

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the quarterly period ended July 31, 1999
- 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 0-23071

THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

31-1241495
(I. R. S. employer identification number)

915 Secaucus Road
Secaucus, New Jersey 07094
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(201) 558-2400
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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 the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share, outstanding at September 3, 1999: 25,453,272 shares.

THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JULY 31, 1999

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	July 31, 1999	January 30, 1999
	-----	-----
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,722	\$ 16,370
Accounts receivable	5,063	2,742
Inventories	46,438	35,339
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,580	5,622
Deferred income taxes	1,977	2,447
	-----	-----
Total current assets	69,780	62,520
Property and equipment, net	70,925	42,304
Deferred income taxes	5,144	5,144
Other assets	2,444	793
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$148,293	\$110,761
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 16,549	\$ 0
Accounts payable	18,177	13,345
Accrued expenses, interest and other current liabilities ...	18,457	13,644
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	53,183	26,989
Other long-term liabilities	3,551	3,165
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	56,734	30,154
	-----	-----
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$0.10 par value; 100,000,000 shares		
authorized; 25,327,889 shares and 24,972,001 shares		
issued and outstanding, at July 31, 1999 and		
January 30, 1999, respectively	2,533	2,497
Additional paid-in capital	86,166	84,032
Translation adjustments	(4)	0
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	2,864	(5,922)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	91,559	80,607
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$148,293	\$110,761
	=====	=====

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 31, 1999	August 1, 1998	July 31, 1999	August 1, 1998
Net sales	\$ 73,920	\$ 48,014	\$ 166,541	\$ 104,013
Cost of sales	47,123	32,525	100,421	66,608
Gross profit	26,797	15,489	66,120	37,405
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20,855	13,793	43,449	28,254
Pre-opening costs	767	552	1,968	1,663
Depreciation and amortization	2,891	1,808	6,187	3,471
Operating income (loss)	2,284	(664)	14,516	4,017
Interest expense (income), net	(39)	100	(189)	159
Other expense, net	40	77	45	77
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,283	(841)	14,660	3,781
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	881	(330)	5,875	1,550
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,402	\$ (511)	\$ 8,785	\$ 2,231
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.09
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	25,246	24,766	25,180	24,713
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.09
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	26,742	25,822	26,681	25,716

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

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 31, 1999	August 1, 1998
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$8,785	\$2,231
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	6,187	3,471
Deferred financing fee amortization	12	12
Loss on disposals of property and equipment	272	216
Deferred taxes	1,187	1,377
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(2,321)	(1,052)
Inventories	(11,099)	(10,511)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(8,958)	(1,969)
Other assets	(1,668)	(284)
Accounts payable	4,832	3,026
Accrued expenses, interest and other current liabilities ..	2,513	1,835
Total adjustments	(9,043)	(3,879)
Net cash used in operating activities	(258)	(1,648)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Property and equipment purchases	(32,329)	(10,351)

Net cash used in investing activities	(32,329)	(10,351)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	1,454	448
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	44,101	34,530
Repayments under revolving credit facility	(27,552)	(22,984)
Payment of obligations under capital leases	(2)	(14)
Deferred financing costs	(62)	0
Net cash provided by financing activities	17,939	11,980
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(14,648)	(19)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	16,370	887
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$1,722	\$868
OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$141	\$165
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	10,238	616

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

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Certain information and footnote disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited financial statements contain all material adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flow for the periods indicated, and have been prepared in a manner consistent with the audited financial statements as of January 30, 1999. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and footnotes for the fiscal year ended January 30, 1999 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 30, 1999 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Due to the seasonal nature of the Company's business, the results of operations for the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 are not necessarily indicative of operating results for a full fiscal year.

2. NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings Per Share," the following table reconciles income and share amounts utilized to calculate basic and diluted net income per common share.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 31, 1999	August 1, 1998	July 31, 1999	August 1, 1998
Net income (loss)	\$1,402	\$(511)	\$8,785	\$2,231
Basic shares	25,245,919	24,765,564	25,180,103	24,713,028
Dilutive effect of stock options	1,496,376	1,056,364	1,500,968	1,002,543
Dilutive shares	26,742,295	25,821,928	26,681,071	25,715,571

	0	169,660	7,000	177,677
Antidilutive options				

Antidilutive options consist of the weighted average of stock options for the respective periods ended July 31, 1999 and August 1, 1998 that had an exercise price greater than the average market price during the period. Such options are therefore excluded from the computation of diluted shares.

