

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES
Form 10-Q
August 04, 2011

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

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

Commission File Number 1-11263

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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

**23-0552730
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)**

**13000 Deerfield Parkway,
Building 200
Milton, Georgia
(Address of principal executive offices)**

**30004
(Zip Code)**

(678) 566-9000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark 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 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 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):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a 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

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

As of July 29, 2011, 78,093,507 shares of common stock were outstanding.

**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
<u>Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	3
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011 AND 2010</u>	3
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2011 AND MARCH 31, 2011</u>	4
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011 AND 2010</u>	5
<u>NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	6
<u>Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	17
<u>Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	25
<u>Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	25
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	28
<u>Item 1A. RISK FACTORS</u>	28
<u>Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	28
<u>Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES</u>	28
<u>Item 4. [REMOVED & RESERVED]</u>	28
<u>Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	28
<u>Item 6. EXHIBITS</u>	28
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	29
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32</u>	
<u>EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited, in thousands, except per-share data)

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except per-share data)	
Net sales	\$ 745,095	\$ 644,666
Cost of sales	628,445	529,948
Gross profit	116,650	114,718
Selling and administrative expenses	102,738	96,015
Restructuring and impairments, net	295	8,205
Operating income	13,617	10,498
Other expense, net	120	10,321
Interest expense, net	17,660	14,983
Loss before income taxes	(4,163)	(14,806)
Income tax provision (benefit)	1,633	(5,800)
Net loss	(5,796)	(9,006)
Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(604)	38
Net loss attributable to Exide Technologies	\$ (5,192)	\$ (9,044)
Loss per share		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.12)
Weighted average shares		
Basic and diluted	77,518	76,315

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited, in thousands, except per-share data)

	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 130,856	\$ 161,363
Accounts receivable, net	483,907	508,937
Inventories, net	599,813	519,909
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	22,790	22,476
Deferred income taxes	31,485	31,115
Total current assets	1,268,851	1,243,800
Property, plant and equipment, net	619,289	611,635
Other assets:		
Goodwill and intangibles, net	179,102	178,418
Deferred income taxes	85,926	81,036
Other noncurrent assets	73,418	68,775
	338,446	328,229
Total assets	\$ 2,226,586	\$ 2,183,664
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 10,218	\$ 9,088
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,644	2,132
Accounts payable	421,596	417,156
Accrued expenses	299,719	273,387
Total current liabilities	733,177	701,763
Long-term debt	746,533	746,938
Noncurrent retirement obligations	213,773	214,236
Deferred income taxes	18,271	15,898
Other noncurrent liabilities	98,365	98,940
Total liabilities	1,810,119	1,777,775
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized, 77,915 and 77,498 shares issued and outstanding	779	775
Additional paid-in capital	1,130,305	1,127,124

Edgar Filing: EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES - Form 10-Q

Accumulated deficit	(777,844)	(772,652)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	62,542	49,540
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Exide Technologies	415,782	404,787
Noncontrolling interests	685	1,102
Total stockholders' equity	416,467	405,889
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,226,586	\$ 2,183,664

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

4

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2011	2010
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (5,796)	\$ (9,006)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	21,755	20,936
Unrealized gain on warrants	(68)	(101)
Net loss on asset sales / impairments	248	1,311
Deferred income taxes	(1,849)	(9,824)
Provision for doubtful accounts	455	(416)
Non-cash stock compensation	1,368	1,957
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,090	1,213
Currency remeasurement loss	2,551	9,756
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	30,937	53,749
Inventories	(72,075)	(53,807)
Other current assets	(126)	(314)
Payables	(2,529)	(6,531)
Accrued expenses	19,981	(9,481)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(5,018)	328
Other, net	(3,506)	3,468
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(12,582)	3,238
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures	(18,723)	(10,447)
Proceeds from asset sales	9	287
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,714)	(10,160)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	834	2,286
Decrease in borrowings under Senior Secured Credit Facility		(714)
Decrease in other debt	(1,184)	(410)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests/other	277	(865)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(73)	297
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	862	(2,395)

Net Decrease In Cash and Cash Equivalents	(30,507)	(9,020)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	161,363	89,558
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 130,856	\$ 80,538

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid during the period		
Interest	\$ 2,139	\$ 4,097
Income taxes (net of refunds)	\$ 3,939	\$ 1,658

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

(1) BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Exide Technologies (referred to together with its subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise, as Exide or the Company) and all of its majority-owned subsidiaries. These statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of Form 10-Q and consequently do not include all of the disclosures normally required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP), or those disclosures normally made in the Company s annual report on Form 10-K. Accordingly, the reader of this Form 10-Q should refer to the Company s annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 for further information.

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with the Company s customary accounting practices. In the Company s opinion, the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations, cash flows, and financial position for the periods presented. This includes accounting and disclosures related to any subsequent events occurring from the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements were issued.

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, references to fiscal year refer to the period ended March 31 of that year (e.g., fiscal 2012 refers to the period beginning April 1, 2011 and ending March 31, 2012). Certain comparative prior period amounts in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation. Specifically, the Company reclassified approximately \$5.6 million from selling and administrative expenses to cost of sales in the prior year quarter to conform the classification of certain Industrial Energy Europe and Rest of World (ROW) headcount and related expenses to that of other operating segments. This reclassification did not impact operating income or cash flows.

(2) STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The stockholders equity accounts for both the Company and noncontrolling interests consist of:

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders Equity
	(In thousands)					
Balance at April 1, 2011	\$ 775	\$ 1,127,124	\$ (772,652)	\$ 49,540	\$ 1,102	\$ 405,889
Net loss			(5,192)		(604)	(5,796)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax of \$8				6		6
Translation adjustment				12,261	187	12,448
Net recognition of unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax				735		735
Common stock issuance/other	4	1,813				1,817
Stock compensation		1,368				1,368
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 779	\$ 1,130,305	\$ (777,844)	\$ 62,542	\$ 685	\$ 416,467

Table of Contents

Total comprehensive income (loss) and its components are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Net loss	\$ (5,796)	\$ (9,006)
Defined benefit plans	6	480
Cumulative translation adjustment	12,448	(19,248)
Derivatives qualifying as hedges	735	928
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 7,393	\$ (26,846)

(3) ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVES

The Company uses derivative contracts to hedge the volatility arising from changes in the fair value of certain assets and liabilities that are subject to market risk, such as interest rates on debt instruments, foreign currency exchange rates, and certain commodities. The Company does not enter into derivative contracts for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company recognizes outstanding derivative instruments as assets or liabilities, based on measurements of their fair values. If a derivative qualifies for hedge accounting, gains or losses in its fair value that offset changes in the fair value of the asset or liability being hedged (effective gains or losses) are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income, and subsequently recorded in earnings only as the related variability on the hedged transaction is recorded in earnings. If a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in its fair value are reported in earnings immediately upon occurrence, and the classification of cash flows from these instruments is consistent with that of the transactions being hedged. Derivatives qualify for hedge accounting if they are designated as hedging instruments at their inception, and if they are highly effective in achieving fair value changes that offset the fair value changes of the assets or liabilities being hedged. Regardless of a derivative's accounting designation, changes in its fair value that are not offset by fair value changes in the asset or liability being hedged are considered ineffective, and are recognized in earnings immediately.

The Company enters into commodity swap contracts for various time periods usually not exceeding one year. The Company uses these contracts to mitigate the effects of its exposure to price variability on certain raw materials and other costs included in the delivered cost of its products. These contracts have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments.

The Company also enters into foreign currency forward contracts for various time periods ranging from one month to several years. The Company uses these contracts to mitigate the effect of its exposure to foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses on selected transactions that will be settled in a currency other than the functional currency of the transacting entity. These contracts have been designated as fair value hedging instruments. Changes in the fair value of these currency forward contracts are recognized immediately in earnings.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company entered into an interest rate swap. The swap was not designated as a hedging instrument, and the changes in its fair value have been recognized in earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The Company terminated the swap contract in July of 2011.

