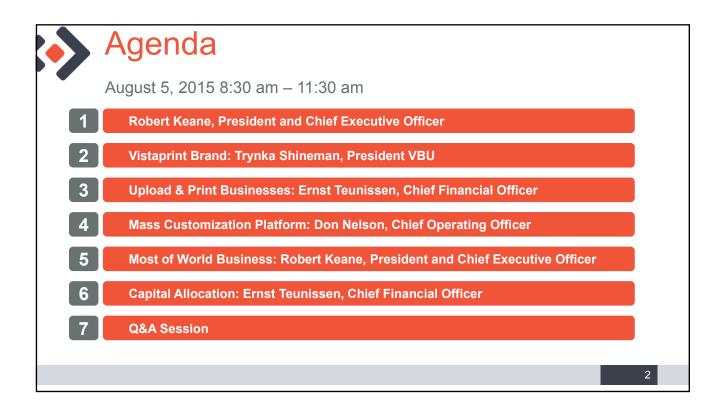


CIMPRESS INVESTOR DAY

August 5, 2015





Housekeeping Items



Restrooms are located outside the room, past the stairs, and to the left



Please use rear doors when exiting the room



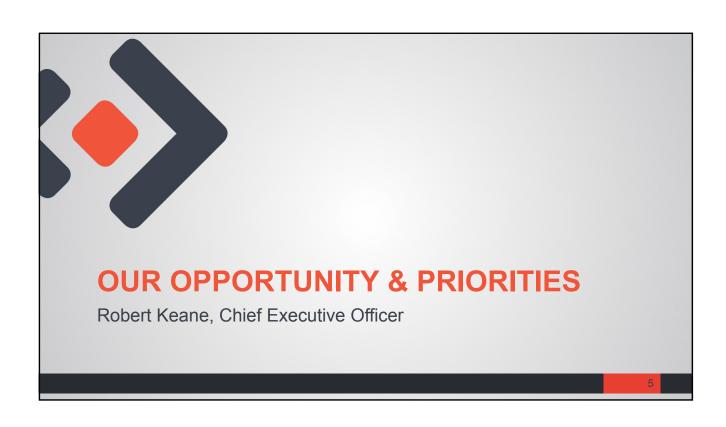
Please silence all mobile devices

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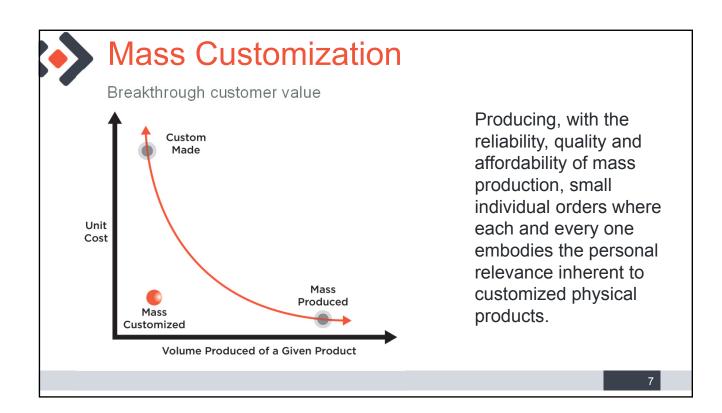


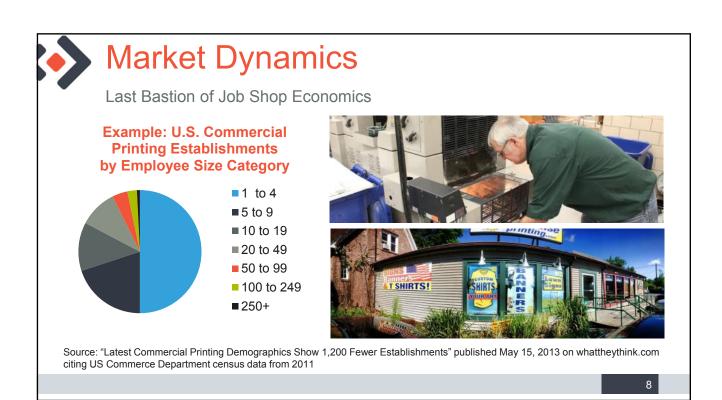
Safe Harbor Statement

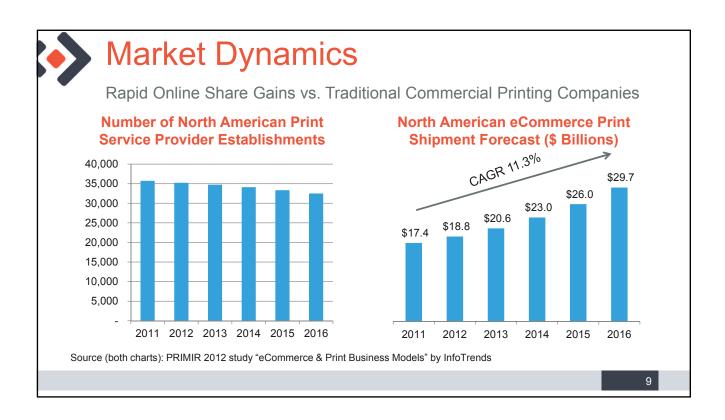
The Investor Day presentations and accompanying commentary contain statements about our future expectations, plans, and prospects of our business that constitute forward-looking statements for purposes of the safe harbor provisions under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including but not limited to our expectations for the growth, development, and profitability of our business and the businesses we acquire and invest in, our intrinsic value per share and returns to our shareholders, the development and success of our mass customization platform, our expected future investments in our business and acquisitions and the anticipated impacts of those investments, and the prospects of the mass customization market and our opportunities. Forwardlooking projections and expectations are inherently uncertain, are based on assumptions and judgments by management, and may turn out to be wrong. Our actual results may differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors, including but not limited to flaws in the assumptions and judgments upon which our forecasts are based; our failure to execute our strategy; our inability to make the investments in our business that we plan to make; our failure to realize expected returns on our capital allocation decisions; our failure to manage the growth and complexity of our business and expand our operations; our failure to promote and strengthen our brands; our failure to develop our mass customization platform or to realize the anticipated benefits of such a platform; our failure to acquire new customers and enter new markets, retain our current customers, and sell more products to current and new customers; our failure to acquire businesses that enhance the growth and development of our business; costs and disruptions caused by acquisitions and strategic investments; the failure of the businesses we acquire or invest in to perform as expected; the willingness of purchasers of marketing services and products to shop online; unanticipated changes in our markets, customers, or business; competitive pressures; currency fluctuations; our failure to maintain compliance with the covenants in our senior secured revolving credit facility and senior unsecured notes or to pay our debts when due; changes in the laws and regulations or in the interpretations of laws or regulations to which we are subject, including tax laws, or the institution of new laws or regulations that affect our business; general economic conditions; and other factors described in our Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2015 and the other documents we periodically file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.