3. LITIGATION

Class Action Suits

On October 16, 1997, Stephen Brosious and Rudy Pallastrone, who allegedly purchased shares of the Company's common stock in an initial public offering in September, 1997 (the "IPO"), filed a lawsuit against the Company, several of the Company's directors and officers, and the underwriters of the IPO (the "Defendants") in the United States District Court of the District of New Jersey (the "Court"). The named plaintiffs purport to maintain a class action on behalf of all persons, other than the Defendants, who purchased the Company's common stock issued in connection with the IPO on or about September 19, 1997 through October 13, 1997. The complaint alleges that the Defendants violated federal securities laws by making materially false or misleading statements and/or omissions in connection with the IPO. The plaintiffs seek monetary damages of an unspecified amount, rescission or rescissory damages and fees and costs. Since October 16, 1997, 15 additional putative class actions making substantially similar allegations and seeking substantially similar relief have been filed against some or all of the Defendants. On or about January 13, 1998, the 16 putative class actions were consolidated in the Court and on February 26, 1998, the plaintiffs served and filed their amended consolidated complaint. On April 16, 1998, the Defendants moved to dismiss the complaint. On September 4, 1998, the Court entered an Order granting the motion to dismiss in part and denying it in part. The Court also dismissed the case against the underwriters without prejudice. On October 5, 1998, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint against all defendants including the underwriters. The Company filed its answer to the amended complaint on October 26, 1998. On August 23, 1999, the Court entered an Order granting in part and denying in part plaintiffs' motion for class certification. Defendants have filed a motion for reconsideration of that portion of the Order granting plaintiffs' motion. Discovery is ongoing.

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On October 27, 1997, Bulldog Capital Management, L.P., a limited partnership that serves as a general partner for a series of investment funds which allegedly purchased shares of the Company's common stock issued in connection with the IPO, also filed a lawsuit against the Company and several of the Company's directors and officers in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Essex County Division. The complaint also alleges that by making materially false or misleading statements and/or omissions in connection with the IPO, the Company and several of the Company's directors and officers violated provisions of federal and state law. The plaintiff seeks monetary damages of an unspecified amount, rescission or rescissory damages and fees and costs. This action and the federal action described above have been coordinated for purposes of discovery.

The Company believes that the allegations made in the complaints described above are untrue and totally without merit and intends to defend them vigorously. The Company does not believe that any ultimate liability arising out of the actions described above will have a material adverse effect on its business; however, the Company can give no assurance as to the ultimate resolution of the proceedings or the amount to be paid, if any, in the disposition of the actions.

Other Litigation

The Company is also involved in various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of its business. In the opinion of management, any ultimate liability arising out of such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. Those statements include, but may not be limited to, the discussions of the Company's operating and growth strategy. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, without limitation, those set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in the Business section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 30, 1999. Although the Company believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the objectives and plans of the Company will be achieved. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly release any revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events and circumstances occurring after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the annual audited financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 30, 1999 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, selected income statement data expressed as a percentage of net sales:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
	July 31, 1999	August 1, 1998	July 31, 1999	August 1, 1998
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	63.7	67.7	60.3	64.0
Gross profit	36.3	32.3	39.7	36.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	28.2	28.7	26.1	27.2
Pre-opening costs	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6
Depreciation and amortization	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3
Operating income (loss)	3.1	(1.4)	8.7	3.9
Interest expense (income), net	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.2
Other expense, net	0.1	0.2	--	0.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	3.1	(1.8)	8.8	3.6
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	1.2	(0.7)	3.5	1.5
Net income (loss)	1.9%	(1.1)%	5.3%	2.1%
Number of stores, end of period	261	189	261	189

Thirteen Weeks Ended July 31, 1999 (the "Second Quarter 1999") Compared to Thirteen Weeks Ended August 1, 1998 (the "Second Quarter 1998")

Net sales increased by \$25.9 million, or 54%, to \$73.9 million during the Second Quarter 1999 from \$48.0 million during the Second Quarter 1998. Net sales for the 22 new stores opened during the Second Quarter 1999, as well as the other stores that did not qualify as comparable stores, contributed \$17.9 million of the net sales increase. During the Second Quarter 1999, we continued our expansion strategy of opening the majority of new stores in clusters within existing and contiguous markets. As of July 31, 1999, we operated 261 stores in 31 states, primarily located in regional shopping malls in the eastern half of the United States, with 24 stores in operation west of the Mississippi River.