The following tables set forth information on the presentation of these derivative instruments in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements:

Table of Contents

		Fair Value As of	
	Balance Sheet Location	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
		(In thousands)	
Asset Derivatives:			
Interest rate swap (a)	Current assets	\$3,344	\$
Commodity swaps	Current assets	1,262	1,564
Liability Derivatives:			
Foreign exchange forwards	Current liabilities	3,222	\$ 2,555
Commodity swap	Current liabilities	539	1,263
	Statement of Operations Location	For the Three Months Ended	
		June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
		(In thousands)	
Foreign Exchange Forwards			
Loss (gain)	Other (income) expense, net	\$ 1,958	\$ (10,537)
Interest Rate Swap (a)			
Gain	Other (income) expense, net	(2,922)	
Interest Rate Swap			
Loss	Interest expense, net		1,429

(a) Interest rate swap not designated as a hedging instrument.

(4) GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill and intangible assets consist of:

	Goodwill (not subject to amortization)	Trademarks and Tradenames (not subject to amortization)	Trademarks and Tradenames (subject to amortization)	Customer Relationships	Technology	Total
	(In thousands)					
As of June 30, 2011						
Gross amount	\$ 4,543	\$ 64,659	\$ 14,695	\$ 121,526	\$ 32,483	\$ 237,906
Accumulated amortization			(8,317)	(36,127)	(14,360)	(58,804)
Net	\$ 4,543	\$ 64,659	\$ 6,378	\$ 85,399	\$ 18,123	\$ 179,102
As of March 31, 2011						
Gross amount	\$ 4,568	\$ 63,561	\$ 14,444	\$ 119,454	\$ 31,986	\$ 234,013

Edgar Filing: EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES - Form 10-Q

Accumulated amortization			(7,891)	(34,273)	(13,431)	(55,595)
Net	\$ 4,568	\$ 63,561	\$ 6,553	\$ 85,181	\$ 18,555	\$ 178,418

Amortization of intangible assets for the first three months of fiscal 2012 and 2011 was \$2.1 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Excluding the impact of any future acquisitions (if any), the Company anticipates annual amortization of intangible assets for each of the next five years to be approximately \$8.0 million to \$9.0 million. Intangible assets have been recorded at the legal entity level and are subject to foreign currency fluctuation.

Table of Contents**(5) INVENTORIES**

Inventories, valued using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, consist of:

	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 87,680	\$ 83,584
Work-in-process	141,542	128,003
Finished goods	370,591	308,322
	\$ 599,813	\$ 519,909

(6) OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS

Other noncurrent assets consist of the following:

	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Deposits (a)	\$ 25,577	\$ 21,813
Deferred financing costs	23,447	23,982
Investment in affiliates	2,017	1,988
Capitalized software, net	2,871	3,102
Loan to affiliate	1,005	1,005
Retirement plans	14,244	12,523
Other	4,257	4,362
	\$ 73,418	\$ 68,775

- (a) Deposits principally represent amounts held by beneficiaries as cash collateral for the Company's contingent obligations with respect to certain environmental matters, tax audits, workers compensation insurance, and operating lease commitments.

(7) DEBT

At June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, short-term borrowings of \$10.2 million and \$9.1 million, respectively, consisted of borrowings under various operating lines of credit and working capital facilities maintained by certain of the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries. Certain of these borrowings are collateralized by receivables, inventories and/or property. These borrowing facilities, which are typically for one-year renewable terms, generally bear interest at current local market rates plus up to one percent per annum. The weighted average interest rate on short-term borrowings was approximately 5.4% and 4.7% at June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, respectively.

Total long-term debt consists of:

	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
8 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2018	\$ 675,000	\$ 675,000
Floating Rate Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013	60,000	60,000
Other, including capital lease obligations and other loans at interest rates generally ranging up to 11.0% due in installments through 2024	13,177	14,070

Edgar Filing: EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES - Form 10-Q

Total	748,177		749,070
Less-current maturities	1,644		2,132
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 746,533	\$	746,938

Total debt at June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011 was \$758.4 million and \$758.2 million, respectively.

9

Table of Contents**(8) INTEREST EXPENSE, NET**

Interest income of \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million is included in interest expense, net for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(9) OTHER EXPENSE, NET

Other expense, net consist of:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Currency remeasurement loss (a)	2,551	9,756
Reorganization items (b)	554	637
Gain on interest rate swap	(2,922)	
Other	(63)	(72)
	\$ 120	\$ 10,321

(a) The currency remeasurement loss relates primarily to intercompany loans to foreign subsidiaries denominated in Euros, the Australian dollar, Belarus ruble, and various foreign currencies.

(b) Reorganization items primarily consist of professional fees and claim settlements related to the Company's prior bankruptcy filing from which the successor Company emerged May 2004.

(10) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The components of the Company's net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit costs are as follows:

	Pension Benefits	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$ 586	\$ 782
Interest cost	7,998	8,202
Expected return on plan assets	(7,607)	(7,119)
Amortization of:		
Prior service cost	20	2
Actuarial loss	170	265
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,167	\$ 2,132

	Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	

Components of net periodic benefit cost:

Edgar Filing: EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES - Form 10-Q

Service cost	\$	125	\$	45
Interest cost		277		254
Amortization of:				
Prior service cost		(122)		(122)
Actuarial loss		122		27
Net periodic benefit cost	\$	402	\$	204

The estimated fiscal 2012 pension plan contributions are \$28.7 million and other post-retirement contributions are \$2.0 million. Payments aggregating \$7.0 million were made during the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**(11) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*****Claims Reconciliation***

On April 15, 2002, the Petition Date, Exide Technologies, together with certain of its subsidiaries (the Debtors), filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws (Bankruptcy Code or Chapter 11) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (Bankruptcy Court). The Debtors continued to operate their businesses and manage their properties as debtors-in-possession throughout the course of the bankruptcy case. The Debtors, along with the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, filed a Joint Plan of Reorganization (the Plan) with the Bankruptcy Court on February 27, 2004 and, on April 21, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court confirmed the Plan.

Under the Plan, holders of general unsecured claims were eligible to receive collectively 2.5 million shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to approximately 6.7 million shares of common stock at \$29.84 per share. Approximately 13.4% of such common stock and warrants were initially reserved for distribution for disputed claims. The Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, in consultation with the Company, established such reserve to provide for a pro rata distribution of new common stock and warrants to holders of disputed claims as they become allowed. As claims are evaluated and processed, the Company will object to some claims or portions thereof, and upward adjustments (to the extent common stock and warrants not previously distributed remain) or downward adjustments to the reserve will be made pending or following adjudication of such objections. Predictions regarding the allowance and classification of claims are difficult to make. With respect to environmental claims in particular, it is difficult to assess the Company's potential liability due to the large number of other potentially responsible parties. For example, a demand for the total cleanup costs of a landfill used by many entities may be asserted by the government using joint and several liability theories. Although the Company believes that there is a reasonable basis to believe that it will ultimately be responsible for only its proportional share of these remediation costs, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail on these claims. In addition, the scope of remedial costs, or other environmental injuries, is highly variable and estimating these costs involves complex legal, scientific and technical judgments. Many of the claimants who have filed disputed claims, particularly environmental and personal injury claims, produce little or no proof of fault on which the Company can assess its potential liability. Such claimants often either fail to specify a determinate amount of damages or provide little or no basis for the alleged damages. In some cases, the Company is still seeking additional information needed for a claims assessment and information that is unknown to the Company at the current time may significantly affect the Company's assessment regarding the adequacy of the reserve amounts in the future.