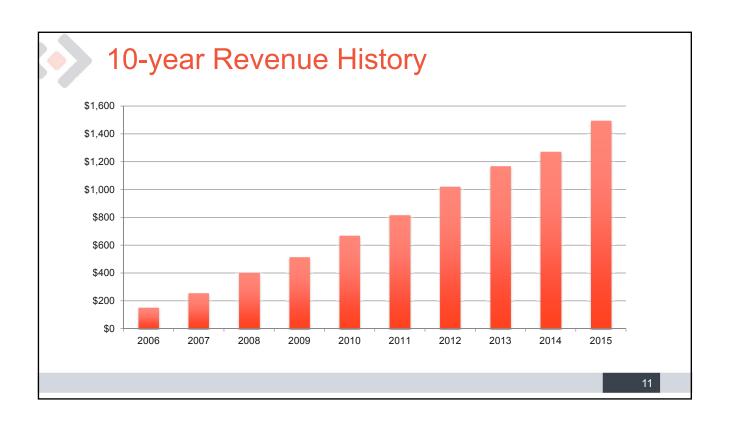


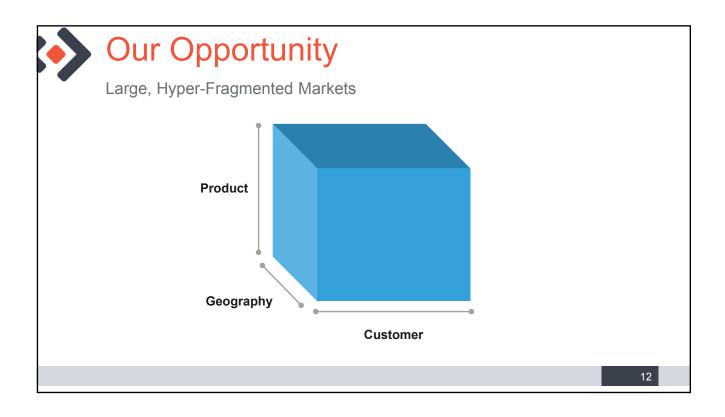


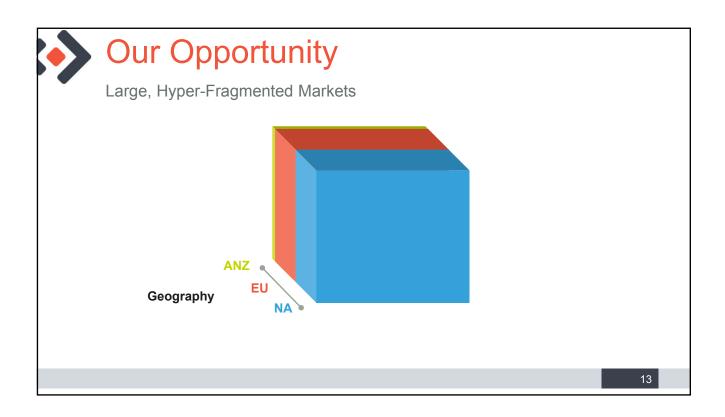


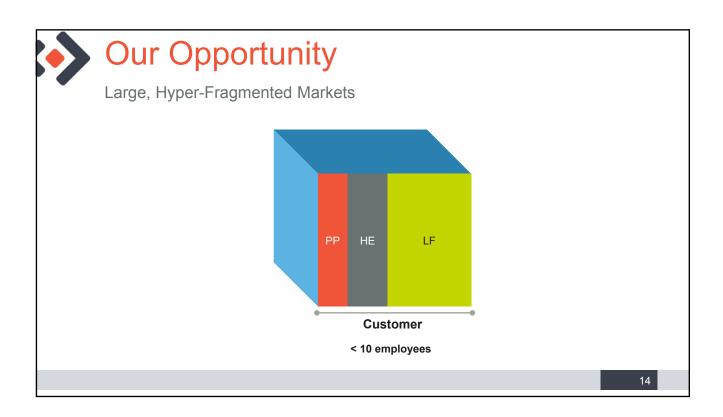


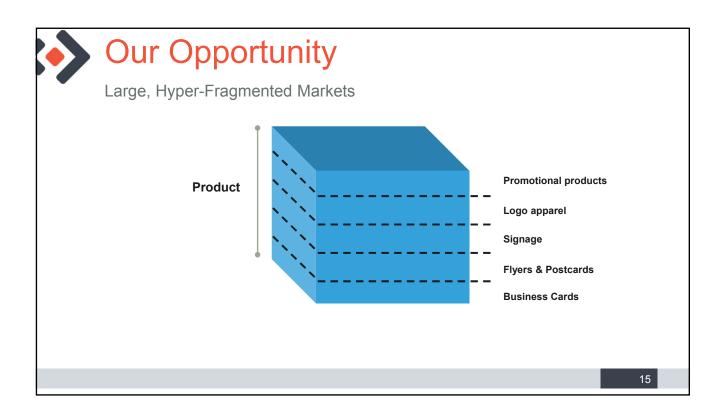


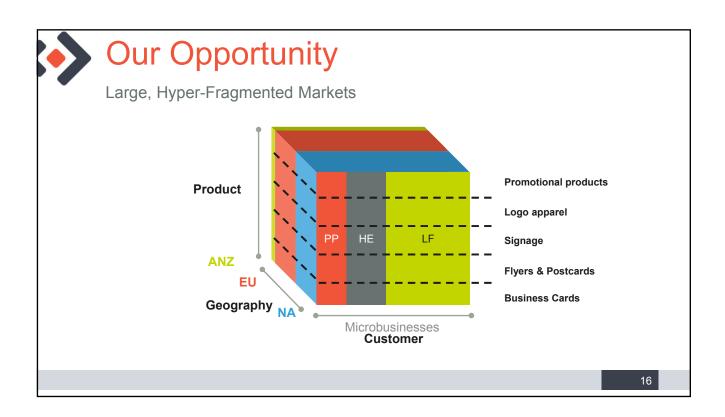


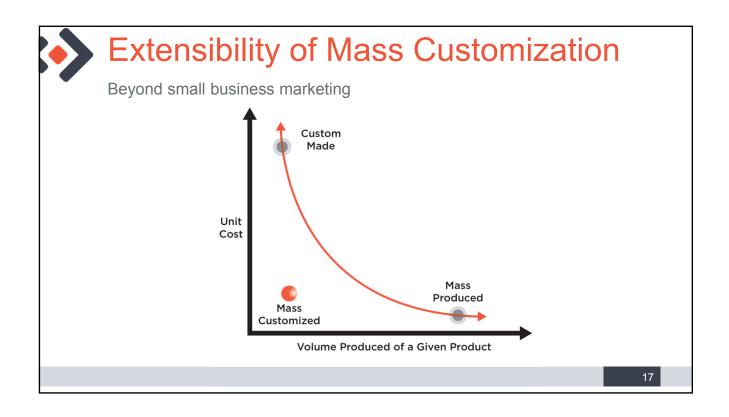


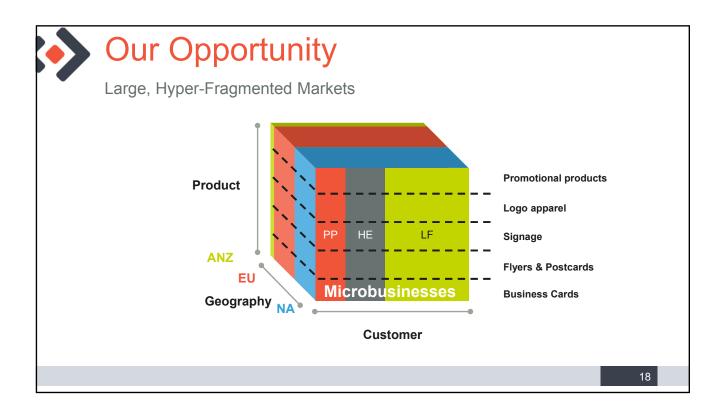




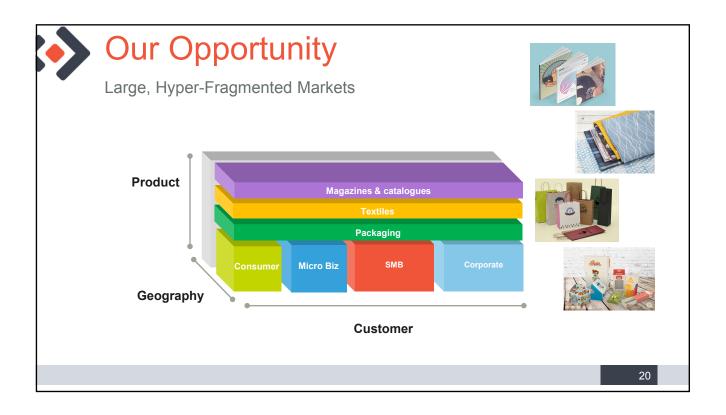




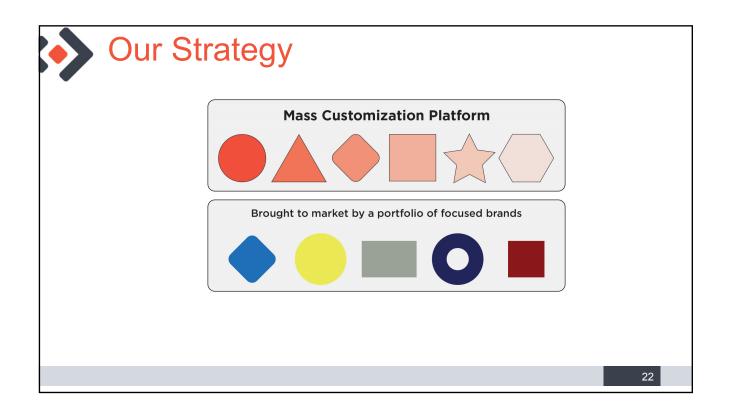


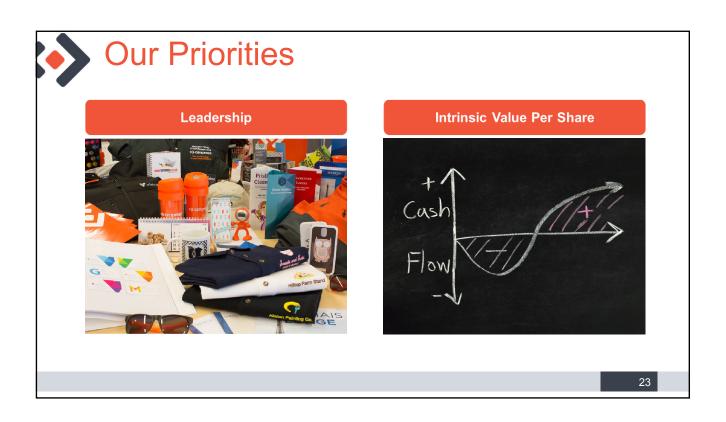


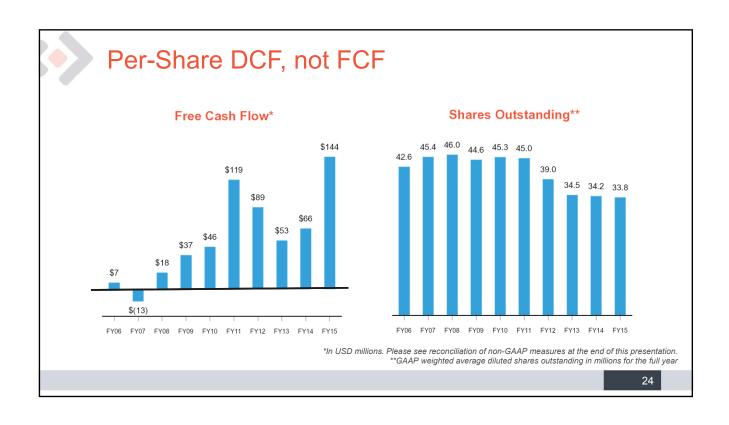












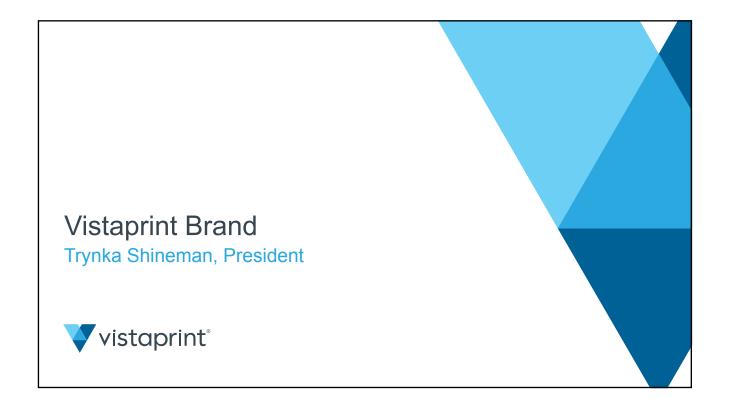


Capital Allocation Philosophy

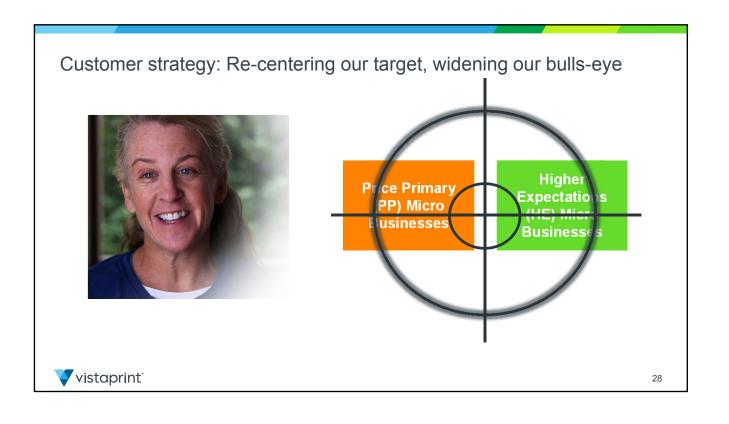
- Increasing focus and effort over our history, now "true believers"
 - Influences all investment decisions
- Result is a portfolio of investments including M&A, share repurchases, and discretionary growth investments in our existing business
- Structured and differentiated return criteria
 - Investments have varying profiles of risk/return level and payback period
- Seek to deliver returns well above our WACC, not "just above" or "at"
- Balanced by debt guardrails, desire for dry power and execution bandwidth

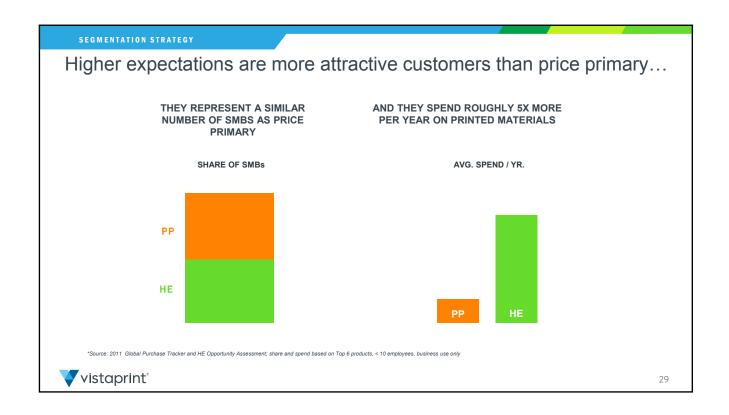
Lower Risk/ Lower Hurdle

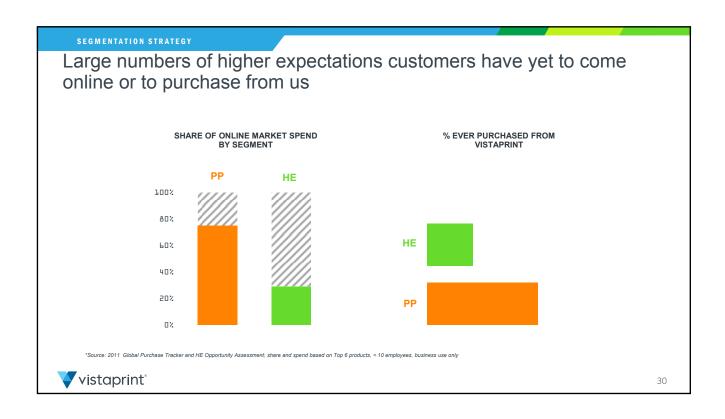
Higher Risk/ Higher Hurdle

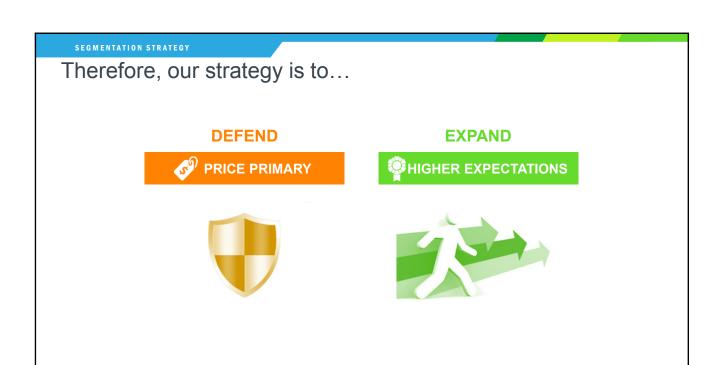


Vistaprint Brand Overview Reminder of our strategy FY 2015 investment examples Why we are confident FY 2016 priorities