During the Second Quarter 1999, we entered several new markets including Mississippi, Arkansas and Utah.

Our comparable store sales increased 19% and contributed \$8.0 million of our net sales increase during the Second Quarter 1999. Comparable store sales increased 8% during the Second Quarter 1998. The Second Quarter 1999 comparable store sales increase was experienced across all merchandise divisions.

Gross profit increased by \$11.3 million to \$26.8 million during the Second Quarter 1999 from \$15.5 million during the Second Quarter 1998. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 36.3% during the Second Quarter 1999 from 32.3% during the Second Quarter 1998. The increase in gross profit, as a percentage of net sales, was principally due to the leveraging of store occupancy costs over a higher sales base, higher initial markups achieved through effective product sourcing and the continued strength of the dollar and lower markdowns, partially offset by costs incurred by our new Hong Kong office.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$7.1 million to \$20.9 million during the Second Quarter 1999 from \$13.8 million during the Second Quarter 1998. Selling, general and administrative expenses were 28.2% of net sales during the Second Quarter 1999 as compared with 28.7% during the Second Quarter 1998. The decrease as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to the leveraging of store and administrative expenses over a higher sales base, partially offset by costs relating to the relocation to our new distribution center and corporate headquarters facility and increased advertising and marketing costs.

During the Second Quarter 1999, pre-opening costs were \$0.8 million, or 1.1% of net sales, as compared to \$0.6 million, or 1.2% of net sales, during the Second Quarter 1998. We opened 22 stores and 11 stores, during the Second Quarter 1999 and the Second Quarter 1998, respectively. During the Second Quarter 1999, pre-opening costs were favorably impacted by the timing of pre-opening costs which are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation and amortization amounted to \$2.9 million, or 3.9% of net sales, during the Second Quarter 1999, as compared to \$1.8 million, or 3.8% of net sales, during the Second Quarter 1998. The increase in depreciation and amortization primarily was a result of increases to our store base and accelerated depreciation taken in conjunction with store re-fixturings. During the Second Quarter 1999, we accelerated depreciation expense by \$0.4 million, or 0.5% of net sales, in conjunction with our store re-fixturings. This increase as a percentage of net sales was partially offset by the leveraging of depreciation and amortization expense over a higher sales base.

Our provision for income taxes for the Second Quarter 1999 was \$0.9 million, as compared to \$0.3 million benefit from income taxes during the Second Quarter 1998. The increase in our provision for income taxes during the Second Quarter 1999 is due to our profitability during the Second Quarter 1999 as compared with a loss during the Second Quarter 1998.

We recorded net income of \$1.4 million during the Second Quarter 1999 compared to a net loss of \$0.5 million during the Second Quarter 1998.

Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 31, 1999 Compared to Twenty-Six Weeks Ended August 1, 1998

Net sales increased \$62.5 million, or 60%, to \$166.5 million during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 from \$104.0 million during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. Net sales for the 52 new stores opened during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, as well as the other stores that did not qualify as comparable stores, contributed \$38.6 million of the net sales increase. During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, we entered several new markets in the western and southeastern United States.

Our comparable store sales increased 26% and contributed \$23.9 million of our net sales increase during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999. Comparable store sales increased 7% during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998.

Gross profit increased by \$28.7 million to \$66.1 million during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 from \$37.4 million during the twenty-six

weeks ended August 1, 1998. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 39.7% during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 from 36.0% during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. The increase in gross profit, as a percentage of net sales, was principally due to a higher initial markup achieved through effective product sourcing and the continued strength of the dollar, and the leveraging of store occupancy costs over a higher sales base, partially offset by higher markdowns and costs incurred by our new Hong Kong office. Our higher markdowns were attributable to several planned promotions during the first quarter 1999 that the Company did not have in the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$15.2 million to \$43.4 million during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 from \$28.2 million during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. Selling, general and administrative expenses were 26.1% of net sales during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 as compared with 27.2% during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. The decrease as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to the leveraging of store and administrative expenses over a higher sales base, partially offset by increased advertising and marketing costs associated with The Children's Place brand development and costs associated with the relocation to our new distribution center and corporate headquarters facility.

