operations in Bermuda. Since that time, we have expanded our business to include operations in seven different countries. For example, we operate printing facilities in Venlo, the Netherlands and Windsor, Ontario, Canada, a customer support, sales and service, and graphic design center in Montego Bay, Jamaica, website operations in Devonshire, Bermuda, our European headquarters and marketing office in Barcelona, Spain, a technology development facility in Winterthur, Switzerland, and technology development, marketing, finance and administrative operations in Lexington, Massachusetts, United States. We have localized websites to serve many additional international markets. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, we derived 38% of our revenue from our non-United States websites. We are subject to a number of risks and challenges that specifically relate to our international operations. These risks and challenges include, among others:

- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that may increase the United States dollar cost of, or reduce United States dollar revenue from, our international operations;
- difficulty managing operations in, and communications among, multiple locations and time zones;
- local regulations that may restrict or impair our ability to conduct our business as planned;
- protectionist laws and business practices that favor local producers and service providers;
- failure to properly understand and develop graphic design content and product formats appropriate for local tastes;
- restrictions imposed by local labor practices and laws on our business and operations; and
- failure of local laws to provide a sufficient degree of protection against infringement of our intellectual property.

We also have limited experience in confronting and addressing the risks and challenges we face in operating in several countries. Our international operations may not be successful if we are unable to meet and overcome these challenges, which could limit the growth of our business and may have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

The United States government may substantially increase border controls and impose restrictions on cross-border commerce that may substantially harm our business.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, we derived 62% of our revenue from sales to customers made through our United States website. We produce printed products for our United States customers at our facility near Windsor, Ontario. Restrictions on shipping goods into the United States from Canada pose a substantial risk to our business. Particularly since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States government has substantially increased border surveillance and controls. We have from time to time experienced significant delays in shipping our manufactured products into the United States as a result of these controls, which has, in some instances, resulted in delayed delivery of orders. The United States also has in the past imposed protectionist measures, such as tariffs, that limit free trade. If the United States were to impose further border controls and restrictions, impose quotas, tariffs or import duties, increase the documentation requirements applicable to cross border shipments or take other actions that have the effect of restricting the flow of goods from Canada to the United States, we may have greater difficulty shipping products into the United States or be foreclosed from doing so, experience shipping delays, or incur increased costs and expenses, all of which would substantially impair our ability to serve the United States market and harm our business and results of operations.

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We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights, which may impede our ability to build brand identity, cause confusion among our customers, damage our reputation and permit others to practice our patented technology, which could substantially harm our business and results of operations.

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, trade secret and copyright law and contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property. These protective measures afford only limited protection. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our trademarks, our websites features and functionalities or to obtain and use information that we consider proprietary, such as the technology used to operate our websites and our production operations.

As of June 30, 2008, we held 17 issued United States patents, 3 patents in other countries and we had more than 40 patent applications pending in the United States and other countries. We intend to continue to pursue patent coverage in the United States and other countries to the extent we believe such coverage is justified, appropriate, and cost efficient. There can be no guarantee that any of our pending applications or continuation patent applications will be granted. In addition, there could be infringement, invalidity, co-inventorship or similar claims brought by third parties with respect to any of our currently issued patents or any patents that may be issued to us in the future. For example, administrative opposition proceedings asking the European Patent Office to reconsider the allowance of one of our European patents relating to certain downloadable document design programs and methods were filed in 2005. At a hearing held in April 2008, an opposition panel of the European Patent Office indicated its intention to revoke the patent at issue. The opposition panel's decision has not yet taken effect and we intend to appeal the decision. Any similar claims, whether or not successful, could be extremely costly, could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

Our primary brand is "VistaPrint." We hold trademark registrations for the VistaPrint trademark in the United States, the European Union, Canada, Japan and various other jurisdictions. Our competitors or other entities may adopt names or marks similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to customer confusion. There are several companies that currently incorporate or may incorporate in the future "Vista" into their company, product or service names, such as Microsoft Corporation's decision to name its most recently released operating system "Microsoft Vista." There could be potential trade name or trademark infringement claims brought by owners of other registered trademarks or trademarks that incorporate variations of the term VistaPrint or our other trademarks, and we may institute such claims against other parties. Any claims or customer confusion related to our trademarks could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

If we become involved in intellectual property litigation or other proceedings related to a determination of rights, we could incur substantial costs, expenses or liability, lose our exclusive rights or be required to stop certain of our business activities.

A third party may sue us for infringing its intellectual property rights. In addition, a third party may claim that we have improperly obtained or used its confidential or proprietary information. We have, in the past, received letters from third parties that state that these third parties have patent rights that cover aspects of the technology that we use in our business and that the third parties believe we are obligated to license in order to continue to use such technology. Similarly, companies or individuals with whom we currently have a business relationship, or have had a past business relationship, may commence an action seeking rights in one or more of our patents or pending patent applications.

The cost to us of any litigation or other proceeding relating to intellectual property rights, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial, and the litigation would divert our management's efforts from growing our business. Potential adversaries may be able to sustain the costs of complex

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intellectual property litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any litigation could limit our ability to continue our operations or may prevent or delay our acquisition by a third party. If any parties successfully claim that our sale, use, manufacturing or importation of technologies infringes upon their intellectual property rights, we might be forced to pay damages and attorney's fees. Additionally, if we are found to have willfully infringed a third parties' patent, we may be liable for treble damages and a court could enjoin us from performing the infringing activity. Thus, the situation could arise in which our ability to use certain technologies important to the operation of our business would be restricted by a court order.

Alternatively, we may be required to, or decide to, enter into a license with a third party that claims infringement by us. Any license required under any patent may not be made available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. In addition, such licenses are likely to be non-exclusive and, therefore, our competitors may have access to the same technology licensed to us. If we fail to obtain a required license and are unable to design around a third party's patent, we may be unable to effectively conduct certain of our business activities, which could limit our ability to generate revenues or maintain profitability and possibly prevent us from generating revenue sufficient to sustain our operations.

In addition, we may need to resort to litigation to enforce a patent issued to us or to determine the scope and validity of third-party proprietary rights. Our ability to enforce our patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other intellectual property is subject to general litigation risks, as well as uncertainty as to the enforceability of our intellectual property rights in various countries. When we seek to enforce our rights, we may be subject to claims that the intellectual property right is invalid, is otherwise not enforceable, or is licensed to the party against whom we are asserting a claim. In addition, our assertion of intellectual property rights could result in the other party seeking to assert alleged intellectual property rights of its own against us, which may adversely impact our business in the manner discussed above. Our inability to enforce our intellectual property rights under these circumstances may negatively impact our competitive position and our business.

For instance, in May 2007, VistaPrint Technologies Limited, our wholly-owned subsidiary, initiated litigation in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota alleging infringement by 123Print, Inc. and Drawing Board (US), Inc. of certain U.S. patents owned by VistaPrint Technologies Limited, and subsequently expanded the lawsuit to include Taylor Strategic Accounts, Inc., a related party to 123Print, Inc. and Drawing Board (US), Inc., as an additional defendant. The defendants denied the infringement allegations and asserted counterclaims for declaratory judgment of invalidity, unenforceability and non-infringement of the patents. This litigation is currently in the discovery stages.

In July 2006, VistaPrint Technologies Limited filed a patent infringement lawsuit against print24 GmbH, unitedprint.com AG and their two managing directors in the District Court in Düsseldorf Germany, alleging infringement by the defendants of one of our European patents. In response to VistaPrint Technologies Limited's infringement claim, print24 GmbH filed a patent nullification action against us in June 2007 in German Patent Court in relation to the same European patent at issue in our infringement lawsuit against print24 and its co-defendants. On July 31, 2007, the District Court in Düsseldorf ruled in VistaPrint Technologies Limited's favor on the underlying infringement claim against print24 and its co-defendants, granting all elements of our requested injunction and ordering the defendants to pay damages for past infringement. The Düsseldorf District Court's ruling went into effect in early September 2007, and was not appealed by the defendants. Print24's nullification action against us in German Patent Court remains outstanding.

We sell our products and services primarily through our websites and our inability to acquire or maintain domain names for our websites could result in the loss of customers which would substantially harm our business and results of operations.

We sell our products and services primarily through our websites. We currently own or control a number of Internet domain names used in connection with our various websites, including VistaPrint.com and similar names with alternate URL names, such as .net, .de and .co.uk. Domain names generally are regulated by Internet regulatory bodies. If we are unable to use a domain name in a particular country, we would be forced to either purchase the domain name from the entity that owns or controls it, which we may not be able to do on commercially acceptable terms, or at all, incur significant additional expenses to market our products within that country, including the development of a new brand and the creation of new promotional materials and packaging, or elect not to sell products in that country. Any of these results could substantially harm our business and results of operations. Furthermore, the relationship between regulations governing domain names and laws protecting trademarks and similar proprietary rights is unclear and subject to change. We might not be able to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that infringe or otherwise decrease the value of our trademarks and other proprietary rights. Regulatory bodies could establish additional top-level domains, appoint additional domain name registrars or modify the requirements for holding domain names. As a result, we may not be able to acquire or maintain the domain names that utilize the name VistaPrint in all of the countries in which we currently or intend to conduct business.

Our revenues may be negatively affected if we are required to charge sales or other taxes on purchases.

We do not collect or have imposed upon us sales or other taxes related to the products and services we sell, except for certain corporate level taxes and value added and similar taxes in certain jurisdictions. However, one or more jurisdictions or countries may seek to impose sales or other tax collection obligations on us in the future. A successful assertion by one or more governments, including any country in which we do business or sub-federal authorities such as states in the United States, that we should be collecting sales or other taxes on the sale of our products could result in substantial tax liabilities for past sales, discourage customers from purchasing products from us, decrease our ability to compete with traditional retailers or otherwise substantially harm our business and results of operations.

Currently, decisions of the United States Supreme Court restrict the imposition of obligations to collect state and local sales and use taxes with respect to sales made over the Internet in the United States. However, implementation of the restrictions imposed by these Supreme Court decisions is subject to interpretation by state and local taxing authorities. While we believe that these Supreme Court decisions currently restrict state and local taxing authorities in the United States from requiring us to collect sales and use taxes from purchasers located within their jurisdictions, taxing authorities could disagree with our interpretation of these decisions. Moreover, a number of states in the United States, as well as the United States Congress, have been considering various initiatives that could limit or supersede the Supreme Court's position regarding sales and use taxes on Internet sales. If any state or local taxing jurisdiction were to disagree with our interpretation of the Supreme Court's current position regarding state and local taxation of Internet sales, or if any of these initiatives were adopted to address the Supreme Court's constitutional concerns and result in a reversal or modification of its current position, we could be required to collect sales and use taxes from purchasers in the United States. The imposition by state and local governments of various taxes upon Internet commerce could create administrative burdens for us and could decrease our future revenue. A substantial amount of our business is derived from customers in the European Union, whose tax environment is also complex and subject to changes that would be adverse to our business.

Our business is dependent on the Internet, and unfavorable changes in government regulation of the Internet and e-commerce could substantially harm our business and results of operations.

Due to our dependence on the Internet for most of our sales, regulations and laws specifically governing the Internet and e-commerce may have a greater impact on our operations than other more traditional businesses. Existing and future laws and regulations, including the taxation of sales through the Internet, may impede the growth of e-commerce and our ability to compete with traditional graphic designers, printers and small business marketing companies, as well as desktop printing products. These regulations and laws may cover taxation, as well as restrictions on imports and exports, customs, tariffs, user privacy, data protection, pricing, content, copyrights, distribution, electronic contracts and other communications, consumer protection, the provision of online payment services, broadband residential Internet access and the characteristics and quality of products and services. It is not clear how existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, sales and other taxes, libel and personal privacy apply to the Internet and e-commerce as the vast majority of applicable laws were adopted prior to the advent of the Internet and do not contemplate or address the unique issues raised by the Internet or e-commerce. Those laws that do reference the Internet, such as the Bermuda Electronic Transactions Act 1999, the U.S. Digital Millennium Copyright Act and the U.S. CAN-SPAM Act of 2003, are only beginning to be interpreted by the courts and their applicability and reach are therefore uncertain. Those current and future laws and regulations or unfavorable resolution of these issues may substantially harm our business and results of operations.

If we were required to review the content that a customer incorporates into a product and interdict the shipment of products that violate copyright protections or other laws, our costs would significantly increase, which would harm our results of operations.

Because of our focus on automation and high volumes, our operations do not involve, for the vast majority of our sales, any human-based review of content. Although our websites' terms of use specifically require customers to represent that they have the right and authority to reproduce a given content and that the content is in full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, we do not have the ability to determine the accuracy of these representations on a case-by-case basis. There is a risk that a customer may supply an image or other content that is the property of another party used without permission, that infringes the copyright or trademark of another party, or that would be considered to be defamatory, hateful, racist, scandalous, obscene, or otherwise offensive, objectionable or illegal under the laws or court decisions of the jurisdiction where that customer lives. There is, therefore, a risk that customers may intentionally or inadvertently order and receive products from us that are in violation of the rights of another party or a law or regulation of a particular jurisdiction. If we should become legally obligated in the future to perform manual screening and review for all orders destined for a jurisdiction, we will encounter increased production costs or may cease accepting orders for shipment to that jurisdiction which could substantially harm our business and results of operations. In addition, if we were held liable for actions of our customers, we could be required to pay substantial penalties, fines or monetary damages.

Purported Federal class action lawsuits have been filed asserting substantially identical claims alleging that certain of our customers were, without their knowledge or consent, enrolled in and billed for membership discount programs offered by third party merchants on our vistaprint.com website; and our reputation, revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected if we or the third party merchants are unable to successfully resolve these lawsuits or similar claims that may be brought in the future.

During each of the last three fiscal years, we generated a portion of our revenue from order referral fees, revenue share and other fees paid to us by third party merchants for customer click-throughs, distribution of third-party promotional materials, and referrals arising from products and

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services of the third party merchants we offer to our customers on our website, which we collectively refer to as referral fees. Some of these third party referral-based offers are for memberships in discount programs or similar promotions made to customers who have purchased products from us, in which we receive a payment from the third party merchants for every customer that accepts the promotion. Certain of these third party membership discount programs have been the subject of consumer complaints, litigation, and regulatory actions alleging that the enrollment and billing practices involved in the programs violate various consumer protection laws or are otherwise deceptive. For example, various state attorneys general have brought similar consumer fraud lawsuits against certain of the third party merchants asserting that they have not adequately disclosed the terms of their offers and have not obtained proper approval from consumers before debiting the consumers' bank account or billing the consumers' credit card. We have in the past from time to time received complaints from our customers regarding certain of the membership discount programs offered on our websites.

On July 29, 2008, July 31, 2008, August 25, 2008 and August 28, 2008, purported class action lawsuits were filed against VistaPrint USA, Inc., VistaPrint Corp. and/or VistaPrint Ltd., and two third party merchants in U.S. Federal District Court in Texas, New Jersey, Alabama and Massachusetts, asserting substantially identical claims alleging that the defendants violated certain Federal and state consumer protection laws in connection with the offer of membership discount programs on our vistaprint.com website. The plaintiffs allege, among other things, that after ordering products on our vistaprint.com website they were enrolled in certain membership discount programs and that monthly subscription fees for the programs were subsequently charged directly to their credit or debit cards, in each case purportedly without their knowledge or authorization. The plaintiffs are seeking recovery of an unspecified amount of damages, including statutory and punitive damages, together with interest and legal costs, and are also seeking to prevent us and the merchants from engaging in similar practices in the future.

We and the third party merchants may receive other complaints in the future regarding these types of membership discount programs. Governmental authorities also may institute proceedings alleging similar alleged misconduct. The purported class action lawsuits or any other private or governmental claims or actions that may be brought against us in the future relating to these third party membership programs could result in our being obligated to pay substantial damages or incurring substantial legal fees in defending claims. These damages and fees could be disproportionate to the revenues we generate through these relationships, which would have an adverse affect on our results of operations. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, such a defense may result in distraction of management. In addition, customer dissatisfaction or a significant reduction in or termination of the membership discount offers on our website as a result of these claims could have a negative impact on our brand, revenues and profitability.

We expect that revenues we derive from third party referral programs, particularly membership discount programs, will decrease in the future, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, we derived approximately 6.9%, 8.0% and 8.6%, respectively, of our total revenues from referral fees generated from all sources. In each of those fiscal years, the majority of the referral fee revenue was derived from membership discount programs. Over the next several fiscal years, we expect referral fee revenue to decline as a percent of total revenues and possibly in absolute dollars. We expect that referral fee revenue from all sources will account for between 2% and 5% of our total revenues by the end of calendar year 2010. Of that amount, we expect that referral fee revenue from membership discount programs will decline in absolute dollar terms over that period of time, including possibly to as low as zero. Actual referral fees, including membership discount programs, could generate more or less of our total revenues than we currently expect due to a variety of factors, including, among others, strategic operating decisions. We

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expect to offset the anticipated reductions in referral fee revenues from a variety of sources, but if we are not successful in doing so our revenues and profitability could be adversely affected.

Our practice of offering free products and services could be subject to judicial or regulatory challenge which, if successful, would hinder our ability to attract customers and generate revenue.

We regularly offer free products and services as an inducement for customers to try our products and services. Although we believe that we conspicuously and clearly communicate all details and conditions of these offers—for example, that customers are required to pay shipping and processing charges to take advantage of a free product offer—we have in the past, and may in the future, be subject to claims from individuals or governmental regulators in the United States and other countries that our free offers are misleading or do not comply with applicable legislation or regulation. For example, in 2004, one of our subsidiaries and our predecessor corporation were named as defendants in a class action lawsuit alleging that the shipping and handling fees we charged in connection with our free business card offer violated sections of the California Business and Professions Code that limit the amount that may be charged for shipping and handling in connection with a prize or gift. In addition, customers and competitors have filed complaints with governmental and standards bodies in other jurisdictions claiming that customers were misled by the terms of our free offers. Our free product offers could be subject to additional challenges in the future. If we are subject to further actions in the future, or if we are compelled or determine to curtail or eliminate our use of free offers as the result of any such actions, our business prospects and results of operations could be materially harmed.

Our failure to protect our network and the confidential information of our customers against security breaches and to address risks associated with credit card fraud could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

A significant prerequisite to online commerce and communications is the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks. Our failure to prevent security breaches of our network could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations. Currently, a majority of our sales are billed to our customers' credit card accounts directly. We retain our customers' credit card information for a limited time following a purchase of products for the purpose of issuing refunds. We rely on encryption and authentication technology licensed from third parties to effect secure transmission of confidential information, including credit card numbers. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other related developments, among other factors, may result in a compromise or breach of our network or the technology used by us to protect our network and our customer transaction data including credit card information. Any such compromise of our network or our security could damage our reputation and brand and expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability which would substantially harm our business and results of operations. In addition, anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in our operations. We may need to expend significant resources to protect against security breaches or to address problems caused by breaches.

