

CHILDRENS PLACE RETAIL STORES INC

Form 10-K

March 20, 2014

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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 fifty-two weeks ended February 1, 2014

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)

500 Plaza Drive

Secaucus, New Jersey

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(201) 558 2400

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Common Stock, \$0.10 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered: Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

31 1241495

(I.R.S. employer
identification number)

07094

(Zip Code)

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 Section 15(d) of the

Act. 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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if
any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section
232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to
submit and post such files). 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. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting
company" in Rule 12b 2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if smaller reporting Company) Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates was \$932,214,689 at the close of business on August 3, 2013 (the last business day of the registrant's fiscal 2013 second fiscal quarter) based on the closing price of the common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of common stock held by persons who hold more than 10% of the outstanding shares of common stock and shares held by executive officers and directors of the registrant have been excluded because such persons may be deemed affiliates. This determination of executive officer or affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share, outstanding at March 18, 2014: 22,010,716. Documents Incorporated by Reference: Portions of The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. Definitive Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on June 4, 2014 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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FOR THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS ENDED FEBRUARY 1, 2014
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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Business section and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 10-K may contain certain forward-looking statements regarding future circumstances. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions and include any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements can also be identified by words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “predicts,” and similar terms. These forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations and assumptions of The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. (the “Company”) and are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, those discussed in the subsection entitled “Risk Factors” under Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Actual results, events, and performance may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Readers of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. The inclusion of any statement in this Annual Report on Form 10-K does not constitute an admission by the Company or any other person that the events or circumstances described in such statement are material.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10 K.

PART I

ITEM 1.-BUSINESS

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, references to the “Company”, “The Children's Place”, “we”, “us”, “our” and similar terms refer to The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday on or nearest to January 31. Other terms that are commonly used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are defined as follows:

• **Fiscal 2013** - The fifty-two weeks ended February 1, 2014

• **Fiscal 2012** - The fifty-three weeks ended February 2, 2013

• **Fiscal 2011** - The fifty-two weeks ended January 28, 2012

• **Fiscal 2014** - Our next fiscal year representing the fifty-two weeks ending January 31, 2015

• **GAAP** - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

• **Comparable Retail Sales** — Net sales, in constant currency, from stores that have been open for at least 14 consecutive months and from our e-commerce stores, excluding postage and handling fees. Store closures in the current fiscal year will be excluded from comparable retail sales beginning in the fiscal quarter in which management commits to closure. Stores that temporarily close for non- substantial remodeling will be excluded from comparable retail sales for only the period that they were closed. A store is considered substantially remodeled if it has been relocated or materially changed in size.

• **SEC** - Securities and Exchange Commission

• **FASB**- Financial Accounting Standards Board

• **FASB ASC** - FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which serves as the source for authoritative U.S. GAAP, except that rules and interpretive releases by the SEC are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants

• **CCPSA** - Canadian Consumer Product Safety Commission

• **CPSA** - U.S. Consumer Product Safety Act

• **CPSC** - U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission

• **CPSIA** - U.S. Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008

General

The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. is the largest pure-play children's specialty apparel retailer in North America. We sell apparel, accessories and footwear for children sizes 0-14. We design, contract to manufacture, and license to

sell fashionable, high-quality, value-priced merchandise, the majority of which is under the proprietary “The Children's Place”, "Place" and "Baby Place" brand names. Our stores offer a friendly and convenient shopping environment. The Children's Place has differentiated departments and serves the wardrobe needs of Girls and Boys (sizes 4-14), Baby Girls and Boys (sizes 6 mos.-5T) and Newborn (sizes 0-18 mos.). Stores are visually merchandised to appeal to each age and gender segment. Our

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merchandise is also available online at www.childrensplace.com. Our customers are able to shop online, at their convenience, and receive the same high quality, value-priced merchandise and customer service that are available in our physical stores.

The Children's Place was founded in 1969. The Company became publicly traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market in 1997. As of February 1, 2014, we operated 1,107 stores throughout North America as well as our online store.

During Fiscal 2013, we opened 53 stores compared to 64 in Fiscal 2012, and we closed 41 stores in Fiscal 2013, compared to 18 in Fiscal 2012. Our store growth plan for Fiscal 2014 consists of opening approximately 35 new The Children's Place stores. We will also close additional stores during Fiscal 2014 as discussed below. Also in Fiscal 2013, we continued to expand into international markets through territorial agreements with franchisees.

Jane Elfers, our President and Chief Executive Officer, has outlined four key growth initiatives that we are executing, as follows:

1. **Product** - Product will always be our number one priority. We continue to significantly differentiate and upgrade the look of our merchandise, which has resonated well with our customers. In addition to apparel, we offer a full line of accessories and footwear so busy moms can quickly and easily put together head-to-toe outfits that look great and are affordable.

2. **Transforming the Business through Technology** - We are investing significant resources to transform our systems. During Fiscal 2014, we plan to complete our ERP implementation and launch a vendor portal to provide support for our global sourcing, logistics and distribution initiatives. These implementations will set the foundation to enable us to significantly enhance our global sourcing and inventory allocation and management and omni-channel capabilities, and to more rapidly expand our international and wholesale businesses.

3. **Channel Expansion** - We are pursuing new channels of distribution, including international expansion and wholesale distribution. By the end of Fiscal 2013, we had 35 franchise stores open in the Middle East. We expect to approximately double the number of franchise stores by the end of Fiscal 2014 with additional stores in the Middle East, Israel, Egypt and the Commonwealth of Independent States Region. We established successful business relationships with two wholesale partners in the U.S. in Fiscal 2013, and will be expanding wholesale distribution into Canada in Fiscal 2014. We are also in discussions with potential new customers to further expand our wholesale distribution going forward.

4. **Fleet Optimization** - We completed an extensive store-by-store review during Fiscal 2013 and made the decision to close approximately 125 underperforming stores through 2016 to improve our fleet productivity and profitability. We have continued opportunity to open stores in malls, value centers, small markets and Hispanic markets where we can meet the hurdle rate for productivity and perform at or above the fleet target on a 4-wall basis.

Underlying these growth initiatives is a commitment to operational excellence. The Company is in the process of optimizing our global supply chain to ensure we are able to source high quality value merchandise, and distribute it quickly and efficiently to each channel. These key supply chain initiatives, coupled with disciplined expense management, improving store operations, and our Finance, Compliance, Legal and Human Resources areas, form the strong base necessary to support our long-term growth initiatives.

Segment Reporting

In accordance with the "Segment Reporting" topic of the FASB ASC, we report segment data based on geography: The Children's Place U.S. and The Children's Place International. Each segment includes an e-commerce business located at www.childrensplace.com. Included in The Children's Place U.S. segment are our U.S. and Puerto Rico based stores and U.S. revenue from our wholesale partners. Included in The Children's Place International segment are our Canadian based stores, as well as revenue from international franchisees. We measure our segment profitability based on operating income, defined as income before interest and taxes. Net sales and direct costs are recorded by each segment. Certain inventory procurement functions such as production and design as well as corporate overhead, including executive management, finance, real estate, human resources, legal, and information technology services are managed by The Children's Place U.S. segment. Expenses related to these functions, including depreciation and amortization, are allocated to The Children's Place International segment based primarily on net sales. The assets

related to these functions are not allocated. We periodically review these allocations and adjust them based upon changes in business circumstances. Net sales to external customers are derived from merchandise sales and we have no major customers that account for more than 10% of our net sales. The following tables show by segment our net sales and operating income for the past three fiscal years, and total assets as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013 (in thousands):

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| | Fiscal Year Ended | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 |
| Net sales: | | | |
| The Children's Place U.S. | \$1,528,276 | \$1,557,549 | \$1,489,795 |
| The Children's Place International | 237,513 | 251,937 | 226,067 |
| Total net sales | \$1,765,789 | \$1,809,486 | \$1,715,862 |

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 | |
| Operating income: | | | | |
| The Children's Place U.S. | \$60,267 | \$68,346 | \$76,531 | |
| The Children's Place International | 16,016 | 21,369 | 28,912 | |
| Total operating income | \$76,283 | \$89,715 | \$105,443 | |
| Operating income as a percent of net sales: | | | | |
| The Children's Place U.S. | 3.9 | % 4.4 | % 5.1 | % |
| The Children's Place International | 6.7 | % 8.5 | % 12.8 | % |
| Total operating income as a percent of net sales | 4.3 | % 5.0 | % 6.1 | % |

| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Total assets: | |
| The Children's Place U.S. | \$824,893 | \$746,911 |
| The Children's Place International | 165,737 | 176,499 |
| Total assets | \$990,630 | \$923,410 |

See Note 13 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further segment financial data.

All foreign net sales are in The Children's Place International segment while certain foreign expenses related to our buying operations are allocated between the two segments. Our foreign subsidiaries, primarily in Canada, have operating results based in foreign currencies and are thus subject to the fluctuations of the corresponding translation rates into U.S. dollars.

Key Capabilities

Our objective is to deliver high-quality, value-priced, trend-right assortments for children sizes 0-14. Our assortment offers one stop shopping across apparel, footwear and accessories. Our strategies to achieve this objective are as follows:

Merchandising Strategy

Our merchandising strategy is to offer a compelling assortment of apparel, footwear, and accessories that enable our customer to outfit their child. We strive to ensure that our assortments are modern and colorful, are balanced by category and lifestyle, and are fun and easy to put together. We build our deliveries by season and flow new product to our stores monthly. Each delivery includes fashion, key items and basics.

High Quality/Value Pricing

We believe that offering high quality, trend-right, age appropriate merchandise under "The Children's Place", "Place" and "Baby Place" brand names at value prices is our competitive advantage. We design and merchandise our apparel, footwear and accessories to offer a compelling value to our customers.

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Brand Image

We focus on strengthening our brand image and customer loyalty for “The Children's Place” by:

- Consistently offering high-quality products and trend-right fashion at value prices in a boutique shopping environment;

- Providing coordinated outfits and accessories for our customers' lifestyle needs;

- Creating strong merchandising and visual presentations to create a compelling in-store experience;

- Emphasizing our great value and fashion in marketing visuals to convey a consistent brand message across all channels;

- Leveraging our customer database to frequently communicate with our customers and tailor promotions to maximize customer satisfaction;

- Using our Loyalty Rewards Program to drive customer engagement; and

- Providing exclusive assortments in our e-commerce and outlet channels to further expand the breadth of our offerings and brand recognition.

Low-Cost Sourcing

We control the substantial majority of the design, sourcing and production of The Children's Place branded products.

We believe that this control is essential in assuring the consistency and quality of our merchandise, as well as our ability to deliver value to our customers. We are strengthening relationships with our most important vendors.

Through these relationships and our extensive knowledge of low cost sourcing, we are able to offer our customers high-quality products at value prices. We maintain a network of sourcing offices in order to communicate with our vendors efficiently and respond to changing business needs effectively. Our sourcing offices in Hong Kong and Shanghai have allowed us tremendous access to the Chinese market, giving us access to a wide range of vendors. Our sourcing offices in India and Bangladesh allow us to maintain and/or reduce our current merchandise costs by capitalizing on new sourcing opportunities while maintaining our control over product quality.

Merchandising Process

The strong collaboration between the cross functional teams in Design, Merchandising, Planning and Allocation and Sourcing have enabled us to build and grow our brand. Cross functional teams are aligned by department.

Design

The Design team gathers information from trends, color services, international and domestic shopping trips, and trade shows. Findings and concepts are presented to the Merchandising team to initiate the cross functional building of a seasonal assortment.

Merchandising

Each quarter we develop seasonal strategies for each department and for each category within the department. The cross functional teams review prior season results and set the strategies in place for the future season. Merchandising builds a roadmap of our style needs based on historical information with the Design team's input. The Design and Merchandising teams work collaboratively throughout the sketch and sample reviews to ensure we are developing the appropriate balance of fashion and key items within the line.

Planning and Allocation

The Planning and Allocation organization works collaboratively with the Merchandising, Financial and Sourcing teams to develop annual and seasonal sales and margin plans to support our financial objectives and merchandising strategies. These plans are developed with consideration of our channels to ensure that we are maximizing key programs each season. Further, this team plans the flow of inventory to ensure that we are adequately supporting floor sets and key promotional periods. Special attention is paid to our store types, as they differ in capacity and layout. All allocation methods incorporate visual presentations as well as inventory levels and sales trends.

Production, Quality Assurance and Social Compliance

During Fiscal 2013, we engaged approximately 100 independent manufacturers located primarily in Greater Asia.

Raw materials used by these manufacturers are subject to price fluctuations due to global market factors. We continue to pursue global sourcing opportunities to support our inventory needs and to seek to control merchandise costs.

We do not own or operate any manufacturing facilities and depend on independent third parties to manufacture all of our merchandise. Increases in manufacturing costs negatively impact our business, and we seek to carefully manage the risks of operational difficulties posed by contract manufacturers, including the availability of adequate manufacturing capacity, errors in

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complying with our product specifications, insufficient quality control processes, failures to meet production deadlines, worker and environmental safety concerns and political and social instability in certain regions.

During Fiscal 2013, we purchased approximately 94% of our total merchandise without the aid of commissioned buying agents. We do maintain agency agreements with commissioned independent agents who assist in sourcing and pre-production approval, oversee production, provide quality inspection and ensure timely delivery of merchandise.

We will continue to evaluate our use of commissioned buying agents, and only use these commissioned agents for the sourcing of select product categories where we lack either technical competency in our own sourcing offices or when product volume is not sufficient to justify expanding our capabilities. The large majority of our sourcing volume will continue to be managed through our own independent sourcing offices in China, Hong Kong, India and Bangladesh. During Fiscal 2013, we sourced approximately 36% of our total goods from China, approximately 24% from Bangladesh, approximately 11% from Vietnam and approximately 8% from Cambodia. We did not source more than 6% from any other country or region.

We do not accept finished goods until each purchase order receives formal certification of compliance from our own quality assurance associates, agents or appointed third party inspectors. Our product testing programs meet the testing protocols adopted under the CPSIA.

In addition to our quality control procedures, we administer a social compliance program designed to promote compliance with local legal regulations, as well as industry-standard ethical and socially responsible business practices. This program is comprised of four components as follows:

Vendor Code of Conduct - By formally acknowledging and agreeing to our code of conduct, our vendors affirm their commitment to integrate our compliance standards into their manufacturing and sourcing practices. These standards cover the areas of: child labor, involuntary or forced labor, slavery and human-trafficking, coercion/harassment, discrimination, health and safety, compensation, working hours, environment, subcontracting, security practices and undue influence of independent testing laboratories.

Ongoing Monitoring Program - We administer a corporate monitoring program as performed by our internal social compliance team and/or professional third party auditors who visit factory locations to assess the working conditions and other production characteristics in all factories that manufacture The Children's Place products. All factories that are approved for The Children's Place production must undergo a social compliance audit prior to any orders being placed and at least once annually thereafter.

Corrective Action Plans - Following each social compliance audit, a corrective action plan outlines findings from the factory visit for each of the areas covered by our standards, a remediation plan for any violations found (if applicable), as well as a follow-up audit timeframe. If violations are not remediated in accordance with the remediation plan, we reserve the right to cease using that factory or vendor.

Ongoing Training and Seminars - We continually conduct training programs and seminars to communicate with our internal and external partners regarding the requirements of our program. Additionally, our social compliance team attends third party seminars, industry courses and training in the Corporate Social Responsibility area.

We require all entities that produce or manufacture The Children's Place merchandise to undergo a social compliance audit and demonstrate compliance with the requirements of our Vendor Code of Conduct. By requiring our manufacturers and suppliers to participate in our social compliance program, we seek to monitor factories to ensure that they operate using safe and humane working conditions. Additionally, under our social compliance program we strive to be diligent about changes in local laws and other conditions (e.g., worker safety and political instability) in the countries from which we source, in order to be able to identify and assess potential risks to our sourcing capabilities prior to placing orders, reducing the threat of disruption to our business.

Company Stores

The following section highlights various store information for The Children's Place operated stores as of February 1, 2014.