Strategy from a product perspective

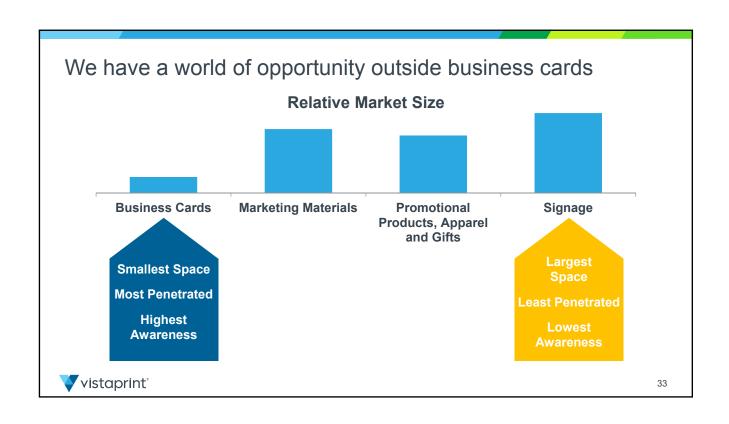
We have evolved from a strategy of great individual *products* to credible product categories, focusing our efforts on improving and broadening our offering in:

Business Cards

vistaprint°

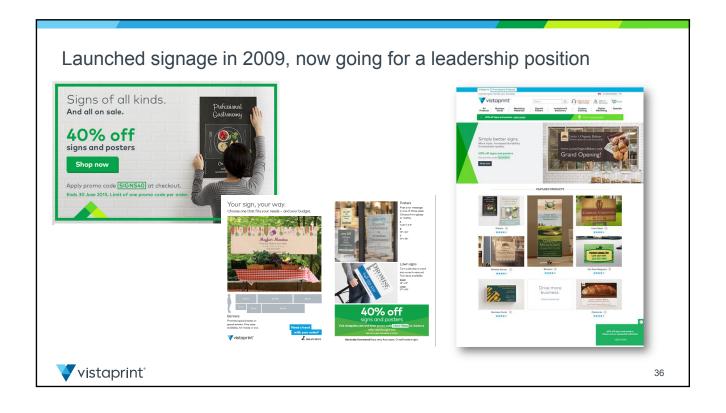
- · Marketing materials (small format print)
- Signage (large format)
- · Promotional products, apparel and gifts

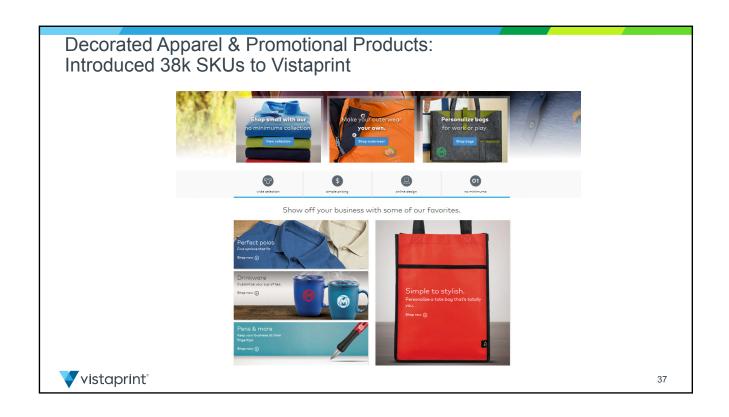


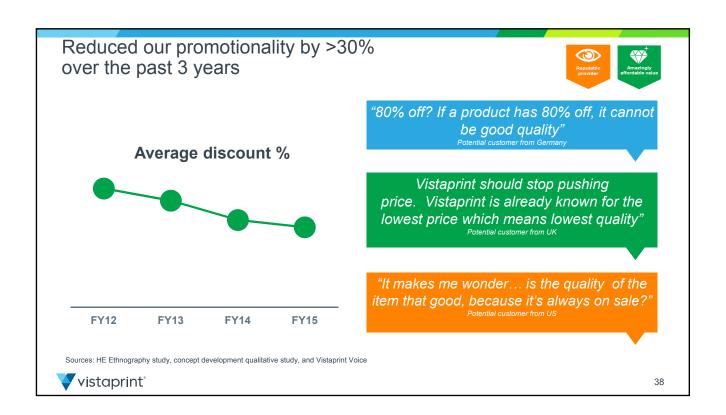




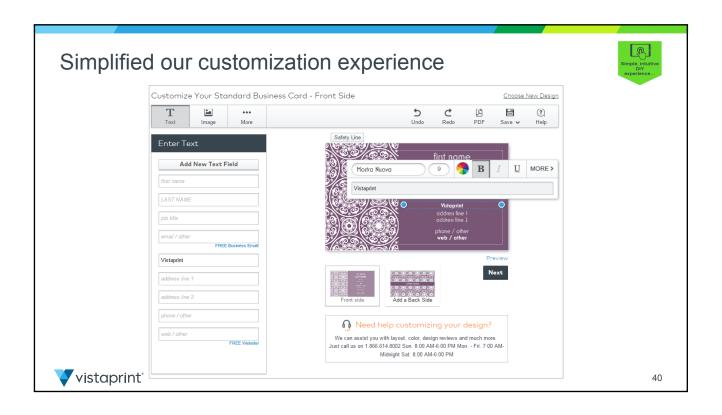




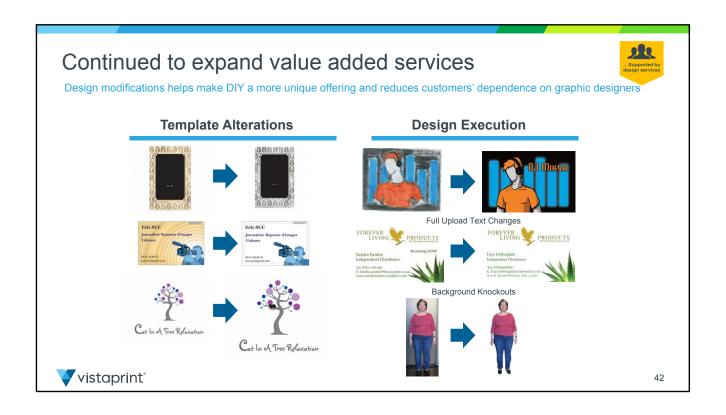




Continued to reduced reliance on site cross-sell % of sales from cross-sell Shipping bookings as % of total bookings 2011-1 2011-7 2012-1 2012-7 2013-1 2013-7 2014-1 2014-7 2015-1 Calendar Year Month Vistoprint 39

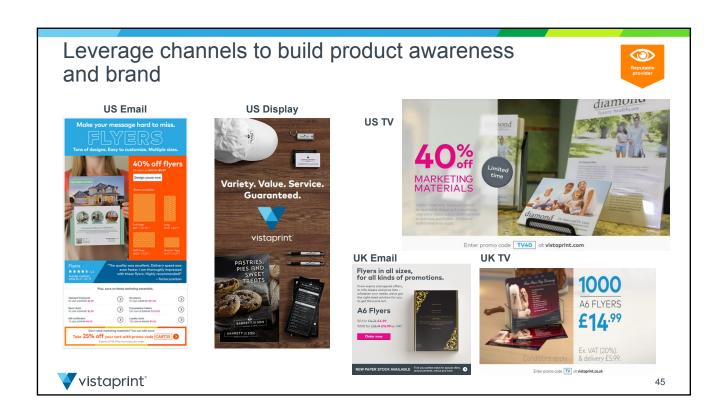


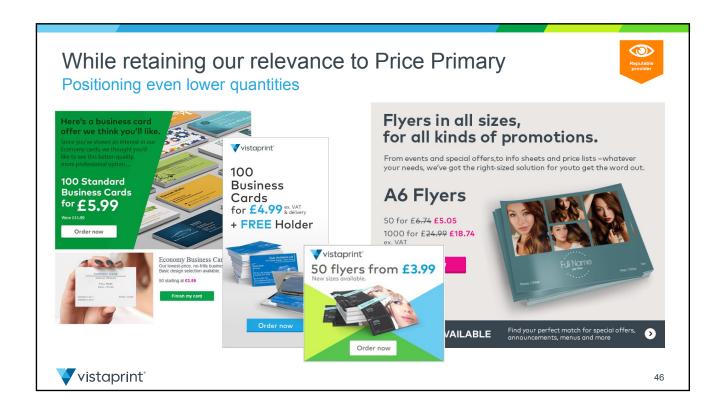


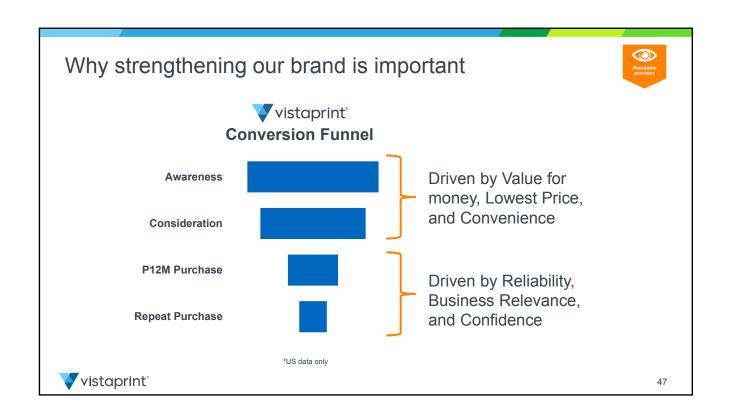


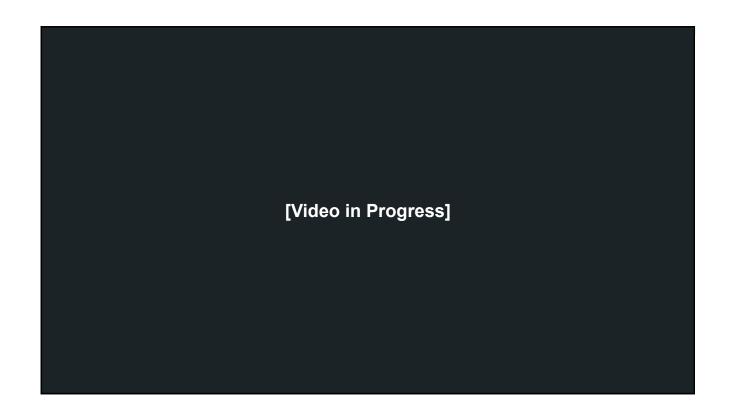
Implemented a new customer guarantee 70% of 30% Absolutely Guaranteed respondents require a Every time. Any reason. Or we'll make it right. "satisfaction guarantee" to consider shopping Then, we'll work with you to find a solution that you'll be happy with, whether that means reprinting your order at no additional cost or crediting your account so you can place a new order. with an online By e-mail: Have a simple question or need general information? We'll get back to you within 24 hours. provider Complete satisfaction or your money back. Source: US Brand Tracker Study, 2013. vistaprint° 43