In addition, under current credit card practices, we may be liable for fraudulent credit card transactions conducted on our websites, such as through the use of stolen credit card numbers, because we do not obtain a cardholder's signature. To date, quarterly losses from credit card fraud have not exceeded 1% of total revenues in any quarter, but we continue to face the risk of significant losses from this type of fraud. Although we seek to maintain insurance to cover us against this risk, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate to cover liabilities actually incurred as a result of such fraud or that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all. Our failure to limit fraudulent credit card transactions could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

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We are subject to payment-related risks.

We accept payments for our products and services on our websites by a variety of methods, including credit card, debit card and bank check. As we offer new payment options to our customers, we may be subject to additional regulations, compliance requirements, and fraud risk. For certain payment methods, including credit and debit cards, we pay interchange and other fees, which may increase over time and raise our operating costs and lower our profit margins or require that we charge our customers more for our products. We are also subject to payment card association and similar operating rules and requirements, which could change or be reinterpreted to make it difficult or impossible for us to comply. If we fail to comply with these rules and requirements, we may be subject to fines and higher transaction fees and lose our ability to accept credit and debit card payments from our customers or facilitate other types of online payments, and our business and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

We may be subject to product liability claims if people or property are harmed by the products we sell.

Some of the products we sell may expose us to product liability claims relating to personal injury, death, or property damage, and may require product recalls or other actions. Although we maintain product liability insurance, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred or that insurance will continue to be available to us on reasonable terms, or at all.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

Non-Bermuda tax authorities may tax some or all of VistaPrint Limited's income, which would increase our effective tax rate and adversely affect our earnings.

VistaPrint Limited is organized in Bermuda and conducts business through operations within Bermuda. Bermuda does not currently impose income taxes on our operations. Management services for VistaPrint Limited are provided to VistaPrint Limited by employees of our United States subsidiary, who are all based in the United States. We have endeavored to structure our business so that all of our non-Bermuda operations are carried out by our local subsidiaries and VistaPrint Limited's business income is, in general, not subject to tax in these non-Bermuda jurisdictions, such as Jamaica, the United States, Canada, Spain, Switzerland or the Netherlands. VistaPrint Limited has filed tax returns on the basis that it is not engaged in business in these non-Bermuda jurisdictions. Many countries' tax laws, including but not limited to United States tax law, do not clearly define activities that constitute being engaged in a business in that country. The tax authorities in these countries could contend that some or all of VistaPrint Limited's income should be subject to income or other tax or subject to withholding tax. If VistaPrint Limited's income is taxed in jurisdictions other than Bermuda, such taxes will increase our effective tax rate and adversely affect our results of operations.

United States corporations are subject to United States federal income tax on the basis of their worldwide income. Non-U.S. corporations generally are subject to United States federal income tax only on income that has a sufficient nexus to the United States. On October 22, 2004, the United States enacted the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, or the AJCA. Under the AJCA, non-U.S. corporations that after March 4, 2003 complete the acquisition of substantially all of the properties of a United States corporation and that meet certain ownership, operational and other tests are treated as United States corporations for United States federal income tax purposes and, therefore, are subject to United States federal income tax on their worldwide income. The amalgamation of our predecessor U.S. corporation with VistaPrint Limited occurred in April 2002. The AJCA grants broad regulatory authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to provide regulations as may be appropriate to determine whether a non-U.S. corporation is treated as a United States corporation. We do not believe that the

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relevant provisions of the AJCA as currently enacted apply to VistaPrint Limited, but there can be no assurance that the United States Internal Revenue Service will not challenge this position or that a court will not sustain any such challenge. Furthermore, at various times during the last few years there have been legislative proposals in the U.S. Congress which, if enacted into law, would retroactively change the March 4, 2003 AJCA measurement date to March 20, 2002. A successful challenge by the Internal Revenue Service, or a change of the March 4, 2003 date in the AJCA to an earlier date, could result in VistaPrint Limited being subject to tax in the United States on its worldwide income, which would increase our effective rate of tax and adversely affect our earnings.

Our intercompany arrangements may be challenged, resulting in higher taxes or penalties and an adverse effect on our earnings.

We operate pursuant to written intercompany service and related agreements, which we also refer to as transfer pricing agreements, among VistaPrint Limited and its subsidiaries. These agreements establish transfer prices for printing, marketing, management, technology development and other services performed for VistaPrint Limited. Transfer prices are prices that one company in a group of related companies charges to another member of the group for goods, services or the use of property. If two or more affiliated companies are located in different countries, the tax laws or regulations of each country generally will require that transfer prices be the same as those between unrelated companies dealing at arms' length. With the exception of our Dutch operations, our transfer pricing procedures are not binding on applicable tax authorities and no official authority in any other country has made a determination as to whether or not we are operating in compliance with its transfer pricing laws. If tax authorities in any of these countries were to successfully challenge our transfer prices as not reflecting arms' length transactions, they could require us to adjust our transfer prices and thereby reallocate our income to reflect these revised transfer prices. A reallocation of taxable income from a lower tax jurisdiction to a higher tax jurisdiction would result in a higher tax liability to us. In addition, if the country from which the income is reallocated does not agree with the reallocation, both countries could tax the same income, resulting in double taxation. Changes in laws and regulations may require us to change our transfer pricings or operating procedures. If tax authorities were to allocate income to a higher tax jurisdiction, subject our income to double taxation or assess penalties, it would result in a higher tax liability to us, which would adversely affect our earnings.

We will pay taxes even if we are not profitable on a consolidated basis which would cause increased losses and further harm to our results of operations.

The intercompany service and related agreements among VistaPrint Limited and our direct and indirect subsidiaries in general guarantee that the subsidiaries realize profits. As a result, even if the VistaPrint group is not profitable on a consolidated basis, the majority of our subsidiaries will be profitable and incur income taxes in their respective jurisdictions. If we are unprofitable on a consolidated basis, as has been the case in some prior periods, this structure will increase our consolidated losses and further harm our results of operations.

We may be treated as a passive foreign investment company for United States tax purposes, which may subject United States shareholders to adverse tax consequences.

If our passive income, or our assets that produce passive income, exceed levels provided by law for any taxable year, we may be characterized as a passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes. If we are treated as a PFIC, U.S. holders of our common shares would be subject to a disadvantageous United States federal income tax regime with respect to the distributions they receive and the gain, if any, they derive from the sale or other disposition of their common shares. Under the PFIC rules, unless U.S. holders make an election available under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, such shareholders would be liable to

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pay United States federal income tax at the then prevailing income tax rates on ordinary income plus interest upon excess distributions and upon any gain from the disposition of our common shares, as if the excess distribution or gain had been recognized ratably over the shareholder's holding period of our common shares.

We believe that we were not a PFIC for the tax year ended June 30, 2008 and we expect that we will not become a PFIC in the foreseeable future. However, whether we are treated as a PFIC depends on questions of fact as to our assets and revenues that can only be determined at the end of each tax year. Accordingly, we cannot be certain that we will not be treated as a PFIC for our current tax year or for any subsequent year.

If a United States shareholder acquires 10% or more of our common shares, it may be subject to increased United States taxation under the "controlled foreign corporation" rules.

Each "10% U.S. Shareholder" of a non-U.S. corporation that is a "controlled foreign corporation," or CFC, for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more during a taxable year, and that owns shares in the CFC directly or indirectly through non-U.S. entities on the last day of the CFC's taxable year, must include in its gross income for United States federal income tax purposes its pro rata share of the CFC's "subpart F income," even if the subpart F income is not distributed. A non-U.S. corporation is considered a CFC if one or more 10% U.S. Shareholders together own more than 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of voting stock of the non-U.S. corporation or more than 50% of the total value of all stock of the corporation on any day during the taxable year of the corporation. A 10% U.S. Shareholder is a U.S. person, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, that owns at least 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote of the non-U.S. corporation. For purposes of determining whether a corporation is a CFC, and therefore whether the more-than-50% and 10% ownership tests have been satisfied, shares owned include shares owned directly or indirectly through non-U.S. entities and shares considered owned under constructive ownership rules. The attribution rules are complicated and depend on the particular facts relating to each investor. For taxable years in which we are a CFC for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more, each of our 10% U.S. Shareholders will be required to include in its gross income for United States federal income tax purposes its pro rata share of our subpart F income, even if the subpart F income is not distributed to enable such taxpayer to satisfy this tax liability. Based upon our existing share ownership, we do not believe we are a CFC.

We are incorporated under the laws of Bermuda, and the majority of our assets are located outside the United States, which may make it difficult for shareholders to enforce civil liability provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States.

We are incorporated under the laws of Bermuda, and over 90% of our assets are located outside of the United States. It may not be possible to enforce court judgments obtained in the United States against us in Bermuda or in countries, other than the United States, where we have assets based on the civil liability provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States. In addition, there is significant doubt as to whether the courts of Bermuda and other countries would recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against us or our directors or officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States or would hear actions against us or those persons based on those laws. The United States and Bermuda do not currently have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not based solely on United States federal or state securities laws, would not automatically be enforceable in Bermuda. Similarly, those judgments may not be enforceable in countries other than the United States where we have assets. Therefore, even if successful in litigation instituted against VistaPrint in the United States,

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our shareholders may not be able to recover all or a portion of the damages that they are awarded by a court in the United States.

Bermuda law differs from the laws in effect in the United States and may afford less protection to shareholders.

Our shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction of the United States. As a Bermuda company, we are governed by the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda. The Companies Act differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to United States corporations and shareholders, including provisions relating to interested directors, mergers, amalgamations and acquisitions, takeovers, shareholder lawsuits and indemnification of directors. In addition, our bye-laws provide that in the event any governmental authority imposes any liability upon us in respect of any shares registered in our share register, dividends, bonuses or other monies paid to a shareholder or in other circumstances, including liabilities resulting from the death of the shareholder, failure by the shareholder to pay any taxes or failure to pay estate duties, the shareholder will fully indemnify us from all liability arising in connection therewith.

Under Bermuda law, the duties of directors and officers of a company are generally owed to the company only. Shareholders of Bermuda companies do not generally have rights to take action against directors or officers of the company, and may only do so in limited circumstances. Directors and officers may owe duties to a company's creditors in cases of impending insolvency. Directors and officers of a Bermuda company must, in exercising their powers and performing their duties, act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the company and must exercise the care and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. Directors have a duty not to put themselves in a position in which their duties to the company and their personal interests may conflict and also are under a duty to disclose any personal interest in any material contract or proposed material contract with the company or any of its subsidiaries. If a director or officer of a Bermuda company is found to have breached his duties to that company, he may be held personally liable to the company in respect of that breach of duty. A director or officer may be liable jointly and severally with other directors or officers if it is shown that the director or officer knowingly engaged in fraud or dishonesty. In cases not involving fraud or dishonesty, the liability of the director or officer will be determined by the Bermuda courts on the basis of their estimation of the percentage of responsibility of the director or officer for the matter in question, in light of the nature of the conduct of the director or officer and the extent of the causal relationship between his conduct and the loss suffered.

Our bye-laws provide that we will indemnify our directors and officers in their capacity as such in respect of any loss arising or liability attaching to them by virtue of any rule of law in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which a director or officer may be guilty in relation to us other than in respect of his own fraud or dishonesty, which is the maximum extent of indemnification permitted under the Companies Act. Under our bye-laws, each of our shareholders agrees to waive any claim or right of action, other than those involving fraud, against us or any of our officers or directors.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Bermuda law could make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our shareholders, more difficult and may prevent attempts by our shareholders to replace or remove our current management.

Provisions in our bye-laws may delay or prevent an acquisition of us or a change in our management. In addition, by making it more difficult for shareholders to replace members of our board of directors, these provisions also may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our shareholders to replace

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or remove our current management because our board of directors is responsible for appointing the members of our management team. These provisions include:

- a classified board of directors;
- the ability of our board of directors to issue undesignated shares without shareholder approval, which could be used to institute a “poison pill” that would work to dilute the share ownership of a potential hostile acquirer, effectively preventing acquisitions that have not been approved by our board of directors;
- limitations on the removal of directors; and
- advance notice requirements for election to our board of directors and for proposing matters that can be acted upon at shareholder meetings.

In addition, the foregoing factors may prevent or delay our acquisition by a third party, even though such transaction may be in the best interests of our shareholders.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our registered office is in Hamilton, Bermuda. We have constructed two computer integrated manufacturing print facilities for the production of our products. Our 160,000 square foot facility located near Windsor, Ontario, Canada services the North American market. We have recently begun an expansion of this facility which will add approximately 135,000 square foot of manufacturing space and it is anticipated that such expansion will increase the overall size of the facility to approximately 295,000 square feet. Our 131,000 square foot facility located in Venlo, the Netherlands services markets outside of North America. We have a technology development office in Winterthur, Switzerland. Our technology development, North American marketing, finance and administrative offices are located in Lexington, Massachusetts, United States. We operate a customer design, sales and service center in Montego Bay, Jamaica. We operate our European marketing office in Barcelona, Spain. Our web servers are located in data center space at a Cable & Wireless co-location and hosting facility in Devonshire, Bermuda.

We own the real property associated with our printing facilities in the Netherlands and Canada. The real property and facilities we own are listed below:

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Square Feet</u> | <u>Type</u> |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Venlo, the Netherlands | 131,000 | Manufacturing and office |
| Lakeshore, Ontario, Canada (“Windsor”) | 160,000 | Manufacturing and office |

The properties we lease are listed below:

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Square Feet</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Lease Expires</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| Lexington, MA, USA | 202,000 | Office | April 26, 2017 |
| Montego Bay, Jamaica | 30,000 | Office and design, sales and service center | April 30, 2009 |
| Montego Bay, Jamaica | 5,000 | Office and training and quality assurance facility | Month-to-month |
| Barcelona, Spain | 19,000 | Office | December 31, 2011 |
| Winterthur, Switzerland | 12,000 | Office and prototyping laboratory | February 28, 2013 |

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We believe that the total space available to us in the facilities we own and under our current leases and co-location arrangements or obtainable by us on commercially reasonable terms, will meet our needs for the foreseeable future.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

On July 27, 2006, our wholly-owned subsidiary, VistaPrint Technologies Limited, filed a patent infringement lawsuit against print24 GmbH, unitedprint.com AG and their two managing directors in the District Court in Düsseldorf Germany, alleging infringement by the defendants in Germany of one of VistaPrint Technologies Limited's European patents related to computer-implemented methods and apparatus for generating pre-press graphic files. On June 7, 2007, print24 GmbH filed a patent nullification action in the German Patent Court in relation to the same European patent at issue in VistaPrint's infringement lawsuit against print24 and its co-defendants. On July 31, 2007, the District Court in Düsseldorf ruled in VistaPrint's favor on the underlying infringement claim against print24 and its co-defendants, granting all elements of the requested injunction and ordering the defendants to pay damages for past infringement. The Düsseldorf District Court's ruling went into effect in early September 2007 and was not appealed by the defendants. Print24's nullification action against VistaPrint in German Patent Court remains outstanding and we are unable to express an opinion as to the likely outcome of such action.

On May 14, 2007, VistaPrint Technologies Limited filed a patent infringement lawsuit against 123Print, Inc. and Drawing Board (US), Inc., subsidiaries of Taylor Corporation, in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. The complaint asserts that the defendants have infringed and continue to infringe three U.S. patents owned by VistaPrint Technologies Limited related to browser-based tools for online product design. VistaPrint Technologies Limited has requested that the court issue an injunction against the defendants and award certain monetary damages. The defendants filed their Answer and Counterclaims to the complaint on June 7, 2007, in which they denied the infringement allegations and asserted counterclaims for declaratory judgment of invalidity, unenforceability and non-infringement of the patents-in-suit. In August 2007, another Taylor Corporation subsidiary, Taylor Strategic Accounts, Inc., was added as an additional defendant in the case. The exchange of documents and records and the depositions of fact witnesses in connection with the allegations of the parties have been substantially completed. In early June 2008, newly discovered third party prior art documents were introduced into the litigation. These third party prior art documents had not been reviewed and considered by the U.S. Patent Office prior to issuance of the patents-in-suit. For that reason, on June 30, 2008, VistaPrint Technologies Limited requested the United States District Court to stay the litigation to provide the U.S. Patent Office an opportunity to reexamine the patents-in-suit in light of these newly discovered documents. The defendants opposed VistaPrint Technologies Limited's request for a stay. The Court has not yet ruled on VistaPrint Technologies Limited's request for a stay, but the case has been suspended pending the Court's decision.

On July 29, 2008, a purported class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas (the "Texas Complaint") against VistaPrint Corp., VistaPrint USA, Inc., Vertrue, Inc. and Adaptive Marketing, LLC (collectively, the "Defendants"). Adaptive Marketing, LLC is a Vertrue, Inc. company that provides subscription-based membership discount programs, including programs that are offered on our vistaprint.com website (Vertrue, Inc. and Adaptive Marketing, LLC are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Vertrue Defendants"). The Texas Complaint alleges that the Defendants violated, among other statutes, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices-Consumer Protection Act and the Texas Theft Liability Act, in connection with certain membership discount programs offered to VistaPrint customers on our vistaprint.com website. The Texas Complaint also seeks recovery for unjust enrichment, conversion, and similar common law claims. The U.S. District Court for the

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Southern District of Texas has scheduled an initial pretrial conference for October 2, 2008. We also have discovered that, on July 31, 2008 and August 25, 2008, nearly identical purported class action lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court, District of New Jersey and in the United States District Court, Southern District of Alabama, respectively, against the same Defendants on behalf of different plaintiffs. The complaints in the New Jersey and Alabama lawsuits include substantially the same purported Federal and common law claims as the Texas Complaint, but the New Jersey action contains a state law claim under the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act and the Alabama lawsuit does not contain any additional state law claims. We have further discovered that, on August 28, 2008, a purported class action lawsuit asserting substantially the same Federal and common law claims as the Texas Complaint, but containing a state law claim under the Massachusetts Unfair Trade Practices Act, was filed in the United States District Court, District of Massachusetts, against VistaPrint Ltd., VistaPrint USA, Inc. and the Vertrue Defendants.