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Existing Stores

As of February 1, 2014, we operated a total of 1,107 The Children's Place stores, most of which are clustered in and around major metropolitan areas, and our internet store at www.childrensplace.com. We have 680 stores located in malls, 249 in strip centers, 134 in outlet centers and 44 street stores. The following table sets forth the number of stores in each U.S. state, Puerto Rico and Canadian provinces as of the current and prior fiscal year end:

| Location | Number of Stores | | Number of Stores | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 |
| United States & Puerto Rico | | | United States & Puerto Rico (continued) | |
| Alabama | 17 | 17 | North Carolina | 25 |
| Arizona | 21 | 18 | North Dakota | 4 |
| Arkansas | 8 | 7 | Ohio | 33 |
| California | 93 | 103 | Oklahoma | 8 |
| Colorado | 14 | 13 | Oregon | 9 |
| Connecticut | 16 | 17 | Pennsylvania | 45 |
| Delaware | 3 | 3 | Rhode Island | 3 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 1 | South Carolina | 15 |
| Florida | 40 | 38 | South Dakota | 2 |
| Georgia | 31 | 30 | Tennessee | 20 |
| Hawaii | 4 | 4 | Texas | 91 |
| Idaho | 4 | 4 | Utah | 13 |
| Illinois | 41 | 39 | Vermont | 1 |
| Indiana | 20 | 18 | Virginia | 23 |
| Iowa | 10 | 10 | Washington | 15 |
| Kansas | 6 | 7 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Kentucky | 13 | 13 | Wisconsin | 13 |
| Louisiana | 17 | 17 | Wyoming | 1 |
| Maine | 5 | 5 | Puerto Rico | 15 |
| Maryland | 24 | 24 | Total United States & Puerto Rico | 974 |
| Massachusetts | 26 | 26 | | |
| Michigan | 18 | 19 | Canada | |
| Minnesota | 13 | 13 | Alberta | 19 |
| Mississippi | 14 | 14 | British Columbia | 17 |
| Missouri | 18 | 17 | Manitoba | 4 |
| Montana | 3 | 1 | New Brunswick | 3 |
| Nebraska | 4 | 3 | Nova Scotia | 4 |
| New Hampshire | 7 | 6 | Ontario | 55 |
| New Jersey | 48 | 48 | Prince Edward Island | 1 |
| New Mexico | 5 | 5 | Quebec | 26 |
| New York | 81 | 81 | Saskatchewan | 3 |
| Nevada | 7 | 8 | Newfoundland and Labrador | 1 |
| | | | Total Canada | 133 |
| | | | Total Stores | 1,107 |
| Store Concepts | | | | 1,095 |

At The Children's Place, our store concepts consist of "Tech", "Apple-Maple", "Technicolor" and "Outlet" formats, as follows:

Tech² - These stores have the brand aesthetics of a Technicolor with the functionality of an Apple-Maple. The use of color to brand and create shop identifiers was maintained, while creating an open, brightly lit environment for customers. Tech² features crisp white floor-wall fixtures to ensure the product is the focal point. Tech² is a value engineered store which costs approximately 35% less to build than the Technicolor store. The average store is approximately 4,100 square

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feet and as of February 1, 2014, approximately 41% of our stores were of this concept. We intend to use this format for new stores for the foreseeable future.

Technicolor - These stores were the earlier concept of Tech² and used color to brand and create shop identity. They, however, were more expensive to design, build, maintain and staff. The average store is approximately 4,900 square feet and as of February 1, 2014, approximately 24% of our stores were of this concept.

Apple-Maple - These stores feature light wood floors, fixtures and trim. They are brightly lit, featuring floor-to-ceiling glass windows that are open and inviting. A customized grid system throughout the store's upper perimeter displays featured merchandise, marketing photographs and promotions. The average store is approximately 4,200 square feet and as of February 1, 2014, approximately 23% of our stores were of this concept.

Outlet - The average outlet store is approximately 7,100 square feet. As of February 1, 2014, approximately 12% of our stores were in this format. Our outlet stores are strategically placed within each market to provide a discount value alternative, including an assortment of "made for outlet" merchandise.

Fleet Optimization

We completed a store by store review and made the decision to close approximately 125 stores through 2016, which includes the 41 stores closed during Fiscal 2013 and the 30 stores expected to close in Fiscal 2014. The stores selected for closure underperformed the fleet average. We have continued to open smaller square footage stores in markets where we can meet the hurdle rate for productivity and perform at or above fleet target.

Our new store openings target growing and underpenetrated markets where we believe that our brand can be successfully marketed. During Fiscal 2013, we opened 53 stores compared to 64 in Fiscal 2012, and we closed 41 stores in Fiscal 2013, compared to 18 in Fiscal 2012. Our store plan for Fiscal 2014 includes opening approximately 35 new The Children's Place stores.

We continuously review the performance of our store fleet. We base our decisions to open, close or remodel stores on a variety of factors, including lease terms, landlord negotiations, market dynamics and projected financial performance. When assessing whether to close a store, we also consider remaining lease life and current financial performance.

Internet Sales ("e-commerce")

Our U.S. and International segments each include an e-commerce business located at www.childrensplace.com and e-commerce growth remains one of our top strategic priorities. Over the past five years, e-commerce net sales have grown over 105%, from approximately \$119.5 million in the fiscal year ended January 30, 2010 to approximately \$246.1 million in Fiscal 2013, and now accounts for approximately 14% of our total net sales. We expect our e-commerce business to continue to grow in Fiscal 2014.

We are committed to delivering a world class, end-to-end user experience to our customers; from product assortment and website design to operations, fulfillment and customer service. We are further committed to delivering these experiences to our customers when, where and how they are looking to access the brand, accounting for cross-channel behavior, growth of mobile devices, and the growing interest in our brand from international audiences. As such, we will continue to make required investments in back-end infrastructure, as well as front-end technology to deliver on this commitment. We believe that the critical investments made over the past year in areas such as e-commerce infrastructure and mobile optimization as well as additional front-end website features have improved our customers' experience.

International Franchises and Wholesale

During Fiscal 2012 we began an international franchise business through territorial agreements with franchisees. As of February 1, 2014 our franchisees had a total of 35 stores open in the Middle East, and we expect them to approximately double by the end Fiscal 2014. We generate revenues from our franchisees from the sale of products, sales royalties and territory fees. As of February 1, 2014, we had two wholesale partners in the U.S. and expect to further expand our wholesale distribution in Fiscal 2014.

Store Operations

The Children's Place U.S. store operations are organized into eight regions. We employ two U.S. Zone Vice Presidents, one U.S. Outlet Vice President and one Canadian Vice President who oversee our operations and to whom

regional managers report. A regional manager oversees a region and has between seven and 10 district managers reporting to them. Each district manager is responsible for nine to 16 stores. Our stores are staffed by a store management team and approximately 10 part-time sales associates, with additional part-time associates hired to support seasonal needs. Our store leadership teams spend a high percentage of their time on the store selling floors providing direction, motivation, and development to store personnel. To maximize selling productivity, our teams emphasize greeting, replenishment, presentation standards, procedures and

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controls. In order to motivate our store leadership, we offer a monthly incentive compensation plan that awards bonuses for achieving certain financial goals.

Seasonality

Our business is subject to seasonal influences, with heavier concentrations of sales during the back-to-school and holiday seasons. Our first quarter results are dependent upon sales during the period leading up to the Easter holiday, third quarter results are dependent upon back-to-school sales, and our fourth quarter results are dependent upon sales during the holiday season. The business is also subject to seasonal shifts due to unseasonable weather conditions. The following table shows the quarterly distribution, as a percentage of the full year, of net sales and operating income (loss):

| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Quarterly net sales as a percentage of full year | | | | | | |
| Fiscal 2013 | 24.0 | % 21.7 | % 27.9 | % 26.5 | % | |
| Fiscal 2012 | 24.2 | % 19.9 | % 27.7 | % 28.1 | % | |
| Quarterly operating income (loss) as a percentage of full year | | | | | | |
| Fiscal 2013 | 37.2 | % (46.7 |)% 80.7 | % 28.7 | % | |
| Fiscal 2012 | 41.4 | % (29.9 |)% 59.6 | % 28.9 | % | |

Table may not add due to rounding.

For more information regarding the seasonality of our business, refer to Item 7.-Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Quarterly Results and Seasonality.

Marketing

The Children's Place is a well recognized brand, with the number one unaided awareness of any children's specialty brand, a strong fashion offering and a compelling value proposition. We attempt to build on our brand recognition through a multi-channel marketing campaign that aligns store front windows, in-store marketing, internet marketing, our customer loyalty program and direct mail. Our direct marketing program utilizes both off and on-line channels. Additionally, we promote customer loyalty through a loyalty rewards program called MyPLACE Rewards and The Children's Place private label credit card. At the end of Fiscal 2013, our MyPLACE Rewards loyalty program had 6.7 million members who accounted for approximately 65% of sales. Our private label credit card, pursuant to a merchant services agreement, is issued to our customers for use exclusively at The Children's Place stores, and credit is extended to such customers through a third-party financial institution on a non-recourse basis to us. Our private label credit card accounted for approximately 10% of our net sales during Fiscal 2013.

Our marketing programs are aligned with one another and planned by geography and channel to ensure consistency and relevance. We believe that our marketing programs promote affinity and loyalty through specialized incentive programs and facilitate communications with our customers through the delivery of coupons and promotional materials.

Distribution

We support the distribution of product to our stores through two strategically located warehouses in North America. In the United States we own and operate a 700,000 square foot distribution center in Alabama which supports both U.S. retail store operations and U.S. e-commerce operations. In Canada we operate a 95,000 square foot distribution center in Ontario for our Canadian retail store operations. We also use a third-party provider to support our Canadian e-commerce operations. On occasion, we may utilize additional facilities to support seasonal warehousing needs. We also use a third-party provider in Greater Asia to support our international franchise business.

During the first quarter of Fiscal 2012, our management approved a plan to exit our distribution center in Ontario, California (the "West Coast DC") and move the operations to our distribution center in Fort Payne, Alabama (the

"Southeast DC"). We ceased operations at the West Coast DC in May 2012. The lease of the West Coast DC expires in March 2016 and we have subleased the majority of this facility through March 2016.

In the third quarter of Fiscal 2012, our management approved a plan to close our distribution center in Dayton, New Jersey ("Northeast DC") and move the operations to our Southeast DC. We ceased operations in the Northeast DC during the

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fourth quarter of Fiscal 2012. The lease of our Northeast DC expires in January 2021 and during the second quarter of Fiscal 2013, we executed a sublet arrangement for this facility through January 2021.

See Note 1 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail on exit costs related to our West Coast DC and Northeast DC.

Competition

The children's apparel and accessories retail markets are highly competitive. Our primary competitors are specialty stores and mass merchandisers including Target Corporation, and GapKids, babyGap and Old Navy (each of which is a division of The Gap, Inc.), The Gymboree Corporation, P.S. from Aeropostale, Justice (a division of The Ascena Retail Group, Inc.), Carter's, Inc., J.C. Penney Company, Inc., Kohl's Corporation and other department stores, as well as other discount stores such as Walmart Stores, Inc. There has been an increase in the number of U.S. retailers expanding into Canada which we anticipate has resulted in a significant increase in competition in the Canadian market. We also compete with regional retail chains, catalog companies and Internet retailers. One or more of our competitors are present in substantially all of the areas in which we have stores.

Trademarks and Service Marks

"The Children's Place," "babyPLACE," "Place," "The Place" and certain other marks have been registered as trademarks and/or service marks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The registration of the trademarks and the service marks may be renewed to extend the original registration period indefinitely, provided the marks are still in use. We intend to continue to use and protect our trademarks and service marks and maintain their registrations. We have also registered our trademarks in Canada and other countries where we source our products and where we anticipated establishing franchising operations, and we are continuing to take steps to register our trademarks in additional countries. We believe our trademarks and service marks have received broad recognition and are of significant value to our business.

Government Regulation

We are subject to extensive federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations affecting our business, including product safety, consumer protection, privacy, truth-in-advertising, customs, and wage and hour laws and regulations and zoning and occupancy ordinances that regulate retailers generally and/or govern the promotion and sale of merchandise and the operation of retail stores. We also are subject to similar international laws and regulations affecting our business. We believe that we are in material compliance with these laws and regulations.

We are committed to product quality and safety. We focus our efforts to adhere to all applicable laws and regulations affecting our business, including the provisions of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act and the Textile Fiber Product Identification Act, the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act, the Canadian Textile Labelling Act, the Canadian Care Labelling Program, and various environmental laws and regulations. Each of our product styles currently covered by the CPSIA and the CCPSA are appropriately tested to meet current standards. The cost of compliance with current requirements and any future requirements of the CPSC and Health Canada, new consumer product safety laws, or changes to existing laws could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. See Item 1A. Risk Factors -- "Product liability costs, related claims, and the cost of compliance with consumer product safety laws such as the CPSIA in the U.S. or the CCPSA in Canada, or our inability to comply with such laws could have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation." for additional information.

Virtually all of our merchandise is manufactured by factories located outside of the United States. These products are imported and are subject to U.S. and Canadian customs laws, which impose tariffs, anti-dumping and countervailing duties on certain imported products including textiles, apparel and footwear. We currently are not restricted by any such duties in the operation of our business. In addition, custom duties and tariffs do not comprise a material portion of the cost of our products.

Employees

As of February 1, 2014, we had approximately 16,500 employees, of whom approximately 1,700 were based at our corporate offices and distribution centers, and had approximately 2,500 full-time store employees and approximately 12,300 part-time and seasonal store employees. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We believe we have good relations with our employees.

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Internet Access to Reports

We are a public company and are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Accordingly, we file periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be obtained by visiting the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549 or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding us and other issuers that file electronically.

Our website address is www.childrensplace.com. We make available without charge, through our website, copies of our Proxy Statement, Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC. References in this document to our website are not and should not be considered part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We also make available our corporate governance materials, including our corporate governance guidelines and our code of business conduct, on our website. If we make any substantive amendments to our code of business conduct or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the code for the benefit of our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on that website or in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investors in the Company should consider the following risk factors as well as the other information contained herein: We may suffer adverse business consequences if we are unable to anticipate and respond to merchandise trends, marketing and promotional trends or customer shopping patterns.

The apparel industry is subject to rapidly changing fashion trends and shifting consumer preferences. Our success depends in part on the ability of our design and merchandising team to anticipate and respond to these changes. Our design, manufacturing and distribution process generally takes up to one year, during which time fashion trends and consumer preferences may further change.

In addition, marketing technology is evolving rapidly. We market our brand through various means, including customer research, email, direct mailings, advertising, promotional events, and in-store signage. Our ability to deliver a high customer experience that retains our current customer base and acquires new customers is dependent on our being able to anticipate new innovations in technology and our ability to use them to increase our brand value. New technological innovations are also expanding ways that retail customers shop, including in-store, online, using tablets, mobile devices and other means. Our success depends in part on the ability of our merchandising and marketing teams to anticipate and respond to these innovations. Our failure to anticipate, identify or respond to these innovations could adversely affect customer acceptance of our products resulting in lower sales, increased inventory levels and/or lower margins, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Changes in our Comparable Retail Sales and/or quarterly results of operations could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Numerous factors affect our Comparable Retail Sales and quarterly results including, among others, unseasonable weather conditions, merchandise assortment, retail prices, fashion trends, mall traffic, number of visits to our e-commerce site, the retail sales environment, calendar shifts of holidays or seasonal periods, birth rate fluctuations, timing of promotional events, macro-economic conditions and our success in executing our business strategies.

Unseasonably cold weather over a prolonged period of time and the occurrence of frequent or severe storms adversely affect our sales and therefore our Comparable Retail Sales. The nature of our target customer heightens the effects of bad weather on our sales. Our target customer is a value conscious, lower to middle income mother buying for infants

and children based on need rather than based on fashion, trend or impulse. Therefore, for example, our target customer will not purchase warm weather spring clothing during an extended period of unseasonably cold weather occurring in what otherwise should be warmer weather months.

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Our Comparable Retail Sales and quarterly results have fluctuated significantly in the past due to the factors cited above, and we anticipate that they will continue to fluctuate in the future, particularly in the current difficult retail environment and continued weak economic climate, which may result in declines in consumer spending. The investment community follows Comparable Retail Sales and quarterly results closely and fluctuations in these results, or the failure of our results to meet investor expectations, may have a significant adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

A material disruption in, failure of, or inability to upgrade, our information technology systems could adversely affect our business, financial position or results of operations and cash flows.

We rely heavily on various information systems to manage our complex operations, including management of our supply chain, point-of-sale processing in our stores, gift cards, our private label credit card, our online business and various other processes and transactions. We continue to evaluate and implement upgrades and changes to our IT systems. We are in the process of implementing new computer systems that will enhance our core merchandising, planning and allocation, sourcing, omni-channel capabilities, e-commerce platform and financial and accounting processes, including our implementation of certain modules of the SAP enterprise resource planning, or ERP, business management software which is expected to be completed in Fiscal 2014. Implementing new systems carries substantial risk, including failure to operate as designed, potential loss of data or information, cost overruns, implementation delays, disruption of operations, lower customer satisfaction resulting in lost customers or sales, inability to deliver merchandise to our stores or our customers, and the potential inability to meet reporting requirements. In addition, any disruptions or malfunctions affecting our current or new information systems could cause critical information upon which we rely to be delayed, unreliable, corrupted, insufficient or inaccessible. Risks associated with our information technology systems include:

- risks associated with the failure of the computer systems due to inadequate system capacity, computer viruses, human error, changes in programming, security breaches, system upgrades or migration of these services to new systems;
- natural disasters or adverse weather conditions;
- disruptions in telephone service or power outages;
- reliance on third parties for computer hardware and software, as well as delivery of merchandise to our customers;
- rapid technology changes; and
- consumer privacy concerns and regulation.

Any of these potential issues, individually or in aggregation, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We also rely on third-party vendors to design, program, implement, maintain and service our information systems. Any failures of these vendors to properly deliver their services in a timely fashion could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We depend on our relationships with unaffiliated manufacturers, transportation companies, and independent agents. Our inability to maintain relationships with any of these entities, or the failure of any of their businesses, could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We do not own or operate any manufacturing facilities, and therefore, are dependent upon independent third parties for the manufacture of all of our products. Most of our products are currently manufactured to our specifications, pursuant to purchase orders, by approximately 100 independent manufacturers located primarily in Greater Asia. In Fiscal 2013, we sourced approximately 36% of our total goods from China, approximately 24% from Bangladesh, approximately 11% from Vietnam and approximately 8% from Cambodia. We did not source more than 6% from any other country or region. We have no exclusive or long-term contracts with our manufacturers and compete with other companies for manufacturing facilities. We have reduced our reliance on the use of commissioned buying agents, and only use these commissioned agents for the sourcing of select product categories where we lack either technical

competency in our own sourcing offices or when product volume is not sufficient to justify expanding our capabilities. Although we believe that we have the in-house capability to more efficiently source certain of our purchases, our inability to do so, or our inability to find adequate sources to support our current needs for merchandise and future growth could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The failure of our third-party manufacturers to adhere to local law in the areas of worker safety (eg. fire safety and building codes) and social compliance and health and welfare requirements could result in accidents and practices that cause disruptions or delays in production and/or substantial harm to our reputation, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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Our merchandise is shipped directly from manufacturers through third parties to our distribution and fulfillment centers and to our stores. Our operating results depend in large part on the orderly operation of our receiving and distribution process, which depends on manufacturers' adherence to shipping schedules and our effective management of our distribution facilities and capacity. Furthermore, it is possible that events beyond our control, such as political unrest, a terrorist or similar act, military action, strike, weather patterns, natural disaster, continuing government spending cuts or other disruption impacting the countries that we source from, could result in delays in delivery of merchandise to our distribution centers or our stores, or the fulfillment of e-commerce orders to our customers. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

If our internal agents, independent agents, principal manufacturers or freight operators experience negative financial consequences, the inability to use these sources or find additional financially stable sources to support our current manufacturing and distribution needs and future growth in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Any of the above risks, individually or in aggregation, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Because we purchase our products internationally, our business is sensitive to risks associated with international business.