As general unsecured claims have been allowed in the Bankruptcy Court, the Company has distributed approximately one share of common stock per \$383.00 in allowed claim amount and approximately one warrant per \$153.00 in allowed claim amount. These rates were established based upon the assumption that the common stock and warrants allocated to holders of general unsecured claims on the effective date, including the reserve established for disputed claims, would be fully distributed so that the recovery rates for all allowed unsecured claims would comply with the Plan without the need for any redistribution or supplemental issuance of securities. Effective May 6, 2011, all outstanding warrants expired and were cancelled. No more warrants will be issued to resolve any remaining pre-petition claims. If the amount of general unsecured claims that is eventually allowed exceeds the amount of claims anticipated in the setting of the reserve, additional common stock will be issued for the excess claim amounts at the same rates as used for the other general unsecured claims. If this were to occur, additional common stock would also be issued to the holders of pre-petition secured claims to maintain the ratio of their distribution in common stock at nine times the amount of common stock distributed for all unsecured claims.

Based on information available as of July 29, 2011, approximately 66.6% of common stock and warrants reserved for this purpose has been distributed. The Company also continues to resolve certain non-objected claims.

Private Party Lawsuits and other Legal Proceedings

In 2003, the Company served notices to reject certain executory contracts with EnerSys, which the Company contended were executory, including a 1991 Trademark and Trade Name License Agreement (the Trademark License), pursuant to which the Company had licensed to EnerSys use of the Exide trademark on certain industrial battery products in the United States and 80 foreign countries. EnerSys objected to the rejection of certain of those

contracts, including the Trademark License. In 2006, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Company's request to reject certain of the contracts, including the Trademark License. EnerSys appealed those rulings. On June 1, 2010, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the Bankruptcy Court ruling, and remanded to the lower courts, holding that certain of the contracts, including the Trademark License, were not executory contracts and, therefore, were not subject to rejection. On August 27, 2010, acting on the Third Circuit's mandate, the Bankruptcy Court vacated its prior orders and denied the Company's motion to reject the contracts on the grounds that the agreements are not executory. On September 20, 2010, the Company filed a complaint in the Bankruptcy Court seeking a declaratory judgment that EnerSys does not have enforceable rights under the Trademark License under Bankruptcy Code provisions which the Company believes are relevant to non-executory contracts. EnerSys has filed a motion to dismiss that complaint, which the Company has opposed, and the motion

Table of Contents

remains pending. Additionally, on September 27, 2010, the Company filed a Petition for Certiorari, requesting that the U.S. Supreme Court issue a writ of certiorari to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals to review that court's judgment. The Petition for Certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court on February 22, 2011.

Environmental Matters

As a result of its multinational manufacturing, distribution and recycling operations, the Company is subject to numerous federal, state, and local environmental, occupational health, and safety laws and regulations, as well as similar laws and regulations in other countries in which the Company operates (collectively, "EH&S laws").

The Company is exposed to liabilities under such EH&S laws arising from its past handling, release, storage and disposal of materials now designated as hazardous substances and hazardous wastes. The Company previously has received notification from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), equivalent state and local agencies or others alleging or indicating that the Company is or may be responsible for performing and/or investigating environmental remediation, or seeking the repayment of the costs spent by governmental entities or others performing investigations and/or remediation at certain U.S. sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act or similar state laws.

The Company monitors and responds to inquiries from the EPA, equivalent state and local agencies and others at approximately 50 federally defined Superfund or state equivalent sites. While the ultimate outcome of these environmental matters is uncertain due to several factors, including the number of other parties that also may be responsible, the scope of investigation performed at such sites and the remediation alternatives pursued by such federal and equivalent state and local agencies, the Company presently believes any liability for these matters, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company is also involved in the assessment and remediation of various other properties, including certain currently and formerly owned or operating facilities. Such assessment and remedial work is being conducted pursuant to applicable EH&S laws with varying degrees of involvement by appropriate regulatory authorities. In addition, certain environmental matters concerning the Company are pending in various courts or with certain environmental regulatory agencies with respect to these currently or formerly owned or operating locations. While the ultimate outcome of these environmental matters is uncertain, the Company presently believes the resolution of these known environmental matters, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company has established liabilities for on-site and off-site environmental remediation costs where such costs are probable and reasonably estimable and believes that such liabilities are adequate. As of June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, the amount of such liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets was approximately \$28.7 million and \$28.2 million, respectively. Because environmental liabilities are not accrued until a liability is determined to be probable and reasonably estimable, not all potential future environmental liabilities have been included in the Company's environmental liabilities and, therefore, additional earnings charges are possible. Also, future findings or changes in estimates could have a material adverse effect on the recorded reserves and cash flows.

The sites that currently have the largest reserves include the following:

Tampa, Florida

The Tampa site is a former secondary lead recycling plant, lead oxide production facility, and sheet lead-rolling mill that operated from 1943 to 1989. Under a RCRA Part B Closure Permit and a Consent Decree with the State of Florida, Exide is required to investigate and remediate certain historic environmental impacts to the site. Cost estimates for remediation (closure and post-closure) are expected to range from \$13.0 million to \$20.0 million depending on final State of Florida requirements. The remediation activities are expected to occur over the course of several years.

Columbus, Georgia

The Columbus site is a former secondary lead recycling plant that was taken out of service in 1999, but remains part of a larger facility that includes an operating lead-acid battery manufacturing facility. Groundwater remediation activities began in 1988. Costs for supplemental investigations, remediation and site closure are currently estimated at \$6.0 million to \$9.0 million.

Guarantees

At June 30, 2011, the Company had outstanding letters of credit with a face value of \$57.1 million and surety bonds with a face value of \$2.3 million. The majority of the letters of credit and surety bonds have been issued as collateral or financial assurance with respect to certain liabilities the Company has recorded including, but not limited to, environmental remediation obligations and

Table of Contents

self-insured workers' compensation reserves. Failure of the Company to satisfy its obligations with respect to the primary obligations secured by the letters of credit or surety bonds could entitle the beneficiary of the related letter of credit or surety bond to demand payments pursuant to such instruments. The letters of credit generally have terms up to one year. Collateral held by the sureties in the form of letters of credit at June 30, 2011, pursuant to the terms of the agreement, totaled approximately \$2.2 million.

Certain of the Company's European and Asia Pacific subsidiaries have issued bank guarantees as collateral or financial assurance in connection with environmental obligations, income tax claims and customer contract requirements. At June 30, 2011, bank guarantees with an aggregate face value of \$17.2 million were outstanding.

Sales Returns and Allowances

The Company provides for an allowance for product returns and/or allowances. Based upon product examination in the manufacturing re-work process, the Company believes that the majority of its product returns are not the result of product defects. The Company recognizes the estimated cost of product returns as a reduction of net sales in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. The product return estimates are based upon historical trends and claims experience, and include an assessment of the anticipated lag between the date of sale and claim/return date.

Changes in the Company's sales returns and allowances liability (in thousands) are as follows:

Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 35,707
Accrual for sales returns and allowances	9,448
Settlements made (in cash or credit) and currency translation	(9,247)
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 35,908

(12) INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2011 is (39.2%) and 39.2% respectively. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2012 was impacted by the recognition of taxes on income and losses in all of our jurisdictions with the exception of the United Kingdom, Spain, and France which have full valuation allowances. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2011 was additionally impacted by the recognition of valuation allowances in Australia and Italy. The Company released its full valuation allowance in second quarter fiscal 2011 recorded in Australia and Italy after determining that it was more likely than not that the Company would realize all deductible temporary differences and carryforwards in the foreseeable future.

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2012 was impacted by miscellaneous discrete items of \$0.2 million.

Each quarter, the Company reviews the need to report the future realization of tax benefits of deductible temporary differences or loss carryforwards on its financial statements. All available evidence is considered to determine whether a valuation allowance should be established against these future tax benefits or previously established valuation allowances should be released. This review is performed on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. As global market conditions and the Company's financial results in certain jurisdictions improve, the continued release of related valuation allowances may occur.

The Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. With limited exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years ended before March 31, 2008. With respect to state and local jurisdictions and countries outside of the United States, with limited exceptions, the Company and its subsidiaries are no longer subject to income tax audits for years ended before March 31, 2005. Although the outcome of tax audits is always uncertain, the Company believes that adequate amounts of tax, interest and penalties have been provided for any adjustments that could result from these years.

The Company is appealing the results of a tax audit in Spain for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 that is related to current and certain former Spanish subsidiaries. In May 2011, the Company was notified that the Spanish tax authorities will begin an audit of its current and certain former Spanish subsidiaries for fiscal years 2007 through

2010. The Company anticipates that it will receive an assessment for matters similar to those under appeal, which may amount to \$40.0 million. Although the Company would appeal this estimated assessment and attempt to enter into a delayed payment plan as it successfully accomplished with respect to the 2003 through 2006 assessment, negative results from one or more such tax audits could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations.

Table of Contents

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits increased from \$51.5 million to \$52.8 million during the first three months of fiscal 2012 due primarily to the effects of foreign currency translation plus unrecognized tax benefits established during the period less unrecognized tax benefits released during the period due to expiration of statute of limitations. The amount, if recognized, that would affect the Company's effective tax rate at June 30, 2011 is \$18.9 million.

The Company classifies interest and penalties on uncertain tax benefits as income tax expense. At June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, before any tax benefits, the Company had \$2.8 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, of accrued interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits.

During the next twelve months, the Company does not expect the resolution of any tax audits which could potentially reduce unrecognized tax benefits by a material amount. However, expiration of the statute of limitations for a tax year in which the Company has recorded an uncertain tax benefit will occur in the next twelve months. The removal of this uncertain tax benefit would affect the Company's effective tax rate by \$1.1 million.

(13) RESTRUCTURING AND IMPAIRMENTS, NET

During the first three months of fiscal 2012, the Company has continued to implement operational changes to streamline and rationalize its structure in an effort to simplify the organization and eliminate redundant and/or unnecessary costs.

Summarized restructuring reserve activity:

	Severance Costs	Closure Costs	Total Restructuring (In thousands)	Asset Sale and Impairments (gain) loss	Total Expenses
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 18,732	\$ 4,607	\$ 23,339		
Expenses	(270)	318	48	\$ 247	\$ 295
Payments and Currency Translation	(5,563)	(616)	(6,179)		
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 12,899	\$ 4,309	\$ 17,208		

Remaining expenditures principally represent (i) severance and related benefits payable per employee agreements and/or regulatory requirements, (ii) lease commitments for certain closed facilities, branches and offices, as well as leases for excess and permanently idle equipment payable in accordance with contractual terms, and (iii) certain other closure costs including dismantlement and costs associated with removal obligations incurred in connection with the exit of facilities.

Summarized restructuring and asset sale and impairment expenses by segment:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Transportation Americas	\$ 80	\$ 1,468
Transportation Europe & ROW	99	300
Industrial Energy Americas	177	61
Industrial Energy Europe & ROW	(61)	6,062
Unallocated corporate		314

TOTAL	\$	295	\$	8,205
-------	----	-----	----	-------

(14) LOSS PER SHARE

The Company computes basic loss per share by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing net income, after adding back the after-tax amount of interest recognized in the period associated with the Company's Floating Rate Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes, by diluted weighted average shares outstanding. Potentially dilutive shares include the assumed exercise of stock options and the assumed vesting of restricted stock and stock unit awards (using the treasury stock method) as well as the assumed conversion of the

Table of Contents

convertible debt, if dilutive (using the if-converted method). Shares which are contingently issuable under the Company's plan of reorganization have been included as outstanding common shares for purposes of calculating basic loss per share.

Due to a net loss for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010, certain potentially dilutive shares were excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation because their effect would be antidilutive:

	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Shares associated with convertible debt (assumed conversion)	3,697	3,697
Employee stock options	3,078	3,911
Restricted stock awards	1,676	639
Warrants		6,725
Total shares excluded	8,451	14,972

(15) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company uses available market information and appropriate methodologies to estimate the fair value of its financial instruments. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop these estimates. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. Certain of these financial instruments are with major financial institutions and expose the Company to market and credit risks and may at times be concentrated with certain counterparties or groups of counterparties. The creditworthiness of counterparties is continually reviewed, and full performance is currently anticipated.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and short-term borrowings all have carrying amounts that are a reasonable estimate of their fair values. The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's long-term obligations and other financial instruments are as follows:

	June 30, 2011		March 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
(Liability) Asset:				
Senior Secured Notes due 2018	\$(675,000)	\$(699,469)	\$(675,000)	\$(718,031)
Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013	(60,000)	(54,450)	(60,000)	(55,425)
Interest Rate Swap (a)	3,344	3,344		
Foreign Currency Forwards (a)				
Liability	(3,222)	(3,222)	(2,555)	(2,555)
Commodity Swap (a)				
Asset	1,262	1,262	1,564	1,564
Liability	(539)	(539)	(1,263)	(1,263)

(a) These financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value, and are based on inputs as described in the three-tier hierarchy that prioritizes inputs used in measuring fair value as of the reported date:

Edgar Filing: EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES - Form 10-Q

Level 1 Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 Inputs from valuation techniques in which one or more key value drivers are not observable, and must be based on the reporting entity's own assumptions.

The following table represents our financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and the basis for that measurement:

15

Table of Contents

	Total Fair Value Measurement	Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) (In thousands)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
June 30, 2011:				
Assets:				
Interest rate swap	\$3,344	\$	\$3,344	\$
Commodity swap	1,262		1,262	
Liabilities:				
Foreign exchange forward	3,222		3,222	
Commodity Swap	539		539	
March 31, 2011:				
Assets:				
Commodity Swap	1,564		1,564	
Liabilities:				
Foreign exchange forward	2,555		2,555	
Commodity Swap	1,263		1,263	

The Company uses a market approach to determine the fair values of all of its derivative instruments subject to recurring fair value measurements. The fair value of each financial instrument was determined based upon observable forward prices for the related underlying financial index or commodity price, and each has been classified as Level 2 based on the nature of the underlying markets in which those derivatives are traded. For additional discussion of the Company's derivative instruments and hedging activities, see Note 3.

(16) SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company reports its results in four business segments: Transportation Americas, Transportation Europe and Rest of World (ROW), Industrial Energy Americas and Industrial Energy Europe and ROW. The Company is a global producer and recycler of lead-acid batteries. The Company's four business segments provide a comprehensive range of stored electrical energy products and services for transportation and industrial applications.

Transportation markets include original-equipment and aftermarket batteries for cars, trucks, off-road vehicles, agricultural and construction vehicles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, marine, and other applications. Industrial markets include batteries for motive power and network power applications. Motive power batteries are used in the materials handling industry for electric forklift trucks, and in other industries, including floor cleaning machinery, powered wheelchairs, railroad locomotives, mining and the electric road vehicles market. Network power batteries are used for backup power for use with telecommunications systems, computer installations, hospitals, air traffic control, security systems, utility, railway and military applications.

The Company's four reportable segments are determined based upon the nature of the markets served and the geographic regions in which they operate. The Company's chief operating decision-maker monitors and manages the financial performance of these four business groups. Costs of certain shared services and other corporate costs are not allocated or charged to the business groups.

Selected financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is as follows:

Table of Contents

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Net sales		
Transportation Americas	\$ 217,597	\$ 227,054
Transportation Europe & ROW	227,220	181,373
Industrial Energy Americas	88,544	68,491
Industrial Energy Europe & ROW	211,734	167,748
	\$ 745,095	\$ 644,666
Operating income		
Transportation Americas	\$ (4,550)	\$ 10,915
Transportation Europe & ROW	12,253	8,066
Industrial Energy Americas	9,389	4,982
Industrial Energy Europe & ROW	3,935	4,069
Unallocated corporate expenses	(7,115)	(9,329)
	13,912	18,703
Restructuring and Impairment Costs (a)	295	8,205
Total Operating Income	\$ 13,617	\$ 10,498

(a) See Note 13 for detail by segment.

Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis provides information which management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto contained in this Report on Form 10-Q.

Some of the statements contained in the following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations refer to future expectations or include other forward-looking information. Those statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by these statements. The forward-looking information is based on various factors and was derived from numerous assumptions. See Cautionary Statement for Purposes of the Safe Harbor Provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, included in this Report on Form 10-Q for a discussion of factors to be considered when evaluating forward-looking information detailed below. These factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements. For a discussion of certain legal contingencies, see Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Executive Overview

The Company is a global producer and recycler of lead-acid batteries. The Company's four business segments, Transportation Americas, Transportation Europe and Rest of World (ROW), Industrial Energy Americas, and Industrial Energy Europe and ROW provide a comprehensive range of stored electrical energy products and services for transportation and industrial applications.

Transportation markets include Original Equipment (OE) and aftermarket automotive, heavy-duty truck, agricultural and marine applications, and new technologies for hybrid vehicles. Industrial markets include batteries for telecommunications systems, electric utilities, railroads, uninterruptible power supply (UPS), lift trucks, mining, and other commercial vehicles.

The Company s four reportable segments are determined based upon the nature of the markets served and the geographic regions in which they operate. The Company s chief operating decision-maker monitors and manages the financial performance of these four business groups.

Factors Which Affect the Company s Financial Performance

Lead and Other Raw Materials. Lead represented approximately 52.4% of the Company s cost of goods sold for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2011. The market price of lead fluctuates. Generally, when lead prices decrease, customers may seek disproportionate price reductions from the Company, and when lead prices increase, customers may resist price increases. Either of these situations may cause customer demand for the Company s products to be reduced and the Company s net sales and gross margins to decline. The average price of lead as quoted on the London Metals Exchange (LME) has increased 31.1% from \$1,943

Table of Contents

per metric ton for the three months ended June 30, 2010 to \$2,548 per metric ton for the three months ended June 30, 2011. During the first fiscal quarter, the LME lead price has decreased from \$2,719 per metric ton at March 31, 2011 to \$2,622 per metric ton at June 30, 2011. At July 29, 2011, the quoted price on the LME was \$2,613 per metric ton. To the extent that lead prices continue to be volatile and the Company is unable to maintain existing pricing or pass higher material costs resulting from this volatility to its customers, its financial performance will be adversely impacted.

Energy Costs. The Company relies on various sources of energy to support its manufacturing and distribution process, principally natural gas at its recycling facilities, electricity in its battery assembly facilities, and diesel fuel for distribution of its products. The Company seeks to recoup these increases in energy costs through price increases or surcharges. To the extent the Company is unable to pass on these higher energy costs to its customers, its financial performance will be adversely impacted.

Competition. The global transportation and industrial energy battery markets are highly competitive. In recent years, competition has continued to intensify and has affected the Company's ability to pass along increased prices to keep pace with rising production costs. The effects of this competition have been exacerbated by excess capacity in certain of the Company's markets, fluctuating lead prices and low-priced Asian imports in certain of the Company's markets.

Exchange Rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in most European countries, principally from fluctuations in the Euro. For the first quarter of fiscal 2012, the exchange rate of the Euro to the U.S. Dollar increased 13.4% on average to \$1.44 compared to \$1.27 for the first quarter of fiscal 2011. At June 30, 2011, the Euro was \$1.45 or 2.1% higher as compared to \$1.42 at March 31, 2011. Fluctuations in foreign currencies impacted the Company's results for the periods presented herein. For the first quarter ended June 30, 2011, approximately 58.9% of the Company's net sales were generated in Europe and ROW. Further, approximately 65.7% of the Company's aggregate accounts receivable and inventory as of June 30, 2011 were held by its European and ROW subsidiaries.

The Company is also exposed, although to a lesser extent, to foreign currency risk in Canada, Mexico, the U.K., Poland, Australia, and various countries in the Pacific Rim. Fluctuations of exchange rates against the U.S. Dollar can result in variations in the U.S. Dollar value of non-U.S. sales, expenses, assets, and liabilities. In some instances, gains in one currency may be offset by losses in another.

Markets. The Company is subject to concentrations of customers and sales in a few geographic locations and is dependent on customers in certain industries, including the automotive, communications and data and material handling markets. Economic difficulties experienced in these markets and geographic locations impact the Company's financial results. In addition, capital spending by major customers in our network power channels continue to be below historic levels.

Seasonality and Weather. The Company sells a disproportionate share of its transportation aftermarket batteries during the fall and early winter (the Company's third and a portion of its fourth fiscal quarters). Retailers and distributors buy automotive batteries during these periods so they will have sufficient inventory for cold weather periods. The impact of seasonality on sales has the effect of increasing the Company's working capital requirements and also makes the Company more sensitive to fluctuations in the availability of liquidity.

Unusually cold winters or hot summers may accelerate battery failure and increase demand for transportation replacement batteries. Mild winters and cool summers may have the opposite effect. As a result, if the Company's sales are reduced by an unusually warm winter or cool summer, the Company typically does not recover these sales in later periods. Further, if the Company's sales are adversely affected by the weather, the Company typically cannot make offsetting cost reductions to protect its liquidity and gross margins in the short-term because a large portion of the Company's manufacturing and distribution costs are fixed.

Interest Rates. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates on its variable rate debt, portions of which were hedged during the three months ended June 30, 2011. See Notes 3 and 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q.

First quarter of Fiscal 2012 Highlights and Outlook

In the Americas, the Company obtains the vast majority of its lead requirements from five Company-owned and operated secondary lead recycling plants. These facilities reclaim lead by recycling spent lead-acid batteries, which

are obtained for recycling from the Company's customers and outside spent-battery collectors. Recycling helps the Company in the Americas control the cost of its principal raw material as compared to purchasing lead at prevailing market prices. Similar to the fluctuation in lead prices, however, the cost of spent batteries has also fluctuated. The average market cost of purchased spent batteries increased approximately 16.6% in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 versus the first quarter of fiscal 2011. In response, the Company takes pricing actions as allowed by the market and is attempting to secure higher captive spent battery return rates to help mitigate the risks associated with this price volatility.

Table of Contents

In Europe, the Company's lead requirements are mainly fulfilled by third-party suppliers. Because of the Company's exposure to the historically volatile lead market prices in Europe, the Company has implemented several measures to offset changes in lead prices, including selective pricing actions and lead price escalators. The Company has automatic lead price escalators with virtually all OEM customers. The Company currently obtains a small portion of its lead requirements from recycling in its European facilities.

The Company expects that volatility in lead and other commodity costs, which affect all business segments, will continue to put pressure on the Company's financial performance. However, selective pricing actions, lead price escalators in certain contracts and fuel surcharges have been implemented to help mitigate these risks. The implementation of selective pricing actions and price escalators generally lag the rise in market prices of lead and other commodities. Both lead price escalators and fuel surcharges may not be accepted by our customers, and if the price of lead decreases, our customers may seek disproportionate price reductions.

In addition to managing the impact of fluctuations in lead and other commodity costs on the Company's results, the key elements of the Company's underlying business plans and continued strategies are:

- (i) Successful execution and completion of the Company's restructuring plan and organizational realignment of divisional and corporate functions intended to result in further targeted headcount reductions.
- (ii) Actions designed to improve the Company's liquidity and operating cash flow through working capital reduction plans, the sale of non-strategic assets and businesses, streamlining cash management processes, implementing plans to minimize the cash costs of the Company's restructuring initiatives, and closely managing capital expenditures.
- (iii) Continued factory and distribution productivity improvements through the Company's established EXCELL program utilizing tools that include six sigma, lean, and the Toyota Production System.
- (iv) Continued review and rationalization of the various brand offerings of products in its markets to gain efficiencies in manufacturing and distribution, and better leverage the Company's marketing spending.
- (v) Continued investment in production capacity to meet evolving needs for enhanced batteries (AGM and Micro-Hybrid Flooded) required for the increasing numbers of Stop & Start and Micro-Hybrid vehicles.
- (vi) Increased research and development and engineering investments designed to develop enhanced lead-acid products as well as products utilizing alternative chemistries. In this regard, the Company continues to identify government funding opportunities to support near and long-term technological improvements in energy storage applications.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations is based upon the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates based on its historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company believes that the critical accounting policies and estimates disclosed in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 affect the preparation of its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The reader of this report should refer to the Company's annual report for further information.