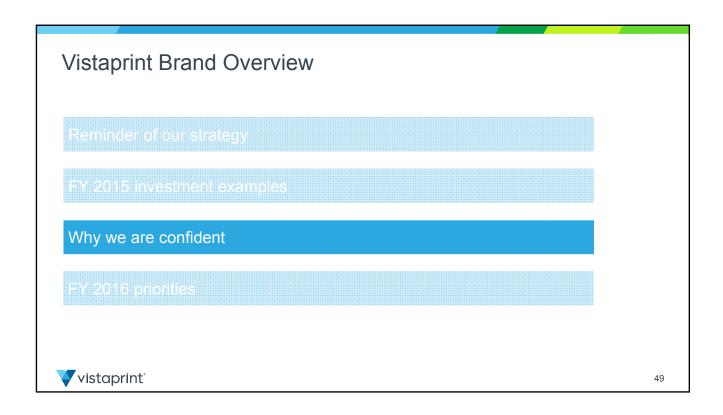


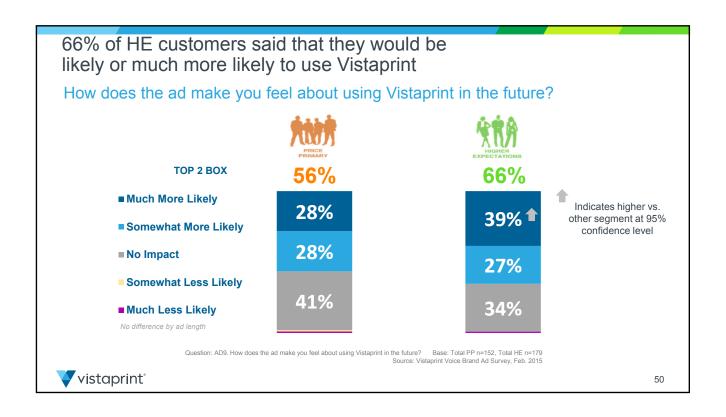


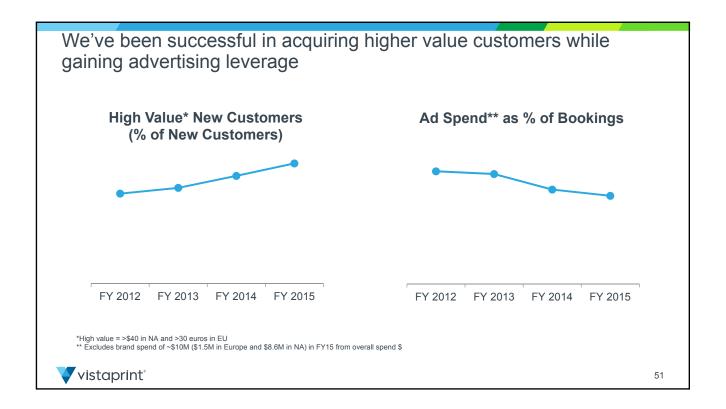


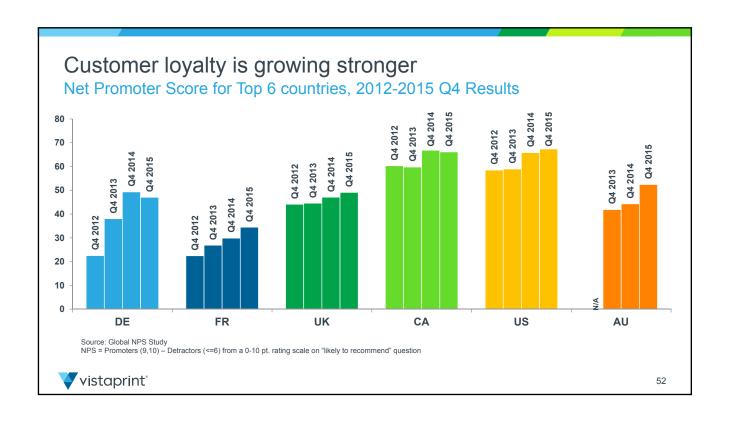


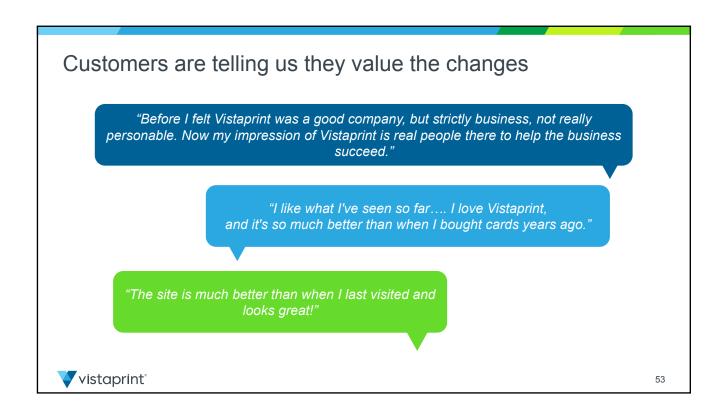


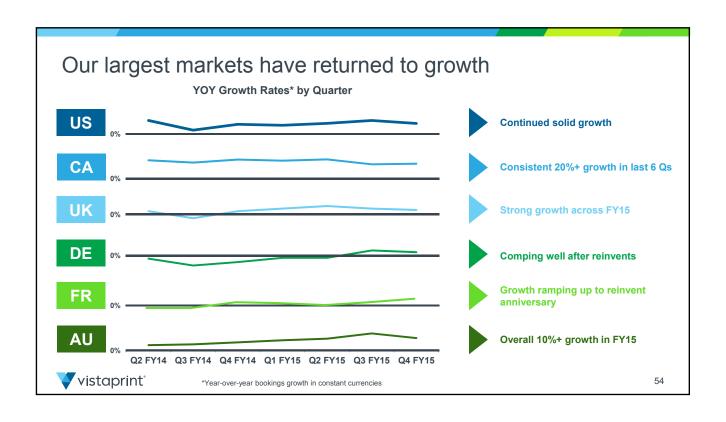


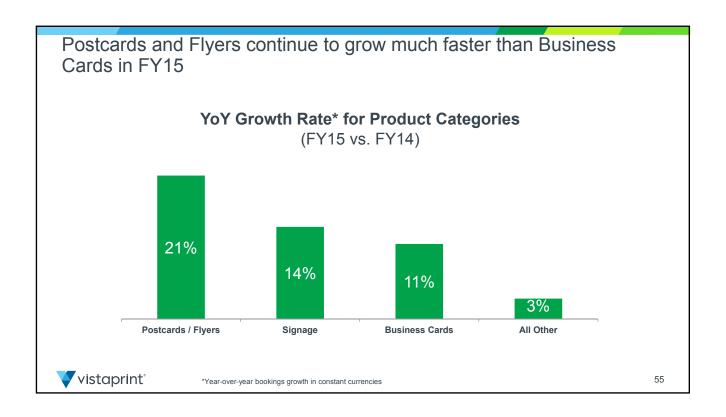


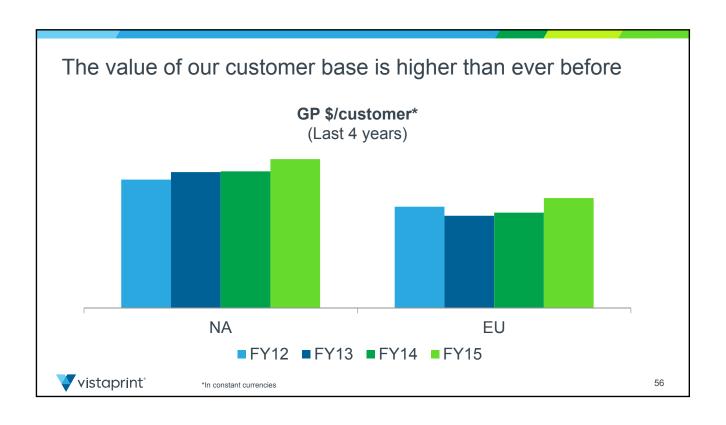


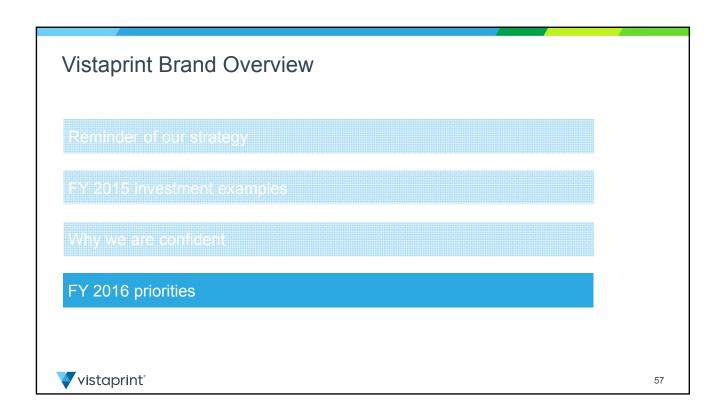


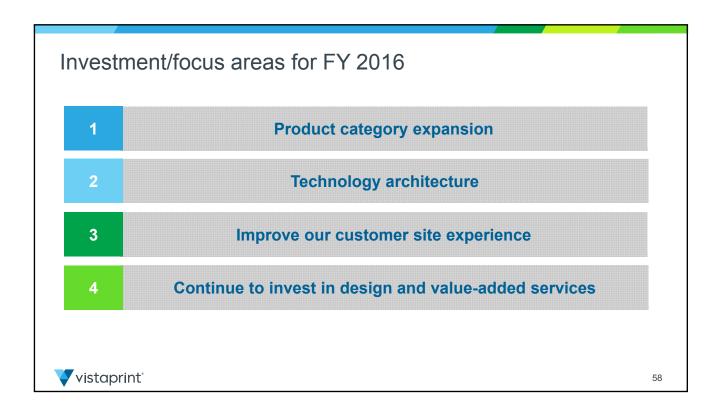














UPLOAD AND PRINT M&A

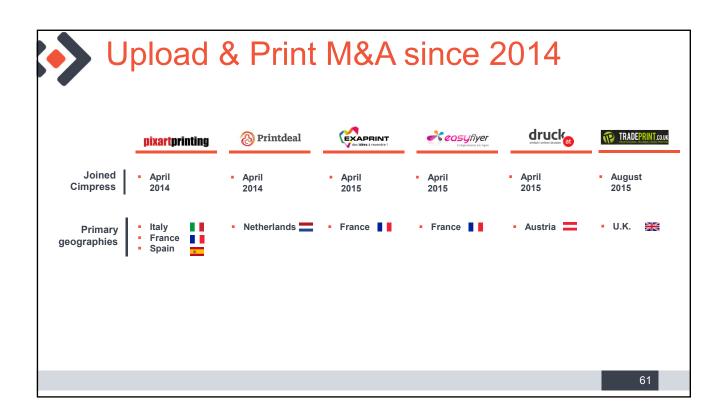
Ernst Teunissen, Chief Financial Officer

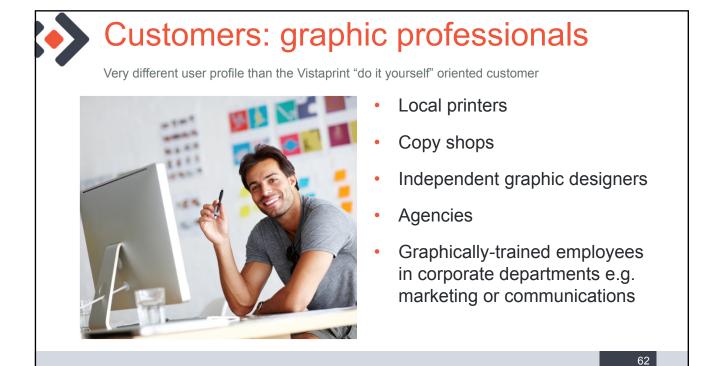
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Creating value through M&A

- M&A objectives cascade from overall Cimpress strategy
 - Operational and technological capabilities that will become part of MCP
 - Focused value propositions and brands for going to market
- Brands with specialized geo focus and/or value proposition
 - Overall improving our ability to reach our TAM
- Capabilities that add to and benefit from MCP
 - To MCP
 - · Scale: acquired fulfillment operations to become components of MCP
 - Expose acquired product and attribute selection to all merchants
 - From MCF
 - · Increased selection, delivery speed, conformance, time to market and revenue
 - Reduce COGS