Virtually all of our merchandise is purchased from foreign suppliers, including approximately 36% from China, approximately 24% from Bangladesh, approximately 11% from Vietnam and approximately 8% from Cambodia. As a result, we are subject to the various risks of doing business in foreign markets and importing merchandise from abroad, such as:

- foreign governmental regulations, including but not limited to changing requirements with regard to product safety, employment, taxation and language preference in course of dealing;
- the failure of an unaffiliated manufacturer to comply with local laws, including labor laws, health and safety laws or ethical labor practices.
- financial or political instability;
- the rising cost of doing business in particular countries, including China;
- fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies;
- pressure from non-governmental organizations;
- customer acceptance of foreign produced merchandise;
- developing countries with less infrastructure;
- new legislation relating to import quotas or other restrictions that may limit the import of our merchandise;
- imposition of duties, taxes, and other charges on imports;
- significant delays in the delivery of cargo due to port security considerations, political unrest or weather conditions;
- disruption of imports by labor disputes and local business practices;
- regulations under the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; and
- increased cost of transportation.

In an attempt to mitigate the above risks within any one country, we maintain relationships with many manufacturers in various countries. In order to maintain and/or reduce the cost of our merchandise, we have begun to migrate out of China into other developing countries. We cannot predict the effect that this, or the other factors noted above, in another country from which we import products could have on our business. If any of these factors rendered the conduct of business in a particular country undesirable or impractical, or if our current foreign manufacturing sources ceased doing business with us for any reason and we were unable to find alternative sources of supply, we could experience a material adverse effect on our business.

We require our independent manufacturers to operate in compliance with applicable laws and our internal requirements. Our vendor code of conduct promotes ethical business practices and we monitor compliance with them; however we do not control these manufacturers, their labor practices, their health and safety practices, or from where they buy their raw materials. Any violation of labor, health, environmental, safety (eg. fire or building codes) or other laws by any of the independent manufacturers we use or any divergence of an independent manufacturer's labor practices from standards generally accepted as ethical in the United States and Canada could damage our reputation and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Any of the above risks, individually or in aggregation, could negatively impact our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, labor and energy could result in increased product and/or delivery costs.

Increases in the price of raw materials, including cotton, wool and other materials used in the production of fabric and accessories, as well as increases in labor and energy costs, could result in significant cost increases for our products as well as their distribution to our distribution centers, retail locations and customers. To the extent we are unable to offset any such

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increased costs through value engineering or price increases, such increased costs could have a material adverse effect on our net sales, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our success depends upon the service and capabilities of our management team. Changes in management or in our organizational structure, or inadequate management, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Over the past four years, we had substantial changes in our management team, including key members of our senior management. While we believe our CEO has assembled a strong, experienced senior leadership team that will drive our key initiatives, our success is dependent on retaining key individuals within the organization to execute the Company's strategic plans. Leadership changes can be inherently difficult to manage and may cause disruption to our business or further turnover in our workforce or management team. Senior level management establishes the "tone at the top" by which an environment of ethical values, operating style and management philosophy is fostered. Changes in management, or inadequate management, could lead to an environment that lacks integrity, inspiration, and/or a lack of commitment by our employees. The inability of our senior management team to maintain an adequate organizational structure and a proper "tone at the top", or the inability to attract additional qualified managers or other personnel, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may be unable to properly plan inventory purchases or manage new or existing merchandise. We maintain an inventory of merchandise in our stores and distribution centers, some of which we anticipate will be in high demand. If inventory levels are in excess of customer demand, that may result in inventory write-downs or excessive markdowns and therefore, lower than planned margins. Conversely, if we underestimate consumer demand for our merchandise, particularly higher volume styles, or if our manufacturers fail to supply quality products in a timely manner, we may experience inventory shortages, which might result in lost sales, a negative impact on our customer relationships and/or diminished brand loyalty. While we have begun the process of implementing new computer systems that will enhance our core merchandising, planning and allocating functions, implementing new systems carries substantial risk, including failure to operate as designed, potential loss of data or information, cost overruns, implementation delays, disruption of operations, lower customer satisfaction resulting in lost customers or sales, inability to deliver merchandise to our stores or our customers, and the potential inability to meet reporting requirements. Any of these, individually or in aggregation, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Product liability costs, related claims, and the cost of compliance with consumer product safety laws such as the CPSIA in the U.S. or the CCPSA in Canada or our inability to comply with such laws could have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation.

We are subject to regulation by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) in the U.S., Health Canada in Canada, and similar state, provincial and international regulatory authorities. Although we test the products sold in our stores and on our website, concerns about product safety, including but not limited to concerns about those manufactured in China and/or developing countries, where virtually all of our merchandise is manufactured, may lead us to recall selected products, either voluntarily, or at the direction of a governmental authority or may lead to a lack of consumer acceptance or loss of consumer trust. Product safety concerns, recalls, defects or errors could result in the rejection of our products by customers, damage to our reputation, lost sales, product liability litigation and increased costs, any or all of which could harm our business and have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The cost of compliance with current requirements and any future requirements of the CPSC, Health Canada or other state or international regulatory authorities, consumer product safety laws, including initiatives labeled as "green chemistry" and regulatory testing, certification, packaging, labeling and advertising and reporting requirements which recently went into effect under the CPSIA, or changes to existing laws could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, any failure to comply with such requirements could result in significant penalties, require us to recall products and harm our reputation, any or all of which could

have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, and financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We may not be able to identify, evaluate or successfully execute business strategies.

We are continuously seeking new ways to further our brand recognition, expand our channels of distribution and geographical coverage, and improve our operational processes. During Fiscal 2014, we plan to drive additional growth and profitability through our international and wholesale distribution channels. If we fail to achieve or appropriately manage wholesale and international expansion, our results could be materially adversely affected. In Fiscal 2013, we announced the fleet optimization program, which is intended to increase profitability and return on our existing store fleet. Our failure to

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properly execute our plans, or identify alternative strategies, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our failure to successfully manage our e-commerce business could have a negative impact on our business. The successful operation of our e-commerce business depends on our ability to maintain the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our online order-taking and our fulfillment operations, and on our ability to provide a shopping experience that will generate orders and return visits to our site. Risks associated with our e-commerce business include:

- risks associated with the failure of the computer systems that operate our website including, among others, inadequate system capacity, computer viruses, human error, changes in programming, security breaches, system upgrades or migration of these services to new systems;
- disruptions in telephone service or power outages;
- reliance on third parties for computer hardware and software, as well as delivery of merchandise to our customers;
- rapid technology changes;
- credit card fraud;
- the diversion of sales from our physical stores;
- natural disasters or adverse weather conditions;
- changes in applicable federal and state regulations;
- liability for online content; and
- consumer privacy concerns and regulation.

Problems in any one or more of these areas could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows, and could damage our reputation and brand.

We have a single distribution center serving the U.S. and a single distribution center serving Canada. Damage to, or a prolonged interruption of operations at, either facility could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our U.S. distribution center is located in Fort Payne, Alabama. This facility handles all of our warehousing and store fulfillment activities in the U.S., as well as the fulfillment of all of our e-commerce orders in the U.S. Our Canadian distribution center is located in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. We also use a third-party provider, also located in Mississauga, to support our Canadian e-commerce operations. These Ontario facilities handle all of our warehousing and store fulfillment activities in Canada. On occasion, we may utilize additional facilities to support our seasonal warehousing needs. Damage to, or prolonged interruption of operations at, either facility due to a work stoppage, weather conditions such as a tornado, hurricane or flood, other natural disaster, or other event could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We face significant competition in the retail industry, which could impact our ability to compete successfully against existing or future competition.

The children's apparel retail market is highly competitive. We compete in substantially all of our markets with Target Corporation, and GapKids, babyGap and Old Navy (each of which is a division of The Gap, Inc.), The Gymboree Corporation, P.S. from Aeropostale, Justice (a division of The Ascena Retail Group, Inc.), Carter's, Inc., J.C. Penney Company, Inc., Kohl's Corporation and other department stores, as well as other discount stores such as Walmart Stores, Inc. There has been an increase in the number of U.S. retailers expanding into Canada which has resulted in a significant increase in competition in the Canadian market. We also compete with a wide variety of specialty stores, other national and regional retail chains, catalog companies and Internet retailers. We have observed that Internet retailers operate at a lower cost and do not incur the geographical limitations suffered by traditional brick and mortar stores, giving Internet retailers a competitive advantage to and imposing significant pricing pressure on brick and

mortar stores. In addition, our e-commerce store may divert sales from our brick and mortar stores, cannibalizing sales results at our brick and mortar stores. One or more of our competitors are present in virtually all of the areas in which we have stores. Many of our competitors are larger than us and have access to significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than we have. Increased competition, declining birth rates and increased economic pressure on value seeking consumers could also impact our ability to compete successfully. We may not be able to continue to compete successfully against existing or future competition.

A privacy breach, through a cybersecurity incident or otherwise, or failure to comply with privacy laws could adversely affect our business.

Despite our efforts and technology to secure our computer network, a cyber-attack may bypass our technology and breach our computer network resulting in a material disruption of our computer network. Despite our due diligence in selecting and

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monitoring third party vendors and partners, a similar breach to their computer networks may occur, leading to a material disruption of our computer network and/or a decrease in e-commerce sales and a loss of information valuable to our business, including but not limited to customer information. Such a cyber-attack could result in any of the following:

- theft, destruction, loss, misappropriation or release of confidential data, intellectual property or customer information, including personally identifiable information such as credit card information;
- operational or business delays resulting from the disruption of our computer network and subsequent clean-up and mitigation costs and activities;
- negative publicity resulting in substantial reputation or brand damage with our customers, partners or industry peers;
- and
- loss of sales generated through our e-commerce website.

Our systems and procedures are required to meet the Payment Card Industry ("PCI") data security standards, which require periodic audits by independent third parties to assess compliance. Failure to comply with the security requirements or rectify a security issue may result in fines and the imposition of restrictions on our ability to accept payment by credit or debit cards. There can be no assurance that we will be able to satisfy PCI security standards or to identify security issues in a timely fashion. In addition, PCI is controlled by a limited number of vendors who have the ability to impose changes in PCI's fee structure and operational requirements on us without negotiation. Such changes in fees and operational requirements may result in our failure to comply with PCI security standards, as well as significant unanticipated expenses.

Any of the above risks, individually or in aggregation, could substantially damage our reputation and result in lost sales, fines, and/or lawsuits, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Further, a significant breach of federal, state, provincial, local or international privacy laws could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We regard the protection of our customer, employee, and company data as critical. The regulatory environment surrounding information security and privacy is demanding, with the frequent imposition of new and changing requirements. In addition, customers have a high expectation that we will adequately protect their personal information. Any breach involving this data could cause substantial harm to our reputation or result in liability, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Negative changes in the economy, such as deterioration in the U.S. and/or global economic environment, and resulting declines in consumer confidence and spending, have had and could continue to have an adverse effect on the apparel industry and on our operating results.

The apparel industry is cyclical in nature and is particularly affected by adverse trends in the general economy. Purchases of apparel and related merchandise are generally discretionary and therefore tend to decline during recessionary and weak economic periods and also may decline at other times. This is particularly true with our target customer who is a value conscious, lower to middle income mother buying for infants and children based on need rather than based on fashion, trend or impulse. During 2008 and 2009, the global economic environment deteriorated significantly, and remained weak into 2013. Increases in tax rates, declines in real estate values, reduced credit lending by banks, high unemployment levels, increased pressure on value seeking consumers and significant volatility in the global financial markets have negatively impacted the level of consumer spending for discretionary items. This has and continues to adversely affect our business as it is dependent on consumer demand for our products. In North America, we have experienced a slowdown in customer traffic and a highly promotional environment. These same conditions exist in Canada and many other international markets. If the global macroeconomic environment continues to be weak or deteriorates further, there will likely be a negative effect on our revenues, operating margins and earnings which could materially adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition to the factors contributing to the current economic environment, there are a number of other factors that could contribute to reduced levels of consumer spending, such as increases in interest rates, fluctuating food, fuel and other energy costs, and increases in tax rates. Similarly, natural disasters, political unrest, actual or potential terrorist acts and other conflicts can also create significant instability and uncertainty in the world, causing consumers to defer purchases or preventing our suppliers and service providers from providing required services or materials to us. These or other factors could materially and adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be unable to protect our trademarks and other intellectual property rights.

We believe that our trademarks and service marks are important to our success and our competitive position due to their name recognition with our customers. We devote substantial resources to the establishment and protection of our trademarks

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and service marks on a worldwide basis, including in the countries in which we have business operations or plan to have business operations, including through foreign partners. We are not aware of any material claims of infringement or material challenges to our right to use any of our trademarks in the United States or Canada. Nevertheless, the actions we have taken, including to establish and protect our trademarks and service marks, may not be adequate to prevent others from imitating our products or to prevent others from seeking to block sales of our products. Also, others may assert proprietary rights in our intellectual property and we may not be able to successfully resolve these types of conflicts to our satisfaction. In addition, the laws of certain foreign countries may not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States and we may not be successful in attaining our trademarks in foreign countries where we plan to conduct business.

Because certain of our subsidiaries operate outside of the United States, some of our revenues, product costs and other expenses are subject to foreign economic and currency risks.

We have store operations in Canada and buying operations in various locations in Greater Asia, primarily Hong Kong, and we have plans to continue to expand our store operations internationally primarily through franchises.

The currency market has seen significant volatility in the value of the U.S. dollar against other foreign currencies.

While our business is primarily conducted in U.S. dollars, we purchase virtually all of our products overseas, and we generate significant revenues in Canada. Cost increases caused by currency exchange rate fluctuations could make our products less competitive or have a material adverse effect on our profitability. Currency exchange rate fluctuations could also disrupt the business of the third party manufacturers that produce our products, or franchisees that purchase our products, by making their purchases of raw materials or products more expensive and more difficult to finance.

Approximately 13% of our consolidated net sales and approximately 14% of our total operating expenses are transacted in foreign currencies. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates impact the amount of our reported sales and expenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, we have foreign currency denominated receivables and payables that are not hedged against foreign currency fluctuations. When settled, these receivables and payables could result in significant transaction gains or losses.

We depend on generating sufficient cash flows, together with our existing cash balances and availability under our credit facility, to fund our ongoing operations, capital expenditures, debt service requirements and share repurchase program or payment of dividends.

Our ability to fund our ongoing operations, planned capital expenditures, share repurchase programs, payment of dividends and debt service requirements will depend on our ability to generate cash flows. Our cash flows are dependent on many factors, including:

- seasonal fluctuations in our net sales and net income, which typically are lowest in the second fiscal quarter;
- the timing of inventory purchases for upcoming seasons, particularly in the second fiscal quarter as our sales are lowest and we are purchasing merchandise for the back-to-school season;
- vendor, other supplier and agent terms and related conditions, which may be less favorable to us as a smaller company in comparison to larger companies; and
- general business conditions, economic uncertainty or slowdown, including the continuing weakness in the overall economy.

Most of these factors are beyond our control. It is difficult to predict the impact that general economic conditions will continue to have on consumer spending and our financial results. However, we believe that they will continue to result in reduced spending by our customers, which would reduce our revenues and our cash flows from operating activities from those that otherwise would have been generated. In addition, steps that we may take to limit cash outlays, such as delaying the purchase of inventory, may not be successful or could delay the arrival of merchandise for future selling seasons, which could reduce our net sales or profitability. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flows, we may not be able to fund our ongoing operations, planned capital expenditures, share repurchase programs, payment of

dividends and potential debt service requirements and we may be required to seek additional sources of liquidity. In addition, at February 1, 2014, approximately \$124.4 million, or 71%, of our cash was held in foreign subsidiaries. Because our investments in these foreign subsidiaries are considered permanently reinvested, any repatriation of cash from them would require the accrual and payment of U.S. federal and certain state taxes, which would negatively impact our results of operations and/or the amount of available funds. While we currently have no intention to repatriate cash from these subsidiaries, should the need arise domestically, there is no guarantee that we could do so without material adverse consequences. In addition, these funds are subject to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, which if these rates should move unfavorably, could cause a material decrease in available funds.

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Changes in federal, state or local law, or our failure to comply with such laws, could increase our expenses and expose us to legal risks.

Changes in regulatory areas, such as consumer credit, privacy and information security, product safety, healthcare or environmental protection, among others, could cause our expenses to increase. In addition, if we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, particularly wage and hour laws, privacy laws or data collection and security laws, we could be subject to legal and reputational risk, including government enforcement action and class action civil litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Changes in tax laws, the interpretation of existing laws, or our failure to sustain our reporting positions on examination could adversely affect our effective tax rate and/or subject us to significant penalties and interest.