Results of Operations***Three months ended June 30, 2011 compared with three months ended June 30, 2010******Net Sales***

Net sales were \$745.1 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2012 versus \$644.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. Foreign currency translation (primarily the strengthening of the Euro against the U.S. dollar) favorably impacted net sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 by approximately \$54.2 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, net sales increased by approximately \$46.3 million, or 7.2%, primarily as a result of an estimated \$29.5 million in lead related price increases, partially offset by a slight decrease in unit sales in some of the Company's

markets.

Table of Contents

Net sales by business segment were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended		FAVORABLE / (UNFAVORABLE)		
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	TOTAL (In thousands)	Currency Related	Non-Currency Related
Transportation Americas	\$ 217,597	\$ 227,054	\$ (9,457)	\$ 2,163	\$ (11,620)
Transportation Europe & ROW	227,220	181,373	45,847	26,648	19,199
Industrial Energy Americas	88,544	68,491	20,053	331	19,722
Industrial Energy Europe & ROW	211,734	167,748	43,986	25,025	18,961
TOTAL	\$ 745,095	\$ 644,666	\$ 100,429	\$ 54,167	\$ 46,262

Transportation Americas net sales, excluding the foreign currency translation impact, decreased 5.1% due to a 16.4% decrease in aftermarket unit sales partially offset by a 26.6% increase in OEM unit sales and \$13.8 million impact of lead related price increases. Third-party lead sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2012 were approximately \$8.9 million higher than such third-party sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2011.

Transportation Europe and ROW net sales, excluding foreign currency translation, increased 10.6% mainly due to 7.3% higher unit sales in the OEM channel and \$11.8 million impact of lead related pricing actions, partially offset by 8.4% lower unit sales in the aftermarket channel.

Industrial Energy Americas net sales, excluding the foreign currency translation impact, increased 28.8% due to 21.3% higher unit sales in both the Motive Power and Network Power markets.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW net sales, excluding foreign currency translation impact, increased 11.3% due to 18.4% higher unit sales in the Motive Power market and \$5.7 million of lead related pricing actions. Network Power sales in Europe continue to be relatively depressed.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$116.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 versus \$114.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. Gross margin decreased to 15.7% from 17.8% in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. Gross profit was unfavorably impacted by \$10.0 million or 134 basis points resulting from unrecovered lead costs. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted gross profit in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 by \$8.8 million.

Operating Expenses

- i. Selling and administrative expenses increased \$6.7 million, to \$102.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 from \$96.0 million in fiscal 2011. Excluding unfavorable foreign currency translation impact of \$6.9 million, the expenses essentially remained flat. Included in selling and administrative expenses were general and administrative expenses of \$43.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and \$42.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011.
- ii. Restructuring and impairment expenses decreased by \$7.9 million, to \$0.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 from \$8.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, and included non-cash asset impairment charges of \$0.2 million and \$1.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to restructuring activities in the prior year quarter, including certain headcount reductions in Europe, and a closed facility in the Americas.

Operating Income

Operating income was \$13.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 versus \$10.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. Operating income was favorably impacted by manufacturing efficiencies and \$7.9 million of lower restructuring and impairment expenses, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of lead on gross margin. Foreign

currency translation favorably impacted operating income in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 by \$1.8 million.

Table of Contents

Operating income by segment was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended				FAVORABLE / (UNFAVORABLE)		
	June 30, 2011		June 30, 2010		TOTAL	Currency Related	Non-Currency Related
	TOTAL	Percent of Net Sales	TOTAL	Percent of Net Sales			
	(In thousands)						
Transportation Americas	\$ (4,550)	-2.1%	\$ 10,915	4.8%	\$ (15,465)	\$ 98	\$ (15,563)
Transportation Europe & ROW	12,253	5.4%	8,066	4.4%	4,187	1,593	2,594
Industrial Energy Americas	9,389	10.6%	4,982	7.3%	4,407	(1)	4,408
Industrial Energy Europe & ROW	3,935	1.9%	4,069	2.4%	(134)	780	(914)
Unallocated corporate	(7,115)	n/a	(9,329)	n/a	2,214	(618)	2,832
	13,912	1.9%	18,703	2.9%	(4,791)	1,852	(6,643)
Less: Restructuring and Impairment Costs	295	n/a	8,205	n/a	7,910	(8)	7,918
Total Operating Income	\$ 13,617	1.8%	\$ 10,498	1.6%	\$ 3,119	\$ 1,844	\$ 1,275

Gross margins by segment are shown below:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Transportation Americas	12.0%	17.5%
Transportation Europe & ROW	17.0%	17.2%
Industrial Energy Americas	22.8%	23.6%
Industrial Energy Europe & ROW	15.0%	16.4%
TOTAL	15.7%	17.8%

Transportation Americas operating income, excluding the foreign currency translation impact, decreased primarily due to 16.4% lower aftermarket unit sales. Higher commodity costs including lead significantly impacted the gross margin for the period. The increase in net sales and cost of sales from lead related pricing had an 80 basis point unfavorable impact on gross margin. Intermittent production outages at the Company's Reading, PA recycling facility during the current year period have negatively impacted results by approximately \$4.9 million, consisting primarily of incremental direct costs and lower lead sales.

Transportation Europe and ROW operating income, excluding foreign currency translation, increased mainly due to pricing actions and higher unit sales in the OEM channel, partially offset by a net 90 basis point negative impact of lead pricing and lower unit sales in the aftermarket channel.

Industrial Energy Americas operating income increased due to higher unit sales in the Motive Power and Network Power markets as well as improved manufacturing efficiencies and lower warranty expenses.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW operating income, excluding foreign currency translation impact, was slightly down. Higher unit sales, principally in the Motive Power market, and productivity improvements resulting from the

prior year closure of the Over Hulton, UK plant resulted in improved profits in Europe. This increase was offset by a \$2.4 million reduction in operating income in Asia Pacific. Pricing pressures from Chinese-made product required the Company to reduce pricing on its imported products. The increase in net sales and cost of sales from lead related pricing had a 40 basis point unfavorable impact on gross margin.

Unallocated corporate, excluding the foreign currency translation impact, decreased mainly due to lower professional fees and stock compensation expenses.

Other (Income) Expenses

Other expense was \$0.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 versus \$10.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. The decrease primarily relates to higher prior year currency remeasurement loss of approximately \$9.8.

Table of Contents*Interest Expenses*

Interest expense increased \$2.7 million, to \$17.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 from \$15.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011 primarily due to increased borrowings.

Income Taxes

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Pre-tax loss	\$(4,163)	\$(14,806)
Income tax provision (benefit)	1,633	(5,800)
Effective tax rate	-39.2%	39.2%

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 was impacted by the recognition of taxes on income and losses in all of our jurisdictions with the exception of the United Kingdom, Spain, and France which have full valuation allowances. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2011 was additionally impacted by the recognition of valuation allowances in Australia and Italy.

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2012 was primarily affected by the recognition of \$1.5 million in valuation allowances on current period tax benefits generated in the United Kingdom, France, and Spain. The first quarter tax expense was also impacted by miscellaneous discrete items of \$0.2 million. The effective tax rate for first quarter of fiscal year 2011 was impacted by the recognition of \$0.5 million in valuation allowances on current period tax benefits generated primarily in United Kingdom, France, Spain, and Italy. Additionally, the tax rate in fiscal year 2011 was impacted by a benefit of \$4.2 million established through a Polish adjustment to tax basis in intangibles.