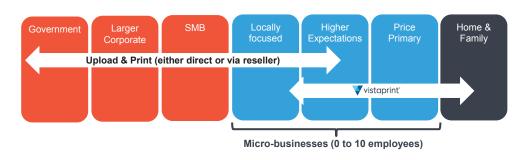


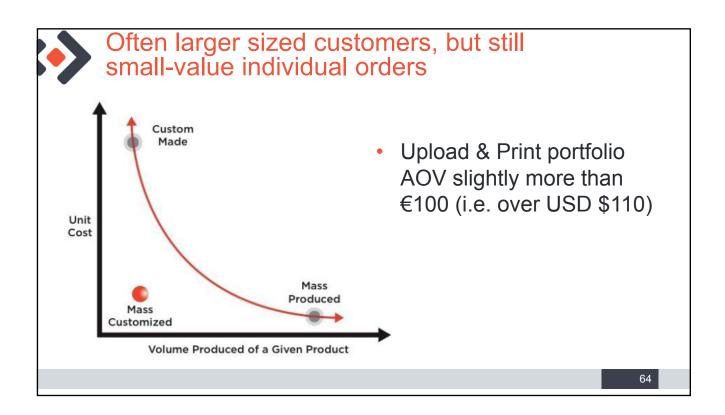


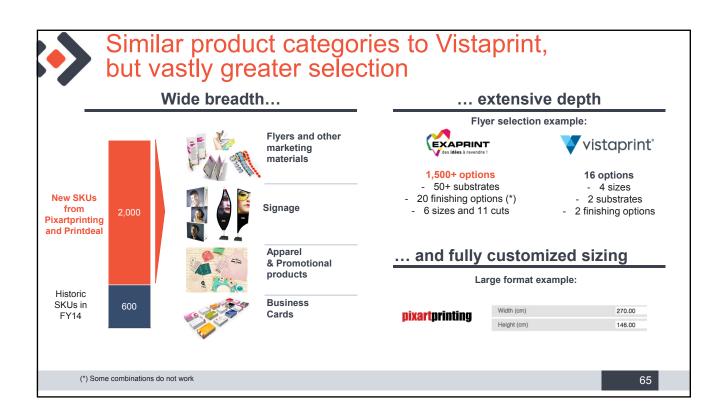


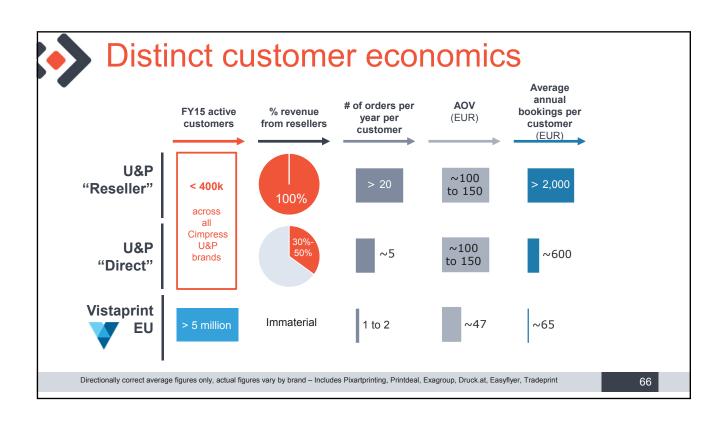
U&P end customer characteristics

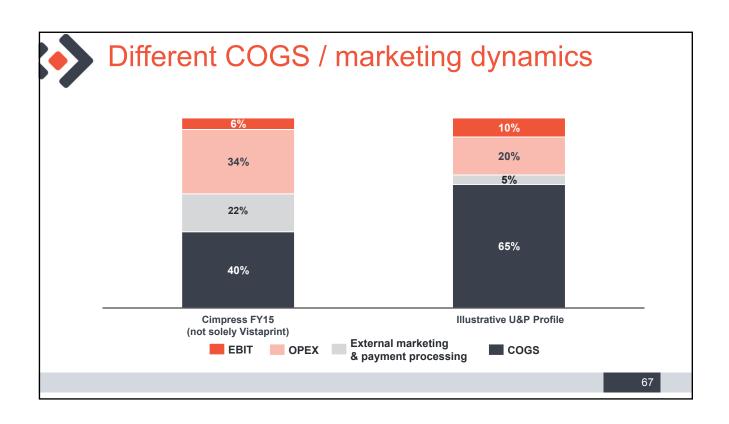
- 1. **Online** market only (100% via e-commerce, no outbound sales teams)
- 2. Providing their **own design & document files** (not templates)
- 3. Primary end customer profile relative to Vistaprint:

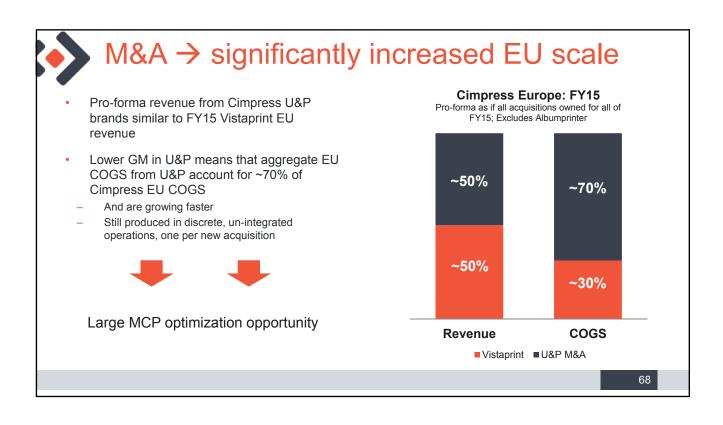


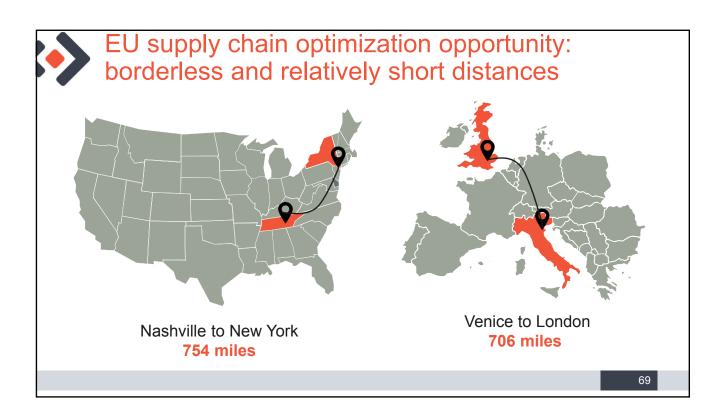


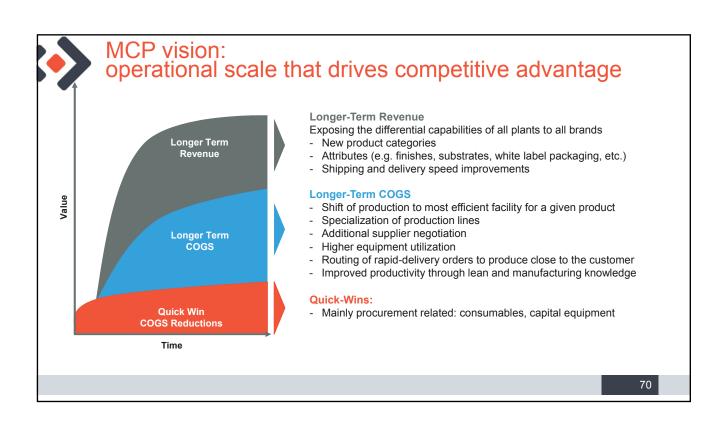








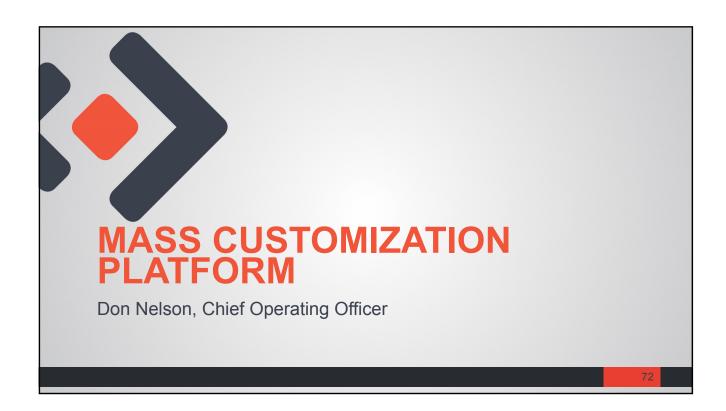






EU U&P: beginning of a multi-year journey

- Integrative MCP software and processes now beginning to ramp, but remain at very early stages
 - Initial synergies have begun in "quick wins" category of COGS
 - Acquired fulfillment ops still managed autonomously
 - Printdeal production has moved to Venlo, but remains distinct
 - MCP integration to ramp up in FY16, but a multi-year effort
- "Front end" go-to-market teams, including UX and customer service, will remain autonomous
- Case study that illustrates our strategic vision



[Video in Progress]



Our Journey

Vistaprint

- Limited product selection focused on a global market of small business owners
- Highly custom products from customer uploaded images
- Optimized manufacturing processing for limited product selection
- Highly automated processes in Windsor, Venlo and Deer Park to manufacture our core products such as business cards in mass volumes
- Optimized supply chain to handle mass volumes at individual plants



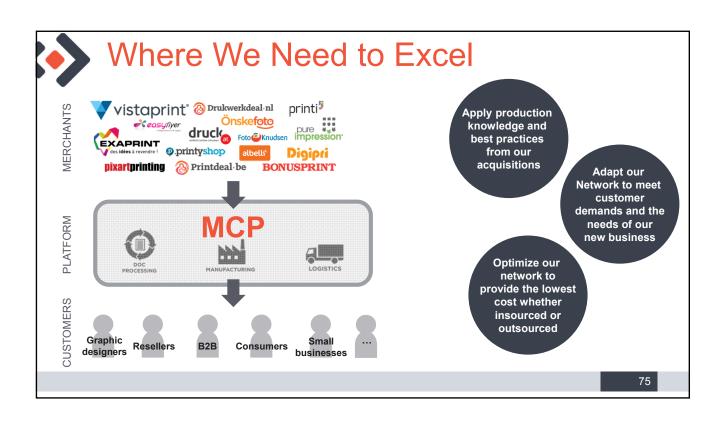


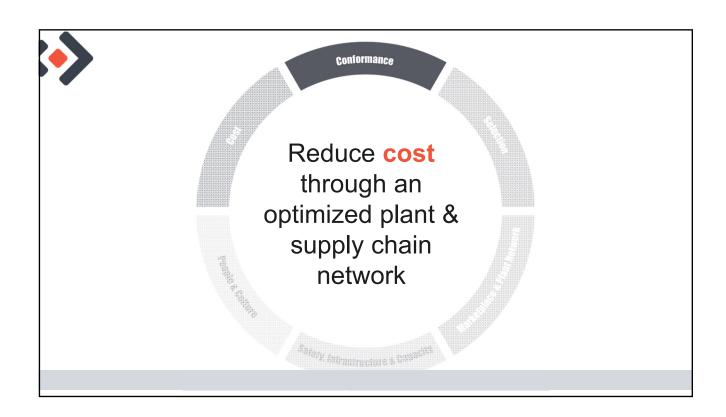
New Businesses

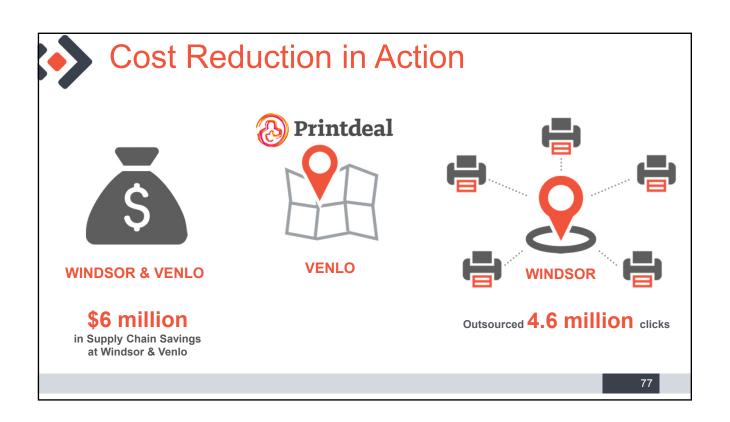
- · Brands serving local or regional customers
- B2B customer base with graphic design knowledge
- A large demand for **upload and print** products
- Fast product introductions (concept to production in days or weeks)
- · Nimble manufacturing processes
- · In-depth production knowledge