Among other allegations, the plaintiffs in each action claim that after ordering products on our vistaprint.com website they were enrolled in certain membership discount programs operated by the Vertrue Defendants and that monthly subscription fees for the programs were subsequently charged directly to the credit or debit cards they used to make purchases on vistaprint.com, in each case purportedly without their knowledge or authorization. The plaintiffs also claim that the Defendants failed to disclose to them that the credit or debit card information they provided to make purchases on vistaprint.com would be disclosed to the Vertrue Defendants and would be used to pay for monthly subscriptions for the membership discount programs. The plaintiffs have requested that the Defendants be enjoined from engaging in the practices complained of by the plaintiffs. They also are seeking an unspecified amount of damages, including statutory and punitive damages, as well as pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and attorneys' fees and costs for the purported class.

We believe we have meritorious defenses to these purported class action lawsuits and intend to defend these actions vigorously. However, the lawsuits are in their earliest stages and we are unable to express an opinion as to the likely outcome of such actions.

We are involved, from time to time, in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. Although the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect resolution of these matters to have a material adverse impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. However, an unfavorable resolution of such a proceeding could, depending on its amount and timing, materially affect our results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a future period. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, diversion of management resources and other factors.

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

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market For Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common shares began trading under the symbol "VPRT" on the NASDAQ Global Market on September 30, 2005. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale price per share of our common shares on The NASDAQ Global Market:

| | <u>High</u> | <u>Low</u> |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Fiscal 2007: | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 27.09 | \$ 20.62 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 36.94 | \$ 24.56 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 43.30 | \$ 32.55 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 41.51 | \$ 35.31 |
| Fiscal 2008: | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 42.45 | \$ 29.60 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 48.60 | \$ 36.86 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 43.34 | \$ 27.34 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 38.68 | \$ 24.78 |
| Fiscal 2009: | | |
| First Quarter (through August 22, 2008) | \$ 35.45 | \$ 24.46 |

As of August 22, 2008, there were approximately 45 holders of record of our common shares.

We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on our common shares and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all future earnings for use in the operation of our business or for repurchase of the Company's shares. We did not sell any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. We did not repurchase any equity securities in fiscal 2008.

On October 5, 2005 we completed the first closing our initial public offering, in which we sold 5,500,000 common shares and certain of our shareholders sold an aggregate of 4,515,930 common shares, at an initial public offering price to the public of \$12.00 per share. In the second closing of our initial public offering, certain of our shareholders sold an aggregate of 1,502,390 common shares, at an initial public offering price of \$12.00 per share. The offer and sale of all of the common shares in the initial public offering were registered under the Securities Act pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-125470), which was declared effective by the SEC on September 29, 2005. The offering commenced as of September 30, 2005 and did not terminate before all of the securities registered in the registration statement were sold. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., SG Cowen & Co., LLC and Jefferies & Company, Inc. were the underwriters for the offering. We received net proceeds of approximately \$61.4 million (after underwriters' discounts of \$4.6 million). We incurred additional, related expenses of approximately \$1.6 million, resulting in proceeds, after expenses, to us of approximately \$59.8 million. None of the underwriting discounts and commissions or offering costs were incurred or paid to directors or officers of ours or their associates or to persons owning 10 percent or more of our common stock or to any affiliates of ours. As of August 28, 2008, we had not utilized any of the net proceeds from the offering. We may use the net proceeds to fund construction and expansion of our printing facilities and other operations, possible acquisitions and investments, and working capital, capital expenditures, share repurchases and other general corporate purposes. Pending these uses, we have invested the funds in asset-backed, short-term investment grade and government securities. There has been no material change in the planned use of proceeds from our initial public offering as described in our final prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b).

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Information regarding our equity compensation plans and the securities authorized for issuance there under are set forth herein under Part III, Item 12 below.

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, and for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 are derived from our audited financial statements and included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected consolidated financial data as of June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the related notes and "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See the notes to the consolidated financial statements for an explanation of the method used to determine the number of shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss/income per common share. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

| | Year Ended June 30, | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
| | (In thousands, except share and per share data) | | | | |
| Consolidated Statements of Operations | | | | | |
| Data: | | | | | |
| Revenue | \$ 400,657 | \$ 255,933 | \$ 152,149 | \$ 90,885 | \$ 58,784 |
| Cost of revenue | 154,122 | 89,971 | 49,858 | 36,528 | 23,837 |
| Technology and development expense | 44,828 | 27,176 | 15,628 | 10,839 | 8,515 |
| Marketing and selling expense | 127,975 | 87,887 | 51,174 | 32,372 | 19,138 |
| General and administrative expense | 32,572 | 23,694 | 16,624 | 5,813 | 3,968 |
| Loss on contract termination | — | — | — | 21,000 | — |
| Income (loss) from operations | 41,160 | 27,205 | 18,865 | (15,667) | 3,326 |
| Interest income | 4,160 | 4,691 | 2,903 | 293 | 126 |
| Other income (expense), net | 427 | (45) | (494) | (371) | (79) |
| Interest expense | 1,655 | 1,828 | 1,256 | 390 | 83 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 44,092 | 30,023 | 20,018 | (16,135) | 3,290 |
| Income tax provision (benefit) | 4,261 | 2,880 | 783 | 84 | (150) |
| Net income (loss) | <u>\$ 39,831</u> | <u>\$ 27,143</u> | <u>\$ 19,235</u> | <u>\$ (16,219)</u> | <u>\$ 3,440</u> |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders: | | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 39,831 | \$ 27,143 | \$ 16,889 | \$ (21,032) | \$ 384 |
| Diluted | \$ 39,831 | \$ 27,143 | \$ 19,235 | \$ (21,032) | \$ 414 |
| Basic net income (loss) per share | \$ 0.91 | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.51 | \$ (1.85) | \$ 0.03 |
| Diluted net income (loss) per share | \$ 0.87 | \$ 0.60 | \$ 0.45 | \$ (1.85) | \$ 0.03 |
| Shares used in computing basic net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders per share | 43,913,119 | 42,445,991 | 33,147,287 | 11,358,575 | 11,014,842 |
| Shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders per share | 46,016,364 | 45,364,257 | 42,624,689 | 11,358,575 | 12,539,644 |
| Share-based compensation | \$ 14,747 | \$ 8,765 | \$ 4,850 | — | — |

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| | Year Ended June 30, | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 (In thousands) | 2005 | 2004 |
| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Data: | | | | | |
| Capital expenditures | \$ (62,740) | \$ (62,845) | \$ (24,929) | \$ (18,629) | \$ (13,374) |
| Development of software and website | (5,696) | (4,189) | (2,656) | (1,908) | (3,523) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 25,193 | 14,874 | 7,786 | 5,902 | 4,209 |
| Cash flows from (used in) operating activities | 87,731 | 54,240 | 34,637 | (6,671) | 9,169 |
| Cash flows used in investing activities | (58,056) | (62,177) | (71,410) | (20,537) | (18,080) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | 2,980 | 12,716 | 74,851 | 33,534 | 25,802 |

| | As of June 30, | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 (In thousands) | 2005 | 2004 |
| Consolidated balance sheet data: | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 103,145 | \$ 69,464 | \$ 64,653 | \$ 26,402 | \$ 20,060 |
| Marketable securities | 26,598 | 38,578 | 43,474 | — | — |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 154,520 | 106,192 | 50,311 | 29,913 | 14,333 |
| Working capital | 94,736 | 82,999 | 90,201 | 13,670 | 12,620 |
| Total assets | 315,952 | 234,853 | 171,392 | 65,986 | 42,007 |
| Accrued expenses and deferred revenue | 37,548 | 23,149 | 15,640 | 11,125 | 6,155 |
| Total long-term obligations, less current portion | 19,507 | 21,772 | 23,046 | 15,696 | 5,816 |
| Series A redeemable convertible preferred shares | — | — | — | 13,556 | 13,430 |
| Series B redeemable convertible preferred shares | — | — | — | 57,880 | 30,505 |
| Total shareholders' equity (deficit) | 242,505 | 176,060 | 123,984 | (38,069) | (17,072) |

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

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of our operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed below. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below, and those discussed in the section titled "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview

We are a small business marketing company that offers small businesses the ability to market their business with a broad range of brand identity and promotional products, marketing services and electronic solutions. We offer a broad spectrum of products and services ranging from business cards, website hosting, brochures and invitations to mailing and creative services. We seek to offer compelling value to our customers through an innovative use of technology, a broad selection of customized printed products and services, low pricing and personalized customer service. Through our use of proprietary Internet-based graphic design software, localized websites, proprietary order receiving and processing technologies and advanced computer integrated printing facilities, we offer a meaningful economic advantage relative to traditional graphic design and printing methods. Our value proposition has allowed us to successfully penetrate the large, fragmented and geographically dispersed small business and consumer markets.

We maintain a registered office in Hamilton, Bermuda and our websites are hosted in secure co-location facilities in Devonshire, Bermuda. We own and operate printing facilities near Windsor, Ontario, Canada and in Venlo, the Netherlands, and we operate a customer design, sales and service center in Montego Bay, Jamaica, and a European marketing office in Barcelona, Spain, and we have a technology development facility in Winterthur, Switzerland. Our U.S. technology development, marketing, finance and administrative offices are located in Lexington, Massachusetts, United States.

Revenue. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, our revenue was \$400.7 million, \$255.9 million and \$152.1 million, respectively. We generate revenue primarily from the printing and shipment of customized printed products. Revenue is recorded net of a reserve for estimated refunds. Customers place orders via our websites and pay primarily using credit cards. In addition, we receive payment for some orders through direct bank debit, wire transfers and other payment methods. We also generate revenue from order referral fees, revenue share and other fees paid to us by merchants for customer click-throughs, distribution of third-party promotional materials and referrals arising from products and services of the merchants we offer to our customers on our website. Unlike printed products that we manufacture ourselves, these third party referral offerings do not require physical production by us and have minimal corresponding direct cost of revenue. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, we generated approximately \$27.6 million, \$20.5 million and \$13.1 million, respectively, of our revenue from these third party referral fees. Over the next several years, we expect referral fee revenue to decline as a percentage of revenue and possibly in absolute dollars. We expect that referral fee revenue from all sources will account for between 2% and 5% of our total revenues by the end of calendar year 2010. Of that amount, we expect that referral fee revenue from membership discount programs will decline in absolute dollar terms over that period of time including possibly to as low as zero. A portion of our revenue is derived from repeat purchases from our existing customers. This recurring component of our revenue has grown to 64% of revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 as compared to 63% of revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. To understand our revenue trends, we monitor several key metrics including:

- **Website sessions.** A session is measured each time a computer user visits a VistaPrint website from their Internet browser. We measure this data to understand the volume and

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source of traffic to our websites. Typically, we use various advertising campaigns to increase the number and quality of shoppers entering our websites. The number of website sessions varies from month to month depending on variables such as product campaigns and advertising channels used.

- *Conversion rates.* The conversion rate is the number of customer orders divided by the total number of sessions during a specific period of time. Typically, we strive to increase conversion rates of customers entering our websites in order to increase the number of customer orders generated. Conversion rates have fluctuated in the past and we anticipate that they will fluctuate in the future due to, among other factors, the type of advertising campaigns and marketing channels used.
- *Average order value.* Average order value is total bookings for a given period of time divided by the total number of customer orders recorded during that same period of time. We seek to increase average order value as a means of increasing total revenue. Average order values have fluctuated in the past and we anticipate that they will fluctuate in the future depending upon the type of products promoted during a period and promotional discounts offered. For example, among other things, seasonal product offerings, such as holiday cards, can cause changes in average order values.

We believe the analysis of these metrics provides us with important information on customer buying behavior, advertising campaign effectiveness and the resulting impact on overall revenue trends and profitability. While we continually seek and test ways to increase revenue, we also attempt to increase the number of customer acquisitions and to grow profits. As a result, fluctuations in these metrics are usual and expected. Because changes in any one of these metrics may be offset by changes in another metric, no single factor is determinative of our revenue and profitability trends and we assess them together to understand their overall impact on revenue and profitability.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue consists of materials used to generate printed products, payroll and related expenses for printing personnel, supplies, depreciation of equipment used in the printing process, postage and shipping costs, website hosting costs and other miscellaneous related costs of products sold by us. Prior to September 2006, cost of revenue also included costs paid to a third-party print supplier.

Technology and development expense. Technology and development expense consists primarily of payroll and related expenses for software engineering and content development, amortization of capitalized software and website development costs, information technology operations, website hosting, equipment depreciation, patent amortization and miscellaneous technology infrastructure-related costs. These expenses also include amortization of capitalized purchase costs related to content images used in our graphic design software which are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives of approximately two years. Costs associated with the development of software for internal-use are capitalized if the software is expected to have a useful life beyond one year and are amortized over the software's useful life, which is estimated to be two years. Costs associated with preliminary stage software development, repair, maintenance or the development of website content are expensed as incurred.

Marketing and selling expense. Marketing and selling expense consists of advertising and promotional costs as well as wages and related payroll benefits for our employees engaged in sales, marketing and public relations activities. Advertising costs consist of various online and print media, such as the purchase of key word search terms, e-mail and direct mail promotions and various strategic alliances. Our advertising efforts target the acquisition of new customers and repeat orders from existing customers. Advertising costs are generally expensed as incurred. Marketing and selling expense also includes the salaries and related payroll benefits, overhead, and outside services related to our customer design, sales and services support center operations and global partnerships

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personnel. The customer support operations provide phone and e-mail support to customers on various topics such as order status, the use of our website graphic design studio, and free real-time design assistance. Marketing and selling expense also includes third party payment processor and credit card fees.

General and administrative expense. General and administrative expense consists of general corporate costs, including salary and related payroll benefit expenses of employees involved in finance, accounting, human resources and general executive management.

Interest income. Interest income consists of interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities.

Other income (expense), net. Other income (expense), net primarily consists of gains and losses from foreign currency transactions.

Interest expense. Interest expense consists of interest paid to financial institutions on outstanding balances on our credit facilities.

Income taxes. VistaPrint Limited is a Bermuda based company. Bermuda does not currently impose any tax computed on profits or income, which results in a zero tax liability for our profits recorded in Bermuda. VistaPrint Limited has operating subsidiaries in the Netherlands, Canada, Jamaica, Spain, Switzerland and the United States. VistaPrint Limited has entered into service and related agreements, which we also refer to as transfer pricing agreements, with each of these operating subsidiaries. These agreements effectively result in VistaPrint Limited paying each of these subsidiaries for its costs plus a fixed mark-up on these costs. The Jamaican subsidiary is located in a tax free zone, so its tax rate is zero. Our Dutch, Canadian, Spanish, Swiss and American subsidiaries are each located in jurisdictions that tax profits and, accordingly, regardless of our consolidated results of operations, these subsidiaries will typically incur tax expense in their respective jurisdictions.

Initial Public Offering. On September 29, 2005, we closed our initial public offering, or IPO, in which we sold 5,500,000 common shares at a price to the public of \$12.00 per share. The net proceeds of the IPO to us, which we received on October 5, 2005, were approximately \$61.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts. Upon the closing of the IPO, all of our outstanding convertible preferred shares converted into an aggregate of 22,720,543 common shares.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. To apply these principles, we must make estimates that affect our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. In many instances, we reasonably could have used different accounting estimates and, in other instances, changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from our estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, our financial condition or results of operations will be affected. We base our estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances at the time they are made, and we evaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis. We refer to accounting estimates of this type as critical accounting policies and estimates, which are discussed further below.

Revenue Recognition. We generate revenues primarily from the printing and shipping of customized printed products, such as business cards, postcards, brochures, magnets, T-shirts, presentation folders and folded greeting cards. We recognize revenue arising from sales of printed

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goods when it is realized or realizable and earned. We consider revenue realized or realizable and earned when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the product has been shipped and title and risk of loss transfers to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Shipping, handling and processing costs billed to customers are included in revenue and the related costs are included in cost of revenue. A reserve for sales returns and allowances is recorded based on historical experience or specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve.

Inventories. Our inventories consist primarily of raw materials, and are stated at the lower of first-in, first-out cost or market value. Raw materials consist primarily of various types of paper stock, printing plates, T-shirts, hats, pens, rubber stamp casings, packaging supplies and similar items used to produce and ship our products. Management believes that these materials are commodity products that are not susceptible to obsolescence. In addition, where possible and economically advantageous, we manage our supply chain to maintain a just-in-time inventory process to minimize the levels of inventory on hand.

Software and Website Development Costs. We capitalize eligible costs associated with software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-1, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use, and Emerging Issues Task Force 00-2, "Accounting for Website Development Costs." We capitalize the payroll and payroll-related costs of employees who devote time to the development of internal-use computer software. We amortize these costs on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software which is two years. Our judgment is required in determining the point at which various projects enter the stages at which costs may be capitalized, in assessing the ongoing value and impairment of the capitalized costs, and in determining the estimated useful lives over which the costs are amortized.

Income Taxes. We make estimates and judgments in determining our income tax expense, and in the calculation of our tax assets and liabilities. Our corporate tax rate is a combination of the tax rates of the jurisdictions where we conduct business. VistaPrint Limited is a Bermuda based company. Bermuda does not currently impose any tax computed on profits or income. We have entered into and operate pursuant to transfer pricing agreements that establish the transfer prices for transactions between VistaPrint Limited and our subsidiaries in the United States, Canada, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Jamaica. The determination of appropriate transfer prices requires us to apply judgment. We believe that our transfer pricing is in accordance with applicable statutory regulations.

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement carrying values and the tax bases and are measured by applying enacted tax rates and laws to taxable years in which such differences are expected to reverse. We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability and estimate a valuation allowance based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. Our judgment is required to determine, among other things, whether an increase or decrease of a valuation allowance is warranted. We will increase the valuation allowance if we operate at a loss or are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income. We will decrease the valuation allowance if our future taxable income is significantly higher than expected or we are able to utilize our tax credits. Any changes in the valuation allowance could affect our tax expense, financial position and results of operations.

Effective July 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ("FIN 48"), which prescribes how a company should recognize, measure, present and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. We did not recognize any cumulative effect adjustments to retained earnings as a result of adopting FIN 48. As of

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June 30, 2007, we had unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.4 million, and as of June 30, 2008, we had unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.9 million which will reduce the effective tax rate when recognized. There have been no significant changes to these amounts during the year ended June 30, 2008. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in our provision for income taxes. The amount of interest and penalties accrued upon adoption of FIN 48 and at June 30, 2007 and 2008 was \$6,000 and \$27,000 respectively.

Share-Based Compensation. Accounting for share options and restricted share units (RSUs) follows the provision of SFAS No. 123R, Share Based Payment, (SFAS 123R). The provision requires an entity to measure cost of an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. In general, that cost will be recognized over the period which the recipient is required to provide service in exchange for the award. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to measure the fair value of stock options and RSUs. This model requires significant estimates related to the award's expected life and future stock price volatility of the underlying equity security.