Our business is subject to a wide array of laws and regulations. Significant legislative or regulatory changes that impact our relationship with our workforce or our customers could increase our expenses and adversely affect our operations. None of our employees are currently represented by a collective bargaining agreement. However, from time to time there have been efforts to organize our employees at various locations. There is no assurance that our employees will not unionize in the future.

Pending legal and regulatory actions are inherent in our business and could adversely affect our results of operations or financial position or harm our businesses or reputation.

We are, and in the future may be, subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Some of these proceedings have been brought on behalf of various alleged classes of complainants. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including treble, punitive or exemplary damages. Substantial legal liability in these or future legal or regulatory actions could have a material adverse effect on us or cause us reputational harm, which in turn could harm our business prospects. Material pending litigation and regulatory matters affecting us, and certain risks to our businesses presented by such matters, would be discussed under Item 3- Legal Proceedings of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Currently, there are not any material actions which require disclosure under Item 3.

Our litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. Our reserves for litigation and regulatory matters may prove to be inadequate. It is possible that our results of operations or cash flows in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially adversely affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending or new litigation and regulatory matters. In light of the unpredictability of our litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimately unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

If our landlords should suffer financial difficulty or if we are unable to successfully negotiate acceptable lease terms, it could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations and cash flows.

Currently, approximately 62% of our stores are located in malls, approximately 22% are located in strip centers, approximately 12% are located in outlet centers and approximately 4% are located in street stores. If any of our landlords should suffer financial difficulty, it could render them unable to fulfill their duties under our lease agreements. Such duties include providing a sufficient number of mall co-tenants, common area maintenance, utilities, and payment of real estate taxes. While we have certain remedies under our lease agreements, the loss of business that could result if a shopping center should close or if customer traffic were to significantly decline as a result of lost tenants or improper care of the facilities could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The leases for most of our existing stores are for initial terms of 10 years. If we are unable to continue to negotiate acceptable lease and renewal terms, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Tax matters could impact our results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and foreign jurisdictions, including Canada and Hong Kong. Our provision for income taxes and cash tax liability in the future could be adversely affected by numerous factors including, but not limited to, income before taxes being lower than anticipated in countries with lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries with higher statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting principles or interpretations thereof, which could adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows in future periods. In addition, we are subject to the examination of our income

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tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service, Revenue Canada and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these continuous examinations will not have an adverse effect on our provision for income taxes and cash tax liability.

Any disruption in, or changes to, our consumer credit arrangements, including our private label credit card agreement with Citibank, N.A., may adversely affect the ability of our customers to obtain consumer credit.

Credit card operations are subject to numerous federal and state laws that impose disclosure and other requirements upon the origination, servicing and enforcement of credit accounts and limitations on the maximum amount of finance charges that may be charged by a credit provider. Additionally, during periods of increasing consumer credit delinquencies, financial institutions may reexamine their lending practices and procedures. There can be no assurance that the delinquencies being experienced by providers of consumer credit generally would not cause providers of third party credit offered by us to decrease the availability of, or increase the cost of such credit.

Any of the above risks, individually or in aggregation, could have a material adverse effect on the way we conduct business and could negatively impact our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Legislative actions and new accounting pronouncements could result in us having to increase our administrative expenses to remain compliant.

In order to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, future accounting guidance or disclosure requirements by the SEC, future guidance that may come from the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"), or future changes in listing standards by the Nasdaq Global Select Market, we may be required to enhance our internal controls, hire additional personnel and utilize additional outside legal, accounting and advisory services, all of which could cause our general and administrative expenses to increase.

The SEC is exploring the possibility of requiring all U.S. companies to prepare its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The FASB is currently working on a project with its international counterpart, the International Accounting Standards Board, to converge U.S. and International GAAP into one uniform set of accounting rules. The cost of implementing a potentially vast change of financial reporting rules could be material. The effect of changing accounting rules on our financial statements could be significant. Changes to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows could impact our debt covenant ratios or a lender's perception of our financial statements causing an adverse impact on our ability to obtain credit, or could impact investor analyses and perceptions of our business causing the market value of our stock to decrease. In addition, any changes in the current accounting rules, including legislative and other proposals could increase the expenses we report under U.S. GAAP and have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our share price may be volatile.

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Stock markets in general have experienced, and are likely to continue to experience, price and volume fluctuations, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, we believe that factors such as quarterly fluctuations in our financial results, our Comparable Retail Sales results, other risk factors identified here, announcements by other retailers, the overall economy and the geopolitical environment could individually or in aggregation cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially.

Acts of terrorism, effects of war, natural disasters, other catastrophes or political unrest could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The threat or actual acts of terrorism continue to be a risk to the global economy. Terrorism and potential military responses, political unrest, natural disasters such as Hurricane Sandy, pandemics or other health issues have disrupted and could disrupt commerce, impact our ability to operate our stores in affected areas, impact our ability to import our products from foreign countries or impact our ability to provide critical functions necessary to the operation of our business. A disruption of commerce, or an inability to recover critical functions from such a disruption, could interfere

with the production, shipment or receipt of our merchandise in a timely manner or increase our costs to do so, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, any of the above disruptions could undermine consumer confidence, which could negatively impact consumer spending patterns or customer traffic, and thus have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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ITEM 1B.-UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2.-PROPERTIES

We lease all of our existing store locations in the United States and Canada, with lease terms expiring through 2024. The average unexpired lease term for our stores is approximately 4.7 years in the United States and approximately 5.5 years in Canada. The leases for most of our existing stores are for initial terms of 10 years and provide for contingent rent based upon a percentage of sales in excess of specific minimums. We anticipate that we will be able to extend those leases which we wish to extend on satisfactory terms as they expire, or relocate to desirable locations.

The following table sets forth information with respect to our non-store locations as of February 1, 2014:

| Location | Use | Approximate Sq. Footage | Current Lease Term Expiration |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fort Payne, AL (1) | Warehouse Distribution Center | 700,000 | Owned |
| Ontario, Canada (2) | Warehouse Distribution Center | 95,000 | 4/30/2019 |
| 500 Plaza Drive, Secaucus, NJ (3) | Corporate Offices, Design | 200,000 | 5/31/2029 |
| Hong Kong, China (3) | Product Support | 28,000 | 4/30/2015 |
| Shanghai, China (3) | Product Support | 2,200 | 8/31/2016 |
| Gurgaon, India (3) | Product Support | 11,000 | 3/12/2015 |
| Dhaka, Bangladesh (3) | Product Support | 5,600 | 11/30/2015 |

(1) Supports The Children's Place U.S. stores and e-commerce business.

(2) Supports The Children's Place Canadian stores.

(3) Supports both The Children's Place U.S. stores, our e-commerce business, The Children's Place Canadian stores and our international franchisees.

During the first quarter of Fiscal 2012, our management approved a plan to exit our West Coast DC and move the operations to the Southeast DC. We ceased operations at the West Coast DC in May 2012. The lease of the West Coast DC expires in March 2016 and we have subleased the majority of this facility through March 2016.

During the third quarter of Fiscal 2012, our management approved a plan to close our Northeast DC and move the operations to the Company's Southeast DC. We ceased operations in the Northeast DC during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2012. The lease of our Northeast DC expires in January 2021 and during the second quarter of Fiscal 2013, we executed a sublet arrangement for this entire facility through January 2021.

On occasion, we may utilize additional facilities to support seasonal warehousing needs.

ITEM 3.-LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, any ultimate liability arising out of these proceedings will not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4.-MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5.-MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, or Nasdaq, under the symbol "PLCE." The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices on Nasdaq of our common stock for the fiscal periods indicated.

| | High | Low |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| 2013 | | |
| First Quarter | \$51.61 | \$44.51 |
| Second Quarter | 57.06 | 49.29 |
| Third Quarter | 58.02 | 51.40 |
| Fourth Quarter | 57.42 | 51.88 |
| 2012 | | |
| First Quarter | \$53.51 | \$45.85 |
| Second Quarter | 51.70 | 43.47 |
| Third Quarter | 61.75 | 49.68 |
| Fourth Quarter | 61.55 | 43.78 |

On March 18, 2014, the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$51.81 per share, the number of holders of record of our common stock was approximately 65 and the number of beneficial holders of our common stock was approximately 7,700.

For Fiscal 2013 and prior we did not pay dividends to our stockholders. Our credit facility prohibited the payment of dividends and imposed conditions on our purchases of our common stock. As described in Note 15 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements, our credit facility has been amended, including to permit the payment of dividends, and we are expanding our capital return program in Fiscal 2014 with the initiation of a quarterly dividend and another \$100 million share repurchase authorization.

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the following share repurchase programs: (1) \$100 million on August 18, 2010 (the "2010 Share Repurchase Program"); (2) \$100 million on March 3, 2011 (the "2011 Share Repurchase Program"); (3) \$50.0 million on March 7, 2012 (the "2012 \$50 Million Share Repurchase Program"); and (4) \$100.0 million on November 26, 2012 (the "2012 \$100 Million Share Repurchase Program"). At February 1, 2014, there was approximately \$14.7 million remaining on the 2012 \$100 Million Share Repurchase Program. The 2010 Share Repurchase Program, 2011 Share Repurchase Program and 2012 \$50 Million Share Repurchase Program have been completed. On March 3, 2014, the Board of Directors authorized a \$100 million share repurchase program (the "2014 Share Repurchase Program"). Under the 2012 \$100 Million Share Repurchase Program and the 2014 Share Repurchase Program, the Company may repurchase shares in the open market at current market prices at the time of purchase or in privately negotiated transactions. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors including price, corporate and regulatory requirements, and other market and business conditions. We may suspend or discontinue the program at any time, and may thereafter reinstitute purchases, all without prior announcement.

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Pursuant to restrictions imposed by our equity plan during black-out periods, we withhold and retire shares of vesting stock awards in exchange for payments to satisfy minimum withholding tax requirements. Our payment of the withholding taxes in exchange for the shares constitutes a purchase of our common stock. Also, we acquire shares of our common stock in conjunction with liabilities owed under a deferred compensation plan, which are held in treasury. The following table summarizes our share repurchases (in thousands):

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | February 2, 2013 | |
|--|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | February 1, 2014 | Value | Shares | Value |
| Share repurchases related to: | | | | |
| 2011 Share buyback program | — | — | 377 | 19,236 |
| 2012 \$50 Million Share buyback program | — | — | 1,001 | 50,000 |
| 2012 \$100 Million Share buyback program (1) | 1,296 | 65,691 | 420 | 19,638 |
| Withholding taxes | 2 | 139 | 2 | 146 |
| Shares acquired and held in treasury | 9 | 456 | 10 | 521 |

(1) Subsequent to February 1, 2014 and through March 18, 2014, we repurchased an additional 0.2 million shares for approximately \$10.5 million.

The following table provides a month-to-month summary of our share repurchase activity during the 13 weeks ended February 1, 2014:

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs | Approximate Dollar Value (in thousands) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| 11/3/13-11/30/13 (1) | 7,126 | \$55.04 | 6,000 | \$25,306 |
| 12/1/13-1/4/14 (2) | 111,551 | 54.68 | 111,306 | 19,235 |
| 1/5/14-2/1/14 | 82,500 | 55.46 | 82,500 | 14,659 |
| Total | 201,177 | \$55.01 | 199,806 | \$14,659 |

(1) Includes 1,126 shares acquired as treasury stock as directed by participants in the Company's deferred compensation plan.

(2) Includes 245 shares withheld to cover taxes in conjunction with the vesting of a stock award.

Equity Plan Compensation Information

On May 20, 2011, our shareholders approved the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2011 Equity Plan"). Upon adoption of the 2011 Equity Plan, we ceased issuing awards under the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (together with the 1997 Stock Option Plan, the "Prior Plans"), however, any forfeitures or shares withheld to cover taxes that were related to awards granted under the Prior Plans are added back to shares available for future issuance under the 2011 Equity Plan. The following table provides information as of February 1, 2014, about the shares of our Common Stock that may be issued under our equity compensation plans.

| Plan Category | COLUMN (A) Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options (1) | COLUMN (B) Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options | COLUMN (C) Securities remaining available for future issuances under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected |
|---------------|--|--|---|
|---------------|--|--|---|

| | | | in Column (A)) |
|---|--------|---------|----------------|
| Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders | 34,175 | \$28.77 | 1,209,826 |
| Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 34,175 | \$28.77 | 1,209,826 |

(1) Amount consists of 4,175 shares issuable under our 1997 Stock Option Plan and 30,000 shares issuable under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan.

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Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative stockholder return on our common stock with the return on the CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Stock Market (US Companies) and CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Retail Trade. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on January 31, 2009 in each of our common stock, the CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Stock Market (US Companies) and the CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Retail Trade.

The table below sets forth the closing price of our Common Stock and the closing indices for the CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Stock Market (US Companies) and CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Retail Trade on the last day of each of our last six fiscal years.

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| The Children's Place---"PLCE" | 18.810 | 31.800 | 42.270 | 50.050 | 49.530 | 52.670 |
| CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Stock Market (US Companies) | 400.522 | 579.464 | 742.933 | 1,011.628 | 1,163.278 | 1,518.350 |
| CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Retail Trade | 312.127 | 463.164 | 577.479 | 699.415 | 827.442 | 912.911 |

The table below assumes that \$100 was invested on January 31, 2009 in each of our common stock, CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Stock Market (US Companies) and CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Retail Trade.

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| The Children's Place---"PLCE" | 100.000 | 169.060 | 224.720 | 266.08 | 263.32 | 280.01 |
| CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Stock Market (US Companies) | 100.000 | 145.970 | 185.000 | 198.45 | 228.7 | 298.60 |
| CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Retail Trade | 100.000 | 148.400 | 185.000 | 224.09 | 265.09 | 292.48 |

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ITEM 6.-SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We are the largest pure-play children's specialty apparel retailer in North America. As of February 1, 2014 we operated 1,107 The Children's Place stores across North America and an online store at www.childrensplace.com. The following table sets forth certain historical financial and operating data for The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and its subsidiaries. The selected consolidated financial information presented below is derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements for each of the five years in the period ended February 1, 2014. The information contained in this table should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

| Statement of Operations Data (in thousands, except per share and square footage data): | Fiscal Year Ended (1) | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 | January 29, 2011 | January 30, 2010 |
| Net sales | \$1,765,789 | \$1,809,486 | \$1,715,862 | \$1,673,999 | \$1,643,587 |
| Cost of sales | 1,110,268 | 1,118,046 | 1,056,213 | 1,013,878 | 991,393 |
| Gross profit | 655,521 | 691,440 | 659,649 | 660,121 | 652,194 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 485,653 | 510,918 | 477,425 | 456,558 | 456,338 |
| Asset impairment charges (2) | 29,633 | 2,284 | 2,208 | 2,713 | 2,200 |
| Other costs (income) (3) | (906) | 11,088 | — | — | — |
| Depreciation and amortization | 64,858 | 77,435 | 74,573 | 71,640 | 71,447 |
| Operating income | 76,283 | 89,715 | 105,443 | 129,210 | 122,209 |
| Interest income (expense), net | 265 | (20) | (690) | (1,530) | (5,731) |
| Income from continuing operations before income taxes | 76,548 | 89,695 | 104,753 | 127,680 | 116,478 |
| Provision for income taxes | 23,522 | 26,452 | 30,408 | 47,920 | 32,743 |
| Income from continuing operations | 53,026 | 63,243 | 74,345 | 79,760 | 83,735 |
| Diluted income per common share from continuing operations | \$2.32 | \$2.61 | \$2.90 | \$2.91 | \$2.92 |
| Selected Operating Data for Continuing Operations: | | | | | |
| Number of Company operated stores open at end of period | 1,107 | 1,095 | 1,049 | 995 | 947 |
| Comparable retail sales increase (decrease) | (2.8)% | 2.0 % | (2.5)% | (2.5)% | (2.1)% |
| Average net sales per store (4) | \$1,354 | \$1,393 | \$1,492 | \$1,587 | \$1,634 |
| Average square footage per store (5) | 4,704 | 4,791 | 4,903 | 4,943 | 4,965 |
| Average net sales per square foot (6) | \$285 | \$300 | \$299 | \$318 | \$332 |

Balance Sheet Data (in thousands):

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Working capital (7) | \$357,971 | \$353,729 | \$357,373 | \$365,736 | \$333,525 |
| Total assets | 990,630 | 923,410 | 866,252 | 872,762 | 876,219 |
| Long-term debt | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stockholders' equity | 616,778 | 620,949 | 624,969 | 626,157 | 611,125 |

(1) The period ending February 2, 2013 was a 53-week year. All other periods presented were 52-week years.

(2) Asset impairment charges generally relate to the write-off of fixed assets related to underperforming stores. In Fiscal 2013, asset impairment charges also included the write-off of obsolete systems.

(3) Other costs include exit costs associated with the closures of the West Coast DC and Northeast DC in Fiscal 2012 and additional sublease agreements executed in Fiscal 2013.

(4) Average net sales per store represents net sales from stores open throughout the full period divided by the number of such stores.

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- (5) Average square footage per store represents the square footage of stores operated on the last day of the period divided by the number of such stores.
- (6) Average net sales per square foot represent net sales from stores open throughout the full period divided by the square footage of such stores.
- (7) Working capital is calculated by subtracting our current liabilities from our current assets.

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ITEM 7.-MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 15.-Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly in Item 1A-Risk Factors.