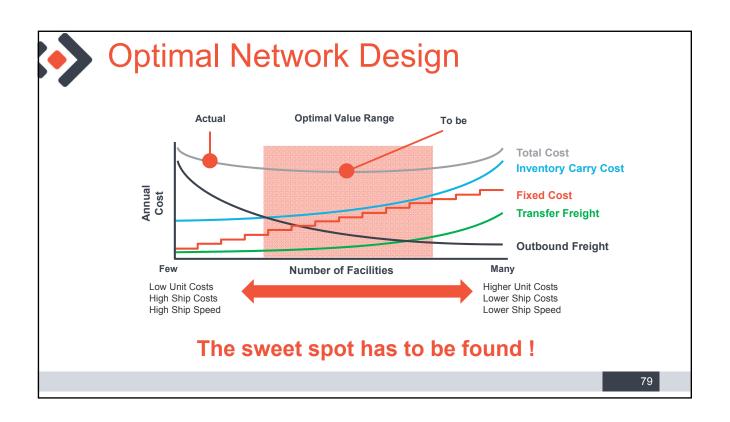




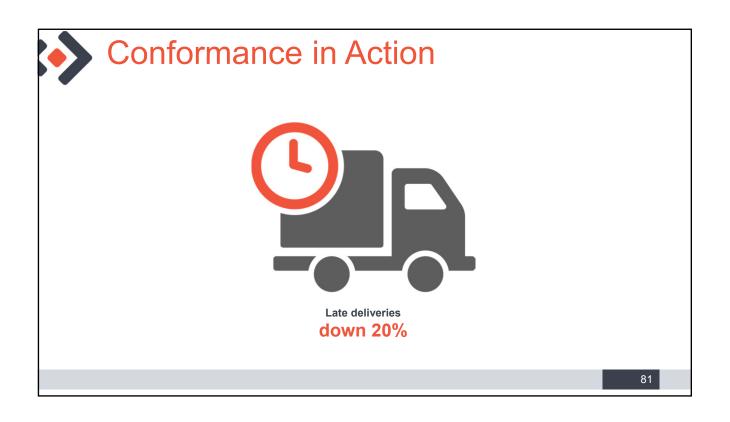






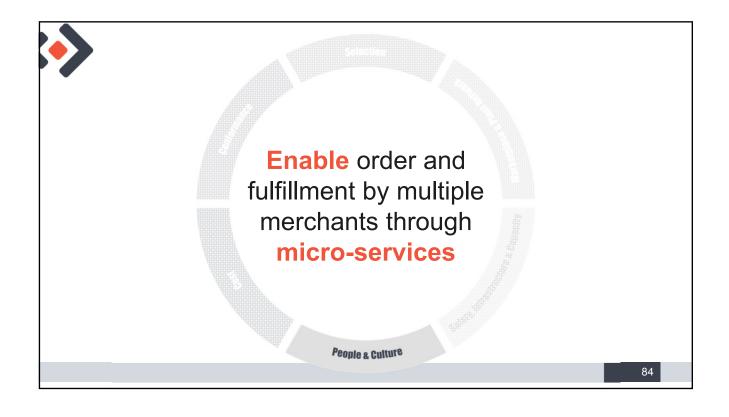


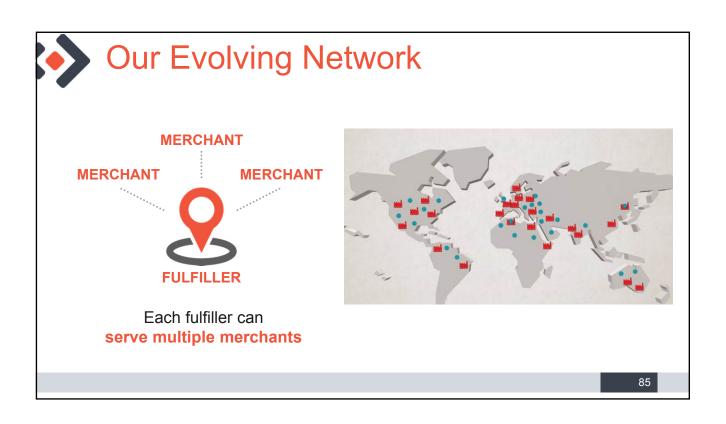


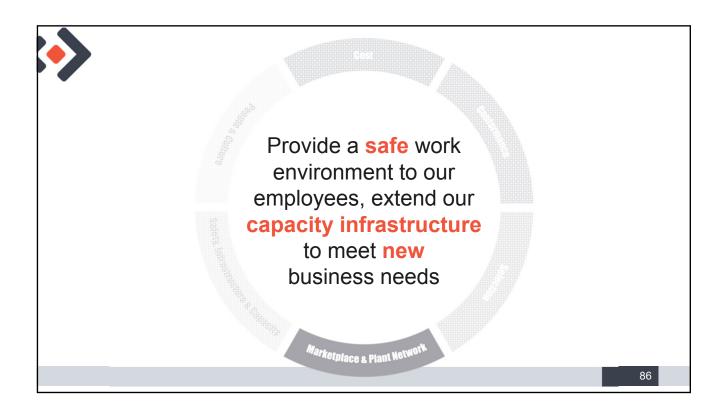
















MCP Succeeds When Merchants:

Find the **lowest costs** through MCP

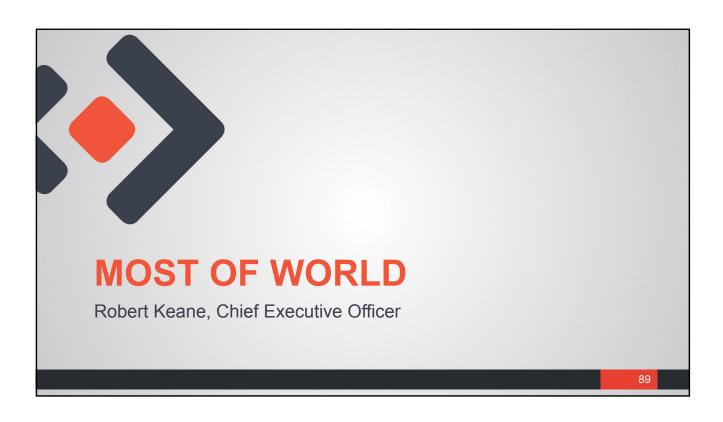
Benefit from COGS reductions

Deliver every product on time and to specification across any geography

Have an expanded product offering

Launch new products in days

Provide increased delivery options













China: planning for our 2nd try

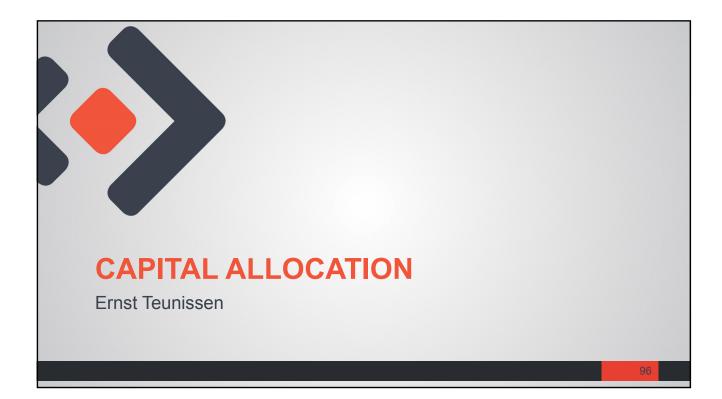


- FY16: recruiting and first operational steps
 - Building team and developing capabilities
 - Go to market tests not until FY17
 - Relatively low (< \$2m) investment
- Incorporating lessons from
 - Prior China attempt:
 - Avoiding price focused, low-end, wholesale markets
 - Extensive marketing spend rather than investment in value proposition
 - Leveraging Cimpress global technology
 - Current traction in India
 - Aspirational brand positioning differentiated by quality, service and reliability



MoW: In Summary

- Enormous potential, but a long-term investment
- Approximately \$30M of NOPAT reduction in FY16
 - Consolidates Japan and Brazil despite ~50% ownership
- Growing rapidly, but off of small base
- Very high customer satisfaction rates
- Seek to build:
 - High growth, profitable, differentiated business models
 - > \$100m revenue business within approximately 5 years
 - Foundation and momentum for a much more beyond





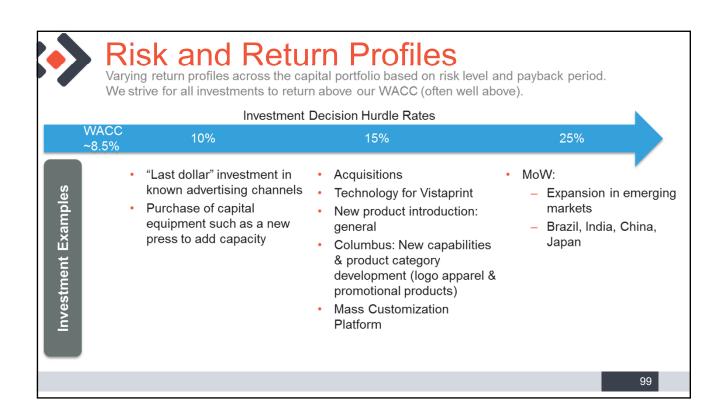


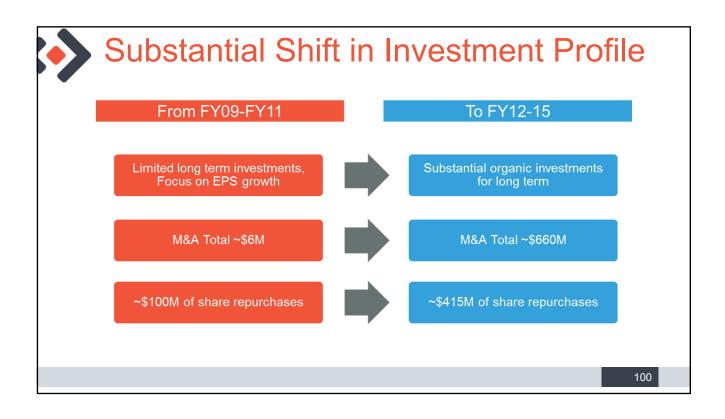
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 - Influences all investment decisions
- Result is a portfolio of investments including M&A, share repurchases, and discretionary growth investments in our existing business
- Structured and differentiated return criteria
 - Investments have varying profiles of risk/return level and payback period
- Seek to deliver returns well above our WACC, not "just above" or "at"
- Balanced by debt guardrails, desire for dry power and execution bandwidth