Litigation and Contingencies. We are subject to various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. We consider the likelihood of loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss in determining loss contingencies. An estimated loss contingency is accrued when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether such accruals should be adjusted.

Four class action lawsuits have been brought against VistaPrint USA, Inc., VistaPrint Corp. and/or VistaPrint Ltd. and two third party merchants asserting substantially identical claims relating to third party membership reward programs offered by the third party merchants on our vistaprint.com website. The outcome of these actions is not presently determinable, and as such, we are currently unable to estimate the potential range of loss, if any, relating to these actions. Accordingly, no provision for this matter has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Additional information regarding this matter is included under "Item 3. Legal Proceedings."

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157"), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We do not believe that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 allows for the choice to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This allows a company to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We do not believe that the adoption of SFAS 159 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 141(R) Business Combinations ("SFAS 141(R)"). SFAS 141(R) states that all business combinations (whether full, partial or step acquisitions) will result in all assets and liabilities of an acquired business being

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recorded at their fair values. Certain forms of contingent consideration and certain acquired contingencies will also be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date. SFAS 141(R) also requires acquisition costs be expensed as incurred and restructuring costs will be expensed in periods after the acquisition date in accordance with the requirements of FASB Statement 146, Accounting for Costs of Exit or Disposal Activities. SFAS 141(R) is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. We do not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 (“SFAS 160”). SFAS 160 requires a company to clearly identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the company in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the company’s equity. It also requires the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; changes in ownership interest be accounted for similarly, as equity transactions; and when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary and the gain or loss on the deconsolidation of the subsidiary be measured at fair value. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. We do not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

The following table presents our historical operating results for the periods indicated as a percentage of revenue:

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| As a percentage of revenue: | | | |
| Revenue | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Cost of revenue | 38.5% | 35.2% | 32.8% |
| Technology and development expense | 11.2% | 10.6% | 10.3% |
| Marketing and selling expense | 31.9% | 34.3% | 33.6% |
| General and administrative expense | 8.1% | 9.3% | 10.9% |
| Income from operations | 10.3% | 10.6% | 12.4% |
| Interest income | 1.0% | 1.8% | 1.9% |
| Other income (expense), net | 0.1% | 0.0% | (0.3)% |
| Interest expense | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| Income before income taxes | 11.0% | 11.7% | 13.2% |
| Income tax provision | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.5% |
| Net income | 9.9% | 10.6% | 12.7% |

Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

In thousands

| | Year Ended June 30, | | | 2007-2008 % Change | 2006-2007 % Change |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | | |
| Revenue | \$ 400,657 | \$ 255,933 | \$ 152,149 | 57% | 68% |
| Cost of revenue | \$ 154,122 | \$ 89,971 | \$ 49,858 | 71% | 80% |
| % of revenue | 38.5% | 35.2% | 32.8% | | |

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The \$144.7 million, or 57%, increase in revenue from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2008 was primarily attributable to increases in sales of our small business marketing products. The overall growth during this period was driven by increases in website sessions, conversion rates and a positive impact from new product and service offerings. In addition our revenue was positively impacted by 5.7% resulting from a weaker U.S. dollar as compared to the prior fiscal year. During this period, our website sessions grew by 47% to 193.0 million, conversion rates grew by 7% to 5.9% and our average order value remained constant at approximately \$33. As our total customer base has grown, we also have continued to experience growth in purchases from existing customers. Revenue from repeat customers increased from 63% of total revenue in fiscal 2007 to 64% of total revenue in fiscal 2008. Revenue from our non-United States websites accounted for 38% of total revenues for fiscal 2008 as compared to 32% of total revenue during fiscal 2007.

The \$103.8 million, or 68%, increase in revenue from fiscal 2006 to fiscal 2007 was primarily attributable to increases in sales of our small business marketing products. The overall growth during this period was driven by increases in website sessions, conversion rates and the average order value of shipments. During this period, our website sessions grew by 30% to 131.1 million, conversion rates grew by 17% to 5.5% and our average order value grew by 8% to \$33. As our total customer base has grown, we also have continued to experience growth in purchases from existing customers. Revenue from repeat customers increased from 62% of total revenue in fiscal 2006 to 63% of total revenue in fiscal 2007. Revenue from our non-United States websites accounted for 32% of total revenues for fiscal 2007 as compared to 29% of total revenue during fiscal 2007.

The increase in cost of revenue from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2008 was primarily attributable to the production costs associated with increased volume of shipments of products during this period. The increase in the cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue for fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007 was primarily driven by a shift in our overall product mix, which includes the impact of postage from our mailing services offering which has a higher cost of revenue than the majority of our product and service offerings and a decline in referral fees as a percent of total revenue. The increase in cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue was also driven by a strong Canadian dollar which negatively impacted the raw material and labor costs of our Canadian production operations.

The increase in cost of revenue from fiscal 2006 to fiscal 2007 was primarily attributable to the production costs associated with increased volume of shipments of products during this period. The increase in the cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue for fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily driven by a shift in our overall product mix and higher equipment depreciation and production labor costs which are the result of our continuing efforts to expand the capacity at our manufacturing facilities in order to meet the increased demand for our products. During the second half of fiscal 2007, we incurred approximately \$1.0 million of consulting costs relating to projects targeting further process improvements and efficiencies within the global manufacturing operations. Additionally, during the second half of fiscal 2007, we identified certain production equipment in our Ontario facility that would no longer be used, and thus were deemed impaired. As a result, we recorded an impairment charge of \$0.9 million to write the assets down to their estimated fair value.

In thousands

| | Year Ended June 30, | | | 2007-2008 % Change | 2006-2007 % Change |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | | |
| Technology and development expense | \$ 44,828 | \$ 27,176 | \$ 15,628 | 65% | 74% |
| <i>% of revenue</i> | 11.2% | 10.6% | 10.3% | | |
| Marketing and selling expense | \$ 127,975 | \$ 87,887 | \$ 51,174 | 46% | 72% |
| <i>% of revenue</i> | 31.9% | 34.3% | 33.6% | | |
| General and administrative expense | \$ 32,572 | \$ 23,694 | \$ 16,624 | 37% | 43% |
| <i>% of revenue</i> | 8.1% | 9.3% | 10.9% | | |

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The increase in our technology and development expenses of \$17.7 million for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007 was primarily due to increased payroll and benefit costs of \$10.3 million and increased share-based compensation costs of \$1.9 million associated with increased employee hiring in our technology development and information technology support organizations. At June 30, 2008, we employed 239 employees in these organizations compared to 175 employees at June 30, 2007. The increase in headcount has resulted in an increase in allocated overhead of \$1.3 million compared to fiscal 2007. Allocated overhead consists primarily of facility-related expenses. In addition, to support our continued revenue growth during this period, we continued to invest in our website infrastructure, which resulted in increased depreciation and hosting service expenses of \$2.6 million for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007.

The increase in our technology and development expenses of \$11.5 million for fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to increased payroll and benefit costs of \$7.8 million and increased share-based compensation costs of \$1.6 million associated with increased employee hiring in our technology development and information technology support organizations. At June 30, 2007, we employed 175 employees in these organizations compared to 111 employees at June 30, 2006. In addition, to support our revenue growth during this period, we continued to invest in our website infrastructure, which resulted in increased depreciation and hosting service expenses of \$1.8 million for fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006.

The increase in our marketing and selling expenses of \$40.1 million for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007 was driven primarily by increases of \$24.0 million in advertising costs related to new customer acquisition and costs of promotions targeted at our existing customer base, increases in payroll and benefits related costs of \$7.7 million, and increased share-based compensation costs of \$0.5 million. During this period, we continued to expand our marketing organization and our design, sales and customer support operations. At June 30, 2008, we employed 594 employees in these organizations compared to 422 employees at June 30, 2007. The increase in headcount has resulted in an increase in allocated overhead of \$1.8 million compared to fiscal 2007. Allocated overhead consists primarily of facility-related expenses. In addition, payment processing fees paid to third-parties increased by \$3.8 million during this period due to increased order volumes.

The increase in our marketing and selling expenses of \$36.7 million for fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 was driven primarily by increases of \$22.2 million in advertising costs related to new customer acquisition and costs of promotions targeted at our existing customer base, increases in payroll and benefits related costs of \$5.9 million, and increased share-based compensation costs of \$3.0 million. The share-based compensation costs include a charge of \$1.4 million related to the modification of the vesting of options that was incurred related to a departing employee. During this period, we continued to expand our marketing organization and our design, sales and service operations. At June 30, 2007, we employed 422 employees in these organizations compared to 343 employees at June 30, 2006. In addition, payment processing fees paid to third-parties increased by \$2.2 million during this period due to increased order volumes.

The increase in our general and administrative expenses of \$8.9 million for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007 was primarily due to increased payroll and benefit costs of \$5.8 million and increased share-based compensation costs of \$3.2 million resulting from the continued growth of our finance and human resource organizations, partially offset by decreases in third party professional fees of \$1.0 million. The third party professional fees include accounting, legal, recruiting, insurance and organizational consulting service fees. At June 30, 2008, we employed 132 employees in these organizations compared to 91 employees at June 30, 2007.

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The increase in our general and administrative expenses of \$7.1 million for fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to increased payroll and benefit costs of \$3.6 million resulting from the continued growth of our finance and human resource organizations, as well as increases in third party professional fees of \$3.2 million. The third party professional fees include accounting, legal, recruiting (which increased \$1.4 million from fiscal 2006), insurance and organizational consulting service fees. Share-based compensation costs decreased by \$1.0 million during fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006. Fiscal 2006 included a charge of \$3.2 million related to the modification of the vesting of options as the result of a transition agreement entered into with our then Chief Financial Officer. At June 30, 2007, we employed 91 employees in these organizations compared to 52 employees at June 30, 2006.

Interest income

Interest income decreased by \$0.5 million during fiscal 2008 to \$4.2 million as compared to \$4.7 million in fiscal 2007. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest rate yields on our investments.

Interest income increased by \$1.8 million during fiscal 2007 to \$4.7 million as compared to \$2.9 million in fiscal 2006. The increase was primarily due to increased levels of invested cash and marketable securities and higher interest rate yields on our investments.

Other income, net

Other income, net changed to \$427,000 of income for fiscal 2008 as compared to \$45,000 of expense for fiscal 2007. Other income (expense), net changed from \$45,000 of expense for fiscal 2007 as compared to \$494,000 of expense for fiscal 2006. The changes each year were driven by foreign currency exchange gains and losses realized during each period.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased by \$0.1 million during fiscal 2008 to \$1.7 million as compared to \$1.8 million in fiscal 2007. The decrease in fiscal 2008 compared to the same period in 2007 was due to a decrease in the outstanding principal on our bank loans during the period. Interest expense increased by \$0.5 million during fiscal 2007 to \$1.8 million as compared to \$1.3 million in fiscal 2006. The increase in fiscal 2007 was due to bank loan obligations that were used to finance, in part, the construction of our Dutch and Canadian production facilities and various print production equipment purchases we made during the period.

Income tax provision

In thousands

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Income taxes: | | | |
| Income tax provision | \$ 4,261 | \$ 2,880 | \$ 783 |
| <i>Effective tax rate</i> | 9.7% | 9.6% | 3.9% |

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, our tax expense, which is calculated on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis, primarily consisted of tax provisions for our subsidiaries in the United States, the Netherlands, Spain, Canada and Switzerland. The taxable income for the United States, Dutch, Spanish Canadian and Swiss entities is a function of their level of costs incurred and charged to VistaPrint Limited under service agreements, which we also refer to as transfer pricing agreements. The resulting tax liability is incurred regardless of whether the consolidated group is profitable.

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In April 2006, the United States Internal Revenue Service completed its audit of our United States subsidiary, VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003. We had established tax reserves in excess of the ultimate settled amounts and as a result of the settlement we reversed \$0.2 million of excess income tax reserves during March 2006. In addition, in May 2006, we reversed excess income tax reserves of \$0.7 million related to the expiration of a tax audit statute of limitations relating to a prior fiscal year. These reversals were accounted for as discrete events and resulted in an income tax benefit of \$0.9 million. As a result of these reversals our effective tax rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 was 3.9%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Data:

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | | (in thousands) | |
| Capital expenditures | \$ (62,740) | \$ (62,845) | \$ (24,929) |
| Development of software and website | (5,696) | (4,189) | (2,656) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 25,193 | 14,874 | 7,786 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | 87,731 | 54,240 | 34,637 |
| Cash flows used in investing activities | (58,056) | (62,177) | (71,410) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | 2,980 | 12,716 | 74,851 |

At June 30, 2008, we had \$129.7 million of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. Cash equivalents and marketable securities are comprised of commercial paper investment-grade corporate bonds, certificates of deposit, U.S. government agency issues and municipal auction rate securities. Historically, we have financed our operations through internally generated cash flows from operations, sales of common and preferred shares and the use of bank loans. We believe that our available cash and cash flows generated from operations will be sufficient to satisfy our working capital, long-term debt and capital expenditure requirements for the foreseeable future.

As of June 30, 2008, approximately \$2.5 million, of our short term investments were invested in auction rate securities as compared to \$16.9 million at June 30, 2007. These auction rate securities are collateralized by portfolios of AAA and Aaa American municipal and federally insured obligations. During fiscal year 2008, certain auctions relating to our holdings failed resulting in our continuing to hold these securities and the issuers paying the maximum rate which has been reset due to the failure of the auction. The high reset rates have caused a portion of our holdings to be called by issuers during the year. We believe the reset rates have provided sufficient incentive to security issuers to address this lack of liquidity in the near term. We have the intent and the ability to hold these investments until the anticipated recovery period which we believe will be less than twelve months. We will continue to monitor and evaluate these investments on a quarterly basis for impairment or the need to reclassify as long-term investments. Subsequent to June 30, 2008, the Company sold \$1.8 million of its auction rate securities in the Company's marketable securities portfolio at par.

Operating Activities. Cash provided by operating activities primarily consists of net income adjusted for certain non-cash items including depreciation and amortization, loss on disposal of equipment, impairment loss on equipment, share-based compensation costs, deferred taxes, tax benefits derived from share-based compensation awards and the effect of changes in working capital and other activities. Cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2008 was \$87.7 million and consisted of net income of \$39.8 million, positive adjustments for non-cash items of \$36.7 million and \$11.2 million provided by working capital and other activities. Adjustments for non-cash items included \$25.2 million of depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment and software and website development costs, \$14.8 million of share-based compensation expense, \$2.0 million of

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deferred taxes, and \$1.3 million of tax benefits derived from share base compensation. Working capital and other activities primarily consisted of an increase of \$13.5 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities and an increase of \$2.4 million in accounts payable. This was partially offset by an increase of \$2.2 million in prepaid expenses and other assets, an increase of \$1.3 million in accounts receivable and an increase of \$1.3 million in inventory.

Cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2007 was \$54.2 million and consisted of net income of \$27.1 million, positive adjustments for non-cash items of \$26.3 million and \$0.8 million provided by working capital and other activities. Adjustments for non-cash items included \$14.9 million of depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment and software and website development costs, a loss on the disposal of equipment of \$0.4 million, an impairment loss on equipment of \$0.9 million, \$8.8 million of share-based compensation expense and \$1.3 million of deferred taxes. Working capital and other activities primarily consisted of an increase of \$7.0 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities. This was partially offset by an increase of \$3.2 million in prepaid expenses and other assets and an increase of \$3.1 million in accounts receivable.

Investing Activities. Cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2008 of \$58.1 million was attributable primarily to capital expenditures of \$62.7 million, net sales of marketable securities of \$11.6 million, and capitalized software and website development costs of \$5.7 million. Capital expenditures of \$23.8 million were related to the purchase of production equipment for our Canadian and Dutch production facilities, \$22.0 million were related to construction and land acquisition costs at our printing facilities and \$1.4 million were related to purchases of information technology and facility related assets.

Cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2007 of \$62.2 million was attributable primarily to capital expenditures of \$62.8 million, net sales of marketable securities of \$4.6 million, and capitalized software and website development costs of \$4.2 million. Capital expenditures of \$35.5 million were related to the purchase of production equipment for our Canadian and Dutch production facilities, \$15.9 million were related to construction and land acquisition costs at our production facilities and \$11.6 million were related to purchases of information technology and facility related assets.

Financing Activities. Cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2008 of \$3.0 million was primarily attributable to the issuance of common shares pursuant to share option exercises of \$8.3 million and \$1.3 million of tax benefits derived from share based compensation, offset by net payments in connection with our equipment loan facilities of \$3.3 million associated with the purchase of production assets for our Canadian and Dutch printing facilities and the use of \$3.4 million to pay minimum withholding taxes related to the vesting of restricted share units ("RSUs") granted and common shares withheld under equity incentive plans.

Cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2007 of \$12.7 million was primarily attributable to the issuance of common shares pursuant to share option exercises of \$13.7 million, offset by net payments in connection with our equipment loan facilities of \$1.0 million associated with the purchase of production assets for our Canadian and Dutch facilities.

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are typically established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

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Contractual Obligations

Contractual obligations at June 30, 2008 are as follows:

| | Payments Due by Period | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Total | Less than 1 year | 1-3 years (In thousands) | 3-5 years | More than 5 years |
| Long-term Debt Obligations (1) | \$ 22,811 | \$ 3,304 | \$ 14,278 | \$ 788 | \$ 4,441 |
| Operating Lease Obligations | 52,824 | 5,576 | 11,804 | 11,954 | 23,490 |
| Total (2) | \$ 75,635 | \$ 8,880 | \$ 26,082 | \$ 12,742 | \$ 27,931 |

- (1) Long-term debt obligations exclude amounts payable for interest.
- (2) We may be required to make cash outlays related to our unrecognized tax benefits. However, due to the uncertainty of the timing of future cash flows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement, if any, with the respective taxing authorities. Accordingly, unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.9 million as of June 30, 2008 have been excluded from the contractual obligations table above. For further information on unrecognized tax benefits, see Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Report.

Long-Term Debt. In November 2003, VistaPrint B.V., our Dutch subsidiary, entered into a 5.0 million euro revolving credit agreement with ABN AMRO Bank N.V., a Netherlands based bank. The borrowings were used to finance the construction of our printing facility located in Venlo, the Netherlands. The loan is secured by a mortgage on the land and building and is payable in quarterly installments of 62,500 euros (\$98,700 at June 30, 2008), beginning on October 1, 2004 and continuing through 2024. Prior to April 1, 2006, interest on the loan accrued at a rate equal to a EURIBOR rate plus 1.15%. On April 1, 2006, we elected a fixed rate option and the interest rate was fixed at 5.20% through April 1, 2016, at which time the rate will be reset. At June 30, 2008, there was \$6.4 million outstanding under this credit agreement.