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, pre-opening costs were \$2.0 million, or 1.2% of net sales, as compared to \$1.7 million, or 1.6% of net sales, during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. The decrease in pre-opening costs, as a percentage of net sales, during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 reflected the leveraging of such costs over a higher sales base. We opened 52 stores and 34 stores during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 and the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization amounted to \$6.2 million, or 3.7% of net sales, during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, as compared with \$3.5 million, or 3.3% of net sales, during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. The increase in depreciation and amortization primarily was a result of accelerated depreciation taken in conjunction with store re-fixturings and renovations, as well as the increase in our store base. During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, we accelerated depreciation expense by \$1.8 million, or 1.1% of net sales, in conjunction with these programs. These increases as a percentage of net sales were partially offset by the leveraging of depreciation and amortization expense over a higher sales base.

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, we recorded net interest income of \$0.2 million, or 0.1% of net sales, due to a net cash investment position during most of the period. During the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, we recorded interest expense of \$0.2 million, or 0.2% of net sales, due to earlier utilization of our working capital revolving credit facility.

Our provision for income taxes during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 was \$5.9 million, as compared to \$1.6 million during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. The increase in our provision for income taxes during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 is due to our increased profitability. During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, we utilized our remaining \$0.1 million of net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") and we expect to pay the majority of our tax provision in cash. During the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, the majority of our tax provision was not paid in cash due to utilization of our NOLs.

We recorded net income of \$8.8 million and \$2.2 million during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 and the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Debt Service/Liquidity

Our primary uses of cash are financing new store openings and providing for working capital, which principally represents the purchase of inventory. Our working capital needs follow a seasonal pattern, peaking during the second and third quarters when inventory is purchased for the back to school and holiday merchandise lines. During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, we have also utilized cash to relocate, remodel and furnish our new distribution center and corporate headquarters facility. We have been able to meet our cash needs

principally by using cash flows from operations and seasonal borrowings under our working capital revolving credit facility. We have no long-term debt obligations other than obligations under capital leases.

In June 1999, we increased our working capital revolving credit facility with Foothill Capital Corporation. The facility currently provides for borrowings up to \$50.0 million (including a sublimit for letters of credit of \$40.0 million). Previously our working capital revolving credit facility provided for borrowings of \$30.0 million (including a sublimit for letters of credit of \$20.0 million).

As of July 31, 1999, we had \$16.5 million of borrowings under our working capital revolving credit facility and had outstanding letters of credit of \$20.1 million. Availability under our working capital revolving credit facility as of July 31, 1999 was \$11.4 million. During the Second Quarter 1999, the interest rate charged under our working capital revolving credit facility for reference rate borrowings was 7.84% per annum. As of July 31, 1999, we were in compliance with all of our covenants under our working capital revolving credit facility.

Cash Flows/Capital Expenditures

Cash flows used in operating activities were \$0.3 million during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 as compared with \$1.6 million during the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998. During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, cash flows used in operating activities decreased primarily as a result of our improved operating earnings and increases in our current liabilities, partially offset by increases in our current assets.

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$32.3 million and \$10.4 million in the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 and the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, respectively. During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999, cash flows used in investing activities represented capital expenditures of approximately \$20 million for store openings, remodelings and re-fixturings and approximately \$10 million to renovate and furnish our new distribution center and corporate headquarters facility. The remainder of capital expenditures were used for our new warehouse management system, our new point-of-sale ("POS") system and other capital projects. In the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 and twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, we opened 52 and 34 stores and remodeled 7 and 2 stores, respectively. We anticipate that total capital expenditures during fiscal 1999 will approximate \$55 million, which we plan to fund principally from cash flow from operations. During fiscal 1999, we plan to utilize the majority of our capital expenditures to open approximately 80 stores and remodel 11 stores. During the remainder of fiscal 1999, capital expenditures will also include costs related to the completion of our new distribution center and corporate headquarters facility, our new POS system and ongoing store capital programs.