Lower Risk/ Lower Hurdle

Higher Risk/ Higher Hurdle

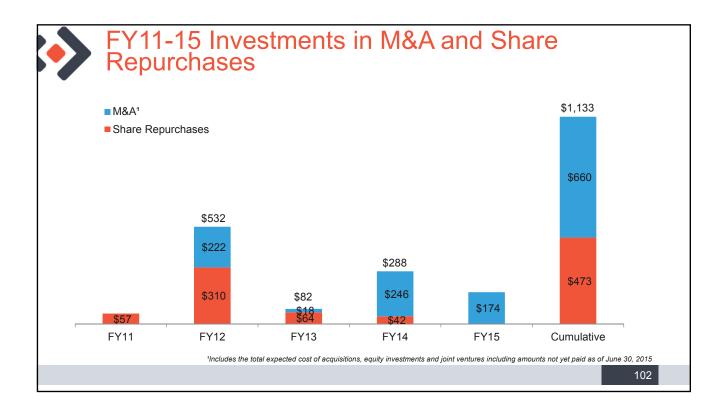


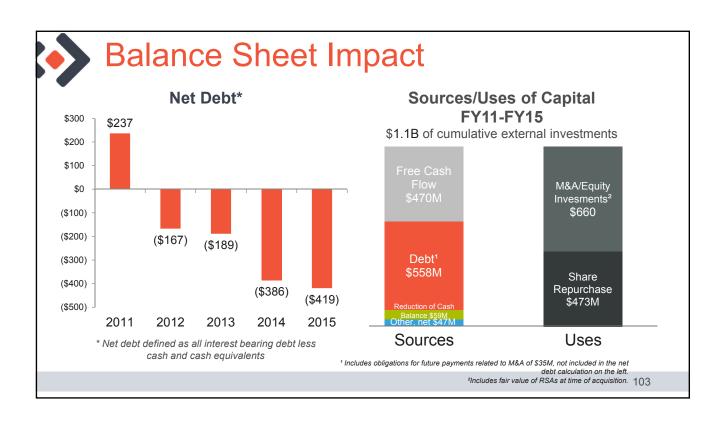


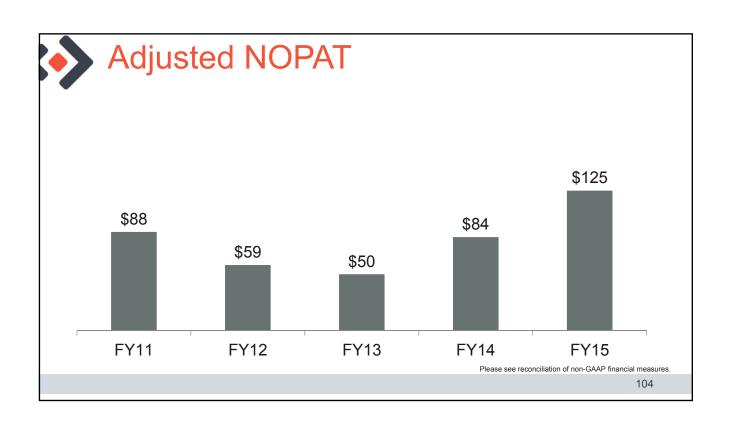


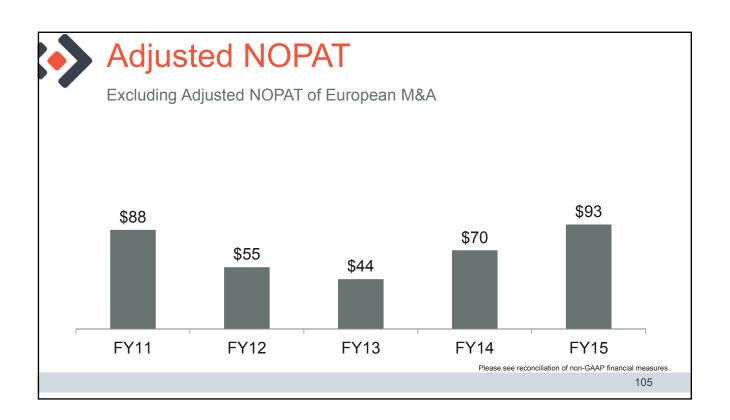
Why the change

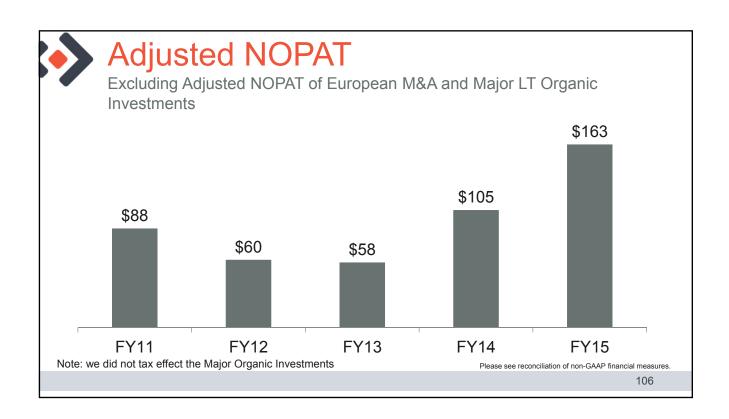
- From FY06 to FY11 focused on "scaling the business"
 - Tremendous growth due to investments from 1999 to 2005
 - · Rapid growth obscured need to invest in next wave of growth
 - As newly public company, too focused on EPS
 - Underinvesting in the future
- Huge market for mass customization
 - Scale drives competitive advantage
 - Lots of great opportunities organically and via acquisitions

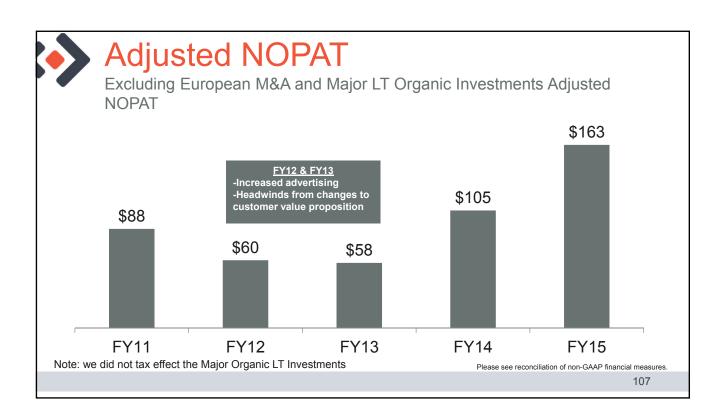


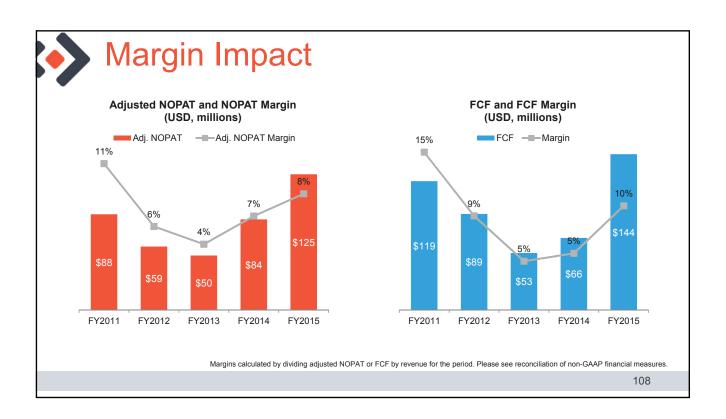


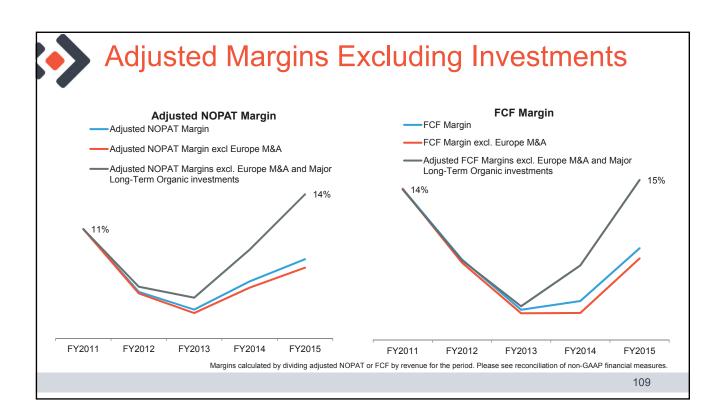


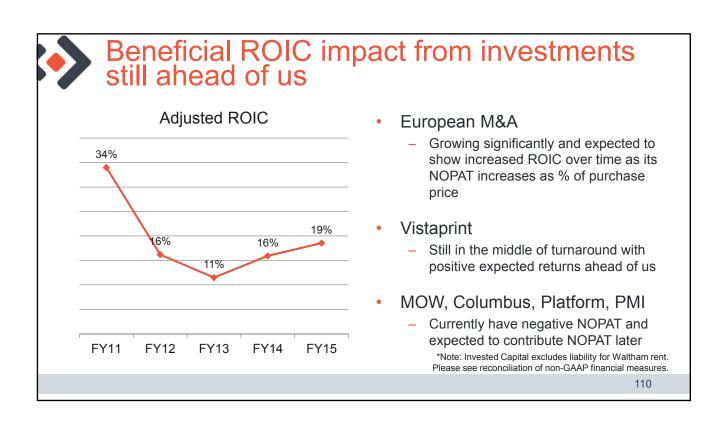












		FY 2015	FY 2016
	Amount	\$80M	\$110M
Major	Marketplace and Plant Network Component of MCP	~20%	~15%
	Columbus	~40%	~30%
	Most of World (MoW)	~30%	~40%
	Post-Merger Integration (PMI)	~10%	~15%

		FY 2015	FY 2016		
	Amount	\$175M			
	Selection (new products and attributes)	~10%			
Advertising for Vistaprint BU ~	~35%	Grow faster than revenue due to			
Diverse	Technology for Vistaprint BU	~25%	capacity expansion in growth		
Other	Expansion of production & IT capacity	~15%	areas		
	Replacement capital expenditures	~5%			
	Other	~10%			



Organic Investment Impacts: Adjusted NOPAT

		FY 2015	FY 2016		
	Amount	\$70M	\$100M		
	Marketplace and Plant Network Component of MCP	~20%	~20%		
Major	Columbus	~40%	~35%		
major	Most of World (MoW)	~30%	~30%		
	Post-Merger Integration (PMI)	~10%	~15%		

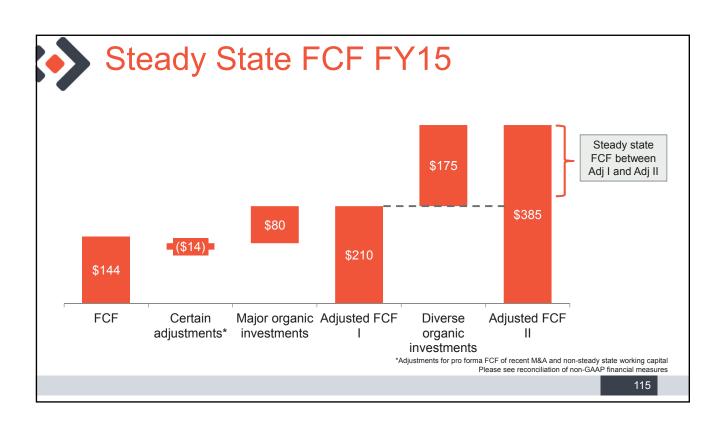
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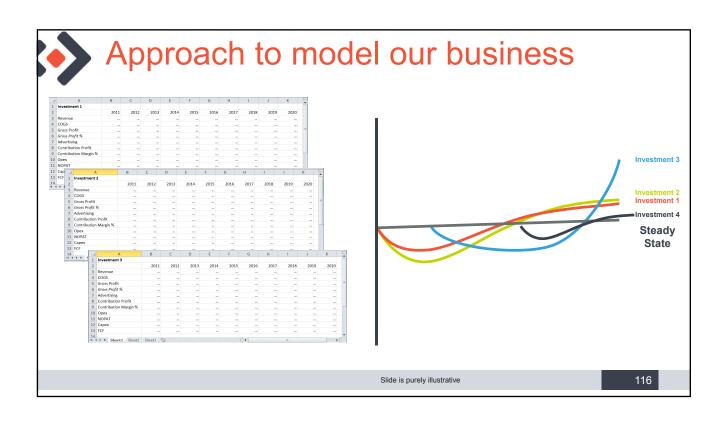


Organic Investment Impacts: Adjusted NOPAT

		FY 2015	FY 2016
	Amount	\$150M	
	Selection (new products and attributes)	0%	
	Advertising for Vistaprint BU	45%	
Diverse	Technology for Vistaprint BU	25%	In line with revenue growth
Other	Expansion of production & IT capacity	5%	
	Replacement capital expenditures	5%	
	Other	20%	

Note: the FY15 LT investments on these pages does not include \$26M of capex that was deemed to pay back faster than 12 months







Communications evolution

Historical Practice

Reported geographic segments (NA, EU, Other)

Multiple metrics that span across operating segments

Full year revenue and EPS guidance updated quarterly

EPS as a key metric

New Approach

Reported operating segments (VBU, All Other)