The Company is also subject to tax audits by governmental authorities in the U.S. and in non-U.S. jurisdictions. Negative results from one or more such tax audits could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations. See Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's effective tax rate.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2011, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$130.9 million and availability under the Company's senior secured asset-backed revolving credit facility (the ABL facility) of \$142.9 million. This compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$161.4 million and availability under the ABL facility of \$144.0 million as of March 31, 2011.

In January 2011, the Company issued \$675.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 8 5/8% senior secured notes (Senior Secured Notes) due 2018. Concurrently with the issuance of the Senior Secured Notes, the Company entered into the five-year ABL facility with commitments of an aggregate borrowing capacity of \$200.0 million.

The Senior Secured Notes

Borrowings under the Senior Secured Notes bear interest at a rate of 8 5/8% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears in February and August, beginning August, 2011.

The notes are secured by (i) a first-priority lien on the notes priority collateral, which includes the Company's existing and after-acquired equipment, stock of the Company's direct subsidiaries, certain intercompany loans, certain real property, and substantially all of the Company's other assets that do not secure the ABL facility on a first-priority basis, and (ii) a second-priority lien on the ABL priority collateral, which includes the Company's assets that secure the ABL facility on a first-priority basis, including the Company's receivables, inventory, intellectual property rights, deposit accounts, tax refunds, certain intercompany loans and certain other related assets and proceeds thereof. The ABL facility will be secured by a first-priority lien on the ABL priority collateral and a second-priority lien on the notes priority collateral. The value of the collateral at any time will depend on market and other economic conditions, including the availability of suitable buyers for the collateral.

The notes contain provisions by which the Company may elect to repay some or all of the principal balance prior to its 2018 maturity date:

Table of Contents

Prior to February 1, 2014, the Company may on one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes at a redemption price equal to 108.625% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings. The Company may make such a redemption only if, after such redemption, at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes issued under the indenture remains outstanding and the Issuer issues a redemption notice in respect thereof not more than 60 days of the date of the equity offering closing.

Prior to February 1, 2015, the Company may:

- i. redeem in whole or in part the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, and a make-whole premium.
- ii. redeem, no more than once in any twelve-month period, up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the notes at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

On or after February 1 of the years indicated below, the Company may redeem, in whole or in part, the notes at the redemption prices set forth in the following table (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount thereof):

Year	Percentage
2015	104.313%
2016	102.16%
2017 and thereafter	100.00%

Upon a change of control the Company will be required to make an offer to repurchase the notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

The indenture for these notes contains certain covenants which limit the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries ability to, among other things, incur debt, pay dividends, make investments, create liens or use assets as security, and sell assets including the capital stock of subsidiaries.

Asset-Backed Revolving Credit Facility

The ABL facility has a borrowing capacity of \$200 million, and includes a letter of credit sub-facility of \$75.0 million, a swingline sub-facility of \$25.0 million and an accordion feature that permits the Company to increase the revolving credit commitments by an amount up to \$50.0 million (for an aggregate revolving credit commitment of up to \$250.0 million) if the Company obtains commitments from existing or new lenders for such increase. Revolving loans and letters of credit under the ABL facility will be available in U.S. Dollars and Euros. The ABL facility will mature January 25, 2016. The ABL facility (not including the swingline sub-facility) bears interest at a rate equal to (1) the base rate plus an interest margin or (2) LIBOR (for U.S. Dollar or Euro denominated revolving loans, as applicable) plus an interest margin. The base rate will be a rate per annum equal to the greatest of (a) the U.S. Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50%, (b) the prime commercial lending rate of the administrative agent, and (c) a rate equal to LIBOR for a one-month interest period plus 1.00%. The swingline sub-facility will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the applicable floating rate (base rate or LIBOR for a one-month interest period) plus an interest margin. The interest margin will be adjusted quarterly based on the average amount available for drawing under the ABL facility and will range between 2.75% and 3.25% per annum for LIBOR borrowings and 1.75% and 2.25% per annum for base rate borrowings.

The Company's ability to obtain revolving loans and letters of credit under the ABL facility will be subject to a borrowing base comprising the following: (1) a domestic borrowing base comprising 85% of the Company's eligible accounts receivable and those of the Company's domestic subsidiaries, plus 85% of the net orderly liquidation value of the Company's eligible inventory and such domestic subsidiaries less, in each case, certain reserves and subject to certain limitations, and (2) a foreign borrowing base comprising 85% of the combined eligible accounts receivable of the Company's foreign subsidiaries, plus 85% of the net orderly liquidation value of eligible inventory of the Company's Canadian subsidiaries less, in each case, certain reserves and subject to certain limitations. The maximum

amount of credit that will be available to the Company under the foreign borrowing base will be limited to the U.S. Dollar equivalent of \$40.0 million plus the availability generated by the eligible accounts receivable and inventory of our Canadian subsidiaries.

The obligations under the ABL facility are guaranteed by certain of the Company's domestic subsidiaries. The obligations of Exide C.V. under the ABL facility will be guaranteed by the Company's domestic subsidiary and certain foreign subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

The obligations under the ABL facility will be secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of Exide Technologies and domestic subsidiaries, and the obligations of Exide C.V. and the foreign subsidiaries under the ABL facility will be secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of Exide Technologies and domestic subsidiaries, and on substantially all of the personal property of Exide C.V. and the foreign subsidiaries. Subject to certain permitted liens, the liens securing the obligations under the ABL facility will be first priority liens on all assets other than notes priority collateral and will be second priority liens on all notes priority collateral.

The ABL facility contains customary conditions including restrictions on, among other things, the incurrence of indebtedness and liens, dividends and other distributions, consolidations and mergers, the purchase and sale of assets, the issuance or redemption of equity interests, loans and investments, acquisitions, intercompany transactions, a change of control, voluntary payments and modifications of indebtedness, modification of organizational documents and material contracts, affiliate transactions, and changes in lines of business. The ABL facility also contains a financial covenant requiring the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00, tested monthly on a trailing twelve-month basis, if at any time the Company's excess availability under the ABL facility is less than the greater of \$30.0 million and 15% of the aggregate commitments of the lenders.

The Convertible Notes

In March 2005, the Company issued floating rate convertible senior subordinated notes due September 18, 2013, with an aggregate principal amount of \$60.0 million. These notes bear interest at a per annum rate equal to the 3-month LIBOR, adjusted quarterly, minus a spread of 1.5%. The interest rate at June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011 was 0.0%. Interest is payable quarterly. The notes are convertible into the Company's common stock at a conversion rate of 61.6143 shares per one thousand dollars principal amount at maturity, subject to adjustments for any common stock splits, dividends on the common stock, tender and exchange offers by the Company for the common stock and third-party tender offers, and in the case of a change in control in which 10% or more of the consideration for the common stock is cash or non-traded securities, the conversion rate increases, depending on the value offered and timing of the transaction, to as much as 70.2247 shares per one thousand dollars principal amount.

At June 30, 2011, the Company was in compliance with covenants contained in the ABL Facility and indenture governing the 8 5/8% Senior Secured Notes and floating rate convertible subordinated notes.

At June 30, 2011, the Company had outstanding letters of credit with a face value of \$57.1 million and surety bonds with a face value of \$2.3 million. The majority of the letters of credit and surety bonds have been issued as collateral or financial assurance with respect to certain liabilities that the Company has recorded, including but not limited to environmental remediation obligations and self-insured workers' compensation reserves. Failure of the Company to satisfy its obligations with respect to the primary obligations secured by the letters of credit or surety bonds could entitle the beneficiary of the related letter of credit or surety bond to demand payments pursuant to such instruments. The letters of credit generally have terms up to one year. Collateral held by the surety in the form of letters of credit at June 30, 2011, pursuant to the terms of the agreement, was \$2.2 million.