In November 2004, VistaPrint B.V. amended the existing credit agreement with ABN AMRO to include an additional 1.2 million euro loan. The borrowings were used to finance a new printing press for the Venlo printing facility. The loan is secured by the printing press and is payable in quarterly installments of 50,000 euros (\$78,900 at June 30, 2008), beginning on April 1, 2005 and continuing through 2011. Prior to April 1, 2006, interest on the loan accrued at a EURIBOR rate plus 1.40%. On April 1, 2006, we elected a fixed rate option and the interest rate was fixed at 5.10% over the remaining term of the loan. At June 30, 2008, there was \$0.9 million outstanding under this amendment to the credit agreement.

The credit agreement with ABN AMRO requires us to cause VistaPrint B.V. to maintain tangible net worth at a minimum of 30% of VistaPrint B.V.'s adjusted balance sheet and restricts VistaPrint B.V.'s ability to incur additional indebtedness. VistaPrint B.V. was in compliance with all loan covenants at June 30, 2008. There are no restrictions in the credit agreement on VistaPrint B.V.'s ability to pay dividends.

In November 2004, VistaPrint North American Services Corp., our Canadian production subsidiary, entered into an \$11.0 million credit facility with Comerica Bank—Canada. The borrowings were used to finance new printing equipment purchases and the construction of a printing facility located in Windsor, Ontario, Canada. The loan is secured by guarantees from VistaPrint Limited and two of our subsidiaries and is payable in monthly installments beginning November 1, 2005 and continuing through 2009, plus interest. Interest on the equipment loan was based, at our election at the beginning of the applicable period, on a LIBOR rate plus 2.75% or Comerica's prime rate. Interest on the construction loan was based, at our election at the beginning of the applicable period, on a LIBOR rate plus 1.75% or Comerica's prime rate less 1.00%. On December 1, 2005, the interest rates for the equipment term loan and the construction loan were fixed at 6.47% and 6.37%, respectively, over the remaining terms of the loan. At June 30, 2008, there was \$7.6 million outstanding under this credit facility.

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In December 2005, VistaPrint North American Services Corp. amended its existing credit agreement with Comerica Bank to include an additional \$10.0 million equipment term loan. The borrowings have been and will be used to finance new printing equipment purchases for the Windsor printing facility. The loan is secured by guarantees from VistaPrint Limited and two of our subsidiaries and is payable in monthly installments, plus interest, beginning on December 1, 2006 and continuing through 2010. Interest on the loan was based, at our election at the beginning of the applicable period, on a LIBOR rate plus 3.00%, or Comerica's prime rate plus 0.5%, or a fixed rate option. As of June 30, 2008, the interest rates on the various borrowings to date under this term loan had been fixed over the remaining term of the loan at rates ranging from 7.82% to 8.50%. At June 30, 2008, the Company had \$7.9 million outstanding under this term loan.

The credit agreement with Comerica Bank includes covenants that require us to, under certain circumstances, maintain a consolidated ratio of funded debt to cash flow at a maximum of 2.50 to 1.00 and VistaPrint North American Services Corp. to maintain a minimum debt service coverage ratio of 1.40 to 1.00 unless we maintain at least \$30.0 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents. Debt service coverage ratio is defined as the ratio of cash flow to the sum of required principal payments plus cash interest paid. As of June 30, 2008, the minimum debt service coverage covenant did not apply because we maintained at least \$30.0 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents. We and VistaPrint North American Services Corp. were in compliance with all loan covenants at June 30, 2008.

Operating Leases. We rent office space under operating leases expiring on various dates through 2017. We recognize rent expense on our operating leases that include free rent periods and scheduled rent payments on a straight-line basis from the commencement of the lease.

In October 2006, VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, entered into an operating lease for approximately 202,000 square feet of office space in Lexington, Massachusetts. The lease term for this space commenced on April 27, 2007 and expires on April 26, 2017. Future rental payments required under the lease are an aggregate of approximately \$50 million. The lease requires a security deposit in the form of a letter of credit in the amount of \$1.1 million.

In December 2006, our Spanish subsidiary, VistaPrint España S.L., entered into an operating lease for approximately 19,000 square feet of office space in Barcelona, Spain. The lease term for this space commenced on January 1, 2007 and expires on December 31, 2011. Future minimum rental payments required under the lease are an aggregate of approximately 1.3 million euros (\$2.1 million at June 30, 2008). The lease requires a security deposit in the form of a bank guarantee in the amount of 126,225 euros (\$199,300 at June 30, 2008).

In November 2007, VistaPrint Schweiz, GmbH, our Swiss subsidiary, entered into an operating lease for approximately 12,000 square feet of office space in Winterthur, Switzerland. The lease term for this space commenced on November 1, 2007 and expires on February 28, 2013. Future minimum rental payments under the lease are an aggregate of approximately 1.0 million Swiss francs (\$1.0 million at June 30, 2008). The lease requires a security deposit in the form of a bank guarantee in the amount of 132,000 Swiss francs (\$130,000 at June 30, 2008).

Purchase Commitments. At June 30, 2008, we had unrecorded commitments under contracts to expand our printing facility in Windsor and to purchase print production equipment at the Windsor and Venlo printing facilities of approximately \$21.9 million compared to approximately \$14.9 million at June 30, 2007.

On August 12, 2008, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized our repurchase of up to an aggregate of \$50.0 million of our common shares from time to time on the open market. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by our management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. The share repurchase authorization expires on February 8, 2010, but may be suspended or discontinued by us at any time.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to our cash and cash equivalents and short term investments. At June 30, 2008, we had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents totaling \$103.1 million and short-term marketable securities totaling \$26.6 million. These amounts were invested primarily in money market funds commercial paper, investment-grade corporate bonds, certificates of deposit, U.S. government agency issues and municipal auction rate securities, and are held for working capital purposes. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. We considered the historical volatility of short term interest rates and determined that it was reasonably possible that an adverse change of 100 basis points could be experienced in the near term. A hypothetical 1% (100 basis-point) increase in interest rates would have resulted in an immaterial decrease in the fair values of our marketable securities at June 30, 2008.

Foreign Currency Risk. As we conduct business in multiple international currencies through our worldwide operations, we are affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates of such currencies. Fluctuations in exchange rates can positively or negatively affect our revenue and profits. The majority of our products sold outside North America are manufactured by our Dutch subsidiary, which has the euro as its functional currency. Our Spanish subsidiary, which operates a marketing office and European headquarters in Barcelona, Spain, also has the euro as its functional currency. Our Swiss subsidiary, which operates a technology development facility in Winterthur, Switzerland, has the Swiss franc as its functional currency. Our Dutch, Spanish and Swiss subsidiaries translate their assets and liabilities at current rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. The resulting gains and losses from translation are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. All other subsidiaries have the U.S. dollar as the functional currency and transaction gains and losses and remeasurement of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are included in other income (expense), net on the statement of income. In addition, our subsidiaries have intercompany accounts that are eliminated in consolidation, but that expose us to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Exchange rate fluctuations on short-term intercompany accounts are also reported in other income (expense), net on the statement of income. We had net foreign currency transaction gains (losses) included in other income that were not material in fiscal 2008, 2007, and 2006. We are not currently party to any derivative financial instruments as hedges against currency fluctuations.

We considered the historical trends in currency exchange rates and determined that it was reasonably possible that an increase or decrease in exchange rates of 10% for all currencies could be experienced in the near term. These reasonably possible changes in exchange rates of 10% were applied to total net monetary assets denominated in currencies other than the local currencies at the balance sheet dates to compute the impact these changes would have had on our income before taxes in the near term. A hypothetical decrease in exchange rates of 10%, or strengthening of the United States dollar, would have resulted in a decrease of \$0.9 million on our income before taxes for fiscal 2008. A similar decrease in exchange rates of 10%, or strengthening of the United States dollar, would have resulted in a decrease of \$1.2 million on our income before taxes for fiscal 2007.

Our Dutch subsidiary maintains a credit facility with ABN AMRO Bank N.V. pursuant to which it has borrowings of 7.3 million euros. At June 30, 2008, we had short-term borrowings related to current portion of long-term debt denominated in euros. The carrying value of these short-term borrowings approximates fair value due to their short period to maturity. Assuming a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in the euro to United States dollar period end exchange rate, the impact to the fair value of these short-term borrowings would be immaterial. The potential increase or decrease in fair value was estimated by calculating the fair value of the short-term borrowings at June 30, 2008 and comparing that with the fair value using the hypothetical period end exchange rate.

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Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders of
VistaPrint Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of VistaPrint Limited (the Company) as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, redeemable convertible preferred shares and shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of VistaPrint Limited at June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), VistaPrint Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 21, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, effective July 1, 2007, the Company adopted Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 06-02, *Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences*.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
August 21, 2008

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

| | June 30, | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 103,145 | \$ 69,464 |
| Marketable securities | 26,598 | 38,578 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$213 and \$148 at June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively | 6,105 | 4,647 |
| Inventory | 2,548 | 1,144 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 5,678 | 4,962 |
| Total current assets | 144,074 | 118,795 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 154,520 | 106,192 |
| Software and web site development costs, net | 5,380 | 3,841 |
| Deferred tax assets | 2,956 | — |
| Other assets | 9,022 | 6,025 |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 315,952</u> | <u>\$ 234,853</u> |
| Liabilities and shareholders' equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 8,486 | \$ 9,445 |
| Accrued expenses | 35,655 | 22,403 |
| Deferred revenue | 1,893 | 746 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 3,304 | 3,202 |
| Total current liabilities | 49,338 | 35,796 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 2,656 | 1,225 |
| Other liabilities | 1,946 | — |
| Long-term debt | 19,507 | 21,772 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 12) | | |
| Shareholders' equity: | | |
| Common shares, par value \$0.001 per share, 500,000,000 shares authorized; 44,279,248 and 43,472,317 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively | 44 | 43 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 191,271 | 170,029 |
| Retained earnings | 43,098 | 4,066 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 8,092 | 1,922 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 242,505 | 176,060 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | <u>\$ 315,952</u> | <u>\$ 234,853</u> |

See accompanying notes.

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Revenue | \$ 400,657 | \$ 255,933 | \$ 152,149 |
| Cost of revenue (1) | 154,122 | 89,971 | 49,858 |
| Technology and development expense (1) | 44,828 | 27,176 | 15,628 |
| Marketing and selling expense (1) | 127,975 | 87,887 | 51,174 |
| General and administrative expense (1) | <u>32,572</u> | <u>23,694</u> | <u>16,624</u> |
| Income from operations | 41,160 | 27,205 | 18,865 |
| Interest income | 4,160 | 4,691 | 2,903 |
| Other income (expense), net | 427 | (45) | (494) |
| Interest expense | <u>1,655</u> | <u>1,828</u> | <u>1,256</u> |
| Income before income taxes | 44,092 | 30,023 | 20,018 |
| Income tax provision | <u>4,261</u> | <u>2,880</u> | <u>783</u> |
| Net income | <u>\$ 39,831</u> | <u>\$ 27,143</u> | <u>\$ 19,235</u> |
| Basic net income per share | <u>\$ 0.91</u> | <u>\$ 0.64</u> | <u>\$ 0.51</u> |
| Diluted net income per share | <u>\$ 0.87</u> | <u>\$ 0.60</u> | <u>\$ 0.45</u> |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic | <u>43,913,119</u> | <u>42,445,991</u> | <u>33,147,287</u> |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted | <u>46,016,364</u> | <u>45,364,257</u> | <u>42,624,689</u> |

(1) Share-based compensation is allocated as follows:

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Cost of revenue | \$ 755 | \$ 427 | \$ 79 |
| Technology and development expense | 4,108 | 2,184 | 596 |
| Marketing and selling expense | 3,722 | 3,176 | 159 |
| General and administrative expense | <u>6,162</u> | <u>2,978</u> | <u>4,016</u> |
| | <u>\$ 14,747</u> | <u>\$ 8,765</u> | <u>\$ 4,850</u> |

See accompanying notes.

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES AND
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands)

| | Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares | | Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares | | Common Shares | | Additional Paid-in capital | Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit) | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) |
|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Number of shares | Amount | Number of shares | Amount | Number of shares | Amount | | | | |
| Balance at June 30, 2005 | 9,846 | \$ 13,556 | 12,874 | \$ 57,880 | 11,375 | \$ 11 | 2,679 | \$ (41,017) | \$ 258 | \$ (38,069) |
| Issuance of common shares due to share option exercises | | | | | 1,905 | 2 | 6,642 | | | 6,644 |
| Accretion of preferred shares | | 32 | | 1,263 | | | | (1,295) | | (1,295) |
| Conversion of preferred shares into common shares | (9,846) | (13,588) | (12,874) | (59,143) | 22,721 | 23 | 72,708 | | | 72,731 |
| Initial public offering, net of offering costs | | | | | 5,500 | 6 | 59,475 | | | 59,481 |
| Share-based compensation expense | | | | | | | 4,850 | | | 4,850 |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income | | | | | | | | 19,235 | | 19,235 |
| Currency translation | | | | | | | | | 459 | 459 |
| Unrealized loss on marketable securities | | | | | | | | | (52) | (52) |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | | 19,642 |
| Balance at June 30, 2006 | — | \$ — | — | \$ — | 41,501 | \$ 42 | 146,354 | \$ (23,077) | 665 | \$ 123,984 |
| Issuance of common shares due to share option exercises | | | | | 1,971 | 1 | 13,706 | | | 13,707 |
| Reversal of estimated accrued offering costs from initial public offering | | | | | | | 279 | | | 279 |
| Tax benefits of employee share transactions | | | | | | | 685 | | | 685 |
| Share-based compensation expense | | | | | | | 9,005 | | | 9,005 |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income | | | | | | | | 27,143 | | 27,143 |
| Currency translation | | | | | | | | | 1,218 | 1,218 |
| Unrealized gain on marketable securities | | | | | | | | | 39 | 39 |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | | 28,400 |
| Balance at June 30, 2007 | — | \$ — | — | \$ — | 43,472 | \$ 43 | 170,029 | \$ 4,066 | \$ 1,922 | \$ 176,060 |

See accompanying notes.

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SHARES AND
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)
(in thousands)

| | Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares | | Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares | | Common Shares | | Additional Paid-in capital | Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit) | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Total Shareholders' Equity |
|---|--|--------|--|--------|------------------|--------|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| | Number of shares | Amount | Number of shares | Amount | Number of shares | Amount | | | | |
| Balance at June 30, 2007 | — | \$ — | — | \$ — | 43,472 | \$ 43 | \$ 170,029 | \$ 4,066 | \$ 1,922 | \$ 176,060 |
| Cumulative effect adjustment for accrued sabbatical | | | | | | | | (799) | | (799) |
| Issuance of common shares due to share option exercises | | | | | 628 | 1 | 8,320 | | | 8,321 |
| RSUs awarded, net of shares withheld for taxes | | | | | 179 | | (3,391) | | | (3,391) |
| Tax benefits of employee share transactions | | | | | | | 1,301 | | | 1,301 |
| Share-based compensation expense | | | | | | | 15,012 | | | 15,012 |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income | | | | | | | | 39,831 | | 39,831 |
| Currency translation | | | | | | | | | 6,209 | 6,209 |
| Unrealized loss on marketable securities | | | | | | | | | (39) | (39) |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | | 46,001 |
| Balance at June 30, 2008 | — | \$ — | — | \$ — | 44,279 | \$ 44 | \$ 191,271 | \$ 43,098 | \$ 8,092 | \$ 242,505 |

See accompanying notes.

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Operating activities | | | |
| Net income | \$ 39,831 | \$ 27,143 | \$ 19,235 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 25,193 | 14,874 | 7,786 |
| Loss on disposal of equipment | 71 | 474 | — |
| Impairment loss on equipment | 62 | 876 | — |
| Share-based compensation expense | 14,747 | 8,765 | 4,850 |
| Deferred taxes | (2,029) | 1,290 | 218 |
| Tax benefits derived from share-based compensation awards | (1,301) | — | — |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts receivable | (1,257) | (3,124) | (273) |
| Inventory | (1,309) | 298 | (1,030) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (2,173) | (3,177) | (2,033) |
| Accounts payable | 2,439 | (240) | 1,649 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 13,457 | 7,061 | 4,235 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 87,731 | 54,240 | 34,637 |
| Investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment, net | (62,740) | (62,845) | (24,929) |
| Proceeds from sale of equipment | — | 256 | — |
| Purchase of marketable securities | (49,487) | (52,399) | (75,705) |
| Sales of marketable securities | 61,117 | 57,000 | 31,880 |
| Purchase of intangible assets | (1,250) | — | — |
| Capitalization of software and website development costs | (5,696) | (4,189) | (2,656) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (58,056) | (62,177) | (71,410) |
| Financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt | — | 1,630 | 9,600 |
| Repayments of long-term debt | (3,251) | (2,620) | (1,386) |
| Payment of withholding taxes in connection with settlement of RSUs | (3,391) | — | — |
| Tax benefits derived from share-based compensation awards | 1,301 | — | — |
| Payment of deferred offering costs | — | — | (1,387) |
| Net proceeds from public offering | — | — | 61,380 |
| Proceeds from issuance of common shares | 8,321 | 13,706 | 6,644 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 2,980 | 12,716 | 74,851 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | 1,026 | 32 | 173 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 33,681 | 4,811 | 38,251 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 69,464 | 64,653 | 26,402 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | <u>\$ 103,145</u> | <u>\$ 69,464</u> | <u>\$ 64,653</u> |

See accompanying notes.

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1. Description of the Business

VistaPrint Limited, a Bermuda company (the "Company"), offers small businesses the ability to market their business with a broad range of brand identity and promotional products, marketing services and electronic solutions. Through the use of proprietary Internet-based graphic design software, localized websites, proprietary order receiving and processing technologies and advanced computer integrated printing facilities, the Company offers a broad spectrum of products ranging from business cards and brochures to invitations and holiday cards. The Company focuses on serving the marketing, graphic design and printing needs of the small business market, generally businesses or organizations with fewer than 10 employees. The Company also provides graphic design services and printed products to the consumer market.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Periodically, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to the accounts receivable and sales returns allowance, useful lives of property and equipment, and income taxes and litigation and contingencies, among others. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable at the time they are made, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity (at the date of purchase) of three months or less to be the equivalent of cash for the purpose of balance sheet and statement of cash flows presentation. Cash equivalents consist principally of money market funds and commercial paper with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. Marketable securities consist primarily of investment-grade corporate bonds, U.S. government agency issues and municipal auction rate securities.