Drivers of operating segment performance

Annual guidance for investments, longer view on revenue growth rates

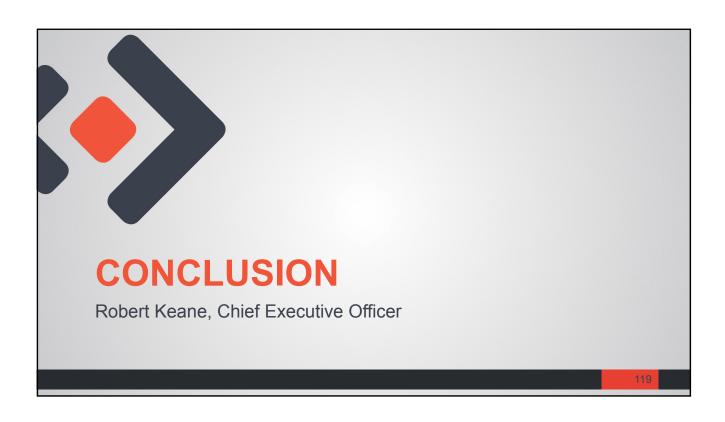
Adjusted NOPAT as new key metric

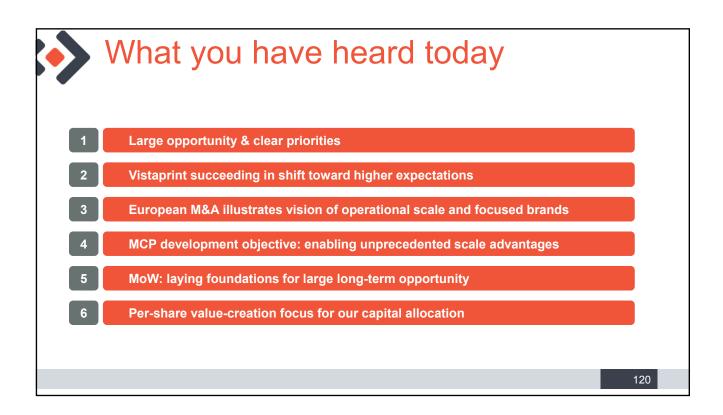
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Conclusion

- Investing in large market opportunity; reason for significant change in how we deploy capital over the last few years
- When looking at FCF and NOPAT we exclude discretionary growth investments to understand our steady state
- For discretionary growth investments, we apply rigor, experience and hurdle rates well in excess of WACC
- Giving extensive and detailed information so that you can make your own analysis of the above two points





Q&A Session





About Non-GAAP Financial Measures

- To supplement Cimpress' consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, Cimpress has used the following measures defined as non-GAAP financial measures by Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, rules: non-GAAP adjusted net income, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow, trailing twelve month return on invested capital, adjusted NOPAT, constant-currency revenue growth and constant-currency revenue growth excluding revenue from acquisitions and joint ventures from the past 12 months. Please see the next two slides for definitions of these items.
- The presentation of non-GAAP financial information is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. For more information on these non-GAAP financial measures, please see the tables captioned "Reconciliations of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" included at the end of this release. The tables have more details on the GAAP financial measures that are most directly comparable to non-GAAP financial measures and the related reconciliation between these financial measures.
- Cimpress' management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide meaningful
 supplemental information in assessing our performance and liquidity by excluding certain items that may
 not be indicative of our recurring core business operating results, which could be non-cash charges or
 discrete cash charges that are infrequent in nature. These non-GAAP financial measures also have
 facilitated management's internal comparisons to Cimpress' historical performance and our competitors'
 operating results.



Non-GAAP Financial Measures Definitions

Non-GAAP Measure	Definition
Free Cash Flow	FCF = Cash Flow from Operations – Capital Expenditures – Purchases of Intangible assets not related to acquisitions – Capitalized Software Expenses + Payment of contingent consideration in excess of acquisition-date fair value
Adjusted NOPAT	Adjusted NOPAT is defined as GAAP Operating Income minus cash taxes attributable to the current period (see definition below), with the following adjustments: exclude the impact of M&A related items including amortization of acquisition-related intangibles, the change in fair value of contingent consideration, and expense for deferred payments or equity awards that are treated as compensation expense; exclude the impact of unusual items such as discontinued operations, restructuring charges, and impairments and include realized gains or losses from currency forward contracts that are not included in operating income as we do not apply hedge accounting.
Cash Taxes Attributable to the Current Period included in Adjusted NOPAT	As part of our calculation of Adjusted NOPAT, we subtract the cash taxes attributable to the current period operations, which we define as the actual cash taxes paid or to be paid adjusted for any non-operational items and excluding both the excess tax benefit from equity awards and the cash tax benefit, if any, from interest on our external debt.
Trailing Twelve Month Return on Invested Capital	ROIC = Adjusted NOPAT / (Debt + Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest + Total Shareholders Equity – Excess Cash) Adjusted NOPAT is defined above. Excess cash is cash and equivalents > 5% of last twelve month revenues; if negative, capped at zero Operating leases have not been converted to debt

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Reconciliation: Adjusted NOPAT

Annual, In Millions

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
GAAP operating income	\$93.1	\$55.2	\$46.1	\$85.9	\$96.3
Less: Cash taxes attributable to current period (see separate reconciliation)	(\$5.3)	(\$6.8)	(\$14.0)	(\$20.1)	(\$25.0)
Exclude expense (benefit) impact of:					
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	\$0.4	\$6.2	\$10.9	\$12.6	\$24.3
Earn-out related charges¹	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.6)	\$2.2	\$15.3
Share-based compensation related to investment consideration	\$0.0	\$4.0	\$7.9	\$4.4	\$3.6
Restructuring charges	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6.0	\$3.2
Include: Realized gain (loss) on currency forward contracts not included in operating income	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$7.0)	\$7.4
Adjusted NOPAT	\$88.2	\$58.6	\$50.3	\$84.0	\$125.1
Adjusted NOPAT of European M&A	\$0.0	\$3.6	\$5.9	\$13.9	\$32.1
Adjusted NOPAT excl impact of European M&A	\$88.2	\$55.0	\$44.4	\$70.1	\$93.0
Adjusted NOPAT of Major Long-Term Organic Investments	\$0.0	(\$5.3)	(\$13.6)	(\$34.5)	(\$70.0)
Adjusted NOPAT excl impact of European M&A and Major Long-Term Organic Investments	\$88.2	\$60.3	\$58.0	\$104.6	\$163.0

**Includes expense recognized for the change in fair value of contingent consideration and compensation expense related to cash-based earn-out mechanisms dependent upon continued employment.



Reconciliation: Cash Tax

Annual, In Millions

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Cash taxes paid in the current period	\$4.3	\$7.1	\$13.7	\$18.5	\$14.3
Timing differences ¹	(\$1.7)	\$2.0	\$2.3	(\$0.6)	\$1.2
Plus: cash impact of excess tax benefit on equity awards attributable to current period	\$2.7	\$0.2	\$1.4	\$5.6	\$12.9
Less: installment payment related to the transfer of IP in a prior year	\$0.0	(\$2.5)	(\$3.4)	(\$3.4)	(\$3.4)
Cash taxes attributable to current period	\$5.3	\$6.8	\$14.0	\$20.1	\$25.0

Timing differences are cash taxes related to prior periods and/or cash taxes attributable to the current period, but not yet paid

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Reconciliation: Free Cash Flow

Annual, In Millions

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$34.6	\$54.4	\$87.7	\$120.1	\$153.7	\$162.6	\$140.6	\$140.0	\$148.6	\$228.9
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(\$24.9)	(\$63.0)	(\$62.7)	(\$76.3)	(\$101.3)	(\$37.4)	(\$46.4)	(\$79.0)	(\$72.1)	(\$75.8)
Purchases of intangible assets not related to acquisitions	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.2)	(\$0.2)	(\$0.8)	(\$0.3)	(\$0.3)
Capitalization of software and website development costs	(\$2.7)	(\$4.2)	(\$5.7)	(\$7.2)	(\$6.5)	(\$6.3)	(\$5.5)	(\$7.7)	(\$9.7)	(\$17.3)
Payment of contingent consideration in excess of acquisition-date fair value	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.1
Free cash flow	\$7.1	(\$12.8)	\$18.0	\$36.6	\$45.9	\$118.7	\$88.5	\$52.6	\$66.5	\$143.5



Reconciliation: ROIC

Annual, In Millions (except percentages)

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
GAAP operating income	\$93.1	\$55.2	\$46.1	\$85.9	\$96.3
Less: Cash taxes attributable to current period (see separate reconciliation)	(\$5.3)	(\$6.8)	(\$14.0)	(\$20.1)	(\$25.0)
Exclude expense (benefit) impact of:					
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	\$0.4	\$6.2	\$10.9	\$12.6	\$24.3
Earn-out related charges¹	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.6)	\$2.2	\$15.3
Share-based compensation related to investment consideration	\$0.0	\$4.0	\$7.9	\$4.4	\$3.6
Restructuring charges	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6.0	\$3.2
Include: Realized gain (loss) on currency forward contracts not included in operating income	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$7.0)	\$7.4
Adjusted NOPAT	\$88.2	\$58.6	\$50.3	\$84.0	\$125.1
Average Invested Capital ²	\$259.6	\$361.9	\$437.9	\$525.2	\$674.7
Adjusted ROIC	34%	16%	11%	16%	19%

1See explanation of average invested capital on next two slides
In Q1 FY15, we updated our definition of ROIC to include invested capital inclusive of redeemable non-controlling interests, which date back to Q4 FY14.
In Q3 FY15 we corrected an error in our ROIC calculation where we had not properly excluded excess cash from the calculation of average invested capital. This resulted in adjustments to our previously reported Q2 FY15 and Q3 FY15 TTM ROIC results

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Reconciliation: Average Invested Capital

Quarterly, In millions

	Q1 FY11	Q2 FY11	Q3 FY11	Q4 FY11	Q1 FY12	Q2FY12	Q3 FY12	Q4FY12
Total Debt	\$4.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$146.5	\$126.5	\$229.0
Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Shareholders Equity	\$404.7	\$389.3	\$425.0	\$450.1	\$360.2	\$267.8	\$281.9	\$189.3
Excess Cash¹	(\$134.2)	(\$136.4)	(\$169.4)	(\$195.7)	(\$118.1)	(\$21.2)	(\$3.2)	(\$11.2)
Invested Capital ³	\$275.4	\$253.0	\$255.5	\$254.4	\$242.0	\$393.1	\$405.2	\$407.1
Average Invested Capital ^{2 3}	\$275.4	\$264.2	\$261.3	\$259.6	\$251.2	\$286.3	\$323.7	\$361.9

¹Excess cash is cash and equivalents > 5% of last twelve month revenues; if negative, capped at zero
²Average invested capital represents a four quarter average of total debt, redeemable non-controlling interests and total shareholder equity, less excess cash
³In Q3 FY15 we corrected an error where we had not properly excluded excess cash from the calculation of average invested capital. This resulted in adjustments to our previously reported
Q2 FY15 and Q3 FY15 average invested capital and TTM ROIC results.



Reconciliation: Average Invested Capital

Quarterly, In millions

	Q1FY13	Q2FY13	Q3FY13	Q4FY13	Q1FY14	Q2FY14	Q3FY14	Q4FY14	Q1FY15	Q2FY15	Q3FY15	Q4FY15
Total Debt	\$259.3	\$230.5	\$238.5	\$238.8	\$270.0	\$204.5	\$202.0	\$448.1	\$447.9	\$346.9	\$430.5	\$522.5
Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.2	\$10.1	\$9.5	\$12.7	\$57.7
Total Shareholders Equity	\$199.2	\$209.9	\$201.7	\$189.6	\$206.7	\$260.3	\$272.4	\$232.5	\$216.2	\$257.8	\$235.9	\$249.4
Excess Cash ¹	(\$6.4)	(\$9.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$5.1)	(\$1.6)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$8.0)	(\$61.6)	(\$28.9)
Invested Capital ³	\$452.1	\$431.1	\$440.2	\$428.3	\$471.6	\$463.2	\$474.3	\$691.7	\$674.2	\$606.3	\$617.5	\$800.8
Average Invested Capital ^{2 3}	\$414.4	\$423.9	\$432.6	\$437.9	\$442.8	\$450.8	\$459.4	\$525.2	\$575.8	\$611.6	\$647.4	\$674.7

¹Excess cash is cash and equivalents > 5% of last twelve month revenues; if negative, capped at zero

²Average invested capital represents a four quarter average of total debt, redeemable non-controlling interests and total shareholder equity, less excess cash

³In Q3 FY15 we corrected an error where we had not properly excluded excess cash from the calculation of average invested capital. This resulted in adjustments to our previously reportulated

Q2 FY15 and Q3 FY15 average invested capital and TTM ROIC results.