Risks and uncertainties could cause the Company's performance to differ from management's estimates. As discussed above under "Factors Which Affect the Company's Financial Performance - Seasonality and Weather," the Company's business is seasonal. During the Company's first and second fiscal quarters, the Company builds inventory in anticipation of increased sales in the winter months. This inventory build increases the Company's working capital needs. During these quarters, because working capital needs are already high, unexpected costs or increases in costs beyond predicted levels would place a strain on the Company's liquidity.

Sources and Uses of Cash

The Company's liquidity requirements have been met historically through cash provided by operations, borrowed funds and the proceeds of sales of accounts receivable. Additional cash has been generated in the past several years through rights offerings, common stock issuances, and the sale of non-core businesses and assets.

The Company's liquidity needs arise primarily from the funding of working capital, and obligations on indebtedness and capital expenditures. Because of the seasonality of the Company's business, more cash has typically been generated in the third and fourth fiscal quarters than the first and second fiscal quarters. Greatest cash demands from operations have historically occurred during the months of June through October.

Going forward, the Company's principal sources of liquidity are expected to be cash on hand, cash from operations, borrowings under the ABL facility, and the sale of idled assets, principally closed facilities, in certain foreign countries.

Cash (used in) provided by operating activities were (\$12.6) million and \$3.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, respectively. This decrease primarily relates to increased working capital usage versus the prior year period related to higher accounts receivable activity and increases in inventory resulting from higher commodity costs, partially offset by decreased restructuring payments.

Table of Contents

Cash used in investing activities primarily consisted of capital expenditures of \$18.7 million and \$10.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Cash (used in) provided by financing activities was (\$0.1) million and \$0.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, respectively.

The Company believes that it will have adequate liquidity to support its operational restructuring programs during the remainder of fiscal 2012, which include, among other things, payment of remaining accrued restructuring costs of approximately \$17.2 million as of June 30, 2011. For further discussion see Note 13 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The estimated fiscal 2012 pension plan contributions are \$28.7 million and other post-retirement contributions are \$2.0 million. Payments aggregating \$7.0 million were made during the three months ended June 30, 2011.

The Company is subject to tax audits by governmental authorities in the U.S. and in non-U.S. jurisdictions. The Company is appealing the results of a tax audit in Spain for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 that is related to current and certain former Spanish subsidiaries. In May 2011, the Company was notified that the Spanish tax authorities will begin an audit of its current and certain former Spanish subsidiaries for fiscal years 2007 through 2010. The Company anticipates that it will receive an assessment for matters similar to those under appeal, which may amount to \$40.0 million. Although the Company would appeal this estimated assessment and attempt to enter into a delayed payment plan as it successfully accomplished with respect to the 2003 through 2006 assessment, negative results from one or more such tax audits could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations.

Financial Instruments and Market Risk

From time to time, the Company has used forward contracts to economically hedge certain commodity price exposures, including lead. The forward contracts are entered into for periods consistent with related underlying exposures and do not constitute positions independent of those exposures. The Company expects that it may increase the use of financial instruments, including fixed and variable rate debt as well as swaps, forward and option contracts to finance its operations and to hedge interest rate, currency and certain commodity purchasing requirements in the future. The swap, forward, and option contracts would be entered into for periods consistent with related underlying exposures and would not constitute positions independent of those exposures. The Company has not entered into, and does not intend to enter into, contracts for speculative purposes nor be a party to any leveraged instruments. See Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company's ability to utilize financial instruments may be restricted because of tightening, and/or elimination of unsecured credit availability with counter-parties. If the Company is unable to utilize such instruments, the Company may be exposed to greater risk with respect to its ability to manage exposures to fluctuations in foreign currencies, interest rates, lead prices, and other commodities.

Accounts Receivable Factoring Arrangements

In the ordinary course of business, the Company utilizes accounts receivable factoring arrangements in countries where programs of this type are typical. Under these arrangements, the Company may sell certain of its trade accounts receivable to financial institutions. The arrangements do not contain recourse provisions against the Company for its customers' failure to pay. The Company sold approximately \$77.3 million and \$67.3 million of foreign currency trade accounts receivable as of June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, respectively. Changes in the level of receivables sold from year to year are included in the change in accounts receivable within cash flow from operations in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks

Changes to the quantitative and qualitative market risks as of June 30, 2011 are described in Item 2 above,

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financial Instruments and Market Risk. Also, see the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 for further information.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Table of Contents

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of senior management, including the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b). Based upon, and as of the date of this evaluation, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2011.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2011 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

**CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE SAFE HARBOR
PROVISION OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995**

Except for historical information, this report may be deemed to contain forward-looking statements. The Company desires to avail itself of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the Act) and is including this cautionary statement for the express purpose of availing itself of the protection afforded by the Act.

Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to (a) projections of revenues, cost of raw materials, operating income or loss, income or loss, earnings or loss per share, capital expenditures, growth prospects, dividends, the effect of currency translations, capital structure, and other financial items, (b) statements of plans and objectives of the Company or its management or Board of Directors, including the introduction of new products, or estimates or predictions of actions by customers, suppliers, competitors or regulating authorities, (c) statements of future economic performance, and (d) statements of assumptions, such as the prevailing weather conditions in the Company's market areas, underlying other statements and statements about the Company or its business.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following general factors such as: (i) the fact that lead, a major constituent in most of the Company's products, experiences significant fluctuations in market price and is a hazardous material that may give rise to costly environmental and safety claims, (ii) the Company's ability to implement and fund business strategies based on current liquidity, (iii) the Company's ability to realize anticipated efficiencies and avoid additional unanticipated costs related to its restructuring activities, (iv) the cyclical nature of the industries in which the Company operates and the impact of current adverse economic conditions on those industries, (v) unseasonable weather (warm winters and cool summers) which adversely affects demand for automotive and some industrial batteries, (vi) the Company's substantial debt and debt service requirements which may restrict the Company's operational and financial flexibility, as well as imposing significant interest and financing costs, (vii) the litigation proceedings to which the Company is subject, the results of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its business, (viii) the realization of the tax benefits of the Company's net operating loss carry forwards, which is dependent upon future taxable income, (ix) the negative results of tax audits in the U.S. and Europe which could require the payment of significant cash taxes, (x) competitiveness of the battery markets in the Americas and Europe, (xi) risks involved in foreign operations such as disruption of markets, changes in import and export laws, currency restrictions, currency exchange rate fluctuations and possible terrorist attacks against U.S. interests, (xii) the ability to acquire goods and services and/or fulfill later needs at budgeted costs, (xiii) general economic conditions, (xiv) the Company's ability to successfully pass along increased material costs to its customers, and (xv) recently adopted U.S. lead emissions standards and the implementation of such standards by applicable states, and (xvi) those risk factors described in the Company's fiscal 2011 Form 10-K filed on June 1, 2011.

The Company cautions each reader of this report to carefully consider those factors set forth above. Such factors have, in some instances, affected and in the future could affect the ability of the Company to achieve its projected results and may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein. We do not undertake to update our forward looking statements.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

See Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this document.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The risk factors which were disclosed in the Company's fiscal 2011 Form 10-K have not materially changed since we filed our fiscal 2011 Form 10-K. See Item 1A to Part I of the Company's fiscal 2011 Form 10-K for a complete discussion of these risk factors.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1 through April 30				
May 1 through May 31	3,126	\$ 9.57		
June 1 through June 30	473	\$ 7.24		

(1) Acquired by the Company in exchange for payment of U.S. tax obligations for certain participants in the Company's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan that elected to surrender a portion of their shares in connection with vesting of restricted stock awards.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. [Removed and Reserved]

None

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1	Certification of James R. Bolch, President and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Phillip A. Damaska, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32	Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101 .INS	XBRL Instance Document
101 .SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101 .CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101 .LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101 .PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

By: /s/ Phillip A. Damaska
Phillip A. Damaska
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 4, 2011

29