Management determines the appropriate classification of marketable securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such designation at each balance sheet date. Marketable securities at June 30, 2008 and 2007 are classified as "available-for-sale." Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses reported in a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity in the accompanying balance sheets. The cost of debt securities that are deemed available-for-sale securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums

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and accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization and accretion are included in interest income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. There were no realized gains and losses or declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary on available-for-sale securities and other investments that are included in interest income for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in interest income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

As of June 30, 2008, approximately \$2.5 million of the Company's short term investments were invested in auction rate securities as compared to \$16.9 million at June 30, 2007. These auction rate securities are collateralized by portfolios of AAA and Aaa American municipal and federally insured obligations. During fiscal year 2008, certain auctions relating to the Company's holdings failed resulting in the Company continuing to hold these securities and the issuers paying the maximum rate which has been reset due to the failure of the auction. The high reset rates have caused a portion of the Company's holdings to be called by issuers during the year. The Company believes the reset rates have provided sufficient incentive to security issuers to address this lack of liquidity in the near term. The Company has the intent and the ability to hold these investments until the anticipated recovery period which it believes will be less than twelve months. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate these investments on a quarterly basis for impairment or the need to reclassify as long-term investments. Subsequent to June 30, 2008 the Company sold \$1.8 million of its auction rate securities in the Company's marketable securities portfolio at par.

Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities consist of the following (in thousands):

| | June 30, | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 103,145 | \$ 69,464 |
| Marketable securities: | | |
| Asset-backed securities | — | 603 |
| Commercial paper | 1,497 | — |
| Corporate bonds | 11,917 | 12,429 |
| Certificates of deposit | 893 | 3,700 |
| U.S. government agency issues | 9,756 | 4,946 |
| Municipal auction rate securities | 2,535 | 16,900 |
| Total marketable securities | <u>26,598</u> | <u>38,578</u> |
| Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities | <u>\$ 129,743</u> | <u>\$ 108,042</u> |

We have not experienced any realized gains or losses on our investments in the periods presented. Net unrealized losses at June 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$52 and \$13, respectively. As of June 30, 2008, the contractual maturities for all of the Company's available-for-sale securities, with the exception of auction rate securities, are one year or less.

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The following table summarizes unrealized gains and losses related to our investments in cash equivalents and marketable securities at June 30, 2008 (in thousands):

| | Book Value | Gross Unrealized Losses | Fair Value |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 103,145 | — | \$ 103,145 |
| Marketable securities: | | | |
| Commercial paper | 1,497 | — | 1,497 |
| Corporate bonds | 11,923 | (6) | 11,917 |
| Certificates of deposit | 896 | (3) | 893 |
| U.S. Government Agency Issues | 9,759 | (3) | 9,756 |
| Municipal auction rate securities | 2,575 | (40) | 2,535 |
| Total marketable securities | 26,650 | (52) | 26,598 |
| Total | \$ 129,795 | (52) | \$ 129,743 |

The following table summarizes unrealized gains and losses related to our investments in cash equivalents and marketable securities at June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

| | Book Value | Gross Unrealized Gains/ (Losses) | Fair Value |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 69,464 | — | \$ 69,464 |
| Marketable securities: | | | |
| Asset-backed securities | 603 | — | 603 |
| Corporate Bonds | 12,440 | (11) | 12,429 |
| Certificates of Deposit | 3,702 | (2) | 3,700 |
| U.S. Government Agency Issues | 4,946 | — | 4,946 |
| Municipal auction rate securities | 16,900 | — | 16,900 |
| Total marketable securities | 38,591 | (13) | 38,578 |
| Total | \$ 108,055 | (13) | \$ 108,042 |

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Carrying amounts of financial instruments held by the Company, which include cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, debt and accrued expenses approximate fair value due to the short period of time to maturity of those instruments.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts receivable. The risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities is reduced by the Company's policy of investing in financial instruments (i.e., cash equivalents) with short-term maturities issued by highly rated financial

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institutions. The risk with respect to accounts receivables is reduced by the Company's policy of monitoring the creditworthiness of its customers to which it grants credit terms in the normal course of business. One customer accounted for 28% of the Company's total accounts receivable at June 30, 2008, and one customer accounted for 42% of the Company's total accounts receivable at June 30, 2007.

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for potential credit losses based upon specific customer accounts and historical trends, and such losses in the aggregate have not exceeded the Company's expectations.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of raw materials and are stated at the lower of first-in, first-out cost or market.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less allowance for depreciation and amortization. Additions and improvements that substantially extend the useful life of a particular asset are capitalized while repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred. Interest on borrowings is capitalized during the active construction period of major capital projects. Capitalized interest is recorded as part of the asset to which it relates and is amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. Upon sale or disposition of an asset, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. Depreciation of plant and equipment has been provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| Building and building improvements | 10 – 30 years |
| Land improvements | 10 years |
| Machinery and print production equipment | 4 – 10 years |
| Computer software and equipment | 3 years |
| Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | 5 – 7 years |
| Leasehold improvements | Shorter of lease term or remaining life of the asset |

Software and Web Site Development Costs

The Company capitalizes eligible costs associated with software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") Statement of Position 98-1, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use, and Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 00-2, Accounting for Web Site Development Costs. Costs associated with the development of software for internal-use are capitalized if the software is expected to have a useful life beyond one year and amortized over the software's useful life, which is approximately two years. Costs associated with preliminary stage software development, repair, maintenance or the development of website content are expensed as incurred. Total software development costs capitalized in the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$5,696, \$4,189 and \$2,656, respectively. Costs associated with the acquisition of content images used in the Company's graphic design process that have useful lives greater than one year, such as digital images and artwork, are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives, which approximate two years.

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Amortization expense in connection with the development of software for internal use in the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$4,118, \$2,698 and \$2,038, respectively, resulting in accumulated amortization of \$7,041 and \$4,501 at June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company performs a periodic review of the recoverability of capitalized software costs in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. The Company recorded impairment charges of \$39, \$67 and \$117 for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The amortization of capitalized software costs and any impairment charges is included in technology and development expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Revenue Recognition

Customer orders are received via the Company's websites and are primarily paid for using credit cards, and also through direct bank debit, wire transfers and other payment methods. The Company recognizes revenue arising from sales of products when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the product has been shipped and title and risk of loss transfers to the customer, the net sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. The Company offers discounts to its customers through various advertising campaigns which often contain sales offers that include discounts on the Company's list prices. These discounts are recognized as a reduction of revenue in the Company's consolidated statement of income at the time revenue is recognized. The Company also generates revenue from order referral fees, revenue share and other fees received from merchants for customer click-throughs, distribution of third-party promotional materials and orders that are placed on the merchants' websites. Revenue generated from order referrals is recognized in the period that the click-through impression is delivered, provided that there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the fee is fixed or determinable, no significant obligations remain and collection is reasonably assured.

A reserve for sales returns and allowances is recorded based on historical experience or specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve.

Shipping, handling and processing costs billed to customers are included in revenue and the related costs are included in cost of revenue.

Sales and purchases in countries which are subject to Value Added Tax (VAT) are recorded net of VAT collected and paid as the Company acts as an agent for the government.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists of materials used to generate printed products, payroll and related expenses for printing personnel, supplies, depreciation of equipment used in the printing process, shipping charges, website hosting costs and other miscellaneous related costs of products sold by the Company (see Note 3).

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Marketing and Selling Expense

Marketing and selling expense consists of advertising expenses, salaries and overhead related to sales, marketing and customer design sales and service activities, credit card processing fees and miscellaneous related costs.

All advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising production costs are expensed as the costs to produce the advertising are incurred. Advertising communication costs are expensed at the time of communication. Advertising expenses for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$73,699, \$47,147 and \$26,687, respectively.

Technology and Development Expense

Technology and development expense consists primarily of payroll and related expenses for software and engineering development, information technology operations, website hosting, amortization of capitalized software and website development costs, equipment depreciation, patent amortization and miscellaneous infrastructure-related costs. Technology and development expense also includes the amortization of purchase costs related to content images used in the Company's graphic design process.

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$6,144, \$3,426 and \$1,519, respectively. Costs of information technology operations are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Long-Lived Assets and Intangible Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, the Company continually evaluates whether events or circumstances have occurred that indicate that the estimated remaining useful life of its long-lived assets, including intangible assets, may warrant revision or that the carrying value of these assets may be impaired. The Company evaluates the realizability of its long-lived assets based on profitability and cash flow expectations for the related asset. Any write-downs are treated as permanent reductions in the carrying amount of the assets. Based on this evaluation, the Company believes that, as of each of the balance sheet dates presented, none of the Company's long-lived assets, including intangible assets, were impaired.

In March 2007, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$1,013 relating to a project undertaken in its Windsor, Ontario facility to automate a portion of the production workflow which was no longer considered viable. In June 2007, upon final settlement with the vendor, the Company reduced the impairment loss by \$137. The impairment charge was determined to be the total cost of the project upon final settlement, less the fair value of equipment to be re-deployed or resold to a third party, and is included in cost of revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of income for the year ended June 30, 2007.

Comprehensive Income

SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income, establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and comprehensive loss and its components in the consolidated

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financial statements. Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) is composed of net income (loss), unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities and cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, which are disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statements of redeemable convertible preferred shares and shareholders' equity.

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows (in thousands):

| | June 30, | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Unrealized loss on marketable securities | \$ (52) | \$ (13) |
| Cumulative translation adjustments | 8,144 | 1,935 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | <u>\$ 8,092</u> | <u>\$ 1,922</u> |

Income Taxes

VistaPrint Limited is a Bermuda based company. Bermuda currently does not impose any tax computed on profits or income, which results in a zero tax liability for the Company on any profits recorded in Bermuda. VistaPrint Limited has operating subsidiaries in the Netherlands, Canada, Jamaica, Spain, Switzerland and the United States. VistaPrint Limited has entered into service agreements, which are also referred to as transfer pricing agreements, with each of its operating subsidiaries. These agreements effectively result in VistaPrint Limited paying each of these subsidiaries for its costs plus a fixed mark-up. The Jamaican subsidiary's tax rate is zero because it is located in a tax free zone. Our Dutch, Canadian, Spanish and United States subsidiaries are each located in jurisdictions that tax profits and, accordingly, regardless of the Company's consolidated results of operations, each of these subsidiaries will pay taxes in its respective jurisdiction.

The Company provides for income taxes under the liability method prescribed by SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under this method, income taxes are provided for amounts currently payable and for deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are determined based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Foreign Currency Translation

The majority of the Company's non-U.S. sales orders are manufactured by the Company's Dutch subsidiary which has the euro as its functional currency. The Company's Spanish subsidiary, which operates a marketing office in Barcelona, Spain, also has the euro as its functional currency. The Company's Swiss subsidiary, which operates a technology development facility in Winterthur, Switzerland, has the Swiss franc as its functional currency. The Company's Dutch, Swiss and Spanish subsidiaries translate their assets and liabilities at current rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. The resulting gains and losses from translation are included as a component of other comprehensive income. All other subsidiaries have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency and

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transaction gains and losses and re-measurement of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are included in other income (expense), net. Foreign currency transaction gains (losses) included in other income (expense), net for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$427, \$(45) and \$(494), respectively.

Net Income Per Share

The Company calculates net income per share in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 128, Earnings Per Share, as clarified by EITF Issue No. 03-6, Participating Securities and the Two Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings per Share (“EITF 03-6”). EITF 03-6 clarified the use of the “two-class” method of calculating earnings per share as originally prescribed in SFAS No. 128. EITF 03-6 provides guidance on how to determine whether a security should be considered a “participating security” for purposes of computing earnings or loss per share and how earnings should be allocated to a participating security when using the two-class method for computing basic earnings per share. The Company has determined that its redeemable convertible preferred shares represented a participating security. As of September 29, 2005, all of the outstanding redeemable convertible preferred shares were deemed to have converted into common shares in connection with the Company’s initial public offering. Accordingly, the Company calculated basic net income per share for the year ended June 30, 2006 using the two-class method for the first 91 days of the year since both classes of stock were outstanding during the period.

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the fiscal period.

For June 30, 2006, diluted net income per share is computed using the more dilutive of (a) the two-class method or (b) the if-converted method. Under the two-class method, the Company allocated net income first to preferred shareholders based on dividend rights under the Company’s bye-laws and then to preferred and common shareholders, pro rata, based on ownership interests. Diluted net income per share for all years presented gives effect to all potentially dilutive securities, including share options using the treasury stock method. Common share equivalents of 864,968, 1,103,614 and 109,630 were excluded from the determination of potentially dilutive shares for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, due to their anti-dilutive effect.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 39,831 | \$ 27,143 | \$ 19,235 |
| Allocation of net income: | | | |
| Basic: | | | |
| Accretion of preferred share dividends | — | — | (1,281) |
| Undistributed net income allocated to preferred shareholders | — | — | (1,065) |
| Net income attributable to common shareholders | \$ 39,831 | \$ 27,143 | \$ 16,889 |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding | 43,913,119 | 42,445,991 | 33,147,287 |
| Weighted-average common shares upon conversion of convertible preferred shares | — | — | 5,618,395 |
| Weighted-average common shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding share options/RsUs | 2,103,245 | 2,918,266 | 3,859,007 |
| Shares used in computing diluted net income per common share | 46,016,364 | 45,364,257 | 42,624,689 |
| Calculation of net income per share: | | | |
| Basic: | | | |
| Net income attributable to common shareholders | \$ 39,831 | \$ 27,143 | \$ 16,889 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | 43,913,119 | 42,445,991 | 33,147,287 |
| Net income per common share | \$ 0.91 | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.51 |
| Diluted: | | | |
| Net income attributable to common shareholders | \$ 39,831 | \$ 27,143 | \$ 19,235 |
| Shares used in computing diluted net income per common share | 46,016,364 | 45,364,257 | 42,624,689 |
| Net income per common share | \$ 0.87 | \$ 0.60 | \$ 0.45 |

Share-Based Compensation

At June 30, 2008, the Company had three share-based compensation plans (see Note 8). The Company grants share options for a fixed number of shares to employees and certain other individuals with exercise prices as determined by the Board of Directors at the date of grant. Prior to July 1, 2005, the Company had accounted for grants under its plans using the recognition and measurement provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("Statement 123"), and, as such, compensation cost had not been recognized on those grants. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment ("Statement 123(R)"), using the modified-prospective-transition method. Under this transition method, compensation cost recognized by the Company beginning July 1, 2005 includes: (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted between June 3, 2005, the date

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the Company filed its Registration Statement on Form S-1 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and July 1, 2005, but not yet vested as of July 1, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of Statement 123, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to July 1, 2005, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of Statement 123(R). As permitted under the modified-prospective-transition method guidelines of Statement 123(R), results for prior periods have not been restated.

The Company recorded share-based compensation costs of \$14,747, \$8,765 and \$4,850 for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. No income tax benefit was recognized in the accompanying consolidated statements of income for share-based compensation arrangements for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006. Share-based compensation costs capitalized as part of software and website development costs were \$697, \$434 and \$176 for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

At June 30, 2008, there was \$60,536 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested, share-based compensation arrangements. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.0 years.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatilities from guideline companies since the Company does not have sufficient history as a publicly traded company. Implied volatilities were considered, but the guideline companies selected do not have an active market for their options. The Company also uses the expected lives used by guideline companies to estimate the expected life of options granted. The expected life of options granted represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The Company uses historical data to estimate employee terminations and resulting forfeiture rates within the option pricing model. The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant. The fair value of restricted share grants is recognized using the straight-line recognition method. Weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2008, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 3.75% | 4.71% | 4.36% |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Expected life (years) | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| Expected volatility | 52% | 59% | 60% |
| Weighted average fair value of options granted | \$ 15.82 | \$ 13.88 | \$ 8.81 |

On April 26, 2007, the Company entered into a Transition Agreement (the "Transition Agreement") with a departing employee. Pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement, the employee agreed to remain employed through May 1, 2007. On May 1, 2007 share options granted to this employee, which would have become vested on or before May 1, 2008, for an aggregate of 48,443 common shares, immediately became vested and exercisable in accordance with the terms of the Transition Agreement. For the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded a share based compensation charge of \$1,406 related to the modification of the vesting of the options which was recognized on the date of termination. On May 1, 2007, all remaining vesting of the share options granted to this employee, for an aggregate of 47,951 common shares ceased, and therefore were forfeited upon termination.

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On January 23, 2006, the Company entered into a Transition Agreement (the "Transition Agreement") with the Company's then current Chief Financial Officer ("former CFO"). Pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement, the former CFO agreed to remain employed through at least June 30, 2006. Under the terms of the Transition Agreement, after June 30, 2006, either he or the Company could terminate employment with or without cause and without prior notice. In accordance with the terms of the Transition Agreement, on July 3, 2006, the former CFO resigned. He continued to provide consulting services to the Company through January 1, 2007. Share options granted to the former CFO in February 2004 for an aggregate of 300,000 common shares of the Company continued to vest through January 1, 2007 in accordance with the vesting schedules set forth in such options. On January 1, 2007, the unvested portion of such share options became immediately exercisable in full. For the year ended June 30, 2006, the Company recorded a share-based compensation charge of \$3,237 related to the modification of the vesting of the options which was recognized over the service period. Upon the former CFO's resignation, all remaining vesting of the share option granted to him in May 2005 for 350,000 common shares ceased, and therefore were forfeited upon the termination of his employment.

Patents

The Company pursues patent protection for its intellectual property. As of June 30, 2008, the Company held seventeen issued United States patents and three patents in other countries. The Company has multiple additional patent applications pending with United States, European, and other patent offices related to various systems, processes, techniques, and tools developed by the Company for its business. All costs related to patent applications are expensed as incurred. The costs of purchasing patents from unrelated third parties are capitalized and amortized over the remaining life of the patent. The costs of pursuing others who are believed to infringe on the Company's patents, as well as costs of defending the Company against patent-infringement claims, are expensed as incurred.

Sabbatical Leave

On July 1, 2007, the Company adopted, the Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 06-02, Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences ("EITF 06-02"). EITF 06-02 requires that compensation expense associated with a sabbatical leave, or other similar benefit arrangement, be accrued over the requisite service period during which an employee earns the benefit. The Company adopted EITF 06-02 through a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle adjustment to our beginning retained earnings. The adoption of EITF 06-02 resulted in additional accrued expenses and a reduction to retained earnings of \$799.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157"), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 allows for the choice to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This allows a company to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R) Business Combinations (“SFAS 141(R)”). SFAS 141(R) states that all business combinations (whether full, partial or step acquisitions) will result in all assets and liabilities of an acquired business being recorded at their fair values. Certain forms of contingent consideration and certain acquired contingencies will also be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date. SFAS 141(R) also requires acquisition costs be expensed as incurred and restructuring costs will be expensed in periods after the acquisition date in accordance with the requirements of FASB Statement 146, Accounting for Costs of Exit or Disposal Activities. SFAS 141(R) is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 (“SFAS 160”). SFAS 160 requires a company to clearly identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the company in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the company’s equity. It also requires the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; changes in ownership interest be accounted for similarly, as equity transactions; and when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary and the gain or loss on the deconsolidation of the subsidiary be measured at fair value. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Related-Party Transactions

Since September 2005, the Company has produced 100% of its customer print orders at its internal manufacturing facilities.