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, references to the “Company”, “The Children's Place”, “we”, “us”, “our” and similar terms refer to The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday on or nearest to January 31. Other terms that are commonly used in our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are defined as follows:

• **Fiscal 2013** - The fifty-two weeks ended February 1, 2014

• **Fiscal 2012** - The fifty-three weeks ended February 2, 2013

• **Fiscal 2011** - The fifty-two weeks ended January 28, 2012

• **Fiscal 2014** - Our next fiscal year representing the fifty-two weeks ending January 31, 2015

• **FASB**- Financial Accounting Standards Board

• **FASB ASC** - FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which serves as the source for authoritative U.S. GAAP, except that rules and interpretive releases by the SEC are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants

• **GAAP** - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

• **SEC**- The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

• **Comparable Retail Sales** — Net sales, in constant currency, from stores that have been open for at least 14 consecutive months and from our e-commerce stores, excluding postage and handling fees. Store closures in the current fiscal year will be excluded from comparable retail sales beginning in the fiscal quarter in which management commits to closure. Stores that temporarily close for non- substantial remodeling will be excluded from comparable retail sales for only the period that they were closed. A store is considered substantially remodeled if it has been relocated or materially changed in size.

• **Gross Margin** - Gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales

• **SG&A** - Selling, general and administrative expenses

OVERVIEW

Our Business

We are the largest pure-play children's specialty apparel retailer in North America. We design, contract to manufacture, sell and license to sell fashionable, high-quality, value priced merchandise, virtually all of which is under our proprietary “The Children's Place”, “Place” and “Baby Place” brand names. As of February 1, 2014, we operated 1,107 stores across North America and an online store at www.childrensplace.com.

Segment Reporting

In accordance with the “Segment Reporting” topic of the FASB ASC, we report segment data based on geography: The Children’s Place U.S. and The Children’s Place International. Each segment includes an e-commerce business located at www.childrensplace.com. Included in The Children’s Place U.S. segment are our U.S. and Puerto Rico based stores and U.S. revenue from our wholesale partners. Included in The Children's Place International segment are our Canadian based stores, as well as revenue from international franchisees. We measure our segment profitability based on operating income, defined as income before interest and taxes. Net sales and direct costs are recorded by each segment. Certain inventory procurement functions such as production and design as well as corporate overhead, including executive management, finance, real estate, human resources, legal, and information technology services are managed by The Children’s Place U.S. segment. Expenses related to these functions, including depreciation and amortization, are allocated to The Children’s Place International segment based primarily on net sales. The assets related to these functions are not allocated. We periodically review these allocations and adjust them based upon changes in business circumstances. Net sales from external customers are derived from merchandise sales and we

have no major customers that account for more than 10% of our net sales.

Operating Highlights

Net sales in Fiscal 2013 decreased \$43.7 million, or 2.4%, to \$1,765.8 million, compared to \$1,809.5 million reported in Fiscal 2012. During Fiscal 2013 our Comparable Retail Sales decreased 2.8% compared to an increase of 2.0% during Fiscal 2012. In Fiscal 2013, we opened 53 stores, remodeled 83 stores and closed 41 stores.

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As a percentage of net sales, SG&A decreased 70 basis points to 27.5% during Fiscal 2013 from 28.2% during Fiscal 2012. Managing company-wide expenses has been a key focus for the entire organization, and we were able to manage store and administrative payroll effectively during Fiscal 2013, particularly during the slow traffic weeks in the stores.

During Fiscal 2013, we reported net income of \$53.0 million, or \$2.32 per diluted share, compared to \$63.2 million, or \$2.61 per diluted share, in Fiscal 2012.

We continued our international store expansion program with our franchise partners opening 19 additional stores in the Middle East during Fiscal 2013, bringing our total store count to 35. Additionally, during Fiscal 2013, we expanded our existing franchise agreement to expand into Egypt and the Commonwealth of Independent States and signed a franchise agreement with the Fox Group to open stores in Israel beginning in Fiscal 2014.

Our business has been adversely affected by the weakness in the U.S. and Canadian economic environments. Factors such as high unemployment levels, a highly promotional retail environment and lower consumer retail traffic and a series of storms and below freezing temperatures brought on by the polar vortex at the end of Fiscal 2013 have negatively affected our business.

During Fiscal 2013, we made progress on two important strategic initiatives underway to enhance profitability and improve overall operating results. As part of our fleet optimization initiative, we completed a comprehensive review of our store portfolio and made the decision to close approximately 125 stores through 2016, which includes the 41 stores closed during Fiscal 2013 and the 30 stores expected to close in Fiscal 2014. Store impairment charges related to this initiative of \$20.5 million were recorded because of revenue and/or gross margins not meeting targeted levels and accelerated store lease termination dates. Additionally, we are devoting significant time and resources to the ongoing implementation of our long term systems plan, including enhancing system capabilities to incorporate industry best practices, and to meet the requirements of our international franchisees and wholesale customers. Accordingly, we recorded asset impairment charges of \$9.1 million and incurred \$1.2 million of SG&A expenses related to the write-down of some previously capitalized development costs and obsolete systems.

We have subsidiaries whose operating results are based in foreign currencies and are thus subject to the fluctuations of the corresponding translation rates into U.S. dollars. The below table summarizes the average translation rates most impacting our operating results:

| | Fiscal 2013 | Fiscal 2012 | Fiscal 2011 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Translation Rates (1) | | | |
| Canadian Dollar | 0.9647 | 1.0024 | 1.0101 |
| Hong Kong Dollar | 0.1289 | 0.1289 | 0.1285 |
| China Yuan Renminbi | 0.1630 | 0.1586 | 0.1552 |

(1) The average translation rates are the average of the monthly translation rates used during each fiscal year to translate the respective income statements. The rates represent the U.S. dollar equivalent of each foreign currency. For Fiscal 2013, the effects of these translation rate changes on net sales, gross profit and income before income taxes were decreases of \$8.9 million, \$3.9 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. Net sales are affected only by the Canadian dollar translation rates. In addition to the translation rate changes, the gross profit of our Canadian subsidiary is also impacted by its inventory purchases which are priced in U.S. dollars. The effect of the exchange rate on these purchases was a decrease to our gross profit of approximately \$0.9 million in Fiscal 2013.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and

liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported revenues and expenses during the reported period. In many cases, there are alternative policies or estimation techniques that could be used. We continuously review the application of our accounting policies and evaluate the appropriateness of the estimates used in preparing our financial statements; however, estimates routinely require adjustment based on changing circumstances and the receipt of new or better information. Consequently, actual results could differ from our estimates.

The accounting policies and estimates discussed below include those that we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our financial results. Senior management has discussed the development and selection of our

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critical accounting policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, which has reviewed our related disclosures herein.

Inventory Valuation— We value inventory at the lower of cost or market (“LCM”), with cost determined using an average cost method. We capitalize supply chain costs in inventory and these costs are reflected in cost of sales as the inventories are sold. We review our inventory levels in order to identify slow-moving merchandise and use markdowns to clear merchandise. We record an adjustment when future estimated selling price is less than cost. Our LCM adjustment calculation requires management to make assumptions to estimate the selling price and amount of slow-moving merchandise subject to markdowns, which is dependent upon factors such as historical trends with similar merchandise, inventory aging, forecasted consumer demand, and the promotional environment. In the LCM calculation any inability to provide the proper quantity of appropriate merchandise in a timely manner, or to correctly estimate the sell-through rate, could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Our historical estimates have not differed materially from actual results and a 10% difference in our LCM reserve as of February 1, 2014 would have impacted net income by approximately \$0.4 million. Our reserve balance at February 1, 2014 was approximately \$4.3 million compared to \$2.4 million at February 2, 2013.

Additionally, we adjust our inventory based upon an annual physical inventory, which is taken during the last quarter of the fiscal year. Based on the results of our historical physical inventories, an estimated shrink rate is used for each successive quarter until the next annual physical inventory, or sooner if facts or circumstances should indicate differently. A 1% difference in our shrinkage rate as a percentage of cost of goods sold could impact each quarter's net income by approximately \$0.5 million.

Stock-Based Compensation— We account for stock-based compensation according to the provisions of the “Compensation—Stock Compensation” topic of the FASB ASC.

Time Vesting and Performance-Based Awards

We generally grant time vesting and performance-based stock awards to employees at management levels and above. We also grant time vesting stock awards to our non-employee directors. Time vesting awards are granted in the form of restricted stock units that require each recipient to complete a service period (“Deferred Awards”). Deferred Awards granted to employees generally vest ratably over three years. Deferred Awards granted to non-employee directors generally vest after one year. Performance-based stock awards are granted in the form of restricted stock units which have a performance criteria that must be achieved for the awards to be earned, and these awards have an additional service period requirement (“Performance Awards”). Each Performance Award has a defined number of shares that an employee can earn (the “Target Shares”) and based on the performance level achieved, the employee can earn from 50% to 200% of their Target Shares. Performance Awards generally cliff vest after a three year service period. The fair value of all awards issued prior to May 20, 2011 was based on the average of the high and low selling price of our common stock on the grant date. Effective with the adoption of the 2011 Equity Plan, the fair value of all awards granted on or after May 20, 2011 is based on the closing price of our common stock on the grant date. Compensation expense is recognized ratably over the related service period reduced for estimated forfeitures of those awards not expected to vest due to employee turnover. While actual forfeitures could vary significantly from those estimated, a 10% change in our estimated forfeiture rate would impact our Fiscal 2013 net income by approximately \$0.7 million. In addition, the number of performance shares earned is dependent upon our operating results over a specified time period. The expense for performance shares is based on the number of shares we estimate will vest as a result of our earnings-to-date plus our estimate of future earnings for the performance periods. To the extent that actual operating results for future years differ from our estimates, our performance share compensation expense could be different. For Performance Awards in which the performance period has not yet concluded a 25% increase or decrease in our future annual projected operating income would have caused an approximate \$0.8 million increase or \$0.5 million decrease, respectively, to stock-based compensation expense for Fiscal 2013.

Stock Options

We have not issued stock options since fiscal 2008; however, certain issued stock options remain outstanding. The fair value of all outstanding stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on a Monte Carlo simulation, which requires extensive use of accounting judgment and financial estimates, including

estimates of how long employees will hold their vested stock options before exercise, the estimated volatility of our common stock over the expected term, and the number of options that will be forfeited prior to the completion of vesting requirements. All exercise prices were based on the average of the high and low of the selling price of our common stock on the grant date. There is no unamortized stock compensation at February 1, 2014.

Insurance and Self-Insurance Liabilities—Based on our assessment of risk and cost efficiency, we self-insure as well as purchase insurance policies to provide for workers' compensation, general liability, and property losses, as well as directors' and officers' liability, vehicle liability and employee medical benefits. We estimate risks and record a liability based upon historical claim experience, insurance deductibles, severity factors and other actuarial assumptions. These estimates include inherent uncertainties due to the variability of the factors involved, including type of injury or claim, required services by the

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providers, healing time, age of claimant, case management costs, location of the claimant, and governmental regulations. While we believe that our risk assessments are appropriate, these uncertainties or a deviation in future claims trends from recent historical patterns could result in our recording additional or reduced expenses, which may be material to our results of operations. Our historical estimates have not differed materially from actual results and a 10% difference in our insurance reserves as of February 1, 2014 would have impacted net income by approximately \$0.6 million.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets—We periodically review our long-lived assets when events indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Such events include a historical or projected trend of cash flow losses or a future expectation that we will sell or dispose of an asset significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life. In reviewing for impairment, we group our long-lived assets at the lowest possible level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. In that regard, we group our assets into two categories: corporate-related and store-related. Corporate-related assets consist of those associated with our corporate offices, distribution centers and our information technology systems. Store-related assets consist of leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, certain computer equipment and lease related assets associated with individual stores.

For store-related assets, we review all stores that have been open for at least two years, or sooner if circumstances should dictate, on at least an annual basis. We believe waiting two years allows a store to reach a maturity level where a more comprehensive analysis of financial performance can be performed. For each store that shows indications of operating losses, we project future cash flows over the remaining life of the lease and compare the total undiscounted cash flows to the net book value of the related long-lived assets. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the related net book value of the long-lived assets, they are written down to their fair market value. We primarily determine fair market value to be the discounted future cash flows associated with those assets. In evaluating future cash flows, we consider external and internal factors. External factors comprise the local environment in which the store resides, including mall traffic, competition, and their effect on sales trends. Internal factors include our ability to gauge the fashion taste of our customers, control variable costs such as cost of sales and payroll, and in certain cases, our ability to renegotiate lease costs. With the exception of the current fleet optimization program, historically, less than 2% of our stores required impairment charges in any one year. If external factors should change unfavorably, if actual sales should differ from our projections, or if our ability to control costs is insufficient to sustain the necessary cash flows, future impairment charges could be material. At February 1, 2014, the average net book value per store was approximately \$0.2 million.

Income Taxes—We utilize the liability method of accounting for income taxes as set forth in the “Income Taxes” topic of the FASB ASC. Under the liability method, deferred taxes are determined based on the temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities, as well as for net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using currently enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in effect for the years in which the basis differences and tax assets are expected to be realized. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that some of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In determining the need for valuation allowances we consider projected future taxable income and the availability of tax planning strategies. If, in the future we determine that we would not be able to realize our recorded deferred tax assets, an increase in the valuation allowance would decrease earnings in the period in which such determination is made.

We assess our income tax positions and record tax benefits for all years subject to examination based upon our evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date. For those tax positions where it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, we have recorded the largest amount of tax benefit with a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. For those income tax positions where it is not more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit has been recognized in the financial statements.

Fair Value Measurement and Financial Instruments—The “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure” topic of the FASB ASC provides a single definition of fair value, together with a framework for measuring it, and requires additional

disclosure about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities.

This topic defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and establishes a three-level hierarchy, which encourages an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The three levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

• Level 1 - inputs to the valuation techniques that are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• Level 2 - inputs to the valuation techniques that are other than quoted prices but are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly

• Level 3 - inputs to the valuation techniques that are unobservable for the assets or liabilities

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Our cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and credit facility are all short-term in nature. As such, their carrying amounts approximate fair value and fall within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The underlying assets and liabilities of our Deferred Compensation Plan fall within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company stock included in the Deferred Compensation Plan is not subject to fair value measurement.

Our assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis include long-lived assets. We review the carrying amounts of such assets when events indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Any resulting asset impairment would require that the asset be recorded at its fair value. The resulting fair value measurements of the assets are considered to be Level 3 inputs.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the FASB issued guidance finalizing the reporting of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The new standard requires the registrant to disclose either in a single note or parenthetically on the face of the financial statements the effect of significant amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive income based on its source and the income statement line items affected by the reclassification. In the first quarter of Fiscal 2013, we adopted the guidance and determined that there were no significant amounts reclassified in the current period or prior periods that would require enhanced disclosure.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, selected income statement data expressed as a percentage of net sales. We primarily evaluate the results of our operations as a percentage of net sales rather than in terms of absolute dollar increases or decreases by analyzing the year over year change in our business expressed as a percentage of net sales (i.e. “basis points”). For example, our SG&A expenses decreased approximately 70 basis points to 27.5% of net sales during Fiscal 2013 from 28.2% during Fiscal 2012. Accordingly, to the extent that our sales have increased at a faster rate than our costs (i.e. “leveraging”), the more efficiently we have utilized the investments we have made in our business. Conversely, if our sales decrease or if our costs grow at a faster pace than our sales (i.e. “de-leveraging”), we have less efficiently utilized the investments we have made in our business.

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 | |
| Net sales | 100.0 | % 100.0 | % 100.0 | % |
| Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) | 62.9 | 61.8 | 61.6 | |
| Gross profit | 37.1 | 38.2 | 38.4 | |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 27.5 | 28.2 | 27.8 | |
| Asset impairment charge | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Other (income) costs | (0.1 |) 0.6 | — | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | |
| Operating income | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | |
| Interest (expense), net | — | — | — | |
| Income before income taxes | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | |
| Provision for income taxes | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | |
| Net income | 3.0 | % 3.5 | % 4.3 | % |
| Number of stores operated by the Company, end of period | 1,107 | 1,095 | 1,049 | |

Table may not add due to rounding.

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The following tables set forth by segment, for the periods indicated, net sales, gross profit and Gross Margin (dollars in thousands).

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 | |
| Net sales: | | | | |
| The Children's Place U.S. | \$1,528,276 | \$1,557,549 | \$1,489,795 | |
| The Children's Place International | 237,513 | 251,937 | 226,067 | |
| Total net sales | \$1,765,789 | \$1,809,486 | \$1,715,862 | |
| | | | | |
| | Fiscal Year Ended | | | |
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 | |
| Gross profit: | | | | |
| The Children's Place U.S. | \$558,156 | \$584,081 | \$553,755 | |
| The Children's Place International | 97,365 | 107,359 | 105,894 | |
| Total gross profit | \$655,521 | \$691,440 | \$659,649 | |
| Gross Margin: | | | | |
| The Children's Place U.S. | 36.5 | % 37.5 | % 37.2 | % |
| The Children's Place International | 41.0 | % 42.6 | % 46.8 | % |
| Total gross margin | 37.1 | % 38.2 | % 38.4 | % |

Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012

Net sales decreased by \$43.7 million to \$1,765.8 million during Fiscal 2013 from \$1,809.5 million during Fiscal 2012, which was a 53 week year. Net sales for the comparable 52 weeks in Fiscal 2012 were \$1,783.4 million. Our comparable 52 week net sales decrease of \$17.6 million resulted from a Comparable Retail Sales decrease of 2.8%, or \$20.0 million and \$8.9 million from unfavorable changes in the Canadian exchange rate, partially offset by an \$11.3 million increase in sales from new stores, as well as other sales that did not qualify as comparable sales. Our 2.8% decrease in Comparable Retail Sales was primarily the result of a 2% decrease in the number of transactions and a 1% decrease in the average dollar transaction size. Total e-commerce sales, which include postage and handling, increased to 13.9% of net sales during Fiscal 2013 from 11.9% during Fiscal 2012.