During the Second Quarter 1999, we completed the relocation of our distribution center and corporate headquarters to a 204,000 square foot facility in Secaucus, New Jersey. We expect to make a cash outlay of approximately \$13 million to renovate and furnish our facility. The lease on this facility provides for an eight year term, plus a three year renewal option period. The lease also provides the Company the option to terminate the lease after the fifth year. Annual rent on the facility is approximately \$1.4 million. We believe this distribution center can support approximately 500 stores.

At the end of July 1999, we commenced utilization of our new warehouse management system. We continue to make modifications to this system to improve its performance and to improve the flow of merchandise to our stores. The total cost of this system is approximately \$5 million.

Cash flows provided by financing activities were \$17.9 million and \$12.0 million during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 and the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, respectively. During the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999 and the twenty-six weeks ended August 1, 1998, cash flows provided by financing activities reflected net borrowings under our working capital revolving facility, partially offset by funds received from the exercise of employee stock options and employee stock purchases.

We believe that cash generated from operations and funds available under our working capital revolving credit facility will be sufficient to fund our capital and other cash flow requirements for at least the next 12 months. In addition, as we continue our store expansion program, we will consider additional sources of financing to fund our long-term growth.

Our ability to meet our capital requirements will depend on our ability to generate cash from operations and successfully implement our store expansion plans.

Year 2000 Compliance

The Year 2000 issue exists because many computer applications currently use two-digit date fields to designate a year. As the century date occurs, date sensitive systems may not properly recognize and process the Year 2000, which could cause a system failure or other computer errors, leading to disruptions in normal business processing. During fiscal 1997, we began a program to ensure that our operations would not be adversely impacted by software and other system and equipment failures related to the Year 2000.

During the second quarter of fiscal 1998, we engaged the services of a consulting firm to help ensure that we have fully assessed the risks associated with the Year 2000 and to assist in the development of a comprehensive implementation plan. In addition, we established a project team to coordinate and address the Year 2000 issue. The Year 2000 project has been divided into four phases: (1) inventory and risk assessment; (2) remediation of non-compliant systems, equipment and suppliers; (3) implementation and testing; and (4) contingency planning.

The inventory and risk assessment phase of the Year 2000 project is complete. During this phase, we assessed our information systems hardware and software, equipment containing date-sensitive embedded chips, electronic data interchange and the Year 2000 preparedness of our key suppliers and service providers.

Our plans call for our critical information systems to be Year 2000 compliant by the end of the third quarter of fiscal 1999. We believe that approximately 80% of our systems are currently Year 2000 compliant. We plan to perform a systems test of our applications software by the end of October 1999. We have installed a new automated warehouse management system in our new facility, which became operational in July 1999. We recently implemented our new POS system in several stores and plan to install it in the remainder of our stores during fiscal 1999. We replaced our general ledger system in June 1999. We believe these new systems are all Year 2000 compliant. Contingency plans continue to be modified to provide uninterrupted management information systems support in the event that we are unable to replace our POS system.

We plan to rely primarily on existing management information systems staff supplemented by outside consultants to modify, replace and test systems for Year 2000 compliance. During fiscal 1998, we incurred external costs of approximately \$0.3 million in connection with our Year 2000 compliance and we incurred no external costs during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999. We expect to incur a total of \$0.3 million in external costs in fiscal 1999. In addition, we utilized approximately \$0.4 million in internal management information systems resources during fiscal 1998 and we incurred \$0.1 million in internal management information systems resources during the twenty-six weeks ended July 31, 1999. We expect to utilize a total of \$0.4 million in internal management information systems resources in fiscal 1999. The cost of Year 2000 remediation is not expected to have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operation or cash flows in future periods.

We have completed our initial assessment of the Year 2000 preparedness of our service providers and key suppliers through written communications, oral communications and visual inspection. Despite these efforts, we cannot assure the timely compliance of these service providers and suppliers and may be adversely affected by a failure of a significant third party to become Year 2000 compliant. Additionally, since we procure most of our merchandise from foreign sources, we are also at risk to the extent foreign suppliers and infrastructures are not properly prepared to handle the Year 2000. Contingency plans have been implemented to mitigate the risk of dependence on foreign suppliers and distribution channels through an accelerated receipt of merchandise for the spring 2000 selling season. We anticipate that we will incur approximately \$0.2 million in additional inventory carrying costs associated with the earlier receipt of this merchandise. We believe that the accelerated receipt of inventory should mitigate the risk of a material failure to receive our merchandise for re-sale.