Prior to May 2005, the Company purchased all of its printed materials for the fulfillment of North American customers’ orders from Mod-Pac Corporation (“Mod-Pac”). The brother of the President and CEO of the Company is the President and CEO of Mod-Pac, and the father of the President and CEO of the Company is the Chairman of the Board of Mod-Pac. The Company amended the Mod-Pac printing supply agreement in April 2005 to permit the Company to manufacture products destined for North American customers in exchange for the payment of a fee to Mod-Pac for each unit shipped from our Canadian facility. The new supply agreement expired on August 30, 2005 and the Company has not placed any orders with Mod-Pac since that date. In the year ended June 30, 2006, the Company purchased goods and services from Mod-Pac of \$3,257.

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4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

| | June 30, | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Land and land improvements | \$ 10,746 | \$ 4,945 |
| Building and building improvements | 43,228 | 21,265 |
| Computer software and equipment | 23,137 | 16,739 |
| Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | 6,474 | 4,150 |
| Leasehold improvements | 2,740 | 1,237 |
| Machinery and print production equipment | 93,738 | 62,250 |
| Construction in progress | <u>13,567</u> | <u>16,540</u> |
| | 193,630 | 127,126 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | <u>(39,110)</u> | <u>(20,934)</u> |
| | <u>\$ 154,520</u> | <u>\$ 106,192</u> |

At June 30, 2008, construction in progress consisted mainly of expenditures related to the purchase of production equipment for the Company's Canadian and Dutch printing facilities and expansion of the Canadian facility. At June 30, 2007, construction in progress consisted mainly of expenditures related to the purchase of production equipment for the Canadian and Dutch facilities and expansion of the Dutch facility. Depreciation expense totaled \$20,348, \$11,568 and \$5,388 for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

5. Long-Term Debt

In November 2003, VistaPrint B.V., the Company's Dutch subsidiary, entered into a 5,000 euro revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with ABN AMRO Bank N.V., a Dutch based bank. The borrowings were used to finance the construction of the Company's printing facility located in Venlo, the Netherlands. The Company had \$6,413 and \$5,837 outstanding under the Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The loan is secured by a mortgage on the land and building and is payable in quarterly installments beginning on October 1, 2004 through 2024 of 63 euros (\$99 and \$85 at June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively). On April 1, 2006, the Company elected a fixed rate option and the interest rate was fixed at 5.20% through April 1, 2016 at which time the rate will be reset.

In November 2004, VistaPrint B.V. amended the Credit Agreement to include an additional 1,200 euro loan. The borrowings were used to finance a new printing press at the Venlo printing facility. This resulted in the Company having an additional \$868 and \$1,015 outstanding under the Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. This additional loan is secured by the printing press and is payable in quarterly installments beginning on April 1, 2005 through 2011 of 50 euros (\$79 and \$68 at June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively). On April 1, 2006, the Company elected a fixed rate option and the interest rate was fixed at 5.10% over the remaining term of the loan.

The Credit Agreement with ABN AMRO requires the Company to cause VistaPrint B.V. to maintain tangible net worth at a minimum of 30% of VistaPrint B.V.'s adjusted balance sheet and

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restricts VistaPrint B.V.'s ability to incur additional indebtedness. VistaPrint B.V. was in compliance with all loan covenants at June 30, 2008 and 2007. There are no restrictions on VistaPrint B.V.'s ability to pay dividends.

In November 2004, VistaPrint North American Services Corp., the Company's Canadian production subsidiary, entered into an \$11,000 credit agreement with Comerica Bank—Canada. The borrowings were used to finance new printing equipment purchases and the construction of a printing facility located near Windsor, Ontario, Canada. At June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company had \$7,640 and \$8,900 outstanding under this credit agreement, respectively. The loan is secured by a guaranty from VistaPrint Limited and two of its subsidiaries and is payable in monthly installments of \$105 beginning November 1, 2005 through 2009 plus interest. On December 1, 2005, the interest rates for the equipment term loan and the construction loan were fixed at 6.47% and 6.37%, respectively, over the remaining terms of the loan.

In December 2005, VistaPrint North American Services Corp. amended its existing credit agreement with Comerica Bank to include an additional \$10,000 equipment term loan. The borrowings have been used to finance new printing equipment purchases for the production facility near Windsor, Ontario. The loan is secured by guarantees from VistaPrint Limited and two of its subsidiaries and is payable in monthly installments of \$111 beginning on December 1, 2006 and continuing through December 2010, plus interest. As of June 30, 2007, the interest rates on the various borrowings to date under this term loan had been fixed over the remaining terms of the loan at rates ranging from 7.82% to 8.50%. At June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Company had \$7,889 and \$9,222 outstanding under this term loan, respectively.

The credit agreement with Comerica Bank includes covenants that require the Company to, under certain circumstances, maintain a consolidated ratio of funded debt to cash flow at a maximum of 2.50 to 1.00 and VistaPrint North American Services Corp. to maintain a minimum debt service coverage ratio of 1.40 to 1.00 unless the Company maintains at least \$30 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents. Debt service coverage ratio is defined as the ratio of cash flow to the sum of required principal payments plus cash interest paid. As of June 30, 2008, the minimum debt service coverage covenant did not apply because the Company maintained at least \$30.0 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents. The Company and VistaPrint North American Services Corp. were in compliance with all loan covenants at June 30, 2008.

Payments due on long-term debt, excluding interest related payments, during each of the five fiscal years subsequent to June 30, 2008, are as follows:

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 2009 | \$ 3,304 |
| 2010 | 8,424 |
| 2011 | 5,854 |
| 2012 | 394 |
| 2013 | 394 |
| Thereafter | <u>4,441</u> |
| | <u>\$22,811</u> |

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6. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities included the following:

| | Year Ended June 30, | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Accrued advertising costs | \$ 9,939 | \$ 6,417 |
| Accrued compensation costs | 8,345 | 5,553 |
| Accrued income taxes | 3,078 | 610 |
| Accrued shipping costs | 1,445 | 1,708 |
| VAT payable | 3,514 | 2,343 |
| Other | 9,334 | 5,772 |
| Total accrued liabilities | <u>\$ 35,655</u> | <u>\$ 22,403</u> |

7. Series A and Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

Prior to the Company's initial public offering ("IPO") on September 29, 2005 the Company had outstanding 9,845,849 shares of Series A Redeemable convertible Preferred Shares (the "Series A Shares") and 12,874,694 shares of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares (the "Series B Shares"). The Series A and Series B shares had certain dividend, voting, liquidation, conversion and redemption rights, as defined. In connection with the completion of the Company's IPO, all outstanding Series A Shares and Series B Shares were converted into an aggregate of 22,720,543 common shares.

8. Shareholders' Equity*Share Options*

The Company's 2000-2002 Share Incentive Plan (the "2000-2002 Plan") provided for employees, officers, non-employee directors, consultants and advisors to receive restricted share awards or be granted options to purchase the Company's common shares. Under the 2000-2002 Plan, the Company reserved an aggregate of 9,000,000 common shares for such awards. The Board of Directors determined that no further grants of awards under the 2000-2002 Plan would be made after the IPO. As of June 30, 2008, there were options to purchase 1,970,725 common shares outstanding under the 2000-2002 Plan. Upon the IPO, all shares reserved for issuance but not yet granted under the 2000-2002 Plan were transferred to the Company's 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Share Option Plan (the "Directors' Plan"). Options previously granted to U.S. tax residents under the 2000-2002 Plan were either "Incentive Stock Options" or "Nonstatutory Options" under the applicable provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

The Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan") provides for employees, officers, non-employee directors, consultants and advisors of the Company to receive restricted share awards or other share-based awards or be granted options to purchase common shares. Among other terms, the 2005 Plan, requires that the exercise price of any share option or share appreciation right granted under the 2005 Plan be at least 100% of the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant; limits the term of any share option or share appreciation right to a maximum period of ten years; provides that shares underlying outstanding awards under the 2000-2002 Plan that are cancelled, forfeited, expired or otherwise terminated without having been exercised

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in full will no longer become available for the grant of new awards under the 2005 Plan; and prohibits the repricing of any share options or share appreciation rights without shareholder approval. In addition, the 2005 Plan provides that the number of common shares available for issuance under the Plan will be reduced by (i) 1.56 common shares for each share subject to any restricted share award, restricted share unit or other share-based award with a per share or per unit purchase price lower than 100% of the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant and (ii) one common share for each share subject to any other award under the 2005 Plan.

As of June 30, 2008, there were awards to purchase or acquire 4,163,921 common shares outstanding under the 2005 Plan, 439,731 common shares had been issued upon exercise of options granted under the 2005 Plan, and 2,529,878 common shares remained available for issuance under the 2005 Plan.

While the Company may grant options to employees, officers, non-employee directors, consultants and advisors which become exercisable at different times or within different periods, the Company has generally granted options to employees, officers, consultants and advisors that are exercisable on a cumulative basis, with 25% exercisable on the first anniversary of the date of grant, and 6.25% quarterly thereafter. In addition, the Company has generally granted awards to non-employee directors that are exercisable on a cumulative basis, with 8.33% exercisable each quarter. Given these vesting rates, the requisite service period to achieve 100% vesting is normally four years for employees and officers and three years for non-employee directors. The contractual life of the options is ten years.

The Directors' Plan provides for non-employee directors of the Company to receive option grants upon initial appointment as a director and annually thereafter in connection with the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders if they are continuing to serve as a director at such time. Under the Directors' Plan, the Company reserved 250,000 shares for such awards. As of June 30, 2008, there were 37,988 options outstanding under the Directors' Plan and 212,012 shares available for future grant under the Directors Plan.

A summary of the Company's share option activity and related information for the year ended June 30, 2008 is as follows:

| | <u>Options</u> | <u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u> | <u>Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)</u> | <u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u> |
|---|------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Outstanding at the beginning of the period | 4,424,927 | \$ 16.25 | | |
| Granted | 576,443 | 34.77 | | |
| Exercised | (628,188) | 13.25 | | |
| Forfeited/cancelled | (69,575) | 19.29 | | |
| Outstanding at the end of the period | <u>4,303,607</u> | <u>\$ 19.12</u> | <u>7.55</u> | <u>\$ 41,940</u> |
| Vested or expected to vest at the end of the period | <u>4,206,922</u> | <u>\$ 18.94</u> | <u>7.53</u> | <u>41,515</u> |
| Exercisable at the end of the period | <u>2,079,605</u> | <u>\$ 14.52</u> | <u>7.00</u> | <u>\$ 27,133</u> |

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A summary of the Company's unvested restricted share unit activity and related information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 is as follows:

| | <u>Restricted Share Units</u> | <u>Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value</u> |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Unvested at the beginning of the period | 609,829 | \$ 30.77 |
| Granted | 1,007,674 | 33.22 |
| Vested and distributed | (273,848) | 35.84 |
| Forfeited/cancelled | (71,524) | 35.39 |
| Unvested at the end of the period | <u>1,272,131</u> | <u>\$ 31.36</u> |

The Company had an aggregate of 2,741,890 common shares available for future award under all of its share-based compensation plans as of June 30, 2008.

The total fair value of shares vested during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$9,813, \$3,518 and \$0, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$16,870, \$54,763 and \$46,421, respectively.

9. Employees' Savings Plan

The Company has a defined contribution retirement plan that complies with Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Substantially all employees in the U.S. are eligible to participate in the plan. Under the provisions of the plan, employees may voluntarily contribute up to 15% of eligible compensation, subject to IRS limitations. The Company matches 50% of each participant's voluntary contributions, subject to a maximum Company contribution of 3% of the participant's eligible compensation. Employee contributions are fully vested when contributed. Company matching contributions vest over four years. The Company contributed and expensed \$988, \$608 and \$396 in the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

10. Income Taxes

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

| | <u>Year Ended June 30,</u> | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | <u>2008</u> | <u>2007</u> | <u>2006</u> |
| Current: | | | |
| U.S. Federal | \$ 4,544 | \$ 1,388 | \$ (163) |
| U.S. State | 781 | 368 | 6 |
| Non-U.S. | 965 | (166) | 722 |
| Total current | <u>6,290</u> | <u>1,590</u> | <u>565</u> |
| Deferred: | | | |
| U.S. Federal | (2,099) | (268) | 218 |
| U.S. State | (688) | (80) | — |
| Non-U.S. | 758 | 1,638 | — |
| Total deferred | <u>(2,029)</u> | <u>1,290</u> | <u>218</u> |
| Total | <u>\$ 4,261</u> | <u>\$ 2,880</u> | <u>\$ 783</u> |

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The following is a reconciliation of the standard U.S. statutory tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate:

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| U.S. federal statutory income tax rate | 34.0% | 34.0% | 34.0% |
| State taxes | 0.3% | 1.0% | 0.0% |
| Tax reserve reversal | 0.0% | 0.0% | (4.7)% |
| Foreign rate differential | (23.9)% | (24.4)% | (26.6)% |
| Other | (0.7)% | (1.0)% | 1.2% |
| Effective income tax rate | 9.7% | 9.6% | 3.9% |

The following is a summary of the Company's income before taxes by geography:

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| U.S. | \$ 8,068 | \$ 4,107 | \$ 2,249 |
| Non-U.S. | 36,024 | 25,916 | 17,769 |
| Total | <u>\$ 44,092</u> | <u>\$ 30,023</u> | <u>\$ 20,018</u> |

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are primarily related to its United States subsidiary, for income taxes consist of the following at June 30, 2008 and 2007:

| | Year Ended June 30, | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Net operating loss carryforwards | \$ 595 | \$ 1,452 |
| Accrued expenses | 608 | 528 |
| Share-based compensation | 2,641 | — |
| Corporate minimum tax | 210 | — |
| R&D credit carryforwards | 150 | — |
| Total deferred tax assets | <u>4,204</u> | <u>1,980</u> |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | <u>(2,827)</u> | <u>(2,544)</u> |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | <u>(2,827)</u> | <u>(2,544)</u> |
| Net deferred taxes | <u>\$ 1,377</u> | <u>\$ (564)</u> |

The current portion of the net deferred taxes at June 30, 2008 and 2007 was an asset of \$1,076 and \$661, respectively, which is included in prepaid and other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets in accordance with SFAS No. 109, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets

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will not be realized. Based on the weight of available evidence at June 30, 2008, management believes that it is more likely than not that all of its net deferred tax assets will be realized. The Company will continue to assess the realization of the deferred tax assets based on operating results.

At June 30, 2008, the Company had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$1,240 that expire on dates up to and through the year 2021. The utilization of these net operating losses is subject to annual limitation under the change in share ownership rules of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company had foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$435 that expire on dates up to and through 2027.

The Company has corporate minimum tax credit carryforwards in Canada of approximately \$210 that expire on dates up to 2019.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 effective July 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company did not recognize any cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle from the adoption of FIN 48. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits, including interest, is as follows:

| | <u>(in thousands)</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| Balance at July 1, 2007 | \$ 390 |
| Additions based on tax positions related to the current year | 460 |
| Reductions for tax positions of prior years | 0 |
| Balance at June 30, 2008 | <u>\$ 850</u> |

The amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate is \$877 as of June 30, 2008. The Company recognizes interest and, if applicable, penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The accrued interest and penalties included in income tax expense for the year ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$27 and \$6 respectively.

The Company does not anticipate the amount of unrecognized tax benefits to change materially over the next 12 months.

The Company files income tax returns in the US federal and Massachusetts tax jurisdiction, and various foreign jurisdictions. The statute of limitations for federal and state tax authorities is closed for years prior to June 30, 2004 although carryforward attributes that were generated prior to fiscal 2004 may still be subject to examination if they either have been or will be utilized to offset taxable income in tax years 2004 and forward. The statute of limitations are not closed for foreign tax jurisdictions.

11. Segment Information

SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, establishes standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information of those segments to be presented in interim financial

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reports issued to shareholders. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making group, in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is considered to be the team comprised of the chief executive officer and the executive management team. The Company views its operations and manages its business as one operating segment.

Geographic Data

Revenues by geography are based on the country-specific website through which the customer's order was transacted. The following table sets forth revenues and long-lived assets by geographic area (in thousands):

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Revenues | | | |
| United States | \$ 249,017 | \$ 173,414 | \$ 108,524 |
| Non-United States | 151,640 | 82,519 | 43,625 |
| Total revenues | <u>\$ 400,657</u> | <u>\$ 255,933</u> | <u>\$ 152,149</u> |
| | | | |
| | | June 30, | |
| | | 2008 | 2007 |
| Long-lived assets: | | | |
| Bermuda | | \$ 14,681 | \$ 8,024 |
| Netherlands | | 67,153 | 40,570 |
| Switzerland | | 1,622 | — |
| Canada | | 71,485 | 57,209 |
| United States | | 13,747 | 7,727 |
| Jamaica | | 1,150 | 1,167 |
| Spain | | 2,040 | 1,361 |
| Total | | <u>\$ 171,878</u> | <u>\$ 116,058</u> |

12. Commitments and Contingencies*Operating Lease Commitments*

The Company rents office space under operating leases expiring on various dates through 2017. Total rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$5,347, \$2,537, and \$1,324, respectively.

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Future minimum rental payments required under operating leases for the next five fiscal years and thereafter are as follows at June 30, 2008:

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 2009 | \$ 5,576 |
| 2010 | 5,868 |
| 2011 | 5,936 |
| 2012 | 6,026 |
| 2013 | 5,928 |
| Thereafter | <u>23,490</u> |
| Total | <u>\$52,824</u> |

In connection with VistaPrint USA, Incorporated's lease for approximately 202,000 square feet of office space in Lexington, Massachusetts, the lease requires a security deposit in the form of a letter of credit in the amount of \$1,100. This amount is classified as restricted cash and is included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheet. Escalating rent payments and rent abatement are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. In addition, the Company provided a customary indemnification to the lessor for certain claims that may arise under the lease. A maximum obligation is not explicitly stated, thus the potential amount of future maximum payments that might arise under this indemnification obligation cannot be reasonably estimated. The Company has not experienced any prior claims against similar lease indemnifications in the past and management has determined that the associated fair value of the liability is not material. As such, the Company has not recorded any liability for this indemnity in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company does, however, accrue for losses for any known contingent liability, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is both reasonably estimable and probable. The Company carries specific and general liability insurance policies, which the Company believes would provide, in most cases, some, if not total, recourse to any claims arising from this lease indemnification provision.