The Children's Place U.S. net sales decreased \$29.2 million, or 1.9%, to \$1,528.3 million during Fiscal 2013 compared to \$1,557.5 million during Fiscal 2012, which was a 53 week year. Net sales for the comparable 52 weeks in Fiscal 2012 were \$1,535.9 million. Our comparable 52 week net sales decrease of \$7.6 million resulted from a U.S. Comparable Retail Sales decrease of 2.3%, or \$10.6 million, partially offset by a \$3.0 million increase in sales from new stores, as well as other sales that did not qualify as comparable sales. Our 2.3% decrease in U.S. Comparable Retail Sales was primarily the result of a 1% decrease in the number of transactions and a 1% decrease in the average dollar transaction size. Total U.S. e-commerce sales, which include postage and handling, increased to 14.8% of The Children's Place U.S. net sales during Fiscal 2013 from 12.9% during Fiscal 2012.

The Children's Place International net sales decreased \$14.4 million, or 5.7%, to \$237.5 million during Fiscal 2013 compared to \$251.9 million during Fiscal 2012, which was a 53 week year. Net sales for the comparable 52 weeks in Fiscal 2012 were \$247.5 million. Our comparable 52 week net sales decrease of \$10.0 million resulted from a Canadian Comparable Retail Sales decrease of 6.8%, or \$9.4 million and \$8.9 million from unfavorable changes in the Canadian exchange rate, partially offset by an \$8.3 million increase in sales from new stores, as well as other sales that did not qualify as comparable sales. Our 6.8% decrease in Canadian Comparable Retail Sales was the result of a 6% decrease in the number of transactions and a 1% decrease in the average dollar transaction size. Total Canadian e-commerce sales, which include postage and handling, increased to 8.2% of The Children's Place International net sales during Fiscal 2013 from 5.2% during Fiscal 2012.

During Fiscal 2013, we opened 53 stores, consisting of 48 in the United States and five in Canada. We closed 41 stores in Fiscal 2013, 40 in the United States and one in Canada.

Gross profit decreased by \$35.9 million to \$655.5 million during Fiscal 2013 from \$691.4 million during Fiscal 2012. Consolidated Gross Margin decreased approximately 110 basis points to 37.1% during Fiscal 2013 from 38.2% during Fiscal

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2012. The decrease in consolidated Gross Margin resulted primarily from a de-leverage of fixed costs due to negative Comparable Retail Sales and higher supply chain costs partially offset by lower cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales.

Gross Margin at The Children's Place U.S. decreased approximately 100 basis points from 37.5% in Fiscal 2012 to 36.5% in Fiscal 2013. This decrease resulted primarily from a de-leverage of fixed costs due to negative U.S.

Comparable Retail Sales and higher supply chain costs partially offset by lower cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales.

Gross Margin at The Children's Place International decreased approximately 160 basis points from 42.6% in Fiscal 2012 to 41.0% in Fiscal 2013. This decrease resulted primarily from a de-leverage of fixed costs due to negative Comparable Retail Sales and higher supply chain costs partially offset by lower cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$25.2 million to \$485.7 million during Fiscal 2013 from \$510.9 million during Fiscal 2012. As a percentage of net sales SG&A decreased approximately 70 basis points to 27.5% during Fiscal 2013 from 28.2% during Fiscal 2012 and primarily included the following variances:

- store expenses decreased approximately \$20.8 million, or 80 basis points, primarily related to expense reduction initiatives in payroll, particularly during the slow traffic weeks in the stores, supplies and maintenance costs;
- marketing expenses decreased approximately \$3.3 million, or 20 basis points, resulting from decreased direct mailings, signage advertising and radio advertising due to lower costs from moving more towards digital platforms; partially offset by

- an increase in performance-based compensation of approximately \$7.9 million, or 50 basis points.

Asset impairment charges were \$29.6 million during Fiscal 2013, \$20.5 million of which related to 127 stores, 106 of which were fully impaired and 21 of which were partially impaired. These store impairment charges were recorded as a result of reduced cash flows from revenue and/or gross margins not meeting targeted levels and accelerated store lease termination dates. Additionally, we recorded asset impairment charges of \$9.1 million related to a determination that certain information technology development costs previously incurred were no longer relevant and that certain information technology systems were obsolete. Asset impairment charges were \$2.3 million related to six underperforming stores during Fiscal 2012.

Other (income) costs were \$(0.9) million and \$11.1 million during Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2012, respectively and consist of exit activities related to management's decision to close our West Coast DC and Northeast DC.

Depreciation and amortization was \$64.9 million during Fiscal 2013 compared to \$77.4 million during Fiscal 2012.

Depreciation and amortization in Fiscal 2012 was impacted by \$7.7 million of accelerated depreciation associated with the closing of the Northeast DC and \$1.6 million of accelerated depreciation associated with early remodels of certain Canadian stores. Excluding the effect of these items, depreciation and amortization was \$68.1 million, or 3.8% of net sales in Fiscal 2012 compared to 3.7% of net sales in Fiscal 2013.

Provision for income taxes was \$23.5 million during Fiscal 2013 compared to \$26.5 million during Fiscal 2012. Our effective tax rate was 30.7% and 29.5% during Fiscal 2013 and Fiscal 2012, respectively. The increase in rate for Fiscal 2013 compared to Fiscal 2012 primarily relates to the mix of income between high tax jurisdictions and low taxed jurisdictions in 2013 compared to 2012 partially offset by a larger reversal of unrecognized tax benefits during 2013 as compared to 2012.

Net income was \$53.0 million during Fiscal 2013 compared to \$63.2 million during Fiscal 2012, due to the factors discussed above. Diluted earnings per share was \$2.32 in Fiscal 2013 compared to \$2.61 in Fiscal 2012. This decrease in earnings per diluted share is due to lower net income partially offset by a lower diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding of approximately 1.4 million shares, virtually all of which is related to our share repurchase programs.

Fiscal 2012 Compared to Fiscal 2011

Net sales increased by \$93.6 million to \$1,809.5 million during Fiscal 2012 from \$1,715.9 million during Fiscal 2011. Our net sales increase resulted from a \$63.2 million increase in sales from new stores, as well as other sales that did not qualify as comparable sales and a Comparable Retail Sales increase of 2.0%, or \$31.3 million, partially offset

by \$0.9 million from unfavorable changes in the Canadian exchange rate. Our 2.0% increase in Comparable Retail Sales was primarily the result of a 1% increase in the average dollar transaction size and a 1% increase in the number of transactions. Total e-commerce sales, which include postage and handling, increased to 11.9% of sales during Fiscal 2012 from 10.3% during Fiscal 2011.

The Children's Place U.S. net sales increased \$67.7 million, or 4.5%, to \$1,557.5 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to \$1,489.8 million during Fiscal 2011. This increase resulted from a \$39.2 million increase in sales from new stores and other sales that did not qualify as comparable sales and a 2.0% increase in Comparable Retail Sales, or \$28.5 million. Comparable Retail Sales increased primarily due to a 1% increase in the number of transactions and a 1% increase in the average dollar transaction size.

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The Children's Place International net sales increased \$25.8 million, or 11.4%, to \$251.9 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to \$226.1 million during Fiscal 2011. This increase resulted primarily from a \$23.9 million increase in sales from new stores and other sales that did not qualify as comparable sales and an increase in Comparable Retail Sales of 1.4%, or \$2.8 million, partially offset by a \$0.9 million decrease resulting from unfavorable changes in the Canadian exchange rates. The increase in Comparable Retail Sales was primarily the result of a 1% increase in the number of transactions.

During Fiscal 2012, we opened 64 stores, consisting of 58 in the United States and 6 in Canada. We closed 18 stores in Fiscal 2012, all in the United States.

Gross profit increased by \$31.8 million to \$691.4 million during Fiscal 2012 from \$659.6 million during Fiscal 2011. Consolidated Gross Margin decreased approximately 20 basis points to 38.2% during Fiscal 2012 from 38.4% during Fiscal 2011. The decrease in consolidated Gross Margin resulted primarily from a de-leverage of fixed costs.

Gross Margin at The Children's Place U.S. increased approximately 30 basis points from 37.2% in Fiscal 2011 to 37.5% in Fiscal 2012. This increase resulted primarily from lower cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales and leverage of supply chain costs.

Gross Margin at The Children's Place International decreased approximately 420 basis points from 46.8% in Fiscal 2011 to 42.6% in Fiscal 2012. This decrease resulted primarily from higher cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales of approximately 220 basis points, de-leverage of supply chain costs and other fixed costs of 170 basis points and a decrease of 30 basis points due to the impact of lower margins on revenue from international franchisees.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$33.5 million to \$510.9 million during Fiscal 2012 from \$477.4 million during Fiscal 2011. As a percentage of net sales SG&A increased approximately 40 basis points to 28.2% during Fiscal 2012 from 27.8% during Fiscal 2011. The comparability of our SG&A was affected by the following items:

- we streamlined our field workforce and eliminated certain positions in our corporate headquarters which resulted in severance expense of approximately \$2.0 million;
- we incurred approximately \$1.1 million of expense related to a legal settlement; and
- as part of a continuing store fleet review, we identified certain store fixtures and supplies that will no longer be used, which resulted in a write-off charge of approximately \$0.9 million.

Excluding the effect of the above, SG&A increased approximately \$29.5 million, or 20 basis points, and included the following variances:

- investments in growth initiatives increased our administrative payroll and related expenses by approximately \$14.1 million, or 60 basis points;
- performance-based compensation increased approximately \$11.3 million, or 60 basis points, primarily due to operating performance compared to performance goals;
- marketing expenses, where we decreased direct mail programs, professional and consulting fees and employee costs decreased \$4.8 million, or 50 basis points;
- pre-opening expenses decreased approximately \$0.6 million, or 10 basis points, resulting from opening 24 fewer stores during Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011; and
- store expenses increased approximately \$9.2 million; however, as a percentage of sales it decreased 40 basis points. The dollar increase is primarily due to having an average of 48 more stores during Fiscal 2012 compared to Fiscal 2011. The leveraging of store expenses resulted primarily from expense savings in supplies, repairs and maintenance, other store expenses and reduced credit card fees.

Asset impairment charges were \$2.3 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to \$2.2 million during Fiscal 2011. We impaired six and seven underperforming stores during Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011, respectively.

Other costs were \$11.1 million during Fiscal 2012 and consist of exit costs related to management's decision to close our West Coast DC and Northeast DC.

Depreciation and amortization was \$77.4 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to \$74.6 million during Fiscal 2011. As a percentage of net sales, depreciation and amortization was 4.3% in both years. Depreciation and amortization in Fiscal 2012 was impacted by \$7.7 million of accelerated depreciation associated with the closing of the Northeast DC

and \$1.6 million of accelerated depreciation associated with early remodels of certain Canadian stores. Excluding the effect of these items, depreciation and amortization was \$68.1 million, or 3.8% of net sales. This decrease resulted from the lower cost of store build-outs over the past several years.

Interest expense, net was immaterial during Fiscal 2012, compared to \$0.7 million during Fiscal 2011. The decrease is primarily due to lower fees related to our credit facility.

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Provision for income taxes was \$26.5 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to \$30.4 million during Fiscal 2011. The decrease of \$3.9 million is due to a \$15.1 million decrease in income before income taxes.

Net income was \$63.2 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to \$74.3 million during Fiscal 2011, due to the factors discussed above. Diluted earnings per share was \$2.61 in Fiscal 2012 compared to \$2.90 in Fiscal 2011. This decrease in earnings per diluted share is due to lower net income partially offset by a lower diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding of approximately 1.4 million shares, virtually all of which is related to our share repurchase programs.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

Our working capital needs follow a seasonal pattern, peaking during the third fiscal quarter when inventory is purchased for the back-to-school and holiday selling seasons. Our primary uses of cash are the financing of new store openings, other capital projects, the repurchases of our common stock and working capital requirements, which are principally inventory purchases. In March 2014, our Board of Directors instituted the payment of a quarterly cash dividend.

Our working capital increased \$4.3 million to \$358.0 million at February 1, 2014 compared to \$353.7 million at February 2, 2013. This change is due to higher inventory and short-term investment balances mostly offset by increased accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities. We have leveraged our relationships with many vendors and now settle these payables on more favorable terms.

During Fiscal 2013, under our share repurchase programs, we repurchased approximately 1.3 million shares for approximately \$65.7 million. Subsequent to February 1, 2014 and through March 18, 2014, we repurchased an additional 0.2 million shares for approximately \$10.5 million.

At February 1, 2014, our credit facility provided for borrowings up to the lesser of \$150.0 million or our borrowing base, as defined by the credit facility agreement (see "Credit Facility" below). At February 1, 2014, our borrowing base was \$150.0 million, we had no outstanding borrowings, \$11.1 million of outstanding letters of credit, \$138.9 million of availability for borrowings and a sublimit availability for letters of credit of \$113.9 million. Subsequent to February 1, 2014, our credit facility was amended, including to provide for borrowings up to the lesser of \$200 million or our borrowing base.

As of February 1, 2014, we had approximately \$174.0 million of cash and cash equivalents, of which \$124.4 million of cash and cash equivalents was held in foreign subsidiaries, of which approximately \$95.9 million was in our Canadian subsidiaries, \$19.0 million was in our Hong Kong subsidiaries and \$9.5 million was in our other subsidiaries. As of February 1, 2014 we also had short-term investments of \$62.5 million in Hong Kong. Because all of our investments in our foreign subsidiaries are considered permanently and fully reinvested, any repatriation of cash from them would require the accrual and payment of U.S. federal and certain state taxes. Due to the complexities associated with the hypothetical calculation, including the availability of foreign tax credits, we have concluded it is not practicable to determine the unrecognized deferred tax liability related to the undistributed earnings. We currently do not intend to repatriate cash from any of these foreign subsidiaries.

We expect to be able to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements by using our cash on hand, cash flows from operations and availability under our credit facility.

Credit Facility

We and certain of our domestic subsidiaries maintain a credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), Bank of America, N.A., HSBC Business Credit (USA) Inc., and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as

lenders (collectively, the "Lenders") and Wells Fargo, as Administrative Agent, Collateral Agent and Swing Line Lender (the

"Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement has been amended from time to time and the provisions below reflect all amendments except as otherwise indicated.

At February 1, 2014, the Credit Agreement consisted of a \$150 million asset based revolving credit facility, with a \$125 million sublimit for standby and documentary letters of credit and an accordion feature that could provide up to \$75 million of additional availability, of which \$25 million was committed. On March 4, 2014, the Credit Agreement was amended to extend the term until August 2018 and to increase the revolving credit limit from \$150 million to \$200 million, with a \$50 million sublimit for standby and documentary letters of credit and an accordion feature that could provide up to \$25 million of additional availability, none of which is committed. Revolving credit loans outstanding under the Credit Agreement bear interest, at our option, at:

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- (i) the prime rate plus a margin of 0.50% to 0.75% based on the amount of our average excess availability under the facility; or
- (ii) the London InterBank Offered Rate, or “LIBOR”, for an interest period of one, two, three or six months, as selected by us, plus a margin of 1.50% to 1.75% based on the amount of our average excess availability under the facility. We are charged an unused line fee of 0.25% on the unused portion of the commitments. Letter of credit fees range from 0.75% to 0.875% for commercial letters of credit and range from 1.00% to 1.25% for standby letters of credit. Letter of credit fees are determined based on the amount of our average excess availability under the facility. The amount available for loans and letters of credit under the Credit Agreement is determined by a borrowing base consisting of certain credit card receivables, certain inventory and the fair market value of certain real estate, subject to certain reserves.

The outstanding obligations under the Credit Agreement may be accelerated upon the occurrence of certain events, including, among others, non-payment, breach of covenants, the institution of insolvency proceedings, defaults under other material indebtedness and a change of control, subject, in the case of certain defaults, to the expiration of applicable grace periods. We are not subject to any early termination fees.

The Credit Agreement contains covenants which include conditions on stock buybacks and the payment of cash dividends or similar payments. Credit extended under the Credit Agreement is secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's U.S. assets excluding intellectual property, software, equipment and fixtures.

On December 20, 2012, the Credit Agreement was amended to provide for, among other things, an extension of the term of the Credit Agreement, a reduction in various rates charged under the Agreement as reflected above and the elimination of a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's U.S. intellectual property, software, equipment and fixtures. This amendment also provided for the replacement of certain restrictive limits with an availability test, which must be met in order to permit the taking of certain actions. In conjunction with this amendment, we paid \$0.4 million in additional deferred financing costs.

As of February 1, 2014, we have capitalized an aggregate of approximately \$3.7 million in deferred financing costs related to the Credit Agreement. The unamortized balance of deferred financing costs at February 1, 2014 was \$1.3 million. Unamortized deferred financing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the Credit Agreement.