Although we are working to minimize any business disruption caused by the Year 2000, we may be adversely impacted by a failure related to the Year 2000. These risks include, but are not limited to, power and communications disruptions, failures of our information technology systems, the inability of a significant supplier or service provider to become Year 2000 compliant and disruptions in the distribution channels including both foreign and domestic ports, customs, and transportation vendors.

As noted above, we have developed and continue to modify our contingency plans which will allow for the continuation of business operations in the event that we or any of our significant suppliers or service providers do not properly address Year 2000 issues. We expect to continue to modify and fine-tune our contingency plans through the fourth quarter of fiscal 1999. Where needed, we will modify our contingency plans based on the test results of our information systems hardware and software, the timeliness of replacement system implementations and the ongoing assessment of risk associated with third party suppliers and service providers. The cost of the conversions and the completion dates set forth above are based on our estimates and may be updated as additional information becomes available.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks
(Not applicable)

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Part II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Class Action Suits

On October 16, 1997, Stephen Brosious and Rudy Pallastrone, who allegedly purchased shares of the Company's common stock in an initial public offering in September, 1997 (the "IPO"), filed a lawsuit against the Company, several of the Company's directors and officers, and the underwriters of the IPO (the "Defendants") in the United States District Court of the District of New Jersey (the "Court"). The named plaintiffs purport to maintain a class action on behalf of all persons, other than the Defendants, who purchased the Company's common stock issued in connection with the IPO on or about September 19, 1997 through October 13, 1997. The complaint alleges that the Defendants violated federal securities laws by making materially false or misleading statements and/or omissions in connection with the IPO. The plaintiffs seek monetary damages of an unspecified amount, rescission or rescissory damages and fees and costs. Since October 16, 1997, 15 additional putative class actions making substantially similar allegations and seeking substantially similar relief have been filed against some or all of the Defendants. On or about January 13, 1998, the 16 putative class actions were consolidated in the Court and on February 26, 1998, the plaintiffs served and filed their amended consolidated complaint. On April 16, 1998, the Defendants moved to dismiss the complaint. On September 4, 1998 the Court entered an Order granting the motion to dismiss in part and denying it in part. The Court also dismissed the case against the underwriters without prejudice. On October 5, 1998, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint against all defendants including the underwriters. The Company filed its answer to the amended complaint on October 26, 1998. On August 23, 1999, the Court entered an Order granting in part and denying in part plaintiffs' motion for class certification. Defendants have filed a motion for reconsideration of that portion of the Order granting plaintiffs' motion. Discovery is ongoing.

On October 27, 1997, Bulldog Capital Management, L.P., a limited partnership that serves as a general partner for a series of investment funds which allegedly purchased shares of the Company's common stock issued in connection with the IPO, also filed a lawsuit against the Company and several of the Company's directors and officers in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Essex County Division. The complaint also alleges that by making materially false or misleading statements and/or omissions in connection with the IPO, the Company and several of the Company's directors and officers violated provisions of federal and state law. The plaintiff seeks monetary damages of an unspecified amount, rescission or rescissory damages and fees and costs. This action and the federal action described above have been coordinated for purposes of discovery.

The Company believes that the allegations made in the complaints described above are untrue and totally without merit and intends to defend them vigorously. The Company does not believe that any ultimate liability arising out of the actions described above will have a material adverse effect on its business; however, the Company can give no assurance as to the ultimate resolution of the proceedings or the amount to be paid, if any, in the disposition of the actions.

Other Litigation

The Company is also involved in various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of its business. In the opinion of management, any ultimate liability arising out of such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description of Document
27.1	Financial Data Schedule.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

None

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

THE CHILDREN'S PLACE
RETAIL STORES, INC.

Date: September 14, 1999

By: /s/ Ezra Dabah

Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: September 14, 1999

By: /s/ Seth L. Udasin

Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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<ARTICLE>

5

<LEGEND>

THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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