Guarantees and Indemnification Obligations

The Company has entered into arrangements with financial institutions and vendors to provide guarantees for the obligations of the Company's subsidiaries under banking arrangements and purchase contracts. The guarantees vary in length of time but, in general, guarantee the financial obligations of the subsidiaries under such arrangements. The financial obligations of the Company's subsidiaries under such arrangements are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements and these notes.

The Company enters into agreements in the ordinary course of business with, among others, vendors, lessors, financial institutions, service providers, distributors and certain marketing customers, pursuant to which it has agreed to indemnify the other party for certain matters, such as property damage, personal injury, acts or omissions of the Company, its employees, agents or representatives, or third party claims alleging that the Company's intellectual property infringes a patent, trademark or copyright.

In accordance with their respective charter and by-laws and with various indemnification agreements with specific employees, the Company and its subsidiaries have agreed to indemnify the

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
Years Ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

directors, executive officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, to the extent legally permissible, against all liabilities reasonably incurred in connection with any action in which the individual may be involved by reason of such individual being or having been a director, officer or employee.

Based upon the Company's historical experience and information known to the Company as of June 30, 2008, the Company believes its liability on the above guarantees and indemnities at June 30, 2008 is immaterial.

Purchase Commitments

At June 30, 2008, the Company had unrecorded commitments under contracts to expand the Canadian printing facility and to purchase print production equipment for the Canadian and Dutch printing facilities of approximately \$9,482 and \$12,442, respectively.

At June 30, 2007, the Company had unrecorded commitments under contracts to purchase print production equipment and to complete construction relating to the expansion of the Canadian and Dutch printing facilities of approximately \$6,585 and \$8,334, respectively.

Legal Proceedings

On July 27, 2006, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary VistaPrint Technologies Limited filed a patent infringement lawsuit against print24 GmbH, unitedprint.com AG and their two managing directors in the District Court in Düsseldorf Germany, alleging infringement by the defendants in Germany of one of VistaPrint's European patents related to computer-implemented methods and apparatus for generating pre-press graphic files. On June 7, 2007, print24 GmbH filed a patent nullification action in the German Patent Court in relation to the same European patent at issue in VistaPrint's infringement lawsuit against print24 and its co-defendants. On July 31, 2007, the District Court in Düsseldorf ruled in VistaPrint's favor on the underlying infringement claim against print24 and its co-defendants, granting all elements of the requested injunction and ordering the defendants to pay damages for past infringement. The Düsseldorf District Court's ruling went into effect in early September 2007 and was not appealed by the defendants. Print24's nullification action against VistaPrint in German Patent Court remains outstanding and the Company is unable to express an opinion as to the likely outcome of such action.

On May 14, 2007, VistaPrint Technologies Limited filed a patent infringement lawsuit against 123Print, Inc. and Drawing Board (US), Inc., subsidiaries of Taylor Corporation, in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. The complaint in the lawsuit asserts that the defendants have infringed and continue to infringe three U.S. patents owned by VistaPrint Technologies Limited related to browser-based tools for online product design. The complaint seeks an injunction against the defendants and the recovery of damages. The defendants filed their Answer and Counterclaims to the complaint on June 7, 2007, in which they denied the infringement allegations and asserted counterclaims for declaratory judgment of invalidity, unenforceability and non-infringement of the patents-in-suit. In August 2007, another Taylor Corporation subsidiary, Taylor Strategic Accounts, Inc., was added as an additional defendant in the case. The exchange of relevant documents and records and the depositions of fact witnesses in connection with the allegations of the parties have been

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
Years Ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

substantially completed. In early June 2008, newly discovered third party prior art documents were introduced into the litigation. These documents had not been reviewed and considered by the U.S. Patent Office prior to issuance of the patents-in-suit. For that reason, on June 30, 2008, VistaPrint Technologies Limited requested the United States District Court to stay the litigation to provide the U.S. Patent Office an opportunity to reexamine the patents-in-suit in light of these newly discovered documents. The defendants opposed VistaPrint Technologies Limited's request for a stay. The Court has not yet ruled on VistaPrint Technologies Limited's request for a stay, but the case has been suspended pending the Court's decision.

On July 29, 2008, a purported class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas (the "Texas Complaint") against VistaPrint Corp., VistaPrint USA, Inc., Vertrue, Inc. and Adaptive Marketing, LLC (collectively, the "Defendants"). Adaptive Marketing, LLC is a Vertrue, Inc. company that provides subscription-based membership discount programs, including programs that are offered on the Company's vistaprint.com website (Vertrue, Inc. and Adaptive Marketing, LLC are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Vertrue Defendants"). The Texas Complaint alleges that the Defendants violated, among other statutes, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices-Consumer Protection Act and the Texas Theft Liability Act, in connection with certain membership discount programs offered to VistaPrint customers on the Company's vistaprint.com website. The Texas Complaint also seeks recovery for unjust enrichment, conversion, and similar common law claims. The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas has scheduled an initial pretrial conference for October 2, 2008. The Company also has discovered that, on July 31, 2008 and August 25, 2008, nearly identical purported class action lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court, District of New Jersey and in the United States District Court, Southern District of Alabama, respectively, against the same Defendants on behalf of a different plaintiffs. The complaints in the New Jersey and Alabama lawsuits include substantially the same purported Federal and common law claims as the Texas Complaint, but the New Jersey action contains a state law claim under the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act and the Alabama lawsuit does not contain any additional state law claims.

Among other allegations, the plaintiffs in each action claim that after ordering products on the Company's vistaprint.com website they were enrolled in certain membership discount programs operated by the Vertrue Defendants and that monthly subscription fees for the programs were subsequently charged directly to the credit or debit cards they used to make purchases on vistaprint.com, in each case purportedly without their knowledge or authorization. The plaintiffs also claim that the Defendants failed to disclose to them that the credit or debit card information they provided to make purchases on vistaprint.com would be disclosed to the Vertrue Defendants and would be used to pay for monthly subscriptions for the membership discount programs. The plaintiffs have requested that the Defendants be enjoined from engaging in the practices complained of by the plaintiffs. They also are seeking an unspecified amount of damages, including statutory and punitive damages, as well as pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and attorneys' fees and costs for the purported class.

The Company believes it has meritorious defenses to these purported class action lawsuits and intend to defend these actions vigorously. However, the lawsuits are in their earliest stages and the Company is unable to express an opinion as to the likely outcome of such actions.

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
Years Ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

The Company is not currently party to any other material legal proceedings. The Company is involved, from time to time, in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. Although the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect resolution of these matters to have a material adverse impact on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. However, an unfavorable resolution of such a proceeding could, depending on its amount and timing, materially affect the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a future period. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on the Company because of defense costs, diversion of management resources and other factors.

13. Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Cash paid during the year for: | | | |
| Interest | \$ 1,635 | \$ 1,789 | \$ 1,089 |
| Income taxes | 1,841 | 1,349 | 766 |
| Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities: | | | |
| Accretion of preferred shares | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,295 |
| Cumulative effect of adoption of EITF 06-2 | \$ 799 | \$ — | \$ — |

14. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company offsets gross trade accounts receivable with an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company's existing accounts receivable. The Company reviews its allowance for doubtful accounts on a monthly basis and all past due balances are reviewed individually for collectibility. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

Below is a summary of the changes in the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

| | Balance at Beginning of Period | Provision | Write- offs/ (Recovery) | Balance at End of Period |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Year ended June 30, 2008 | \$ 148 | \$ 65 | \$ 0 | \$ 213 |
| Year ended June 30, 2007 | \$ 50 | \$ 106 | \$ (8) | \$ 148 |
| Year ended June 30, 2006 | \$ 57 | \$ — | \$ (7) | \$ 50 |

VISTAPRINT LIMITED
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
Years Ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

15. Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

| Year Ended June 30, 2008 | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total revenue | \$ 79,453 | \$ 105,017 | \$ 105,779 | \$ 110,408 |
| Net income | 6,879 | 11,169 | 11,453 | 10,330 |
| Net income per common share : | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.25 | \$ 0.26 | \$ 0.23 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.24 | \$ 0.25 | \$ 0.22 |

| Year Ended June 30, 2007 | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total revenue | \$ 50,003 | \$ 64,034 | \$ 69,348 | \$ 72,548 |
| Net income | 6,048 | 8,312 | 7,385 | 5,398 |
| Net income per common share: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 0.17 | \$ 0.12 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.14 | \$ 0.18 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.12 |

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2008. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure 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 in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2008, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the company. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment, management concluded that, as of June 30, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Our independent auditors have issued an audit report on internal control over financial reporting. This report appears below.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders of
VistaPrint Limited

We have audited VistaPrint Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). VistaPrint Limited's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, VistaPrint Limited maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of VistaPrint Limited as of June 30, 2008 and 2007 and the related consolidated statements of income, redeemable convertible preferred shares and shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2008 and our report dated August 21, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
August 21, 2008

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Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

No changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information with respect to directors and executive officers required under this item pursuant to Item 401 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth under the sections captioned "Election of Directors" and "Information About Executive Officers" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2008 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Information required under this Item pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act will be contained in our 2008 proxy statement under the section captioned "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and is incorporated herein by reference.

The information required under this item pursuant to Item 407(c)(3), (d)(4) and (d)(5) of Regulation S-K will be contained in our definitive proxy statement for our 2008 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders under the section captioned "Corporate Governance" and is incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted a written code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial or accounting officer or person serving similar functions, and to all of our employees. The text of our code of business conduct and ethics is available on our website at www.vistaprint.com. We did not waive any provisions of the code of business conduct and ethics during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. If we amend, or grant a waiver under, our code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial or accounting officer, or persons performing similar functions, we intend to post information about such amendment or waiver on our website at www.vistaprint.com.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this item pursuant to Items 402 and 407(e)(4) and (e)(5) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to our definitive proxy statement for our 2008 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders under the section captioned "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Compensation Committee Report."

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

The information required by this item pursuant to Items 403 and 201(d) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to our definitive proxy statement for our 2008 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders under the sections captioned "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management," "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and "Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans."

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

The information required by this item pursuant to Items 404 and 407(a) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to our definitive proxy statement for our 2008 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders under the sections captioned "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" and "Determination of Independence."

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services.*

The information required by this item pursuant to Item 9(e) of Schedule 14A is incorporated by reference herein to our definitive proxy statement for our 2008 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders under the section captioned "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees and Other Matters."

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Consolidated Financial Statements.

For a list of the consolidated financial information included herein, see Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(b) List of Exhibits.

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding the exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules.

All schedules have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

EXHIBIT INDEX

| Exhibit No. | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| 3.1(1) | Memorandum of Association of the Registrant |
| 3.2(1) | Amended and Restated Bye-Laws of the Registrant |
| 4.1(1) | Specimen certificate evidencing common shares |
| 10.1(1)* | Amended and Restated 2000-2002 Share Incentive Plan, as amended |
| 10.2(1)* | Form of Nonqualified Share Option Agreement under 2000-2002 Share Incentive Plan |
| 10.3(1)* | Form of Incentive Share Option Agreement under 2000-2002 Share Incentive Plan |
| 10.4(1)* | 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Share Option Plan |
| 10.5(2)* | Amendment to 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Share Option Plan |
| 10.6(3)* | Form of Nonqualified Share Option Agreement under 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Share Option Plan, as amended |
| 10.7(4)* | Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Incentive Plan |
| 10.8(3)* | Form of Nonqualified Share Option Agreement under Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Incentive Plan |
| 10.9(1)* | Form of Incentive Share Option Agreement under Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Incentive Plan |
| 10.10(3)* | Form of Restricted Share Unit Agreement under Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Incentive Plan |
| 10.11(5)* | Executive Officer FY 2009 Bonus Plan |
| 10.12(2)* | Executive Officer FY 2008 Bonus Plan |
| 10.13(1)* | Form of Executive Officer Indemnification Agreement |
| 10.14(1)* | Executive Retention Agreement among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Robert S. Keane dated as of December 1, 2004 |
| 10.15(6)* | Amendment No.1 to Executive Retention Agreement by and among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Robert S. Keane dated as of March 31, 2008 |
| 10.16(1)* | Form of Executive Retention Agreement among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Janet F. Holian, dated as of December 1, 2004 |
| 10.17(6)* | Amendment No.1 to Executive Retention Agreement by and among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Janet F. Holian dated as of March 31, 2008 |
| 10.18(7)* | Executive Retention Agreement among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Wendy Cebula dated as of January 3, 2007 |
| 10.19(6)* | Amendment No.1 to Executive Retention Agreement by and among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Wendy Cebula dated as of March 31, 2008 |
| 10.20(8)* | Transition Agreement among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Anne S. Drapeau dated April 3, 2008 |
| 10.21(9)* | Transition Agreement among VistaPrint USA, Incorporated, the Registrant and Harpreet Grewal dated May 13, 2008 |
| 10.22(1)* | Form of Invention and Non-Disclosure Agreement between VistaPrint USA, Incorporated and each of Robert S. Keane, Janet F. Holian, Anne S. Drapeau, Harpreet Grewal, and Wendy Cebula |
| 10.23(1)* | Form of Confidential Information and Non-Competition Agreement between VistaPrint USA, Incorporated and each of Robert S. Keane, Janet F. Holian, and Wendy Cebula |
| 10.24(2)* | Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement between VistaPrint USA, Incorporated and Harpreet Grewal |

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| <u>Exhibit No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|--------------------|--|
| 10.25(1)* | Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement between VistaPrint USA, Incorporated and Anne S. Drapeau |
| 10.26(10) | First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between Comerica Bank and VistaPrint North American Services Corp. dated as of December 15, 2005 |
| 10.27* | Summary of Compensatory Arrangements with Executive Officers |
| 10.28* | Summary of Compensatory Arrangements with Non-Employee Directors |
| 10.29(1) | Third Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement dated as of August 30, 2004 by and among the Registrant and the other signatories thereto, as amended |
| 10.30(1) | Loan and Security Agreement between Comerica Bank and VistaPrint North American Services Corp. dated as of November 1, 2004 |
| 10.31(11) | Lease dated October 4, 2006 between VistaPrint USA, Incorporated and Ledgemont Research Park Associates II L.P. |
| 10.32(11) | Unconditional Guaranty dated October 4, 2006 by VistaPrint Limited. |
| 10.33(1) | Credit Agreement between VistaPrint B.V. and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., as amended |
| 21.1 | Subsidiaries of the Registrant |
| 23.1 | Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm |
| 31.1 | Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), by Chief Executive Officer |
| 31.2 | Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a), by Chief Financial Officer |
| 32.1 | Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer |

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

- (1) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-125470) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 filed on August 28, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2007 filed on January 31, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 21, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 7, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2008 filed on April 30, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006 filed on January 31, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 7, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (9) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 15, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (10) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 15, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (11) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 10, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.

Summary of Compensatory Arrangements with Executive Officers

| Officer | Annual Base Salary | Maximum Potential Bonus (annual) |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Robert S. Keane | \$415,000 | \$1,037,500 |
| Wendy Cebula | \$375,000 | \$562,500 |
| Anne S. Drapeau | \$250,000 | \$375,000 |
| Harpreet Grewal | \$280,000 | \$425,000 |
| Janet Holian | \$375,000 | \$562,500 |

Summary of Compensatory Arrangements with Non-Employee Directors
Fiscal Year 2009

Each non-employee director of VistaPrint Limited receives an annual cash retainer of \$13,000 per year, payable in quarterly increments, plus \$3,000 for each regularly scheduled meeting of the board that the director physically attends and \$10,000 annually for each committee on which the director serves. Non-employee directors are also reimbursed for reasonable travel and other expenses incurred in connection with attending meetings of the board of directors and its committees.

On the date of each annual general meeting, each non-employee director will receive two equity grants: (i) a share option to purchase a number of common shares having a fair value equal to \$50,000, up to a maximum of 12,500 shares, granted under our 2005 non-employee directors' plan, as amended, and (ii) restricted share units having a fair value equal to \$110,000.

Each newly elected or appointed non-employee board member will receive two equity grants upon his or her initial appointment or election to the board: (i) a share option to purchase a number of common shares having a fair value equal to \$150,000, up to a maximum of 50,000 shares, granted under our directors' plan, and (ii) restricted share units having a fair value equal to \$125,000.

The directors' options and restricted share units vest at a rate of 8.33% per quarter over a period of three years from grant, so long as the director continues to serve as a director on each such vesting date. Each option and restricted share unit terminates upon the earlier of ten years from the date of grant or 90 days after the director ceases to serve as a director. The exercise price of the options granted under the directors' plan will be the fair market value of VistaPrint Limited common shares on the date of grant.

The fair value of each share option and restricted share unit is determined by the board of directors using a generally accepted option pricing valuation methodology, such as the Black-Scholes model or binomial method, with such modifications as it may deem appropriate to reflect the fair value of the share options or restricted share units.

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

| <u>Subsidiary</u> | <u>Jurisdiction</u> |
|--|---------------------|
| VistaPrint USA, Incorporated | Delaware, USA |
| VistaPrint Technologies Limited | Bermuda |
| VistaPrint North American Services Corp. | Nova Scotia, Canada |
| VistaPrint B.V. | The Netherlands |
| VistaPrint Jamaica Limited | Jamaica |
| VistaPrint Canada Limited | Nova Scotia, Canada |
| VistaPrint Japan LLC | Japan |
| VistaPrint Espana S.L. | Spain |
| VistaPrint Development S.A.R.L. | France |
| VistaPrint Netherlands B.V. | The Netherlands |
| VistaPrint Schweiz GmbH | Switzerland |

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 333-129912, 333-133797, and 333-147753) pertaining to the Amended and Restated 2000-2002 Share Incentive Plan, the Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and the Amended and Restated 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Share Option Plan of our reports dated August 21, 2008, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of VistaPrint Limited, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of VistaPrint Limited, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended June 30, 2008.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
August 25, 2008

CERTIFICATION

I, Robert S. Keane, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of VistaPrint Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 29, 2008

/s/ ROBERT S. KEANE

Robert S. Keane
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Harpreet Grewal, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of VistaPrint Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 29, 2008

/s/ HARPREET GREWAL

Harpreet Grewal
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of VistaPrint Limited (the "Company") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Robert S. Keane, Chief Executive Officer, and Harpreet Grewal, Chief Financial Officer, of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that, to his knowledge on the date hereof:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 29, 2008

/s/ ROBERT S. KEANE

Robert S. Keane
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ HARPREET GREWAL

Harpreet Grewal
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to VistaPrint Limited and will be retained by VistaPrint Limited and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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