The table below presents the components (in millions) of our credit facility as of indicated dates:

| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Credit facility maximum | \$ 150.0 | \$ 150.0 | | |
| Borrowing base | 150.0 | 150.0 | | |
| Outstanding borrowings | — | — | | |
| Letters of credit outstanding—merchandise | 1.2 | 27.1 | | |
| Letters of credit outstanding—standby | 9.9 | 10.6 | | |
| Utilization of credit facility at end of period | 11.1 | 37.7 | | |
| Availability (1) | \$ 138.9 | \$ 112.3 | | |
| Interest rate at end of period | 3.8 Fiscal 2013 | % 3.8 Fiscal 2012 | | % |
| Average end of day loan balance during the period | \$— | \$— | | |
| Highest end of day loan balance during the period | 10.4 | 1.1 | | |
| Average interest rate | 3.8 | % 4.0 | | % |

The sublimit availability for letters of credit was \$113.9 million and \$87.3 million at February 1, 2014 and
(1) February 2, 2013, respectively.
In conjunction with the March 4, 2014 amendment described above we paid \$0.3 million in additional deferred financing costs.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows/Capital Expenditures**

During Fiscal 2013, cash flows provided by operating activities were \$173.5 million compared to \$205.0 million during Fiscal 2012. The net decrease of \$31.5 million in cash from operating activities resulted primarily from higher inventories, primarily due to the timing of inventory receipts and lower net income. During Fiscal 2012, cash flows provided by operating activities were \$205.0 million compared to \$156.1 million during Fiscal 2011. The net increase of \$48.9 million in cash from operating activities resulted primarily from cash inflows of \$63.9 million related to the timing of payments on accounts payable and other current liabilities and cash inflows of \$18.7 million related to the timing of income tax payables, net of prepayments partially offset by higher cash outflows of \$30.6 million related to inventories, primarily due to the timing of inventory receipts. During Fiscal 2012, we began to leverage our relationships with many vendors and now settle these payables on more favorable terms.

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$119.7 million during Fiscal 2013 compared to \$105.2 million during Fiscal 2012. This net increase of \$14.5 million was due to the purchase of short-term investments of \$47.5 million in Fiscal 2013 compared to \$15.0 million in Fiscal 2012 partially offset by an approximate \$17.6 million decrease in purchases of property and equipment. Cash flows used in investing activities were \$105.2 million during Fiscal 2012 compared to \$77.7 million during Fiscal 2011. This net increase of \$27.5 million primarily resulted from the purchase of a \$15.0 million short-term investment, \$10.4 million more purchases of property and equipment and by the release of \$2.4 million of restricted cash during Fiscal 2011.

During Fiscal 2013, cash flows used in financing activities were \$64.1 million compared to \$82.3 million during Fiscal 2012. This net decrease of \$18.2 million primarily resulted from a decrease of \$23.2 million in purchases of our common stock during Fiscal 2013, virtually all related to our share repurchase programs. During Fiscal 2012, cash flows used in financing activities were \$82.3 million compared to \$85.0 million during Fiscal 2011. This net decrease of \$2.7 million primarily resulted from a decrease of \$2.7 million in purchases of our common stock, virtually all related to our share repurchase programs.

For Fiscal 2014, we estimate that total capital expenditures will be in the range of \$80 to \$85 million. Our planned capital expenditures for Fiscal 2014 reflects the anticipated opening of 35 stores and remodeling of 51 stores compared to 53 store openings and 83 remodels in Fiscal 2013. Approximately \$30 million of our planned capital expenditures is expected to provide for new store openings and remodels, and we anticipate receiving approximately \$2.8 million in related lease incentives during Fiscal 2014. The remainder of our Fiscal 2014 capital expenditure budget will be utilized for information technology, including merchandising and e-commerce systems, and other initiatives.

Our ability to meet our capital requirements in Fiscal 2014 depends on our ability to generate cash flows from operations and our available borrowings under our credit facility. Cash flow generated from operations depends on our ability to achieve our financial plans. We believe that cash on hand, cash generated from operations and funds available to us through our credit facility will be sufficient to fund our capital and other cash flow requirements over the next 12 months. Further, we do not expect the current economic conditions to prevent us from meeting our cash requirements. In Fiscal 2013, Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011, our cash generated from operations along with existing cash on hand provided sufficient funds for our capital requirements.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

The following tables summarize our contractual and commercial obligations as of February 1, 2014:

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| Contractual Obligations (dollars in thousands) | Payment Due By Period | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Total | 1 year or less | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | More than 5 years |
| Operating leases(1) | \$943,382 | \$159,276 | \$275,166 | \$211,791 | \$297,149 |
| New store and remodel capital expenditure commitments(2) | 3,300 | 3,300 | — | — | — |
| Total---Contractual Obligations | \$946,682 | \$162,576 | \$275,166 | \$211,791 | \$297,149 |
| Other Commercial Commitments (dollars in thousands) | Amounts of Commitment Expiration Per Period | | | | |
| | Total | 1 year or less | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | More than 5 years |
| Credit facilities | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— |
| Purchase commitments(3) | 335,711 | 335,711 | — | — | — |
| Merchandise letters of credit | 1,200 | 1,200 | — | — | — |
| Standby letters of credit(4) | 9,900 | 9,900 | — | — | — |
| Total---Other Commercial Commitments | \$346,811 | \$346,811 | \$— | \$— | \$— |
| Total---Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments | \$1,293,493 | \$509,387 | \$275,166 | \$211,791 | \$297,149 |

Certain of our operating leases include common area maintenance and other charges in our monthly rental expense. For other leases which do not include these charges in the minimum lease payments, we incur monthly charges, which are billed and recorded separately. These additional charges approximated 55% of our minimum lease payments over the last three fiscal years. Additionally, our minimum lease obligation does not include contingent rent based upon sales volume, which represented approximately 0.7% of our minimum lease payments over the last three fiscal years.

(1) As of February 1, 2014, we had executed 11 leases for new stores. This amount represents our estimate of the capital expenditures required to open and begin operating the new stores.

(2) As of February 1, 2014, we had executed 11 leases for new stores. This amount represents our estimate of the capital expenditures required to open and begin operating the new stores.

(3) Represents purchase orders for merchandise for re-sale of approximately \$310.0 million and equipment, construction and other non-merchandise commitments of approximately \$25.7 million.

(4) Represents letters of credit issued to landlords, banks and insurance companies.

We self-insure and purchase insurance policies to provide for workers' compensation, general liability, and property losses, as well as directors' and officers' liability, vehicle liability and employee medical benefits, as described in Note 1 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements. Insurance reserves of approximately \$5.5 million are included in other long term liabilities as of February 1, 2014. The long-term portion represents the total amount estimated to be paid beyond one year. We are not able to further estimate in which periods the long-term portion will be paid.

As discussed more fully in Note 11 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements, our long-term liabilities include unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$5.8 million, which includes \$1.4 million of accrued interest and penalties, at February 1, 2014. We cannot make a reasonable estimate of the amount and period of related future payments for any of this amount.

We have an employment agreement with our Chief Executive Officer, which provides for cash severance of two times the sum of base salary plus bonus, and certain other payments and benefits following any termination without cause or for "good reason". As of February 1, 2014, these cash severance benefits approximated \$6.1 million. In the event of a change in control of the Company, certain executives will receive, in the aggregate, approximately \$22.9 million of cash severance benefits should they either be terminated or voluntarily terminate their employment due to a degradation of duties as defined in their agreement.

Subsequent Events

Our Board of Directors authorized a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.1325 per share to be paid April 17, 2014 for shareholders of record on the close of business on March 27, 2014. The Board has also approved an additional \$100 million share repurchase authorization as part of our strategy to return excess capital to shareholders, and on March 4, 2014, we amended our existing credit facility to permit the payment of dividends and increase our line of credit to \$200 million from \$150 million. We also announced the decision to change our name from "The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc." to "The Children's Place, Inc." which more accurately reflects our strategic positioning as a leading, global children's brand.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

QUARTERLY RESULTS AND SEASONALITY

Our quarterly results of operations have fluctuated and are expected to continue to fluctuate materially depending on a variety of factors, including overall economic conditions, the timing of new store openings and related pre-opening and other startup costs, net sales contributed by new stores, increases or decreases in Comparable Retail Sales, weather conditions (such as unseasonable temperatures or storms), shifts in timing of certain holidays, and changes in our merchandise mix and pricing strategy, including changes to address competitive factors. The combination and severity of one or more of these factors could result in material fluctuations.

The following table sets forth certain statement of operations data and selected operating data for each of our last four fiscal quarters. Quarterly information for Fiscal 2012 is included in Note 14 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements. The quarterly statement of operations data and selected operating data set forth below were derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements and reflect, in our opinion, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to fairly present the results of operations for these fiscal quarters (in thousands, except per share data) (unaudited):

| | Fiscal Year Ended February 1, 2014 | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
| Net sales | \$423,164 | \$382,448 | \$492,680 | \$467,497 |
| Gross profit | 163,268 | 126,182 | 201,761 | 164,310 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 119,008 | 124,408 | 123,521 | 118,716 |
| Asset impairment charges | — | 21,766 | — | 7,867 |
| Other (income) costs | (1,023 |) 61 | 200 | (144 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 16,824 | 15,593 | 16,473 | 15,968 |
| Operating income (loss) | 28,459 | (35,646 |) 61,567 | 21,903 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 28,519 | (35,646 |) 61,649 | 22,026 |
| Provision (benefit) for income taxes | 9,247 | (12,010 |) 19,910 | 6,375 |
| Net income (loss) | 19,272 | (23,636 |) 41,739 | 15,651 |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per share | \$0.83 | \$(1.05 |) \$1.84 | \$0.69 |
| Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding | 23,289 | 22,514 | 22,628 | 22,652 |

ITEM 7A--QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

In the normal course of business, our financial position and results of operations are routinely subject to market risk associated with interest rate movements on borrowings and investments and currency rate movements on non-U.S. dollar denominated assets, liabilities, income and expenses. We utilize cash from operations and short-term borrowings to fund our working capital and investment needs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are normally invested in short-term financial instruments that will be used in operations within 90 days of the balance sheet date. Because of the short-term nature of these instruments, changes in interest rates would not materially affect the fair value of these financial instruments.

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Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist of investments which we expect to convert into cash within one year, including time deposits, which have original maturities greater than 90 days. Because of the short-term nature of these instruments, changes in interest rates would not materially affect the fair value of these financial instruments.

Interest Rates

Our credit facility bears interest at a floating rate equal to the prime rate or LIBOR, plus a calculated spread based on our average excess availability. As of February 1, 2014, we had no borrowings under the credit facility. During Fiscal 2013, borrowings were not material and any change in interest rates would not have a material impact on our interest expense.

Foreign Assets and Liabilities

Assets and liabilities outside the United States are primarily located in Canada and Hong Kong. We do not hedge these net investments nor are we party to any derivative financial instruments. Our investments in our Canadian and Asian subsidiaries are considered to be long-term. As of February 1, 2014, net assets in our Canadian and Hong Kong subsidiaries were \$118.6 million and \$61.8 million, respectively. A 10% increase or decrease in the Canadian and Hong Kong Dollars would increase or decrease the corresponding net investment by \$11.9 million and \$6.2 million, respectively. All changes in the net investment of our foreign subsidiaries are recorded in other comprehensive income as unrealized gains or losses.

As of February 1, 2014, we had approximately \$124.4 million of our cash and cash equivalents held in foreign countries, of which approximately \$95.9 million was in Canada, approximately \$19.0 million was in Hong Kong and approximately \$9.5 million was in other foreign countries. As of February 1, 2014, we held \$62.5 million of short-term investments in Hong Kong.

Foreign Operations

Approximately 13% of our consolidated net sales and approximately 14% of our total operating expenses are transacted in foreign currencies. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates impact the amount of our reported sales and expenses. Assuming a 10% change in foreign exchange rates, Fiscal 2013 net sales could have decreased or increased by approximately \$22.1 million and total costs and expenses could have decreased or increased by approximately \$26.3 million. Additionally, we have foreign currency denominated receivables and payables that when settled, result in transaction gains or losses. At February 1, 2014, we had foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, including inter-company balances, of \$9.1 million and \$17.5 million, respectively. To date, we have not used derivatives to manage foreign currency exchange risk.

We import a large percentage of our merchandise from China and Bangladesh. Consequently, any significant or sudden change in China's and/or Bangladesh's political, foreign trade, financial, banking or currency policies and practices could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

ITEM 8.-FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the consolidated financial statements and supplementary data set forth in "Item 15-Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules" of Part IV of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 9.-CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed only to provide "reasonable assurance" that the controls and procedures will meet their objectives. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control

system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected.

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Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of February 1, 2014. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level, as of February 1, 2014, to ensure that all information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive, principal accounting and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the design and effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of February 1, 2014. Our independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc.
Secaucus, New Jersey:

We have audited The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of February 1, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). The Company'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 "Item 9A, 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, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included 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, The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 1, 2014, 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 The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 1, 2014 and our report dated March 20, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/S/ BDO USA, LLP

New York, NY
March 20, 2014

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ITEM 9B.-OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required to be included by Item 10 of Form 10-K will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement for its 2014 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed within 120 days after February 1, 2014 (the "Proxy Statement") and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required to be included by Item 11 of Form 10-K will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required to be included by Item 12 of Form 10-K will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required to be included by Item 13 of Form 10-K will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required to be included by Item 14 of Form 10-K will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

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PART IV

ITEM 15.-EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| <u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u> | <u>45</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013</u> | <u>46</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal years ended February 1, 2014, February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012</u> | <u>47</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the fiscal years ended February 1, 2014, February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012</u> | <u>48</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the fiscal years ended February 1, 2014, February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012</u> | <u>49</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended February 1, 2014, February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012</u> | <u>50</u> |
| <u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u> | <u>52</u> |
| <u>Schedule II- Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u> | <u>77</u> |

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc.
Secaucus, New Jersey:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 1, 2014. In connection with our audits of the financial statements, we have also audited the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and schedule. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries at February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 1, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of February 1, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 20, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/S/ BDO USA, LLP

New York, NY

March 20, 2014

Table of ContentsTHE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except par value)

| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 173,997 | \$ 194,128 |
| Short-term investments | 62,500 | 15,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 25,960 | 18,490 |
| Inventories | 322,422 | 266,976 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 33,582 | 40,927 |
| Deferred income taxes | 10,859 | 9,714 |
| Total current assets | 629,320 | 545,235 |
| Long-term assets: | | |
| Property and equipment, net | 312,149 | 330,101 |
| Deferred income taxes | 45,806 | 43,678 |
| Other assets | 3,355 | 4,396 |
| Total assets | \$ 990,630 | \$ 923,410 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| LIABILITIES: | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 150,652 | \$ 87,461 |
| Income taxes payable | 1,039 | 2,459 |
| Accrued expenses and other current liabilities | 119,658 | 101,586 |
| Total current liabilities | 271,349 | 191,506 |
| Long-term liabilities: | | |
| Deferred rent liabilities | 88,563 | 92,598 |
| Other tax liabilities | 5,755 | 7,864 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 8,185 | 10,493 |
| Total liabilities | 373,852 | 302,461 |
| COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES | | |
| STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding | — | — |
| Common stock, \$0.10 par value, 100,000 shares authorized; 22,230 and 23,179 issued; 22,197 and 23,155 outstanding | 2,223 | 2,318 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 226,521 | 215,691 |
| Treasury stock, at cost (33 and 24 shares) | (1,575) |) (1,119) |
| Deferred compensation | 1,575 | 1,119 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | (1,529) |) 13,258 |
| Retained earnings | 389,563 | 389,682 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 616,778 | 620,949 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 990,630 | \$ 923,410 |

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsTHE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 | |
| Net sales | \$1,765,789 | \$1,809,486 | \$1,715,862 | |
| Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) | 1,110,268 | 1,118,046 | 1,056,213 | |
| Gross profit | 655,521 | 691,440 | 659,649 | |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 485,653 | 510,918 | 477,425 | |
| Asset impairment charges | 29,633 | 2,284 | 2,208 | |
| Other (income) costs | (906 |) 11,088 | — | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 64,858 | 77,435 | 74,573 | |
| Operating income | 76,283 | 89,715 | 105,443 | |
| Interest expense (income), net | 265 | (20 |) (690 |) |
| Income before income taxes | 76,548 | 89,695 | 104,753 | |
| Provision for income taxes | 23,522 | 26,452 | 30,408 | |
| Net income | \$53,026 | \$63,243 | \$74,345 | |
| Earnings per common share | | | | |
| Basic | \$2.35 | \$2.63 | \$2.92 | |
| Diluted | \$2.32 | \$2.61 | \$2.90 | |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | | | | |
| Basic | 22,537 | 24,092 | 25,459 | |
| Diluted | 22,835 | 24,276 | 25,668 | |

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (In thousands)

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 |
| Net income | \$ 53,026 | \$ 63,243 | \$ 74,345 |
| Other Comprehensive Income: | | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (14,787 |) 378 | (419) |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 38,239 | \$ 63,621 | \$ 73,926 |

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

| | Common Shares | Stock Amount | Additional Paid-In Capital | Deferred Compensation | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Treasury Shares | Stock Value | Total Stockholders' Equity |
|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| BALANCE, January 29, 2011 | 26,136 | \$2,613 | \$209,960 | \$ — | \$400,285 | \$ 13,299 | — | \$— | \$ 626,157 |
| Exercise of stock options | 188 | 19 | 6,806 | | | | | | 6,825 |
| Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation | | | 532 | | | | | | 532 |
| Vesting of stock awards | 331 | 34 | (34) | | | | | | — |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | 9,286 | | | | | | 9,286 |
| Purchase and retirement of shares | (1,944) | (195) | (16,391) | | (75,171) | | | | (91,757) |
| Change in cumulative translation adjustment | | | | | | (419) | | | (419) |
| Deferral of common stock into deferred compensation plan | | | | 598 | | | (14) | (598) | — |
| Net income | | | | | 74,345 | | | | 74,345 |
| BALANCE, January 28, 2012 | 24,711 | 2,471 | 210,159 | 598 | 399,459 | 12,880 | (14) | (598) | 624,969 |
| Exercise of stock options | 68 | 6 | 2,179 | | | | | | 2,185 |
| Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation | | | 4,941 | | | | | | 4,941 |
| Vesting of stock awards | 200 | 20 | (20) | | | | | | — |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | 14,253 | | | | | | 14,253 |
| Purchase and retirement of shares | (1,800) | (179) | (15,821) | | (73,020) | | | | (89,020) |
| Change in cumulative | | | | | | 378 | | | 378 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| translation adjustment | | | | | | | | | |
| Deferral of common stock into deferred compensation plan | | | | 521 | | | (10) | (521) | — |
| Net income | | | | | 63,243 | | | | 63,243 |
| BALANCE, February 2, 2013 | 23,179 | 2,318 | 215,691 | 1,119 | 389,682 | 13,258 | (24) | (1,119) | 620,949 |
| Exercise of stock options | 49 | 5 | 1,474 | | | | | | 1,479 |
| Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation | | | 211 | | | | | | 211 |
| Vesting of stock awards | 300 | 30 | (30) | | | | | | — |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | 21,210 | | | | | | 21,210 |
| Stock-based compensation capital | | | 520 | | | | | | 520 |
| Purchase and retirement of shares | (1,298) | (130) | (12,555) | | (53,145) | | | | (65,830) |
| Change in cumulative translation adjustment | | | | | | | (14,787) | | (14,787) |
| Deferral of common stock into deferred compensation plan | | | | 456 | | | (9) | (456) | — |
| Net income | | | | | 53,026 | | | | 53,026 |
| BALANCE, February 1, 2014 | 22,230 | \$ 2,223 | \$ 226,521 | \$ 1,575 | \$ 389,563 | \$ (1,529) | (33) | (\$1,575) | \$ 616,778 |

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Net income | \$53,026 | \$63,243 | \$74,345 |
| Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 64,858 | 77,435 | 74,573 |
| Stock-based compensation | 21,210 | 14,253 | 9,286 |
| Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation | (211) |) (4,941 |) (532) |
| Asset impairment charges | 29,633 | 2,284 | 2,208 |
| Deferred taxes | (3,552) |) 1,973 | 2,269 |
| Deferred rent expense and lease incentives | (11,999) |) (5,347 |) (14,892) |
| Other | 6,891 | (597) |) 1,475 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Inventories | (58,941) |) (28,828 |) 1,804 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (6,039) |) (1,131 |) 806 |
| Income taxes payable, net of prepayments | 3,441 | 15,639 | (3,090) |
| Accounts payable and other current liabilities | 73,609 | 63,277 | (617) |
| Deferred rent and other liabilities | 1,544 | 7,782 | 8,468 |
| Total adjustments | 120,444 | 141,799 | 81,758 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 173,470 | 205,042 | 156,103 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Property and equipment purchases, lease acquisition and software costs | (72,606) |) (90,182 |) (79,764) |
| Purchase of short-term investments | (47,500) |) (15,000 |) — |
| Release of restricted cash | — | — | 2,351 |
| Change in company-owned life insurance policies | 406 | (38) |) (246) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (119,700) |) (105,220 |) (77,659) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Borrowings for letters of credit under revolving credit facility | 124,289 | 134,865 | 117,263 |
| Repayments for letters of credit under revolving credit facility | (124,289) |) (134,865 |) (117,263) |
| Purchase and retirement of common stock, including transaction costs | (65,830) |) (89,020 |) (91,757) |
| Exercise of stock options | 1,479 | 2,185 | 6,825 |
| Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation | 211 | 4,941 | 532 |
| Deferred financing costs | — | (363) |) (628) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (64,140) |) (82,257 |) (85,028) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | (9,761) |) (92 |) (418) |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | (20,131) |) 17,473 | (7,002) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 194,128 | 176,655 | 183,657 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$173,997 | \$194,128 | \$176,655 |

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 |
| OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION: | | | |
| Net cash paid during the year for income taxes | \$24,826 | \$10,030 | \$37,257 |
| Cash paid during the year for interest | 499 | 704 | 1,273 |
| Increase (decrease) in accrued purchases of property and equipment | (5,924 |) (1,824 |) 1,414 |

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Business

The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") is the largest pure-play children's specialty apparel retailer in North America. The Company provides apparel, accessories and shoes for children from newborn to ten years of age. The Company designs, contracts to manufacture and sells and licenses to sell high-quality, value-priced merchandise, virtually all of which is under the proprietary "The Children's Place", "Place" and "Baby Place" brand names. As of February 1, 2014, the Company operated 1,107 The Children's Place stores throughout North America and an Internet store at www.childrensplace.com. As part of its merchandise procurement process, the Company maintains business operations in Asia. The Company's corporate offices are in New Jersey and it has one distribution facility in the United States and one in Canada.

The Company classifies its business into two segments: The Children's Place U.S. and The Children's Place International. Included in The Children's Place U.S. segment are the Company's U.S. and Puerto Rico based stores and U.S. revenue from the Company's wholesale partners. Included in The Children's Place International segment are the Company's Canadian based stores, as well as revenue from international franchisees. Each segment includes an e-commerce business located at www.childrensplace.com. As of February 1, 2014, The Children's Place U.S. operated 974 stores and The Children's Place International operated 133 stores.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period financial statements to conform to the current period presentation.

Terms that are commonly used in the Company's notes to consolidated financial statements are defined as follows:

Fiscal 2013 - The fifty-two weeks ended February 1, 2014

Fiscal 2012 - The fifty-three weeks ended February 2, 2013

Fiscal 2011 - The fifty-two weeks ended January 28, 2012

Fiscal 2014 - The Company's next fiscal year representing the fifty-two weeks ending January 31, 2015

SEC - The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

GAAP - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

FASB - Financial Accounting Standards Board

FASB ASC - FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which serves as the source for authoritative U.S. GAAP, except that rules and interpretive releases by the SEC are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants
Fiscal Year

The Company's fiscal year is a 52-week or 53-week period ending on the Saturday on or nearest to January 31. Fiscal 2012 was a 53-week year. All other years presented were 52-week years.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and amounts of revenues and expenses reported during the period. Actual results could differ from the assumptions used and estimates made by management, which could have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. As of February 1, 2014, the Company does not have any investments in unconsolidated affiliates. The "Consolidation" topic of the FASB ASC is considered when determining whether an entity is subject to consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist of investments which the Company expects to convert into cash within one year, including time deposits, which have original maturities greater than 90 days. The Company classifies its investments in securities at the time of purchase as held-to-maturity and reevaluates such classifications on a quarterly basis. Held-to-maturity investments consist of securities that the Company has the intent and ability to retain until maturity. These securities are recorded at cost which approximates fair value. Cash inflows and outflows related to the sale and purchase of investments are classified as investing activities in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue, including shipping and handling fees billed to customers, upon purchase at the Company's retail stores or when received by the customer if the product was purchased via the Internet, net of coupon redemptions and anticipated sales returns. The Company deferred approximately \$1.8 million and \$0.7 million as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013, respectively, for Internet sales shipped but not yet received by the customer. Sales tax collected from customers is excluded from revenue.

An allowance for estimated sales returns is calculated based upon the Company's sales return experience and is recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The allowance for estimated sales returns was approximately \$1.8 million and \$2.3 million as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013, respectively.

The Company's policy with respect to gift cards is to record revenue as the gift cards are redeemed for merchandise. Prior to their redemption, gift cards are recorded as a liability, included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. After two years, the Company recognizes breakage income for the estimated portion of unredeemed gift cards. The Company recognized gift card breakage income of approximately \$1.5 million, \$1.5 million and \$1.2 million during Fiscal 2013, Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2011, respectively, and is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses.

In October 2012, the Company launched a new points based customer loyalty program to replace the old program that was restricted to the Company's private label credit card customers. In this program, customers earn points based on purchases and other promotional activities. These points can be redeemed for coupons to discount future purchases. The Company has developed an estimated value of each point earned based on the awards customers can attain less a reasonable breakage rate. The value of each point earned is recorded as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue for loyalty points as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013 was \$5.4 million and \$3.0 million, respectively.

During Fiscal 2012, the Company began an international store expansion program through territorial agreements with franchisees. At February 1, 2014, the Company's franchisees had a total of 35 stores open in the Middle East. The Company generates revenues from the franchisees from the sale of product, sales royalties and territory fees. The Company records gross sales and cost of goods sold on the sale of product to franchisees when the franchisor takes ownership of the product. The Company records gross sales for royalties when the franchisee sells the product to their customers. Under current agreements the Company receives a fee from each franchisee for exclusive territorial rights. The Company records this territorial fee as deferred revenue and amortizes the fee into gross sales over the life of the territorial agreement. Deferred revenue for franchisees as of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013 was \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories, which consist primarily of finished goods, are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on an average cost basis. The Company capitalizes supply chain costs in inventory and these costs are reflected in cost

of sales as the inventories are sold. Inventory includes items that have been marked down to the Company's best estimate of their lower of cost or market value and an estimate for inventory shrinkage. The Company bases its decision to mark down merchandise upon its current rate of sale, the season and the sell-through of the item. The Company adjusts its inventory based upon an annual physical inventory and shrinkage is estimated in interim periods based upon the historical results of physical inventories in the context of current year facts and circumstances.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cost of Sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)

In addition to the cost of inventory sold, the Company includes buying, design and distribution expenses, shipping and handling costs on merchandise sold directly to customers, and letter of credit fees in its cost of sales. The Company records all occupancy costs in its cost of sales, except administrative office buildings, which are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. All depreciation is reported on a separate line on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company's stock-based compensation plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Compensation Committee"). The Compensation Committee is comprised of independent members of the Board of Directors (the "Board"). Effective May 20, 2011, the shareholders approved the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Equity Plan"). Upon adoption of the Equity Plan, the Company ceased granting awards under its 2005 Equity Incentive Plan. The Equity Plan allows the Compensation Committee to grant multiple forms of stock based compensation such as stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, deferred stock awards and performance stock awards.

The Company accounts for its stock based compensation in accordance with the provisions of the "Compensation-Stock Compensation" topic of the FASB ASC. These provisions require, among other things: (a) the fair value of all stock awards be expensed over their respective vesting periods; (b) the amount of cumulative compensation cost recognized at any date must at least be equal to the portion of the grant-date value of the award that is vested at that date and (c) that compensation expense include a forfeiture estimate for those shares not expected to vest. Also in accordance with these provisions, for those awards with multiple vest dates, the Company recognizes compensation cost on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

The Company generally grants time vesting stock awards ("Deferred Awards") and performance-based stock awards ("Performance Awards") to employees at management levels and above. The Company also grants Deferred Awards to its non-employee directors. Deferred Awards are granted in the form of restricted stock units that require each recipient to complete a service period. Deferred Awards generally vest ratably over three years. Deferred Awards granted to non-employee directors generally vest after one year. Performance Awards are granted in the form of restricted stock units which have a performance criteria that must be achieved for the awards to be earned in addition to a service period requirement. Each Performance Award has a defined number of shares that an employee can earn (the "Target Shares") and based on the performance level achieved, the Target Shares can be earned anywhere from zero up to a maximum number as defined in the award agreement, which historically has been 200%. Performance Awards generally cliff vest after a three year service period. As required by her employment contract, the Performance Award granted to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President has a one year vest period. The fair value of all awards issued prior to May 20, 2011 was based on the average of the high and low selling price of the Company's common stock on the grant date. Effective with the adoption of the Equity Plan, the fair value of all awards granted on or after May 20, 2011 is based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the grant date.

Compensation expense is recognized ratably over the related service period reduced for estimated forfeitures of those awards not expected to vest due to employee turnover.

Earnings per Common Share

The Company reports its earnings (loss) per share in accordance with the "Earnings Per Share" topic of the FASB ASC, which requires the presentation of both basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share on the statements of operations. The diluted weighted average common shares includes adjustments for the potential effects of outstanding stock options, Deferred Awards and Performance Awards, but only in the periods in which such effect is dilutive under the treasury stock method. Included in our basic and diluted weighted average common shares are those shares due to participants in the deferred compensation plan, which are held in treasury stock. Antidilutive stock awards are comprised of stock

options and unvested deferred, restricted and performance shares which would have been antidilutive in the application of the treasury stock method in accordance with "Earnings Per Share" topic of FASB ASC.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In accordance with this topic, the following table reconciles income and share amounts utilized to calculate basic and diluted net income per common share (in thousands):

| | Fiscal Year Ended | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | February 1, 2014 | February 2, 2013 | January 28, 2012 |
| Net income | \$53,026 | \$63,243 | \$74,345 |
| Basic weighted average common shares | 22,537 | 24,092 | 25,459 |
| Dilutive effect of stock awards | 298 | 184 | 209 |
| Diluted weighted average common shares | 22,835 | 24,276 | 25,668 |
| Antidilutive stock awards | 32 | 10 | 80 |

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of credit and debit card receivables, franchisee and wholesale receivables, landlord construction allowance receivables and other miscellaneous items. Credit and debit card receivables represent credit and debit card sales for which the respective third party service company has yet to remit the cash. The unremitted balance approximates the last few days of related sales for each reporting period. Bad debt associated with these sales is not material. Landlord construction allowance receivables represent landlord contributions to our construction costs of building out the related real estate, primarily new and remodeled stores. Total construction costs are capitalized as property and equipment and the landlord construction allowances are recorded as a lease incentive, a component of deferred rent, which is amortized as a reduction of rent expense over the lease term.

Insurance and Self-Insurance Reserves

The Company self-insures and purchases insurance policies to provide for workers' compensation, general liability and property losses, as well as director and officer's liability, vehicle liability and employee medical benefits. The Company estimates risks and records a liability based on historical claim experience, insurance deductibles, severity factors and other actuarial assumptions. The Company records the current portions of employee medical benefits, workers compensation and general liability reserves in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. As of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013, the current portions of these reserves were approximately \$7.1 million and \$7.8 million, respectively. The Company records the long-term portions of employee medical benefits, workers' compensation and general liability reserves in other long-term liabilities. As of February 1, 2014 and February 2, 2013, the long-term portions of these reserves were approximately \$5.5 million and \$4.4 million, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset. All other property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis based upon their estimated useful lives, which generally range from three to twenty-five years.

Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

The Company accounts for internally developed software intended for internal use in accordance with provisions of the "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other" topic of the FASB ASC. The Company capitalizes development stage costs such as direct external costs and direct payroll related costs. When development is substantially complete, the Company amortizes the cost of the software on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the software. Preliminary project costs and post-implementation costs such as training, maintenance and support are expensed as incurred.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accounting for Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically reviews its long-lived assets when events indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Such events include a history trend or projected trend of cash flow losses or a future expectation that the Company will sell or dispose of an asset significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life. In reviewing for impairment the Company groups its long-lived assets at the lowest possible level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. In that regard, the Company groups its assets into two categories: corporate-related and store-related. Corporate-related assets consist of those associated with the Company's corporate offices, distribution centers and its information technology systems. Store-related assets consist of leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, certain computer equipment and lease related assets associated with individual stores.

For store-related assets, the Company reviews all stores that have been open or not remodeled for at least two years, or sooner if circumstances should dictate, on at least an annual basis. The Company believes waiting two years allows a store to reach a maturity level where a more comprehensive analysis of financial performance can be performed. For each store that shows indications of operating losses, the Company projects future cash flows over the remaining life of the lease and compares the total undiscounted cash flows to the net book value of the related long-lived assets. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the related net book value of the long-lived assets, they are written down to their fair market value. The Company primarily determines fair market value to be the discounted future cash flows associated with those assets. In evaluating future cash flows, the Company considers external and internal factors. External factors comprise the local environment in which the store resides, including mall traffic, competition, and their effect on sales trends. Internal factors include the Company's ability to gauge the fashion taste of its customers, control variable costs such as cost of sales and payroll, and in certain cases, its ability to renegotiate lease costs.

Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations

In accordance with the "Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations" topic of the FASB ASC, the Company records its exit and disposal costs at fair value to terminate an operating lease or contract when termination occurs before the end of its term and without future economic benefit to the Company. In cases of employee termination benefits, the Company recognizes an obligation only when all of the following criteria are met:

- management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan of termination;
- the plan identifies the number of employees to be terminated, their job classifications or functions and their locations, and the expected completion date;
- the plan establishes the terms of the benefit arrangement, including the benefits that employees will receive upon termination (including but not limited to cash payments), in sufficient detail to enable employees to determine the type and amount of benefits they will receive if they are involuntarily terminated; and
- actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

During the first quarter of Fiscal 2012, management approved a plan to exit its distribution center in Ontario, California (the "West Coast DC") and move the operations to its distribution center in Fort Payne, Alabama (the "Southeast DC"). The Company ceased operations at the West Coast DC in May 2012. The lease of the West Coast DC expires in March 2016 and the Company has subleased most of this facility through March 2016.

During the third quarter of Fiscal 2012, management approved a plan to close the Company's distribution center in Dayton, New Jersey ("Northeast DC") and move the operations to its Southeast DC. The Company ceased operations in the Northeast DC during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. The lease of its Northeast DC expires in January 2021 and during the second quarter of Fiscal 2013, the Company executed a sublet arrangement for this facility.

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THE CHILDREN'S PLACE RETAIL STORES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The following table provides details of the remaining accruals for the West Coast DC and Northeast DC (dollars in thousands):